



UNITED
NATIONS

EP

UNEP (DEPI)/MED WG.423/Inf.3



UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

2 October 2015
Original: English

Fifth Steering Committee Meeting of the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) and Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean (ClimVar & ICZM) projects

3 November 2015, Athens, Greece

Agenda item 3: Progress Report and Financial Report on the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects for the 2014-2015 period

Draft MedPartnership Project Implementation Review (PIR) for the period July 2014 – June 2015



For environmental and economic reasons, this document is printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not to request additional copies.

UNEP/MAP
Athens, 2015

**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2014/2015
(1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)**

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas
-----------------------	--

Executing Agency:	Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP-MEDU) United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO)
--------------------------	---

Project partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNEP/MAP, its Programme for Pollution (MEDPOL) and its associated Regional Activity Centers (RACs): Cleaner Production (CP/RAC); Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC); Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC); ▪ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO/IHP); ▪ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); ▪ World Wide Fund for Nature, Mediterranean Programme (WWF-MedPO); ▪ Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med); ▪ Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE); ▪ The United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO) implements its activities under a separate project document but as agreed will report using the UNEP template PIR
--------------------------	---

Geographical Scope:	Regional, Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem
----------------------------	--

Participating Countries:	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The Palestinian Authority also participates.
---------------------------------	--

GEF project ID:	2600	IMIS number*¹:	GFL/2322-2731-4A05
Focal Area(s):	IW, POPs	GEF OP #:	OP 2, OP 9, OP 14 and OP 15
GEF Strategic Priority/Objective:	IW SP-1; IW SP-2; IW SP-3; POPs SP-2	GEF approval date*:	9 th April 2008
UNEP approval date:	11 August 2008	First Disbursement*:	November 2008
Actual start date²:	1 st August 2009	Planned duration:	60 months
Intended completion date*:	December 2015	Actual or Expected completion date:	December 2015
Project Type:	FSP	GEF Allocation*:	11,891,000 USD
PDF GEF cost*:	700,000 USD	PDF co-financing*:	1,258,500 USD
Expected MSP/FSP Co-financing*:	35,597,700 USD	Total Cost*:	49,447,200 USD
Mid-term review/eval. (planned date):	September 2011	Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	
Mid-term review/eval. (actual date):	September 2012	No. of revisions*:	2

¹ Fields with an * sign (in yellow) should be filled by the Fund Management Officer

²Only if different from first disbursement date, e.g., in cases were a long time elapsed between first disbursement and recruitment of project manager.

Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	17-20 February 2014	Date of last Revision*:	
Disbursement as of 30 June 2015*:		Date of financial closure*:	N/A
Date of Completion³*:	N/A	Actual expenditures reported as of 30 June 2015⁴:	US\$ 10.245.648,09
Total co-financing realized as of 30 June 2015⁵:	US\$ 27.813.761,70	Actual expenditures entered in IMIS as of 30 June 2015*:	US\$ 10.756.919,71
Leveraged financing:⁶			

Project summary⁷	<p>The objective of the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (“MedPartnership”) is to leverage reforms and catalyze investments that address transboundary pollution reduction and marine and coastal biodiversity conservation priorities identified in the SAPs for the Mediterranean basin. The work will involve all stakeholders in the Mediterranean with particular emphasis on enhancing capacity in governments to address environmental problems and to incorporate environmental considerations into national planning. The objective of the proposed Regional Component is to promote and induce harmonized policy, legal and institutional reforms and fill the knowledge gap aimed at reversing marine and coastal degradation trends and living resources depletion, in accordance with priorities agreed by the countries in the SAP MED and SAP BIO, and to prepare the ground for the future implementation of the ICZM Protocol. Together, these instruments will assist countries in achieving the MDGs and WSSD targets. The results of the Regional Component will include the increased capacity of basin countries to implement policies and strategies that address SAP priorities; increased knowledge of countries and donors on the most effective and/or innovative projects/technologies that address regional priority objectives; a fully developed replication strategy for scaling-up successful investments within and among countries; stress reduction measures monitored at water-body level; increased coordination of donor and government programs addressing SAPs; and the implementation of demonstration/pilot projects in a number of countries.</p> <p>Accordingly the project is composed of the following 4 components: (1) Integrated approaches for the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs: ICZM, IWRM and management of coastal aquifers; (2) Pollution from land based activities, including Persistent Organic Pollutants: implementation of SAP MED and related NAPs; (3) Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO and related NAPs; and (4) Project Co-ordination, Replication and Communication Strategies, Management and M&E. With this structure a clear attempt is made to strengthen an integrated and holistic approach to the implementation of both SAP-MED and SAP-BIO and the NAPs. This is evident in the structure and content of Component 1 and also in Component 4 in which the SP Communication/Information and Replication Strategies are designed and developed in such a way that integration is ensured. Components 2 and 3 adopt a sectoral approach, basically for technical reasons, but linkages between are ensured through the other three components in Program Implementation and Institutional Framework. Additionally, the Project Management Unit in close collaboration with the Executing Agency UNEP/MAP and its regional Activity Centers, the Steering Committee and the Coordination Group (see Component 4.1) will make the best use of existing mechanisms within the Barcelona Convention structure, to ensure integration.</p>
------------------------------------	---

³ If there was a “Completion Revision” please use the date of the revision.

⁴ Information to be provided by Executing Agency/Project Manager

⁵ Projects which completed mid-term reviews/evaluations or terminal evaluations should attach the completed co-financing table as per GEF format.

⁶ See above note on co-financing and Glossary (Annex 1)

⁷ As in project document

<p>Project status FY2013</p>	<p>All sub-components achieving concrete results in line with their work-plans, with some delays that will require the request of a no-cost extension at the next Steering Committee meeting.</p> <p>Within Component 1, 12 national hydrogeological reports on assessment of risk and uncertainty of coastal aquifers finalized and 11 national reports on the policy, legal and institutional aspects of coastal aquifers management. The ICZM Protocol entered into force in March 2011 and 9 countries have now ratified (including 5 of the participating countries). Activities for the integration of ICZM into national policies are almost completed and all 12 demonstrations are advanced in implementation (see below).</p> <p>Within Component 2, the work of UNIDO's Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology is completed with great success, and is now being scaled up in a follow up project called SWITCH-MED (UNEP, UNIDO and the EC) with about 6 million USD for TEST-Med. The MEDPOL pilots in Tunisia, Turkey, Syria and Egypt are under implementation with some delays and PCB analysers were purchased and are being delivered to countries so that in-depth analysis of PCBs can be conducted in the latter half of 2013.</p> <p>The activities and demonstrations for the improved management and creation of MPAs in Component 3 are progressing well. WWF-MedPO have completed activities related to the improved management of MPAs and the EC have committed an additional 1.6 million Euros to WWF-MedPO and SPA/RAC (signed July 2013). 6 MPA management plans have been completed and submitted for approval to authorities. Ain Al-Ghazala was identified as priority area and declared an MPA in 2011.</p> <p>The Mid-Term Evaluation was conducted in late 2012 and finalized in 2013 with a rating of MS, in part due to delays in the pollution demonstrations, and the establishment of inter-ministerial committees. The Coordination Group meeting was delayed until April 2013 so as to discuss the results of the draft MTE, and the 2013 Steering Committee is yet to be held due to the time required to finalize of the MTE report, and the recruitment of the project manager (expected in September 2013). However the implementation of the Communication and Replication Strategies advanced significantly in 2012/2013, with the creation of a short documentary, two news bulletins since January 2013 and 20 news items over the PIR reporting period. WWF-MedPO has completed their replication activities and an additional nine proposals for replication were submitted for final decision at the next Steering Committee meeting.</p>
<p>Project status FY2014</p>	<p>All sub-components achieving concrete results in line with their work-plans and objectives as endorsed by the 4th PSC held in February 2014. All the co-executing partners strengthen their efforts after the Coordination Group meeting held in Athens in November 2013. This meeting allows the definition of a strategy and work plan which will help to reach all the project's goals. A quarterly report both for expenditure and delivering has been implemented since March 2014 allowing a better monitoring of the partners' activities. At the same time the quarterly report allows for timely and efficient correction and support where and when needed.</p> <p>The detail of the implementation of the activities under the four projects components is the following:</p> <p>COMPONENT 1: Total activities: 26, completed: 8, to be completed in 2014: 9, to be completed in 2015: 9.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: Total activities: 29, completed: 15, to be completed in 2014: 7, to be completed in 2015: 7.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3: Total activities: 62, completed: 29, to be completed in 2014: 22, to be completed in 2015: 11.</p> <p>COMPONENT 4: Total activities: 17, completed: 0, to be completed in 2014: 1, to be completed in 2015: 16.</p> <p>Major results already have been achieved so far (period 2009-2014), in developing ICZM strategies, and joint river basin and coastal management plans, in the industries that have successfully reduced their resource uses (energy and water) and</p>

	<p>pollution loads, in the inventories of PCB's now established, in a number of new MPA's created and increased capacity of existing MPA's, in terms of management plans and tools, and personnel, among many others.</p> <p>Within Component 1, the geographical Information System with Coastal Aquifer Information has been prepared and endorsed by the PSC in February 2014. Final technical reports and maps for the vulnerability mapping activities delivered in Croatia and Tunisia. 12 national reports on the state of groundwater dependent coastal wetlands in the Mediterranean region have been completed. Work on supporting the preparation of ICZM Strategies NAPs ongoing with demonstrations in Montenegro and Algeria and work finalizing in Croatia. Replication Activity for National ICZM Strategy for Croatia started. The project contributes to developing the new Strategy for Water (SWM) in the Mediterranean, with specific actions in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Palestine to catalyse actions and build capacity on National IWRM Planning.</p> <p>Within Component 2, progresses have been made in Tunisia for the Phosphogypsum slurry management with the signature of the SSFA to develop concrete policy reforms. The ToRs for the assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea Riverine in process of finalization. SSFA prepared and in process of signature with Egypt to complete the missing data for Nile River nutrient input into the Mediterranean. ToRs for PCBs guideline drafted and published with a consultant selected to start to work as soon as possible on the preparation of the Guidelines. The demonstration projects to improve the management and disposal of PCBs allow the identification of 800 tons of PCBs contaminated oils and equipments which were inventoried including their locations. The processes of selection and legal agreements with the company which will dispose the PCB have been finalized and the work should start in Egypt in September 2015.</p> <p>Within Component 3 the establishment of priority activities needed to create MPAs and identification of stakeholder group and potential partnerships have been completed in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, while significant progress have been made in Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. Although WWF-MedPO have completed activities related to the improved management of MPAs by June 2013, all the activities planned for the period July 2013 – June 2014 have been delayed due to the uncertainty about the payment of the funds committed by the EC. This issue, partially affecting the activities of SPA/RAC too, has been solved at the end of May 2014 allowing both organizations to restart and reschedule the implementation of their activities.</p> <p>Within the Component 4 of the project, a replication strategy to the Mid-Term Evaluation has been developed by the PMU. This strategy has been first discussed and approved by the co-executing partners and then presented and endorsed by the PSC in February 2014. The strategy includes the finalization of the recruitment process for the PMU (the project manager, the communication officer and the financial assistant have been hired during the second semester f 2013). Moreover efforts have been focusing on reinforcing and consolidate the implementation strategy and work plans of co-executing partners in order to achieve the project's goal. In this sense the no-cost extension of the project till the December 2015 (with activities on ground finalizing at the end of June 2015), has been presented and endorsed by the PSC in February 2015.</p>
<p>Project status FY2015</p>	<p>The project drastically progressed during the reporting period. The work plan and budget approved by the 4th Project Steering Committee in February 2014 were fully and timely implemented. The activities and expenditures quarterly reports were also applied for the whole reporting period showing to be a useful and effective tool to track the delivering of the activities and to timely identify issues and bottlenecks. All the co-executing partners strengthen their efforts to use the available resources to efficiently and timely delivering quality results. The updated detail of status of implementation of the project's activities is the following: COMPONENT 1: Total activities: 25, completed: 20, to be completed by December 2015: 5</p>

	<p>COMPONENT 2: Total activities: 29, completed: 25, to be completed by December 2015: 4.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3: Total activities: 39, completed: 30, to be completed by December 2015: 9.</p> <p>COMPONENT 4: Total activities: 17, completed: 7, to be completed by December 2015: 10.</p> <p>IN addition to the main results achieved during the period 2009-2014, considerable progresses have been done in approving ICZM strategies in Croatia and Montenegro, developing TDA supplement on coastal aquifers in the Mediterranean, training more than 300 technical person in managing pollutants, disposing more than 900 tons of PCBs from 3 different countries, completion of the management plans for 8 MPAs and declaration of 4 new MPAs in participating countries.</p> <p>Within Component 1 a regional report on coastal wetlands dependent on groundwater have been prepared, ICZM strategy completed in Montenegro and national ICZM strategy approved in Algeria. New Directive on integrated Marine and coastal strategy finalized in Croatia. Legal and Institutional analysis developed for the Buna/Bojana river Basin (Albania-Montenegro) for the development of an Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM). Regional action plan on coastal aquifers finalized. Several training were delivered to increase the technical capacity of institutions in the region through the organization of a week-long training workshop that addressed the topics of aquifer vulnerability mapping and remote sensing applications to groundwater management. DIVA study for Croatia and Local Vulnerability Assessment for Šibenik-Knin County finalized. Guidelines for preparation of National ICZM Strategies finalized, edited, translated into French. The Integrated Methodological Framework (IMF), integrating ICZM, IWRM and costal aquifers management finalized, edited, translated into French.</p> <p>Within Component 2, progresses have been made in Tunisia for the Phosphogypsum slurry management with the signature of the SSFA to develop concrete policy reforms. The ToRs for the assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea Riverine in process of finalization. SSFA prepared and in process of signature with Egypt to complete the missing data for Nile River nutrient input into the Mediterranean. ToRs for PCBs guideline drafted and published with a consultant selected to start to work as soon as possible on the preparation of the Guidelines. The demonstration projects to improve the management and disposal of PCBs allow the identification of 800 tons of PCBs contaminated oils and equipments which were inventoried including their locations. The processes of selection and legal agreements with the company which will dispose the PCB have been finalized and the work should start in Egypt in September 2015.</p> <p>Within Component 3 the management Plan for the Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), based on the ecological and socio-economic studies finalized and use to support the creation of the new MPA. A draft study on socio-economic and fisheries activities and identification of local stakeholder participation mechanism in the Réghaia future MPA has been finalized and endorsed by the Algerian Ministry of Environment. The Croatian environmental authorities approved the monitoring protocols for <i>posidonia</i> and <i>coralligenous habitats</i> in order to identify marine sites suitable to become MPAs in Croatia. A report on marine biodiversity status together with the final feasibility study on ecotourism in Boka Kotorska were finalized in Montenegro. The replication activity in Tunisia to run ecological and socio-economic studies in view of the creation of an MPA in the North-Eastern part of Kerkennah Islands progressed well and will be finalized in September 2015. Training courses in Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) were held for staff of the main fisheries institutions in Turkey, Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia. The MedPartnership was instrumental for the preliminary approval by the Egyptian government of the creation of a new MPA in Sallum Bay. Training workshop on the development of the Sustainable Tourism Plan for MPAs was organized in Italy with the participation of 6 countries, practitioners and officials of MPA relevant national agencies.</p>
--	--

	<p>Within the Component 4 of the project, the NAP review process progress consistently. All the countries appointed national NAP coordinators and initiated the process to develop a sustainable financial mechanism for the long term implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs). Technical annexes to the NAP update guidelines were developed, including guidelines on the assessment of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit of measures to contribute to NAP financial sustainability. During the reporting period 37 regional and national experts and consultation workshops, conferences, training and event have been organized in the framework of the MedPartnership. Two Project Coordination Group meetings with the 10 co-executing partners and UNEP/DEPI were held in Barcelona in November 2014 and Athens in March 2015. During the meetings decisions were made for the final Project Steering Committee that will be held in Athens in November 2015, as well as for the finalization of the MedPartnership and ClimVar projects.</p>
--	--

<p>Planned contribution to strategic priorities/targets⁸</p>	<p>Contribution To Key Indicators Identified In The Focal Area Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption/sustainable implementation of regional and national policy/legal/institutional reforms for pollution reduction in all countries; - Regional and National institutions strengthened in all countries; - Sustainable financing mechanisms in place to support MedPartnership Resource mobilization strategy/financing mechanism for SAPs and NAPs; - Surface area covered by MPAs will be increased by 1 to 5% and management of MPAs strengthened in 5 pilot sites; - Pollution reduction of min. 50% at four demonstration sites and 870 tones of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries; - Fisheries institutions in a minimum of three countries draft plans to integrate EAF into their work, and at least 50% reduction of by-catch; of endangered/iconic species achieved during the demonstrations tests; - 150,000 ha of coastal zone managed through application of ICM and IWRM; - 20,000 ha of land with appropriate aquifer and groundwater management in place.
--	--

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

State the global environmental objective(s) of the project⁹

<p>The long-term goals of the MedPartnership, with its two components the Investment Fund and Regional Component are: a) to assist countries in the full implementation of the SAPs and NAPs thus reducing pollution from land-based sources and preserving the biodiversity and ecosystems of the Mediterranean from degradation, in line with MDG/WSSD Environmental targets, b) leveraging of long-term financing, and c) to ensure through the Barcelona Convention and MAP systems the sustainability of activities initiated within the project beyond its specific lifetime.</p> <p>The objective of the MedPartnership is to leverage reforms and catalyze investments that address transboundary pollution reduction and marine and coastal biodiversity conservation priorities identified in the SAPs for the Mediterranean basin.</p> <p>The objective of the Investment Fund is to accelerate the implementation of transboundary pollution reduction and biodiversity conservation measures in priority hotspots and sensitive areas of selected countries of the Mediterranean basin that would help achieve the SAP MED and SAP BIO targets, and is further detailed in the Investment Fund project documentation.</p> <p>The objectives of the Regional Component are to promote and induce harmonized policy, legal and institutional reforms; fill the knowledge gap aimed at reversing marine and coastal degradation trends and living resources depletion, in accordance with priorities agreed by the countries in the SAP MED and SAP BIO; and to prepare the ground for the future implementation of the ICZM Protocol. Accordingly, the Regional Component focuses on: i) the facilitation of policy, institutional and legal reforms for the protection of biodiversity and reducing pollution from land based sources consistent with the provisions of the two SAPs; ii) providing assistance to countries in</p>
--

⁸ For Full Size Projects this information is found in the front page of the project Executive Summary; for Medium-Sized Projects the information appears in the MSP brief cover page.

⁹ Or immediate project objective

advancing their ICZM and IWRM plans (and including the management of aquifers) with emphasis on the protection of biodiversity and the prevention of pollution from land based sources, iii) ensuring the effective involvement of all stakeholders in the Regional Component and NAP implementation; and iv) executing a number of demonstration projects that address biodiversity protection, pollution from land-based sources and enhanced application of ICZM, IWRM and management of aquifers.

*Please provide a narrative of progress made towards meeting the project objective(s). Describe any **significant** environmental or other changes (results) attributable to project implementation. Also, please discuss any major challenges to meet the **objectives** or specific project **outcomes** (not more than 300 words)*

- The MedPartnership is now established as a unique platform bringing together 11 regional and international organizations in the region, thirteen Mediterranean countries along with relevant complementary initiatives from the EU and the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM)
- The MedPartnership supported the successfully ratification of the ICZM protocol and now 9 countries and the EU have signed, and national ICZM plans and strategies in Montenegro, Algeria and Croatia are completed, as well as joint management plans (with aquifer and water) in Buna/Bojana (Albania/Montenegro) and Reghaia (Algeria).
- Towards improving the management of aquifers and groundwater, two regional plans for aquifer and eco-hydrological management are completed, supported by the assessment of aquifer risk and uncertainty with reports finalized in all 12 countries, and demonstrations in Tunisia and Croatia are getting finalized. Additional demonstrations include Sustainable coastal land management in Gabes, Tunisia, coastal wetland management in the Martil river, Morocco. Plus the geographical Information System with Coastal Aquifer Information in the Mediterranean has been finalized and 12 national reports on the state of groundwater dependent coastal wetlands in the Mediterranean region have been completed. To enhance integrated water resource management (IWRM) in water resource planning have being supported in Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Palestine, with the completion of the financing strategy for greater Cairo, national assessments on private sector participation in Egypt and Lebanon.
- In terms of SAP-Med (for the reduction of pollution from land-based sources), demonstration projects are progressing. Assessments have been completed for state of play of phosphogypsum slurry management in Tunisia, tanneries management in Turkey, recycling of lubricating oil in Algeria, and recycling of lead batteries in Syria. A database and GIS based modelling tool for the assessment of nutrient inputs to the Mediterranean is finalized and a web-based tool to support decision makers to calculate Emission Limit Values (ELVs) and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) was developed in July 2014. In parallel, the NAPs themselves are still being implemented at the national level and with the support of regional initiatives such as Horizon 2020. The status of NAP implementation is currently being finalized in cooperation with UfM and to be published in 2015. Based on this assessment report, COP 18, December 2013 requested the contracting parties to revise/update the NAPs in 2014-2015 for endorsement by COP 19. NAP update guidelines were prepared in 2013 and agreed by MEDPOL FP in March 2014. The NAP update guidelines provide for an inclusive process to ensure highest synergies with other policy making frameworks at national levels and strong science policy/measures interaction based on reliable evidence of pollution sources, inventories and impacts. To support countries in the management and disposal of PCB's from electricity companies, chemical analysers were bought in 2013 and were shipped to Albania, Turkey, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt and in process in Libya for national experts to undertake up-to-date detailed inventories prior to the disposal of PCBs. 800 tons PCB were identified and inventoried for disposal purposes under the MedPartnership project. The Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST) was completed in 48 small and medium sized industries in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco, with impressive reductions of about 40% water consumption and about 30% of BOD/COD at the majority of sites. TEST-Med has been scaled up in a follow up project on sustainable consumption and production with UNEP/MAP, SCP/RAC and UNEP DTIE, called Switch-Med, with funds from the EC.
- For SAP-BIO, the project particularly focussed on the identification of priority activities needed to create MPAs and identification (and when possible engagement) of stakeholder groups and potential partnerships. The co-executing partners working on the implementation of SAP-BIO are developing over 60 activities with more than 20 of them that will be completed by the end of 2014. Main focuses are the creation, reinforcement and financial sustainability of MPA and sustainable fisheries. In this sense, through the joint work of SPA/RAC, WWF-MedPO, and FAO significant capacity has been built in the region and remarkable results have been achieved such as the completion of the management plans for 8 MPAs in Algeria, Croatia, Tunisia and Turkey and the creation of new MPAs in Morocco (Cap des Trois Fourches), Algeria (Reghaia), Tunisia (Kuriate Islands) and Albania (Palermo Bay).
- 2014 and 2015 saw a very active implementation of the project with all the partners increasing their efforts. The number of activities finalized in this reporting period and the boosting in expenditure are good indicators of the efficiency of the project. In terms of communication Strategy the new MedPartnership and

ClimVar and ICZM projects is fully operational, frequently and constantly update with late news, data and events. Moreover, the content of the Web site has been totally reviewed and restructured and translated into French in order to make it more users friendly. Work on the updating of the MedPartnership iPad application, iPhone and flash applications has been done. Communication efforts has been made at the 16th Annual LME Meeting with Coastal Partners held in Paris in July 2014 (presentation of the MedPartnership activities and results).

- Replication activities which were launched may/June 2014 were delayed due to administration problems but are now well on track and will be finalized between September and November 2015.

Please provide a narrative of progress towards the stated GEF Strategic Priorities and Targets if identified in project document ¹⁰(not more than 200 words)

¹⁰ Projects that did not include these in original design are encouraged to the extent possible to retrofit specific targets.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project objective(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Progress towards achieving the project objective (s)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
Objective¹⁶ To promote and induce harmonized policy, legal and institutional reforms and fill the knowledge gap aimed at reversing marine and coastal degradation trends and living resources depletion, in accordance with priorities agreed by the countries in the SAP MED and SAP BIO and	Preparation and adoption of regional and national policy/legal/institutional reforms in all countries;	Legislative reforms and plans for aquifer management, IWRM, ICZM, MPAs, pollution reduction all identified in the national reports and SAPs	Pipeline the reforms for possible adoption at national and regional levels	Between 5 and 10 regional and national policy documents and plans developed and adopted by relevant authorities.	12 national legal and institutional matrices prepared and finalized in close cooperation with the country experts Updates received from the countries for the Regional legal & institutional report Findings and recommendations from the activity on the legal and institutional aspect of coastal aquifers management adopted, to be added to the Regional legal & institutional report Guidelines and recommendations for the evaluation and integrated management of groundwater related coastal wetlands finalized	S

¹¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

¹² Add rows if your project has more than 3 key indicators per objective or outcome.

¹³ Depending on selected indicator, quantitative or qualitative baseline levels and targets could be used (see Glossary included as Annex 1).

¹⁴ Many projects did not identify Mid-term targets at the design stage therefore this column should only be filled if relevant.

¹⁵ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). See Annex 2 which contains GEF definitions.

¹⁶ Add rows if your project has more than 4 objective-level indicators. Same applies for the number of outcome-level indicators.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
to prepare the ground for the future implementation of the ICZM Protocol.					Data from the assessment of groundwater related coastal wetlands (hydrogeological classification, ecosystem services, ...) incorporated into UNESCO-IHP's online geo-referenced information system on coastal aquifers.	
	Regional and National institutions strengthened in all countries through targeted capacity building activities	Needs for capacity building related to ICZM, IWRM, pollution, MPAs, fisheries (as identified in TDA, SAPs, NAPs and other reports)		Minimum of 30 training sessions to build capacity of institutions.	More than 30 training session conducted on ICZM, IWRM, aquifer management, pollution reduction, POPs and PCB management, MPA management, MPA creation and sustainable management	S
	Increased scientific knowledge of the Mediterranean	Identified need for additional assessments of marine and coastal issues (as identified in TDA, SAPs, NAPs and other reports)		Min. of 6 assessments undertaken related to coastal aquifers, nutrient fluxes, MPA's, by-catch and unsustainable fishing practices, etc.	Over 20 assessments conducted so far, with full reports available. Complete listing available in Annual Report and summary for PIR period below. Aquifers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 national reports on the evaluation of risk and uncertainty related to coastal aquifer management completed, one regional report prepared with recommendations ready for integration into the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED. • Characterization of 46 major coastal aquifers. • Web-based geo-referenced information system prepared and used as a platform for exchange of project knowledge generated on coastal aquifers, used currently by a select set of users 	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>IWRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target report on Water Governance/IWRM in the Med and Materials of Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water sector <p>ICZM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised methodology for combined management of coasts, rivers and aquifers, Croatia case study for integration of ICZM Protocol into national policies. <p>IMF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Integrated Methodological Framework (IMF) available for establishment of plans for sustainable management of the environmental continuum constituted by the coastal zone, the river basin and coastal aquifers • Albania and Montenegro: Draft transboundary integrated management plan (ICZM, IWRM) for the Buna/Bojana area under preparation. (Note: the study site covers an area of approximately 9,000 hectares) <p>Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the status of phosphogypsum waste in Tunisia, tanneries in Turkey, lubricating oil in Algeria, magnitude of riverine inputs from rivers to the Mediterranean. 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices on the management of phosphogypsum sludge, in process. First draft finalized at the end of 2014. <p>MPAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 reports for Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Libya, Tunisia, Turkey, Montenegro and 7 regional guidelines and reports • 7 MPA management plans completed in Algeria (Taza National Park), Croatia (Telascica, Lastovo, Kornati and Brijuni), Tunisia (Cap Negro-Cap Serrat) and Turkey (Kas-Kekova). The Mljet management plan finalized at the beginning of 2015. 	
	Participation of all relevant stakeholders in project activities and SAP/NAP implementation	Limited participation of stakeholders		Improved participation of stakeholders in the implementation of SAP NAPs: More than 1,000 stakeholders participate in national/regional workshops and execution of demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 330 meetings and trainings since 2009 for the implementation of activities and SAP/NAP targets. • Full stakeholder involvement in all 78 demonstration projects • SAP assessment underway in all countries to assess implementation and develop revisions on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting (November 2015). 	S
	Development, training and demonstration of new tools/techniques and guidelines to address SAP priorities in all countries and	Knowledge on pollution reduction in specific sectors and fluxes of materials is limited and biased		35 demonstrations implemented and disseminated successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 demonstrations • Component 1 has 11 demonstrations for water, coastal and aquifer management underway at various stages of implementation. • Component 2 for pollution reduction has 4 demonstrations on NAP implementation, which have completed their initial status reports and with final reforms delayed for 2015. 	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	widely disseminated				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PCB management and disposal has been completed with a total of 930 Tons of PCB disposed from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt and Turkey.. • Component 2 demonstrations of TEST in 43 industries, almost completed with great success, and commitment from EU to finance a further 6 M euros to replicate under a separate project. • Component 3 has 13 demonstrations all underway for to support existing MPAs (new management plans, sustainable financing etc.) and support the the completion of the management plans for 8 MPAs in Algeria, Croatia, Tunisia and Turkey and the creation of new MPAs in Morocco (Cap des Trois Fourches), Algeria (Reghaia), Tunisia (Kuriate Islands) and Albania (Palermo Bay). • 43 demonstrations in small and medium industries for TEST-Med, completed 	
	Replication strategy designed and implemented with a minimum of 20 new replication projects identified	No replication strategy developed within the region		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 Priority Replicable Practices identified ▪ Regional replication strategies designed and implemented by year 5 ▪ Minimum of 2 Replication actions implemented ▪ Lessons learned report on activities and best practices by 2015 	<p>The replication Strategy presented and approved by the 4th PSC in February 2014, lead to the establishment of 3 replication projects in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following request of government, activities focused in Awali instead of Damur River Basin and coastal area. Setting up and consultation missions in Lebanon took place, the international expert team and field experts were assigned, and bibliography was reviewed. The Scoping Report and ToR for the development of a fully-fledged IRBM/ICZM Plan for the area have 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>advanced. They are expected to be ready by end of September 2015,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Croatia where a team for the preparation of the Coastal inputs for the ICZM Strategy established. First findings presented at the IMC meeting in April 2015 in Zagreb. Diagnostic Analysis drafted, presented and discussed at the 3 workshops for 3 coastal regions of Croatia. Government of Croatia invited for expression of interest for the Programme of measures for the Marine and Coastal Strategy of Croatia, linking on the results of PAP/RAC. In Tunisia where a working meeting with the Tunisian Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL) is planned for July 2015 in order to identify relevant actors to take part of the field work of the ecological, socio-economic and local stakeholder participation mechanism studies, and to delimit the study area. The fieldwork of the ecological assessment in the North-East of Kerkennah Archipelago is planned for late July 2015, with an already identified team of experts and scientists. Activities are planned to be finalized by September 2015 	
Component 1: Integrated approaches for the implementation of SAPs and NAPs: ICZM, IWRM and Management of Coastal Aquifers.						
Sub-Component 1.1. Management of Coastal Aquifers and Groundwater						
Regional legislation to strengthen aquifer management	Regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers	No regional plan exists		Regional strategic recommendations and action plan	11 national consultations organized by the focal points with the assistance of UNESCO IHP on the documents provided by UNESCO-	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				(including three sub-regional action plans) developed as annexes to the coastal aquifer supplement and adopted by ministerial focal points	<p>IHP synthesizing the results achieved in the various activities</p> <p>Two sub-regional consultations organized (one for the Adriatic basin and for the Central, Southern and Levantine Basins) and two sets of priority actions adopted by the project focal points (except for Turkey which expressed it will not to participate in the sub-regional consultation)</p> <p>Two regional consultations organized in the process of preparation of the coastal aquifer supplement of the TDA-MED :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the first one on the hydrogeological aspects (October 2014) - the second one on the policy, legal and institutional aspects (January 2015) <p>Two consultations organized with countries to agree upon priority actions for coastal aquifers (including legislative aspects) in three sub-regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Adriatic Basin (May 2015) - The Southern/Central and Levantine Basins (June 2015) 	
	Regional recommendations for eco-hydrogeological management, land degradation and protection of priority coastal wetlands	No regional recommendations exist		One set of regional recommendations developed and included in the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED and considered in the establishment of the regional action plan for coastal aquifers, documents that will	<p>Regional Report on “Management and protection of Mediterranean groundwater-related coastal wetlands and their services” finalized. The report includes a chapter related to the “Guidelines and recommendations for the evaluation and integrated management of groundwater related coastal wetlands finalized.”</p> <p>Report on “Main hydro(geo)logical characteristics, ecosystem services, and drivers of change of 26 representative</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				be proposed to ministerial focal points for adoption	<p>Mediterranean groundwater-related coastal wetlands” finalized</p> <p>Draft of the Map of representative Mediterranean coastal groundwater related wetlands (including ecological services and status trends), as example of a tool for decision makers to facilitate the setting of priorities for future intervention measures prepared and under final review (available in September 2015)</p> <p>Main findings from all reports and assessments on ecohydrogeological management of coastal wetlands reflected in the draft version of the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED and considered in the sub-regional action plans for coastal aquifers.</p>	
Regional and National institutions strengthened for aquifer management	Tools/guidelines for coastal aquifer management and groundwater including relevant land management approaches, developed and applied at demonstration sites, and eco-hydrogeology applications for management and protection of coastal wetlands	Tools/guidelines do not exist or inadequate		Related institutions informed about new tools/guidelines developed for coastal aquifer management and groundwater: -hydrogeological recommendations -legal, policy and institutional recommendations -recommendations for coastal wetlands that depend on groundwater -vulnerability mapping methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations and conclusions from regional consultations ready for use in preparation of coastal aquifer supplement to TDA • Regional report on legal and institutional aspects of aquifer management – including policy recommendations – circulated for comments. Updates received from the country experts on the country summaries. Findings and recommendations developed and adopted at the second regional consultation. Updates to be included and report to be finalized in September 2015. • Guidelines and recommendations for the evaluation and integrated 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				-coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED -Integrated methodological framework for ICZM and IWRM, including coastal aquifer management and integration -Transboundary integrated management plan including coastal aquifers for the Buna/Bojana area -Coastal aquifers incorporated into Algeria's ICZM strategy and integrated coastal plan in Reghaia	management of groundwater related coastal wetlands finalized. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Methodological Framework (IMF) available for establishment of plans for sustainable management of the environmental continuum constituted by the coastal zone, the river basin and coastal aquifers • Transboundary integrated management plan (ICZM, IWRM) for the Buna/Bojana area completed, taking into consideration aquifers and the approach set forth in the IMF • Inputs on coastal aquifers (hydrogeological and legal considerations) prepared and incorporated into Algeria's national ICZM Strategy and the Reghaia Coastal Plan. • Regional workshop on aquifer vulnerability mapping and spatial applications to groundwater organized (February 2015) • Web-based geo-referenced information system available and open to the public as a platform for exchange of project knowledge generated on coastal aquifers. 	
Stress reduction measures achieved through management of aquifers and monitored at water-body level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifers and Land degradation: 20,000 hectares of land with appropriate aquifer and groundwater 	Lack of appropriate management of aquifers and groundwater in the Mediterranean		A total of 20,000 hectares with appropriate aquifer and groundwater management in place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-region 1: N. African coast, Algeria, 	Algeria: Inputs on coastal aquifers (hydrogeological and legal considerations) prepared and incorporated into Algeria's national ICZM Strategy and also the Reghaia Coastal Plan. (Note: the Reghai Coastal Plan will be applied to a zone covering a total of 7,962 hectares including land surface and marine coastal areas)	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<p>management in place with demonstrations in 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifers and groundwater: 300 hectares of groundwater dependant wetlands under proper groundwater resources management 			<p>Morocco, Tunisia (sedimentary aquifers): approx. 12,000 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-region 2: Eastern Mediterranean Coast: Lebanon, (karst aquifers): approx. 2,000 hectares • Sub-region 3: Eastern Adriatic Coast: Croatia (karst aquifers), Albania and Montenegro: approx. 6,000 hectares <p>A total of 300 Hectares of wetlands with appropriate groundwater management in place</p>	<p>Lebanon: Study on the impact of climate change on water resources of two coastal wetlands completed</p> <p>Tunisia: Study on the management of the coastal aquifers of the Gabes oasis initiated but currently pending news from FFEM.</p> <p>Albania and Montenegro: Transboundary integrated management plan (ICZM, IWRM) for the Buna/Bojana area completed, including consideration of aquifers and the approach set forth in the IMF (Note: the study site covers an area of approximately 9,000 hectares)</p> <p>Croatia: Novljanska Žrnovnica karstic spring catchment area – Final vulnerability map and report finalized including management recommendations (Note: the catchment area for this spring covers nearly 100,000 hectares)</p> <p>Croatia: Pula coastal aquifer – Final vulnerability map and report finalized including management recommendations (Note: the Pula aquifer covers an area of about 8,100 hectares)</p> <p>Results of the two vulnerability mapping case studies in Croatia presented to national authorities and institutions (October 2014)</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>Tunisia: Ghar El Melh coastal aquifer - vulnerability map and report well advanced, with completion by September 2015</p> <p>Two regional consultations organized in the process of preparation of the coastal aquifer supplement of the TDA-MED : -the first one on the hydrogeological aspects - the second one on the policy, legal and institutional aspects</p>	
Increased scientific knowledge concerning the management of aquifers and groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of risk and uncertainty related to Mediterranean coastal aquifers in all countries; ▪ Coastal vulnerability mapping of aquifers on selected sites in 3 countries; ▪ TDA supplement developed for adoption 	Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping not available		Risk and vulnerability assessed in all countries (except Syria) and mapped in Tunisia and Croatia. The coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED prepared and submitted for adoption.	12 national aquifer cards and country overviews completed for integration into the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED	S
Sub-Component 1.2. Integrated Coastal Zone Management						
Regional legislation addressing ICZM, as mechanisms to protect the Mediterranean from biodiversity loss and pollution from land based sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal for harmonization of national legislation with ICZM Protocol for 5000 km of 	No beneficiary country so far meeting targets; 3 GEF non-eligible and 1 GEF eligible country ratified the Protocol so far		By year 2014: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at least 1 beneficiary country prepared a comprehensive analysis of impacts of ratification of 	2 beneficiary countries (Croatia and Montenegro) completed analysis of impacts of ratification of the ICZM Protocol on national legislation. Montenegro, in the framework of CAMP prepared analysis of impacts, in particular art. 8, and of institutional/legal structure. CAMP results	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	the coast developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of countries initiated the ratification of the ICZM Protocol process ▪ Number of countries ratified the ICZM Protocol 			ICZM Protocol on national legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at least 3 beneficiary countries initiated the ratification process ▪ at least 2 beneficiary countries ratified the Protocol. ▪ 1 Regional Workshop to present the case study organised ▪ 12 national administrators from beneficiary countries and at least 10 national ones from host country attending RW. ▪ Reference documents disseminated to responsible in all CPs and to the NGOs official partners of MAP, 	and MedPartnership activities and results joined into one consistent policy package used for the Regional workshop. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Israel ratified the ICZM Protocol in spring 2014 (10 countries in total by June 2015) ▪ 5 beneficiary countries ratified the Protocol ▪ 1 Regional workshop organized in December 2012 ▪ 13 national administrators from beneficiary countries and 17 national ones from host country attended the RW. Reference documents disseminated to participants and available on PAP/RAC web site. 	
Regional and National institutions strengthened for ICZM	ICZM Strategies and NAPs submitted for adoption in a	Inadequate NAPs in most countries or no ICZM Strategies and NAPs at all ¹⁷		By year 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Guidelines for preparation of ICZM NS and NAPs 	Guidelines for preparation of the National ICZM Strategies drafted, presented at the MedPartnership Regional Workshop in June 2011, distributed to	S

¹⁷ Full baseline analysis is given in Annex I

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<p>minimum of 2 countries containing proposals for ICZM institutional framework</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ one Regional Workshop to present Regional Guidelines to national responsible of beneficiary countries ▪ at least 12 national responsible from beneficiary countries trained ▪ two National ICZM Strategies and NAPs prepared and submitted for adoption ▪ at least two Investment portfolios presented as NAP outputs ▪ 2 National conferences organized ▪ Reference documents and WR disseminated to responsible in all CPs and to the NGOs official partners of MAP, and available at the MedPartnership and at the PAP/RAC web site 	<p>PAP/RAC NFPs and further upgraded based on received comments.</p> <p>At the Regional Workshop 33 national responsible from 8 beneficiary countries were trained. Through PAP/RAC NFP Corner 21 national responsible was provided with the Guidelines, out of which 10 from the project beneficiary countries. The experiences from the project's demonstrations were integrated into document. Final document was edited, translated in French and presented at the PAP/RAC Final Conference to the MedPartnership and PAP/RAC NFPs. It is available at the PAP/RAC web site.</p> <p>Algerian national ICZM Strategy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft ICZM Strategy was finalized in the first trimester of 2015 based on the conclusions of the participatory workshops. Workshops were held in November along the Algerian coast with approx. 1,400 people (representatives of all Ministries involved, national and local authorities, NGO, etc.) participated • The document includes 10 main strategic orientations which are: consolidate the institutional and legislative framework; adapt the consumption patterns and uses of coastal resources; respect the procedures of systematic consultation; strengthen the surveillance, monitoring, and warning systems; improve connectivity of the protected areas; build capacities in the field of ICZM; raise awareness and involve population in protection and enhancement of the coastal 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>zone; innovate, diversify and optimize financings; optimize the framework of international and regional cooperation; and take into account risks linked to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Strategy was presented by HE the Minister of Land Use Planning and Environment Mrs. Dalila Boudjemaa in Oran on the 25th of March 2015. 200 participants were present to the meeting. The conference benefited from an exceptional visibility in the media and was a head title on the cover page of national and local medias. • An action plan with an investment portfolio has been drafted. <p>Montenegrin National ICZM Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Conference to present the ICZM Strategy was organized on December 18 in Budva. It was high-level meeting, attended by HE Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism Mr. B. Gvozdenović, as well as by over 80 other participants including representatives of national administration and expert institutions, local institutions, as well as UNEP/MAP and its RACs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft Strategy was submitted to process of wide public consultations. Public hearing meeting was organized in Podgorica on January 26, 2015. The Strategy was finalized based on inputs received. ▪ On June 25, 2015, Strategy was adopted by the Government of Montenegro, thus becoming official legal document. ▪ Strategy includes broad list of priority actions and investments in 5-year period. 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inputs of ICZM Strategy findings and recommendations were included in draft Coastal Area Spatial Plan (to be adopted in 2015) that resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ construction areas reduced by 44%; ○ construction areas within 1 km of the coastline reduced by 16%; ○ the areas of conflict between highly vulnerable natural area and construction areas reduced by 45%; ○ introduced 100-m coastal setback. ▪ Based on Strategy’s recommendation, coordination mechanism for coastal management started to be officially formed. Among others, this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ transformation of National Commission for Sustainable Development and Climate Change into National Commission for Sustainable Development, ICZM and Climate Change, chaired by President of Montenegro ○ Establishment of department for ICZM within the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism. ▪ Based on project experiences (including experiences of Buna/Bojana transboundary Plan) and proposed priority actions/investments, project follow-up is being drafted. Official support for the project, including readiness to allocate 300.000 USD from National GEF 6 funds, was confirmed by Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in a letter signed by Minister B. Gvozdenović. 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Already for the year 2015, 70.000 Euro was allocated for implementation of National ICZM Strategy. ▪ Document produced are available at MedPartnership and PAP/RAC web-site <p>Croatian Economic and Social Analysis (ESA) for Marine and Coastal zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒☒Drafted on the basis of huge quantity of data collected from different Croatian institutions, including financial agency (FINA). Study presented to the IMC for their comments, placed on the web site of the Ministry of Environment for public Comments and to be adopted by the Government of Croatia ☒☒For the first time EU approach for the sea extended to the coastal zone integrating MSFD and ICZM Protocol. ☒☒ESA study positioned in the context of Replication – Croatian Marine and Coastal Strategy. <p>REPLICATION ACTIVITY:</p> <p>Croatian Marine and Coastal Strategy</p> <p>Team for the preparation of the Coastal inputs for the Strategy established. First findings presented at the IMC meeting in April in Zagreb. Diagnostic Analysis drafted, presented and discussed at the 3 workshops for 3 coastal regions of Croatia. Government of Croatia invited for expression of interest for the Programme of measures for the Marine and Coastal Strategy of Croatia, linking on the results of PAP/RAC.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<p>Integrative methodological framework (IMF) developed, tested in minimum of two demonstration areas (Buna/Bojana and Reghaia) and revised accordingly, and made available for replication in other areas.</p>	<p>Inadequate methodology</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF developed and translated into French ▪ Step by step guide for integration finalized for dissemination ▪ 500 copies disseminated through NFPs ▪ IMF available on the MedPartnership and PAP/RAC web sites ▪ IMF and its application presented at the Final Regional Workshop ▪ 17 NFPs from eligible countries attending Regional Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF developed by 3 partner institutions and 3 more selected experts, finalised, edited and translated into French. The document includes step by step guide. The document was presented at the PAP/RAC Final Regional Workshop held in May in Split, and is available at PAP/RAC web site. ▪ 39 participants in total, out of which 16 NFPs from 10 eligible countries and 6 more NFPs from other Mediterranean countries attended the meeting. 	<p>HS</p>
<p>Stress reduction measures achieved through ICZM, monitored at water-body level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICZM proposals for sustainable coastal development for 2 demo sites covering 150,000 hectares of coastal zone ▪ Transboundary project Albania/Montenegro: 1500 km², 	<p>Insufficient management of coastal zone in participating countries</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 ICZM Plans in fragile, endangered areas of global and national importance finalised and submitted for implementation ▪ at least 2 investment portfolios presented as outputs of respective Plans ▪ 2 respective National 	<p>Coastal Plan of Reghaia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 participatory workshops organized in Reghaia and 1 in Algiers, with about 50 participants at each workshop. ▪ Official establishment of an Inter-sectoral Committee composed of representatives from national and local administrations, institutions, NGO, etc. by a decree of the Wali of Algiers. ▪ Action plan consisting of 21 actions ranked according to the level of emergency agreed ▪ Investment portfolio developed ▪ Reghaia coastal plan finalized 	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reghaia (Algeria): 40 km2 			<p>Conferences organised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at least a total of 9 national institutions and 15 experts, also 3 key NGOs involved, ▪ Plan outputs and outcomes disseminated to responsible in beneficiary countries, to the NGOs official partners of MAP and available at the MedPartnership and at the PAP/RAC web site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of the Coastal Plan for Reghaia on the 25th of March together with the National ICZM Strategy in Oran. <p>Transboundary Integrated Management Plan Buna/Bojana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 experts' meeting took place (Split, Podgorica Paris, and Tirana). ▪ Integrated Plan drafted and submitted to national authorities for consultations. ▪ Summary of the Plan translated into national languages. ▪ 2 meetings with national authorities took place, (Podgorica and Tirana) ▪ Plan includes broad list of priority actions and investments in 5-year period. ▪ Final presentation conference, due to elections in Albania, shall take place in September 2015 (Shkodra, Albania). ▪ Based on proposed measures in the Plan, Montenegrin Government requested drafting an Agreement for the transboundary Sustainable Management of Skadar/Shkodra Lake Basin and Buna/Bojana Area. ▪ The Agreement was drafted and submitted for consultations. ▪ Montenegrin Government found the Plan as the proper framework to start discussion between two countries on establishment of Joint Transboundary Commission for Buna/Bojana Area, since this is one of the key recommendations /measures within the Plan. <p>Montenegrin Government also recommended to use the platform of the Buna/Bojana project (including its final</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					meeting) to start negotiations between the two countries on the Agreement as well as the establishment of the Commission.	
Sub-Component 1.3. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)						
Regional strategic planning addressing IWRM as mechanism to protect the Mediterranean from biodiversity loss and pollution from land based sources.	Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean technically facilitated and agreed by UfM countries and environmental considerations dully reflected	No common IWRM strategy, plan or guidelines for Mediterranean. Will be based on MSSD and other key strategic documents on water in the Mediterranean and will be elaborated in the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)		SWM provides background for concerted IWRM action in the region	<p>The draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean has remained in a standstill, due to the lingering political deadlock (and despite the agreement on 99% of the text). Nonetheless, the revamping of the Water Expert Group is in progress (next meeting said to take place in Oct. 2015). Notwithstanding has been the on-going support from the EU through its 22 million Euro regional project SWIM-SM (2010-2015) and the continuation of this support through a SWIM Programme Phase II (starting in 2016).</p> <p>Support is also provided through complementary activities (co-financed): (a) Advancing of the 2.5 million euro Regional Programme Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, implemented by GWP-Med and OECD and labelled by the UfM. MedPartnership has been catalytic for its design/development and has provided targeted and decisive support to selected national activities. (b) Regional dialogue sessions on IWRM, governance & financing, transboundary water resources management in the Mediterranean held in the context of key regional events e.g. Beirut Water Week (5/2014, Beirut), 2nd Mediterranean Water Forum (11/2014), 3rd Arab Water Forum (12/2014), OECD Global Governance</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					Initiative meetings (4/2014 & 11/2014), the Mediterranean Process of the 7 th World Water Forum (4/2015, Korea). Activities under (b) continue in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner, and output is considered primarily completed.	
Regional and National institutions strengthened for IWRM.	Strategic planning for IWRM advanced, institutional framework for IWRM strengthened and tools for financing strategies on water provided at national level in 4 countries	Only a very few countries have completed their national IWRM plans or they are very close to and even attempt to gradually move in the implementation phase. Many countries are in the process of revising their water strategies and developing their national IWRM plans while a smaller group of countries are still in the very initial phase of preparation		Catalytic implementation for national IWRM plans implemented: Egypt – a) Sustainable financing strategy for the water supply and sanitation sector for Greater Cairo completed, b) national assessment for private sector participation in water infrastructure completed Lebanon – a) National 10-year Strategic Plan on Water reviewed and recommendations for action provided, b) national assessment for private sector participation in water infrastructure completed c) decision support tool (WEAP model)	Egypt: work completed during previous reporting period Lebanon: work completed during previous reporting period	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				<p>application in selected river basins assisted and scenarios elaborated, d) National Water Sector Strategy assisted</p> <p>Tunisia – a) National Water Strategy 2050 elaboration supported focusing on governance and private sector participation mechanisms, b) elaboration of water-related article of the new Constitution assisted, c) national assessment for private sector participation in water infrastructure completed</p> <p>Palestine –Support to the Water Governance Programme with focus on water financing and the role of private sector</p>	<p>Tunisia: work completed during previous reporting period</p> <p>Palestine: Despite the political calamities in the area and the security concerns, a structured National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on governance obstacles to sustainable financing of water services, including through Private Sector Participation, was launched in 11/2014 and will be completed in 9/2015, implemented</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>by GWP-Med. Activities were conducted in close cooperation with the Palestinian Water Authority, under the auspices of the H.E. the Minister of Water, and with the participation of a range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. It included the preparation of a National Report containing an assessment and a diagnostic analysis of the present situation on private sector involvement in water supply and sanitation, as well as a set of recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with an action plan for their implementation. The aim is to increase the understanding and thus the capacity of stakeholders to promote action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective involvement of the private sector, while ensuring gender-sensitive and pro-poor considerations are taken duly into account with full respect for the respective human right. Three national consultation workshops were organized (11/2014, 5/2015, 6/2015, in Ramallah) with national partners (public authorities, utilities, users, NGOs, academia, private sector and donors). An additional mission for extensive bilateral meetings was conducted in 2/2015, while the official launching of the National Report for Palestine is scheduled for 9/2015. Activities were organized in synergy with and as part of the Regional Programme Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) developed in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area	Integrative methodological framework (IMF) between ICZM and IWRM developed (The activity is reported also in Sub-Component 1.2 and is implemented in synergy with PAP/RAC (lead) and UNESCO	Inadequate methodology exists		IMF developed, presented at Regional Workshop and disseminated	IMF developed and presented at Regional Workshop; dissemination is pending.	HS
	Strategic vision for collaboration among countries developed and IRBM plans for 2 shared water bodies prepared in parallel with ICZM and Coastal Aquifer	Inadequate management plans		IRBM plan for 1 water body finalized by 2014: - Buna/Bojana (Montenegro & Albania) as part of the Drin River Basin - 40 km ² / 335 km ² (jointly developed with PAP/RAC and UNESCO) -Pressures identified and local IRBM/ICZM planning roadmap prepared as basis for a future management plan: Damur (Lebanon) (provided that the SC will approve related Replication proposal or Medjerda (Algeria-	- IRBM part of the Integrated Resources Management Plan for Buna/Bojana was completed. The latter is drafted. The summary of the Plan including the full DPSIR analysis and the list of Measures has been translated into national languages, submitted to focal Ministries and discussed with national authorities in meetings in Podgorica and Tirana. Based on the proposed measures included in the Plan, Montenegro requested the preparation of a draft Legal Agreement for the management of the transboundary area. GWP-Med prepared the text with contributions from PAP/RAC; it is in line with the outcomes of the Plan and, among others, it provides for the establishment of joint institutional structure (Ministerial Meeting, Joint Commission). Montenegro intends to propose to Albania negotiations to conclude an Agreement using the text prepared as basis.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				Tunisia) if agreed by riparians	<p>The final consultation meeting with stakeholders was postponed for September 2015 due to the Albanian local elections.</p> <p>- Following request of Lebanon, activities focused in Awali instead of Damur River Basin and coastal area. Setting up and consultation missions in Lebanon took place, the international expert team and field experts were assigned, and bibliography was reviewed. The Scoping Report and ToR for the development of a fully-fledged IRBM/ICZM Plan for the area have advanced. They are expected to be ready by end of September 2015, including local consultations.</p>	
<p>Component 2. Pollution from land based activities, including POPs: implementation of SAP MED and related NAPs Sub-Component 2.1. Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control – Industrial Pollution pilot projects (based on NAP priorities):</p>						
<p>Increased capacity of basin countries to implement policies and strategies that address SAP MED and the NAPs priorities.</p>	<p>National legal and policy documents drafted (min. of 5) incorporating the SAP-MED priorities and in process of adoption by the countries.</p> <p>Implementation initiated for a minimum of 8 NAP priorities in participating countries as a result of project activities and pilot</p>	<p>No national policy documents exist regarding these issues, which instead fall under the general national environmental law. Regarding lub-oil and lead batteries, they fall under the Basel Convention which all countries have ratified, but again there are no specific laws</p>	<p>Policy reforms are pipelined for possible adoption by national and regional relevant authorities</p>	<p>10 national policy documents drafted by end of 2014 and in the process of adoption approval by spring 2015</p> <p><u>Algeria: lube oils</u> 3 policy documents : a) national action plan on lube oil management b) regulatory act on lube oil management supported by c) technical economic study on management of lube</p>	<p><u>Algeria: lube oils</u> In July 2014 the SSFA with Algeria was extended until 30 May 2015. The meeting of the National Steering Committee was held on 18 – 19 February 2015 to agree on the criteria of selection of the Lube Oil Collection Center, design of the data base; the table of content of the Techno-economic study, and the draft of the National Action plan. The national workshop organized in Algiers from April 21st - 22nd 2015 reviewed and proposed recommendations to improve lube oil management. 45 participants from all relevant public and private stakeholders attended the workshop that was largely</p>	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<p>projects, and monitored through Barcelona Convention mechanisms.</p>			<p>oil through recycling on situ or exporting abroad</p> <p><u>Syria : Lead batteries</u> a) Concrete Proposal for amending existing legislation b) Proposal to improve the whole chain of batteries drafted c) requirements for the creation of market for recycled lead batteries</p> <p><u>Turkey (tanneries)</u> 1. Upgraded standards for industrial effluents 2. Preparation of policy reform to improve environmental management of tanneries through recycling of Chromium and Sulphur 3. Preparation of a long term action plan to implement the policy reform 4. Preparation of updated guidelines</p>	<p>covered by local media (TV channels and Newspapers). An inventory of lube oils was carried out (up to 180 000 tons per year) on the basis of which several business models were analysed including and cost benefit analysis. A feasibility analysis covering economic and technical aspects of the available options related to setting up a management system in line with environmental standards and international law. There is very good potential to ensure lube oil recycling and regeneration in Algeria based on EM. The National Plan on the management of the management of lube oils is finalised including a proposal for improving the legislation and related regulatory framework.</p> <p><u>Syria: Lead batteries</u> Activity completed in 2012</p> <p>Guidelines for ESM of lead batteries for the region based on the Syria experience (reports) and on Basel Convention guidelines prepared in 2014 by the Bratislava Regional Center of the Basel Convention and approved by the MED POL FP meeting in June 2015. Work ongoing to ensure its on line publication.</p> <p><u>Turkey (tanneries)</u> Activity completed in 2012</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				<p>on BOD control and chromium recycling</p> <p><u>Tunisia Phosphogypsum</u> Set of best practices on management of phosphogypsum sludge prepared by end of 2014</p>	<p>Guidelines "Towards a more sustainable tanning sector in the Mediterranean prepared in collaboration with the Regional Activity Center on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAC).</p> <p>Regional training workshop prepared to be organized with cooperation with H2020 and SCP/RAC from July 22nd - 24th 2015 in Barcelona - Spain.</p> <p><u>Tunisia Phosphogypsum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2014 the SSFA with Tunisia was extended until 30 May 2015 and Project manager was nominated by Tunisian authority. • ToRs for International Consultant to support the preparation of Best practices and development of related communication materials finalized in September 2015. The pilot project steering committee was reorganized in August 2014 with participation of National Agency for Environmental Protection, the Secretary of State for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industries, Local authority and the General chemicals Tunisia. It held three meetings until June 2015. <p>Study tour abroad for Five National experts to was carried out in Ardaman & Associates Corporate in Orlando, Florida - USA from April 5th - 14th 2015.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>A complete study addressing the Phosphogypsum sludge management and Fertilizer industry in Tunisia was finalized in April 2015.</p> <p>A Guide on best practices for ESM of phosphogypsum sludge was prepared and reviewed in the national workshop associated with proposal for regulatory framework for improvement of the current situation and implementation of short term and long term solutions.</p> <p>The final study, the best practices document as well as information materials for communication to the public, potential health and environmental impacts of phosphogypsum waste dump and a plan for their environmental monitoring were presented during the national workshop held in Hammamat - Tunisia, April 24th 2015 attended by 42 national stakeholders including governmental organizations, industrial sector, NGOs, academics and researchers.</p> <p>In addition Draft recommendations on the best practices that fits the Tunisian situation were prepared and submitted to both the National Authorities in Tunisia.</p>	
	<p>Tools/guidelines for pollution reduction from land-based sources tools applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ELV and EQS, 	<p>Countries do not have appropriate tools/guidelines to assist in meeting SAP-MED targets</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools/guidelines introduced to countries that do not have appropriate tools/guidelines to 	<p>1. Guidelines for ESM of Tannery sector in the Mediterranean region and its factsheets prepared, presented at MEDPOL FP meeting in June 2015. The Guidelines will be reviewed by an expert meeting planned to be held in the Regional meeting on 22-24 July 2015 in Barcelona - Spain.</p>	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ guidelines for pollution reduction for phosphogypsum waste, tannery effluents, national and replicable recycling systems for lube-oils and lead batteries and plans of action for permitting, compliance and inspection systems in eight countries. 			<p>assist in meeting SAP-MED targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional methodology developed and adopted by 2013 	<p>2. Guidelines on Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) for Lead Batteries were prepared in March 2014 and approved by the MED POL FP meeting in June 2015</p> <p>3. Guidelines for ESM of Lube Oil in the Mediterranean region prepared and presented at MED POL FP meeting in June 2015. Regional meeting planned to be organized with cooperation with H2020 and SCP/RAC from July 22nd - 24th 2015 in Barcelona, Spain to review the final version.</p> <p>4. Best practices on the management of phosphogypsum sludge prepared and presented during the National workshop organized in Hamamat - Tunisia at April 24th 2015.</p> <p>5. ELV and EQS The final version of the web based tool software and user Guidance document for using the web based tool prepared and presented to the contracting parties during the regional training workshop organized in Athens - Greece at November 25th 2014. Regional Training on environmental inspectorates was organized in Athens – Greece from November 26th - 27th 2014. 17 participants from the contracting countries attended the meeting which defined also the priority activities in this field for the region.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>National Training workshop was organized in Alexandria – Egypt from December 8th - 10th 2014. 70 participants representing a wide range of industries, local relevant authorities: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing, Alexandria Ports Authority, Academic Institutes, NGOs, Scientific institutions, etc. actively participated.</p> <p>National Training workshop organized in Rabat – Morocco from December 17th - 18th 2014. 35 participants from from the Ministry of Energy, Mining, water and Environment (MEMWE), the Ministry Delegate for the Environment, the Maritime Authorities, the Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Local Authorities (DGCL), the Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Logistics, the Ministry of Industrial, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy, the High Commissariat for Water, Forests and Desertification, the General Directorate of National Security (DGNS) – Environmental Police, the Royal Gendarmerie, the Morocco Center of Cleaner Production (CMPP), and the Regional Services Environment from Tangier – Tetouan, Taza – Al Hoceima and Oriental.</p>	
Increased knowledge of countries and donors on innovative technology to reduce pollution and increased scientific knowledge.	Assessment of riverine fluxes of nutrients to the Mediterranean.	Data and information of nutrients fluxes are not of equal quality throughout the region	Development of a regional data bases for fluxes	Scenarios for regional variation of nutrients fluxes	<p>Activity completed in 2013.</p> <p>Publication of an atlas on riverine fluxes of nutrients started in March 2015 and expected to finalize by September 2015.</p>	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>The publication of the Atlas is an extra activity strongly supported by the countries Medpol FPs due to the success of the study.</p> <p>Thanks to this and the extra efforts made, for the first time we have a serious attempt to estimate nutrient budget to the med sea as well as related scenarios for their future projections.</p> <p>The study carried out a data gap analysis and suggested recommendations for the contracting parties to strengthen their relevant monitoring systems.</p> <p>The publication is being prepared for submission to COP19 in February 2016.</p>	
	Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries	Impacts of levels of inputs of pollution on quality of marine environment are lacking in the region	Test modelling system	Scenarios for impacts of inputs of pollution on the quality of the marine environment in selected sites.	<p>Activity completed in 2013.</p> <p>ELV/EQOs web-based software was developed, reviewed, presented and validated during the regional training workshop in 2014.in Athens – Greece at November 25th 2014. 17 participants from the contracting countries attended the meeting. It cover 10 contaminants and can be easily adjusted in the future for additional contaminants.</p> <p>ELV/EQS tool will be hosted soon in the UNEP/MAP website and can be accessed on line by the contracting parties and the public.</p>	HS
Stress reduction measures achieved	No indicator			No target		Non applicable

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level	[Original indicators on reduction of cadmium, mercury, chromium, BOD, nitrogen]					
Sub-Component 2.2. Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST-MED) – Implemented and executed by UNIDO						
Increased knowledge of countries and donors on innovative technology to reduce pollution and increased scientific knowledge.	Capacity built at national level on integrated approach to industrial environmental management (TEST approach) and EST demonstration projects implemented at target enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few industries use Environmentally Sound Technology (EST) Capacity exists but it is not coordinated; Lack of awareness industry on the benefits of EST National legislation regarding ESTs, BETs, and BATs is scarce 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 9¹⁸ companies have successfully completed TEST At least 20 practitioners experts have been trained in TEST At least 70 persons trained in TEST A total of 500 man/days of training delivered At least 5¹⁹ companies have implemented EMS according to ISO14001 A total number of 10 events held to raise awareness of industries & institutional stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 companies have successfully introduced TEST approach at their sites 30 practitioners trained and experienced in TEST 958 man days of training delivered to practitioners (25) and industry staff (86) 9 companies have designed a full EMS/ISO14001 system during the course of the project 6 companies have upgraded their existing EMS integrating TEST approach A total number of 20 events, of which 8 workshops and 12 training sessions in the 3 countries were delivered by 30th June 2012 6 training sessions delivered to 16 replication companies (2012-2013) 	HS

¹⁸ 80% of demonstration companies in the three countries (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 9 companies

¹⁹ 40% of demonstration companies (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 5 companies

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level.	Demonstration measures and investments to reduce industrial pollution at 12 companies	No measures and investments to reduce pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of total identified measures requiring no or moderate investments EST solutions identified for three quarters of demonstration companies (9 companies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76% of total identified measures implemented (out of which 54% in 2011 and the remaining 22% in 2012) EST solutions requiring high investments identified in 31 companies 	HS
	Water productivity at demonstration enterprises increased by 40%	Reference values for total water intake and specific water consumption per unit of production related to 2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of 40% at least in 50% of demonstration companies (6 companies) by year 5 	Total of 9.7 millions of m3/yr savings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of specific water consumption above 40% in 9 companies Reduction of specific water consumption between 20-40% in 15 companies Reduction of specific water consumption between 10-20% in 9 companies 	HS
	Reduction of pollution loads at the demonstration enterprises.	Reference total values for BOD/COD loads related to 2009 production values		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aprox. 30% reduction of pollution loads in at least 50% of the demonstration companies (6 companies) by year 5, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 3,300 tons BOD5 reductions per year²⁰ Total 4,500 COD reductions per year 	S

²⁰ Reductions of BOD5, COD and other pollutants at each company (both as % and as total annual loads) are reported in the individual company fact sheets www.unido.org/MEDTEST

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
Sub-Component 2.3. Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies						
Initiation of NAP/NIP implementation for the ESM of equipment, stocks and wastes contaminated with PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries	Five countries with strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks for the management of POPs	All countries have ratified the Stockholm Convention. However, specific legal and institution arrangements for PCB management, handling, monitoring, phase out and disposal are inadequate or lacking	Policy reforms are pipelined for possible adoption by National authorities in 5 countries	Revised legal, regulatory and administrative instruments drafted and in the process of adoption by year 5	<p>ESM Guide on PCB management developed, reviewed at expert meeting and approved by the MEDPOL FP meeting. PCB management handouts and fact sheets prepared for the four participating countries.</p> <p>Fact sheets on PCB management under finalisation by the other countries. Regional Meeting on ESM and combating Illegal Traffic of Chemicals and hazardous Waste in the Mediterranean held from April 7th - 9th 2015 in Istanbul - Turkey. The meeting was organized in cooperation with Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions secretariat. 48 participants representing the contracting parties, NGOs, Regional centres.. etc. attended the meeting..</p> <p>Training held in Turkey, Egypt and BH to support the preparation of notification files for import and export purposes</p>	HS
	870 tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries	To be assessed fully during inception period (%) Albania: 209 tons (13%) Egypt: 209tons Turkey: BH	Inventories of PCBs at demonstration sites are finalized and disposal process launched	A minimum of 500 tons of PCBs disposed at a cost of 3.220 US\$ per ton. [Originally 870 tonnes)	Activities were carried out in three countries (Egypt, Turkey and B&H) to collect, transport and dispose in environmental sound manner. Total figures of 930 tons confirmed for disposal under the project out of 1500 tons identified in three countries. In Turkey so far disposed 295 tons PCB, 211 tons already shipped in France and 166 tons	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	POPs phased-out from use	To be assessed during inception phase	Phase out models are finalized in 3 countries	A minimum of 500 tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 3-4 countries PCB Disposal process scaled up for establishing a sustainable PCB management/elimination in the respective countries through additional UNDP and UNIDO projects in BH, Turkey and Egypt	<p>are in process of shipment to France for final disposal.</p> <p>In Egypt and BH, process is ongoing to finalize the notification of import export and transit process in line with Basel Convention requirements as well as of EU. It is expected to start the collection and shipment of PCB in both countries pending finalization of notification procedure in August 2015.</p> <p>Contract with the Disposal Company amended to include the additional quantities and funds for their disposal secured</p> <p>Training provided on collection, package and shipment to the National PCB teams</p>	HS
	Improvement of awareness on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a lack of awareness of PCBs risks in target countries. ▪ Easy access to PCBs information is lacking. ▪ Lebanon has a website on POPs in English only, but weak on PCBs and not in Arabic. No other official PCB websites of target countries are known to exist. 	4.000 stakeholders have been made aware on ESM of PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide an independent multilingual PCBs public awareness website, as part of the current Ministry of Environment website, expand and improve an existing PCB website in the target countries or create a new PCB website for use by participating countries and other 	<p>Participating countries are: Albania, Egypt, Turkey and Bosnia Herzegovina.</p> <p>1 PCBs website is developed and updated regularly (www.pcbmed.org) for use by participating countries.</p> <p>1 PCBs video has been developed in English and Turkish, placed online and used on the developed awareness and training workshops.</p> <p>A "Compilation-toolkit of PCB applications for owners and public officials" document has been developed in substitution of the activity on "PCBs brochures", as proposed by participating countries. Nevertheless, PCBs brochures were also developed and</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some target countries have developed brochures on POPs only. ▪ No PCB awareness videos in Arabic are known to exist. 		<p>Mediterranean countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and disseminate a PCB awareness video ▪ Develop and disseminate a toolkit for PCB owners and policy-makers 	<p>translated to local languages for training, awareness and dissemination purposes.</p> <p>All training material has been placed online on the project website (www.pcbsmed.org) for countries use and dissemination.</p>	
	Improvement of the technical capacity for the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs	PCB awareness and technical capacity for the ESM of PCBs of most PCB stakeholders is lacking in target countries.	4 PCB training courses have been developed	<p>Train at least 175 people on PCB awareness and on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs per target country.</p> <p>Develop 4 PCB awareness workshops in target countries (one in each country)</p> <p>Develop 8 PCB training courses in target countries (two in each country).</p>	<p>So far, a total of 371 people have been trained on ESM of PCBs.</p> <p>Training executed by SCP/RAC and MEDPOL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days-PCB management training course (in Istanbul, Turkey on July 15th-19th 2013 for 57 participants. • 4 days-PCB management training course implemented in Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina on September 23-29th2013 for 44 participants. • 4 days-PCB management training course was implemented in Tirana, Albania on 21-24 January 2014 for 42 participants. • 4 days-PCB management training course was implemented in Alexandria, Egypt on 24-27 February 2014 for 101 participants. • A half-day PCBs awareness raising workshop and training implemented for 60 participants in Istanbul, Turkey on May 2015 (Turkey was not interested on receiving additional theoretical training for experts on PCBs management in this last project event). 	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A half-day-PCBs awareness raising workshop is planned to be implemented for up to 100 participants in Egypt on September 2015. • A day and half PCB training course is planned to be implemented for up to 50participant in Egypt on September 2015. <p>Training executed by MEDPOL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One day PCB management training course on notification implemented in Cairo, Egypt, on September 15th 2014 for 4 participants. • Two day PCB management training course on notification implemented in Cairo, Egypt, on April 28-29th 2015 for 16 participants. • One day-PCB management training course on notification process was implemented in Istanbul, Turkey on January 14th 2015 for 9 participants. • One day PCB management training course was implemented in Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina on Mai 28th 2015 for 8 participants. • One day PCBs handling demonstration training implemented for 21 participants in Izmit, Turkey on March 23RD 2015 • A day PCBs handling demonstration training implemented for 18 participants in Istanbul, Turkey on March 25TH 2015 	
Component 3: Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO Sub-Component 3.1. The conservation of coastal and marine diversity through development of a Mediterranean MPA Network						
Countries have the capacity to conserve	Participation of all key regional and	No coordinated mechanism for		• 12 regional representatives for	<u>RAC/SPA</u>	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
regionally important coastal and marine biodiversity through the creation of an ecologically representative, coherent and effective MPA network in the Mediterranean region supported by a region-wide network of MPA managers	national stakeholders in MPA creation process	participation of all key regional and national stakeholders in MPA creation process except for fisheries restricted areas (GFCM) exists		each of the five meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 parties' representatives in three SAPBIO national correspondent meetings • Three national stakeholder involvement plans developed and adopted (Albania, Libya and Morocco) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 19 regional organizations and 21 Contracting Parties participated in 5 SAP BIO meetings in 2010, 2012, and 2013. • A Stakeholder Participation Toolkit for Identification, Designation and Management of Marine Protected Areas (English) was elaborated by RAC/SPA in collaboration with IUCN-Med for the needs of Eastern Adriatic countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro). • A Socio-economic study for the Porto Palermo Bay future MPA (Albania) was elaborated (English, Albanian). This study has identified main stakeholder groups and their role in the development of the future MPA. • A Study on the Identification of Potential Stakeholders and Partnerships for the Establishment of a National MPA Network in Morocco (French) was established. • A Study on the Identification of Potential Stakeholders and Partnerships and mechanism participation for the Establishment of the Kuriat Island MPA in Tunisia (French) was established. A socio-economic study, including the identification of potential stakeholders and partnerships that could be involved in the Réghaia future MPA creation and management was elaborated. 	
	Management of MPA's strengthened in 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstration MPAs do not have a 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 7 MPA management plans developed by 2012 	<u>RAC/SPA</u>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	pilot sites, including the finalisation of 7 management plans	management plan (Croatia, Turkey, Algeria). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No management unit in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) ▪ No important areas for conservation identified in Libya 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Important areas for conservation identified in Libya (jointly with RAC/SPA) ▪ Management unit established in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) ▪ At least 2 draft of the management plans of Farwa Lagoon and Ain El Ghazela (Libya) developed by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF MedPO led to the declaration by the Libyan authorities of Ain Al-Ghazala as MPA in February 2011. • A marine ecological assessment was run by RAC/SPA in 2010 in view of creating a marine extension of the El Kouf National Park (Libya) and developing its management plan. This activity was canceled due to security reasons. 4 Management Plans for Kuriat Islands (Tunisia), Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaia marine area (Algeria) and Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco) were elaborated. WWF-MedPO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 MPA management plans completed in Algeria (Taza National Park), Croatia (Telascica, Lastovo, Kornati and Brijuni), Tunisia (Cap Negro-Cap Serrat) and Turkey (Kas-Kekova). The Mljet management plan will be finalized in late 2014). ▪ In 2011, the Libyan Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Marine Wealth has declared the Ain Al-Ghazala coastal lagoon and its facing Elba Island as a Marine Protected Area (Decision No2_Year 2011 of 17 January 2011). ▪ Management Unit in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat established. ▪ Training on the creation and management of underwater diving paths 	
	Minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply MPA	No implementation agreements available		A minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply learnt tools	RAC/SPA RAC/SPA supported the implementation of 4 Implementation Agreements on sustainable fisheries and sustainable	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	management learnt tools and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops			and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops	tourism planning in MPAs (out of 42): 2 in Albania and 2 in Montenegro. WWF-MedPO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42 agreements implemented SPA/RAC and WWF-MedPO provided their support for a number of national officers and Marine Protected Areas stakeholders in terms of participatory process and stakeholders' engagement in MPAs (Akyaka (Turkey), 10-14 February 2013).	
	On-the-job trained local personnel on many aspects of MPAs field management			At least 9 specialists from at least three MPAs trained (specialists not existing in Albania, low specialization opportunities in Croatia and Montenegro)	RAC/SPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical training was provided to 39 participants (from Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) during four Regional Trainings on Ecological Monitoring in MPAs (Santa Pola (Spain), September 2011 / 2012 / 2013 / 2014). • 44 participants from Croatia, Libya and Montenegro took part to 7 National Training Workshops on GIS, MPA management, Stakeholder participation, and Socio-economic aspects. • On-job-training was provided to 48 participants during field surveys in Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. Technical assistance (participation to international trainings/conferences, research grants, etc.) was provided to 84 MPA practitioners and junior scientists.	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	<p>The existing MedPAN network of MPA managers is effectively expanded by including organisations/institutions from the project beneficiary countries</p>	<p>Founding members of the MedPAN organization included (3 organisations from 3 different beneficiary countries)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 1 organization in each of the participating countries in the MedPAN as a member or a partner. ▪ 30 region-wide exchanges among MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities throughout the project ▪ 6 tools and guidelines for the creation of MPAs translated into French and Arabic and disseminated 	<p>MedPAN, RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO A Regional Study for the Development of Guidebooks for MPAs Managers in the Mediterranean was developed jointly by MedPAN, RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO.</p> <p>WWF-MedPO and RAC/SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Libyan and 5 Montenegrin participants undertook an exchange visit to Miramare Marine Reserve (Italy) <p>RAC/SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Guidelines (MPAs for Cetaceans, Management of Seabird Important Areas, Management of MPAs for Turtles, Monitoring of Lesser Crested Terns, Improving MPA Connectivity, Cetaceans Manual for MPA Managers) were developed/updated and edited by RAC/SPA (English and French). • 1 Guide on environmental monitoring of rocky seabeds in Mediterranean MPAs and surrounding zones (English, French, Spanish) was elaborated. <p>1 Simplified Manual on Ecological Monitoring in MPAs (Spanish, English) is under finalization.</p> <p>WWF-MedPO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Turkey, the Turkish Marine Research Foundation and the Underwater Research Society are now partners of MedPAN. In Algeria, Taza NP is now member of MedPAN. In Croatia, 2 counties are now members of MedPAN (Public Institution for Management of 	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>protected areas in Šibenik-Knin County and Public Institution for Management of Nature protected areas in Dubrovnik Neretva County). In Lebanon, Palm Island MPA is now a member of MPA. In Tunisia, APAL is now a partner of MedPAN. Albania: APAWA - Association for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife of Albania and Vlora Forest Directory – Karaburuni MPA. Montenegro: MEDCEM - Mediterranean Center for Environmental Monitoring. No members from Libya so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 exchanges already organized on bilateral (MPA to MPA) or multilateral (several MPAs together) or with experts visiting specific MPAs. Exchanges hosted both by EU member countries and non-EU member countries, always within the MedPAN network of members. ▪ 2 tools completed on stakeholder engagement and MPA management lessons learned (available in ENG, FR, AR, TK). ▪ Capacity building web portal finalized. ▪ 1 tool completed on sustainable fisheries guidelines (in Turkish). 	
	4 countries receive support for strengthening their long-term financial sustainability	No sustainable financial mechanisms available for Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional assessment of financial mechanisms ▪ 5MPA business plans for five sites in Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, and 	<p><u>MedPAN, RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional study on financial needs of Mediterranean MPAs “Sustainable financing of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: A financial analysis” was elaborated by MedPAN and RAC/SPA in collaboration with WWF-MedPO. 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				<p>Morocco by 2014 (SPA/RAC);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Feasibility study on ecotourism/Green economy in Montenegro (RAC/SPA) ▪ Twelve staff trained on recurrent funding mechanisms for MPA in Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Morocco by 2014 (SPA/RAC); ▪ By year 2012, sustainable financial mechanisms identified for Cap Negro-Cap Serrat, Tunisia (WWF-MedPO) ▪ 15 practitioners have the capacities to develop a MPA sustainable tourism management plan (including business plan); <p>2 training toolkits or management tools on sustainable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Guide for MPA financing in the Mediterranean (English, French) was elaborated by MedPAN, RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO. • A Regional Training Workshop on MPA financing will be organized in October 2015 in the Nature Reserve of Scandola (Corsica, France) by MedPAN, RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO. The training is intended to about 35-40 MPA practitioners from all around the Mediterranean. <p><u>RAC/SPA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 business plans are under elaboration for the MPAs of Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaia (Algeria) and Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco). • A feasibility study on Ecotourism for local development in Boka Kotorska (Montenegro) was elaborated. • A National Training workshop on MPA finance management and business planning will be delivered to Albanian MPA practitioners in July 2015. <p>An information workshop on MPA finance and business planning will be delivered to Moroccan MPA practitioners in September 2015.</p> <p><u>WWF-MedPO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A regional assessment for a trust fund to support MPAs was conducted with MedPAN. ▪ Study to develop Sustainable financing mechanism for Tunisia completed. 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				tourism and financial planning developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A study to develop the Business plan for Cap Negro-Cap Serrat MPA (Tunisia) finalized. Financial plan completed for Kornati and Brijuni NP and Lastovo and telascica NP (Croatia) ▪ 2 trainings on business planning conducted in Croatia and Turkey (WWF-MedPO) ▪ Training workshop on sustainable financing for MPAs carried out in Turkey (WWF MeDPO) ▪ Implementation of pesca tourism activities in Taza NP. ▪ Developing of rural eco-tourism activities involving the local population (in the Taza NP) 	
	<p>Priority areas identified and a minimum of 4 new MPAs in the process of declaration, with management plans</p> <p>Surface area under national jurisdiction covered by MPA's increased from 1 to 5% (starting from 982,600 hectares)</p>	982,600 hectares of MPAs covered (1% of national area)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority areas identified, listed and assessed for the creation of a National MPA network in Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Montenegro ▪ Min of 5 draft diagnostic reports and 5 final diagnostic reports (Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Montenegro); ▪ 1 to 5% increase in surface area of MPAs 	<p>RAC/SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority areas identified, listed and assessed for the creation of a National MPA network in Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Montenegro. • 4 Ecological assessments of priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs were run in Croatia, Lebanon, Montenegro and Morocco. • 10.02 % increase in surface area covered by MPAs under national jurisdiction (starting from 982,600 hectares): 7 new MPAs declared (or to be declared) in 6 countries (Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). • The Ain Al-Ghazala site (Libya) was declared as MPA in January 2011 (Ministry of Agriculture, Decision No2_Year 2011 of 17 January 2011). 	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum of 6 new MPAs in the process of declaration, with management plans (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia); ▪ 9 technical reports and mapping dossiers (ecological and fisheries issues within the MPAs) (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia,) ▪ 5 Stakeholder involvement plans for the 5 new MPAs agreed by the parties (Albania, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Declarations of two new MPAs (Ras Chekaa and Naqoura) is underway in Lebanon. • A National Strategy for the establishment of an MPA Network in Libya (Arabic) and a Draft Law on Protected Areas in Libya (Arabic) have been established with the technical support of RAC/SPA. • A Study for the identification of priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs in Morocco was elaborated and included 8 important sites. • 6 Ecological studies were run in Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Ain Al-Ghazala (in collaboration with WWF-MedPO) and El Kouf (Libya), Kotor Bay (Montenegro), Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco) and Kuriat Islands (Tunisia). • 7 Socio-economic / Fisheries studies were conducted in Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaïa coasts (Algeria), Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (Croatia), El Kouf (Libya), Kotor Bay (Montenegro), Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco) and Kuriat Islands (Tunisia). • 4 Management Plans for Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaïa marine area (Algeria) and Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco) and Kuriat Islands (Tunisia) were elaborated. Similar management planning processes were supposed to be run during 2014 in Egypt and Libya, but were canceled due to security reasons. • The remaining project lifespan allowed the elaboration of a socio-economic study on the Sallum Bay MPA (Egypt). 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Socio-economic study for the Porto Palermo Bay future MPA (Albania) was elaborated (English, Albanian). This study has identified main stakeholder groups and their role in the development of the future MPA. • A study on socio-economic and fisheries activities and identification of local stakeholder participation mechanism in the Réghaia future MPA (French) was elaborated. • A Study on the Identification of Potential Stakeholders and Partnerships for the Establishment of a National MPA Network in Morocco (French) was elaborated. • A Study on Stakeholders participation mechanisms for the creation and management is finalized in the Kuriat Islands MPA (Tunisia) was elaborated. <p>1 Local Stakeholder Participation Mechanisms in Morocco - Cap des Trois Fourches was elaborated.</p> <p>WWF-MedPO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Libya, surveys, ecological assessments and socioeconomic studies led to declaration of Ain Al-Ghazala as a new MPA (Decision No2_Year 2011 of 17 January 2011) ▪ Practical guide on marine and coastal resources use conflict management (Tunisia) ▪ Map of activities and ecotourism tours Cape Negro Cape Serrat (Tunisia) 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	A regional communication strategy for MPAs is developed and implemented	No communication strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 3000 hits/month on the MedPAN website ▪ Newsletter sent to at least 100 managers, practitioners and relevant authorities in the beneficiary countries ▪ At least 4 different types of communication tools developed ▪ A photographic book produced and a photo exhibition organized ▪ 1 video produced to promote MPA sustainable tourism ▪ 1 brochure or policy brief produced on MPA sustainable tourism ▪ 1 innovative communication product (app, blog, etc) developed 	<p>RAC/SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four issues (January 2012, November 2012, March 2014, and March 2015) of the MedMPAnet e-newsletter were compiled and disseminated for more than 1000 recipients for every e-newsletter. • Bookmarks and 10 kinds of postcards illustrating pilot MPA areas around the Mediterranean were produced and disseminated. • A <u>Website</u> was created as well as 6 pages on social networking platforms: <u>Facebook</u> (more than 1400 followers), <u>Twitter</u>, <u>Vine</u>, <u>Soundcloud</u>, <u>Flickr</u>, <u>Youtube</u> • 4 oral presentations and a poster about the project activities were made during the International Marine Protected Areas Congress - IMPAC 3 (Marseille, November 2013). • An illustrated article about the project activities country by country was drafted and submitted for edition in the Sustainable Mediterranean MedPartnership issue (2014). • MPA related activities and events are publicized through videos (Croatia, Morocco and Spain), social media, and photos. • A photo book about Mediterranean MPAs entitled “Méditerranées” was edited and disseminated. <p>A documentary film about MPAs in the Mediterranean is being produced (February-August 2015). Shooting was done in 4 Mediterranean MPAs: Porto Palermo Bay in Albania, Nueva Tabarca in</p>	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					<p>Spain and Kuriat Islands and Kerkennah Archipelago in Tunisia. The first screening of the film is scheduled for November 2015, during the MedMPAnet project Final Workshop.</p> <p>WWF-MedPO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since Nov 2012, 23,000 visits to the MedPAN web-site (3,286 per month) ▪ 1 video completed on the benefits of MPAs for fisheries; ▪ 1 Video completed on MPA management planning in Kas-Kekova, Turkey; ▪ 1 video completed on interaction between fishermen and MPA managers (in Croatia); ▪ Stand and comms activities conducted during MPA Forum in Antalya. ▪ 1 Policy brief on MPA Guiding Principles and benefits”. ▪ 1 Article on MPA benefits published on Swedish newspaper ▪ A video promoting sustainable tourism in MPAs has been produced ▪ An underwater photography competition and exhibition has been produced (Taza, Algeria) 	
Sub-Component 3.2. Sustainable use of fisheries resources through ecosystem-based management approaches						
Countries have the capacity to sustainably utilize coastal and high seas fisheries resources through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	Level of awareness of national EAF-related priorities by fisheries institutions and relevant stakeholders	The priorities for the application of EAF have not been systematically defined in any of the directly targeted countries		EAF-related priorities identified for the four directly targeted countries (Croatia, Montenegro, Tunisia and Turkey),	EAF-related priorities identified for three of the four directly targeted countries (Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia), by the staff of the main fisheries institutions, with FAO support	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
including the application of targeted interventions to reduce bycatch and unsustainable fishing				by the staff of the main fisheries institutions, with FAO support		
	Level of inclusion of explicit EAF considerations in the work-plans of the main fisheries institutions of the directly targeted countries	None of the directly targeted countries has EAF explicitly included in the workplans of their national Fisheries Institutions		Fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries have drafted plans to integrate EAF considerations into their work;	Fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries have drafted plans to integrate EAF considerations into their work;	S
	Relative number of key staff of the main fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries that are able to participate in discussions on the application of EAF	Staff of fisheries institutions have no or little training on the EAF and its application;		Key staff of the main fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries are able to participate in discussions on the application of EAF;	Key staff of the main fisheries institutions in all four of the directly targeted countries are able to participate in discussions on the application of EAF;	HS
	Relative extent of the fisheries legal and management systems that have been analyzed for the identification of the main gaps/needs relative to the application of EAF countries, and for which proposals	There is no systematic knowledge available on the adequacy of the fisheries legal and management systems for the application of EAF		The main gaps/needs of the fisheries legal and management system relative to the application of EAF have been identified in the four directly targeted countries, and 4 to 5 proposals for improvement of the fisheries legal and management	The main gaps/needs of the fisheries legal and management system relative to the application of EAF have been identified in the four directly targeted countries, and 4 to 5 proposals for improvement of the fisheries legal and management framework system have been drafted for at least three of the target countries	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
	for improvement have been drafted			framework system have been drafted for at least three of the target countries		
	Level of knowledge available on the main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species and/or undersized commercial species	Main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species largely unknown, not allowing the definition of a strategy to reduce it, if necessary		Main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species have been identified for at least one métier in each of the two target countries, and reports are available with this information	Main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species have been identified for at least one métier in each of the two target countries, and reports are available with this information	S
	Level of awareness and engagement of commercial fishers regarding the importance of achieving a reduction of the bycatch of endangered/iconic species and/or undersized commercial species	Fishing methods currently used in the directly targeted countries do not take account of possible methods to reduce bycatch of endangered or iconic species		All key fisher's and vessel owner's associations from the Gulf of Gabés aware of the problems caused by high levels of bycatch of endangered/iconic species and/or undersized commercial species and engaged in reducing the level of this bycatch.	All key fisher's and vessel owner's associations in the bottom trawl fishery from the Gulf of Gabés aware of the problems caused by high levels of bycatch of endangered/iconic species and/or undersized commercial species and engaged in reducing the level of this bycatch.	S
	Percentage of all fishing trips in the selected MPA landing sites that are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design	There is no specific procedure to monitor the fishing activity with fisher's participation in the MPA's of the areas to be investigated		At least 15% of all fishing trips in the selected MPA are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design	At least 15% of all fishing trips in the AI Hoceima are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
Component 4. Project Coordination, Replication and Communication strategies, Ngo involvement, Management and M&E						
Sub-Component 4.1 Project Co-ordination, Management and M&E						
Effective project management of the Regional Component established and coordination and synergy between the Regional Component and the Investment Fund components of the MedPartnership.	MedPartnership Project Steering Committee meets regularly to engage all key stakeholders involved in SAP-MED and SAP-BIO implementation			Once a year PSC meeting held and major management decisions taken	Final 5 th Project Steering Committee planned for 3-4 November 2015 in Athens. This meeting will be also the last event of the projects (both the MedPartnership and ClimVar and ICZM), to show case the results achieved.	S
	MedPartnership Coordination Group meets regularly involving all project partners			Once a year CG meeting held and major management decisions taken	Two Coordination Group meetings held in the reporting period to monitor and foster implementation of activities. Barcelona 4-5 November 2014 and Athens 26-27 March 2015. Key decisions on work plan implementation, budget allocation and way forward to the closure of the project taken during the meeting and implemented during the following months.	HS
	Project Management Unit for the Regional Component of the Strategic Partnership manages the project			Successful project implementation	Project implemented successfully with remarkable progress in both activities implementation and expenditures. Partners fully engaged and following the work plan while implementing the decision taken during the Coordination Group meetings held during the reporting period. Quarterly activities and expenditures report regularly implemented till March 2015.	HS
	Financial Strategies for sustainable financing of SAP-MED developed	No financial strategies defined for SAP-MED implementation except for within countries sectoral national plans			Financial mechanisms in place (national and international funding) in a minimum of five countries for NAP	Guidance on the use of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis in prioritizing NAP measures produced with a view to improve financial sustainability of the NAPs. Guidance on costing of the Regional Plans' implementation produced

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				implementation - by 2014	<p>Training on financial aspects of the NAP update delivered to national teams through a regional meeting (19 countries represented) and bilateral contacts.</p> <p>Development of criteria to select priority investment projects for the MeHSIP II Facility ongoing, with the H2020 UfM, EIB and EC.</p> <p>Synergies (in particular with H2020) strengthened and additional funds raised to support update of the NAPs</p>	
	Long term sustainability of actions and further implementation and monitoring of the SAPs and NAPs	There is currently no co-ordinated framework to ensure region wide collaboration of private/public sector		Integration of future SAP/NAP implementation into Ecosystem Approach (ECAP) future planning on measures and fully integrated into the next 6 year UNEP/MAP Strategy (2016-2021). Funding to be sought for joint SAP and ECAP implementation from 2015 onwards.	Integration of SAP-MED targets and ECAP pollution-related ecological objectives provided for through the NAP update process.	S
	Effective national inter-ministry coordination.			Interministerial Committees/national coordination mechanisms established in all participating countries and advises national authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMC established in Montenegro and Croatia, and in Algeria. ▪ National Steering Committees (NSC) as comprising representative of the ministries competent for the key NAP sectors established in most of the MedPartnership participating countries (AL, BiH, EGY, LEB, MOR, MNE, PAL and 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				and PMU for long term implementation of regional plans such as ICZM, IWRM, protected areas etc.	TUN); direct support to establish NSCs provided to 4 countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 – 2 meetings of the NAP update NSCs held in the directly supported countries (Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco; Egypt under preparation). ▪ Inter-ministerial coordination targeted through the numerous meetings of thematic groups held in the process of NAP update. 	
Involvement of NGOs in the project activities	Effective NGO involvement throughout the implementation of the project	Support for NGO involvement and participation has been insufficient in past projects		NGOs contribute to the achievement of the MedPartnership’s targets by year 5	NGOs represented at the regional NAP update meeting held in May 2015 as well as in all the national NAP update processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the detailed NGO Involvement Plan; • Adaptation and finalization of the NGO Involvement Plan; • Consultations with the partners in order to ensure the involvement of NGOs in their activities; • Updating the on-line database of Mediterranean environmental NGOs; • Preparatory work for a knowledge product on new POPs undertaken to address the request made by the countries at the SCM in Hammamet, Tunisia. (over and beyond the expected deliverables). • Organization and/or participation in a series of meetings, depicting the project’s activities and lessons learned • Showcasing the MedPartnership in major regional civil society events; Synergies with other relevant ongoing initiatives such as the Horizon 2020	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
					Initiative, SWIM, SWITCH – MED, labelled UfM projects, etc. built	
Component 4.2 Information and Communication strategies						
Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for MedPartnership Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information & Communication Strategy for the Med Partnership developed. ▪ Improving access to, and sharing of, information, results and lessons learned with all key stakeholders informed of the project activities. 	No communication strategy for MedPartnership developed Missing communication network and tools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant stakeholders informed of project activities ▪ Lessons learned disseminated to all national/international organizations by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of communication strategy continues. ▪ The strategy went through many revisions according to the needs and priorities. ▪ All partners and stakeholders are kept abreast of the news and the flow of information was improved ▪ The final report and lessons learnt are under preparation. ▪ The e-learning modules are being finalized. ▪ All these are to be presented during the steering committee meeting ▪ textbook for the Public Participation e-learning module completed and advanced stage of the module itself ▪ preparatory work on the EcAp e-learning module 	S
Sub-Component 4.3 Replication strategy						
Replication and Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for Replicable Practices (RPs) under the MedPartnership, with results communicated and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of Potential Replicable Practices ▪ Regional replication strategies designed including their funding mechanisms. 	No replication network existing and no replicable practices identified and no cases of replicated projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Priority Replicable Practices identified • Regional replication strategies designed and implemented by year 5 • Minimum of 2 Replication 	Replication activities have been approved by the PSC in February and lunched in June 2014. Three replication projects will be implemented: 1) Replication of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) best practices to transfer the methodology, experience and good practices from the joint water and coastal management demonstration's in the Buna/Bojana (Albania/Montenegro) and the Reghaia (Algeria) to the Damour River in Lebanon, to provide support for the development of	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹²	Baseline level ¹³	Mid-term target ¹⁴	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2015	Progress rating ¹⁵
				<p>actions implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned report on activities and best practices by 2015 	<p>a joint water and coastal management plan;</p> <p>2) Replication of “best practices” regarding Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) to support the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection of Croatia in the completion of a Coastal and Marine Strategy with the Program of Measures and for the first time aims to prepare a joint strategy that harmonizes obligations under the Barcelona Convention for the development of an ICZM Strategy and the EC’s Marine Strategic Framework Directive (MSFD);</p> <p>3) Replication of the activities for the promotion of best of “replicable practices” for the creation of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Mediterranean to provide support for the undertaking ecological and socio-economic/fishery studies in view of the future establishment of a marine and coastal protected area in the north-eastern part of Kerkennah Islands.</p> <p>In addition replication has already been achieved through additional funds gathered through different projects: 1.6 million Euros for MPAs within the MedPartnership and TEST-Med scale up in the new SWITCH-Med project. 3 million Euros form EC-DG NEAR working towards an ecologically representative and efficiently managed network of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas to ensure continuity to the activities implemented by the MedPartnership.</p>	

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project objective(s) *(To be provided by UNEP GEF Task Manager. Please include columns to reflect all prior year ratings)*

FY2013 rating	FY2014 rating	FY2015 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
MS	MS/S		The project consistently progressed during the last year. Component 1 is almost completed with only few workshops and publications to be finalized. In component 2, after the completion of the activities successfully implemented by UNIDO, both SCP/RCA and especially MEDPOL finalized almost all the activities with great results such as the disposal of more than 900 Tons of PCB and more than 300 people trained on ESM of PCBs. Only few workshops/meeting and publications to be completed by December 2015. In component 3 although the delay accumulated for problems related to the transfer of funds to WWF-MedPO and SPA/RAC, the delivering is largely on track with almost all the activities implemented and objective achieved. Under component 4 two PCG meetings have been organized to take decisions on the final PSC meeting and closure of the project. Partners are well engage and committed timely delivering activities and quality reporting. On the lessons learned progress have been made with the IMC which have been organized Under this component remarkable progresses have been made on National Steering Committees (NSC) as comprising representative of the ministries competent for the key NAP sectors established in most of the MedPartnership participating countries (AL, BiH, EGY, LEB, MOR, MNE, PAL and TUN). This benefitted IMC the numerous meetings of thematic groups held in the process of NAP update with delegations of different ministries.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating *(To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager in consultation with Project Manager)*

Issue to be addressed	Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?

This section should be completed if project progress towards meeting **objectives** was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation (*To be completed by Project Manager*).

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Strategic vision for collaboration among countries developed and IRBM plans for 2 shared water bodies prepared in parallel with ICZM and Coastal Aquifer	Activities focused in Awali instead of Damur River Basin and coastal area. Setting up and consultation missions in Lebanon took place, the international expert team and field experts were assigned, and bibliography was reviewed. The Scoping Report and ToR for the development of a fully-fledged IRBM/ICZM Plan for the area have advanced. They are expected to be ready by end of September 2015.	GWP/MED	September 2015
870 tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries and POPs phased-out from use	The PCB management and disposal has been completed with a total of 930 Tons of PCB disposed from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt and Turkey.	MEDPOL and PMU	completed
Improvement of awareness on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs	The activities went back on track and achieved all the objectives in the participating countries (Albania, Egypt, Turkey and Bosnia Herzegovina). PCBs website is developed and updated regularly (www.pcbmed.org) for use by countries. PCBs video has been developed in English and Turkish, placed online and used on the developed awareness and training workshops. "Compilation-toolkit of PCB applications for owners and public officials" document has been developed in substitution of the activity on "PCBs brochures", as proposed by participating countries. Nevertheless, PCBs brochures were also developed and translated to local languages for training, awareness and dissemination purposes. All training material has been placed online on the project website (www.pcbmed.org) for countries use and dissemination.	SCP-RAC and MEDPOL	Completed
Level of awareness of national EAF-related priorities by fisheries institutions and relevant stakeholder	EAF-related priorities identified for three of the four directly targeted countries (Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia), by the staff of the main fisheries institutions, with FAO support	FAO	Completed
Level of inclusion of explicit EAF considerations in the work plans of the main fisheries institutions of the directly targeted countries.	Fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries have drafted plans to integrate EAF considerations into their work.	FAO	Completed
Relative extent of the fisheries legal and management systems that have been analyzed for the identification of the main gaps/needs relative to the application of EAF countries, and for which proposals for improvement have been drafted	The main gaps/needs of the fisheries legal and management system relative to the application of EAF have been identified in the four directly targeted countries, and 4 to 5 proposals for improvement of the fisheries legal and management framework system have been drafted for at least three of the target countries	FAO	Completed

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Level of knowledge available on the main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species and/or undersized commercial species	Main patterns of by-catch of iconic and vulnerable species have been identified for at least one métier in each of the two target countries, and reports are available with this information	FAO	Completed
Financial Strategies for sustainable financing of SAP-MED developed	Guidance on the use of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis in prioritizing NAP measures produced with a view to improve financial sustainability of the NAPs. Guidance on costing of the Regional Plans' implementation produced. Training on financial aspects of the NAP update delivered to national teams through a regional meeting (19 countries represented) and bilateral contacts.	MEDPOL	Completed
Long term sustainability of actions and further implementation and monitoring of the SAPs and NAPs	Integration of SAP-MED targets and ECAP pollution-related ecological objectives provided for through the NAP update process.	MEDPOL	Completed
Effective national inter-ministry coordination.	IMC established in Montenegro and Croatia, and in Algeria. National Steering Committees (NSC) as comprising representative of the ministries competent for the key NAP sectors established in most of the MedPartnership participating countries (AL, BiH, EGY, LEB, MOR, MNE, PAL and TUN); direct support to establish NSCs provided to 4 countries. 1 – 2 meetings of the NAP update NSCs held in the directly supported countries (Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco; Egypt under preparation). Inter-ministerial coordination targeted through the numerous meetings of thematic groups held in the process of NAP update.		

3.2 Project implementation progress

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifer and Groundwater					
1.1.1 Assessment of coastal aquifer risk and uncertainty and mapping of their vulnerability	2014				
1.1.1.1 Assessment of risk and uncertainty related to the Mediterranean coastal aquifer	2014	95%	100%	Completion of all planned activities	S
1.1.1.2 Coastal aquifer vulnerability mapping: Pilot Project in two selected countries	2014	80%	95%	Final technical reports and maps delivered for the vulnerability mapping activities in Croatia (Novljanska Zrnovnica karstic spring catchment area and the Pula coastal aquifer), including management recommendations. Final draft technical report and map delivered for the vulnerability mapping activity in Tunisia (Ghar El Melh coastal aquifer). Management recommendations under preparation.	S
1.1.1.3 Coastal aquifer supplement to TDA-MED: Development of a coastal TDA supplement	2015	30%	80%	Two regional consultations conducted on the hydrogeological and on the policy, legal & institutional aspects for coastal aquifers. Aquifer cards, country overviews and legal and institutional matrices prepared. All case studies reports available. Coastal aquifer supplement expected to be ready in September 2015.	S
1.1.2 Regional actions for Coastal Aquifer Management					

²¹ Outputs and activities as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision.

²² As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

²³ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

²⁴ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
1.1.2.1 Development of a regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers	2015	10%	95%	Two sub-regional consultations organized and priority actions identified and agreed by country representatives. Finalization of the regional action nearing completion	S
1.1.2.2 Integration of groundwater management in ICZM and IWRM planning systems	2014	85%	95%	UNESCO-IHP has completed its contributions to the Buna/Bojana integrated management plan, the Reghaia Coastal Plan and Algeria's National ICZM Strategy. The Integrative Methodological Framework document has been completed.	S
1.1.2.3 Identification and planning of coastal groundwater demonstrations	2015			See activities 1.1.1.2, 1.1.2.2, 1.1.2.4 and 1.1.2.5	S
1.1.2.4 Sustainable Coastal Land Management	2014	20%	20%	Project on hold pending decision of FFEM	MU
1.1.2.5 Implementation of eco-hydrogeology applications for management and protection of coastal wetlands	2015	70%	95%	Draft of the Map of representative Mediterranean coastal groundwater related wetlands (including ecological services and status trends), available and under final review (final version ready in September 2015)	S
1.1.2.6 Coastal aquifer supplement to SAP MED, SAP BIO and NAPs	2015	10%		This activity is linked to the preparation of the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED.	S
1.1.3 Legal, Institutional and policy reform for Coastal Aquifer Management					
1.1.3.1 Policy/legal/institutional regional assessment for coastal aquifer management	2014	90%	95%	Updates to be incorporated to the regional legal and institutional report	S
1.1.3.2 Policy/legal/institutional reform, institutional development and mechanism for coastal aquifer management	2014	90%	95%	Findings and recommendations available, included in the regional legal and institutional report	S
1.1.4 Spatial technology application - Cross cutting activity	2014	25%	100%	Regional training on spatial applications held in February 2015, back-to-back with the workshop on aquifer vulnerability mapping.	S
1.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)					

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
1.2.1 Support activities in preparation of National ICZM Strategies and NAPs					
1.2.1.1 (a) Support to the preparation of ICZM Strategies NAPs (demonstrations in Montenegro and Algeria) Initiation in Croatia	2014	Algeria 90% Montenegro 75% Croatia 70%	Algeria 97% Montenegro 100% Croatia 100%	In May 2015, the Algerian Ministry responsible for the activity was split in two and integrated in two different Ministries. As a consequence, the document of the Strategy together with the action plan and financing measures will have to be reviewed.	HS
1.2.1.1 (b) Replication Activity: National ICZM Strategy for Croatia	2015	10%	40%	Significant delay with signature of contract and disbursement of funds will bring the conclusion of the activities to October 2015, anyway in line with the conclusion of the project.	S
1.2.1.2 Harmonizing national institutional arrangements and legislation with ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean	2013	100%	100%		HS
1.2.1.3 Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for convergence of groundwater/aquifers, water resources, biodiversity and coastal management	2014	90%	97%	Only printing and dissemination of the document is missing	S
1.2.1.4 Improved integrative planning and use of ICZM methodologies and tools to support ICZM Protocol	2014	90%	100%		S
1.2.2 Application of ICZM approach, tools, and techniques in demonstration areas					

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
1.2.2.1 (a) ICZM Plans to demonstrate ICZM approach, tools and techniques in selected areas: ICZM Plan in TB demo area of high environmental sensitivity (Montenegro and Albania)	2014	70%	BB Plan 95%	Due to elections in Albania, the date for the high-level Final Conference (taking place in Shkodra, Albania) could not be scheduled by 30 June. It shall take place in September	S
1.2.2.1 (b) ICZM Plans to demonstrate ICZM approach, tools and techniques in selected areas: ICZM Plan in wetlands/marine area of high value/sensitivity with MPA identification (Algeria)	2014	90%	100%		HS
1.3 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)					
1.3.1 Contribute to developing the new Strategy for Water (SWM) in the Mediterranean 1.3.2.1 Egypt: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning	2015	98%	98%	The draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean has remained in a standstill, due to the lingering political deadlock (and despite the agreement on 99% of the text). The revamping of the Water Expert Group is currently in progress (next meeting said to take place in Oct. 2015). Notwithstanding has been the on-going support from the EU through its 22 million Euro regional project SWIM-SM (2010-2015) and the continuation of this support through a SWIM Phase II Programme (starting in 2016).	S
1.3.2.2 Lebanon: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning	2012	100%	100%	Work completed in previous reporting period	S
1.3.2.3 Tunisia: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning	2013	100%	100%	Work completed in previous reporting period	S
1.3.2.4 Palestine: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning	2013	100%	100%	Work completed in previous reporting period	S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
1.3.3.1 Develop Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area	2014	70%	95%	Despite the political calamities in the area and the security concerns, the work was launched successfully in 11/2014, under the auspices of the Minister of Water, developed smoothly and will be formally brought to a closure with the launching of the National Report for Palestine in 9/2015.	S
1.3.3.2 Replication Activity in Damour - Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area	2015	5%	95%		S
2. Pollution from land based activities, including Persistent Organic Pollutants: implementation of SAP MED and related NAPs					
2.1 Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control (a) Industrial pollution pilot projects					
2.1.1 Phosphogypsum slurry management in Lebanon, Tunisia and Syria, including the respective demonstration sites	2014	60%	100%		HS
2.1.2 Chromium and BOD control of tanneries effluent in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites	2014	80%	90%	A minor part of the activity to be completed by September 2015 on time for the final Project Steering Committee meeting (3-4 November 2015)	S
2.1.3 Lubricating oil recycling and regeneration in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites	2014	85%	90%	A minor part of the activity to be completed by September 2015 on time for the final Project Steering Committee meeting (3-4 November 2015)	HS
2.1.4 Lead batteries recycling in target countries and Palestinian Authority, including the respective demonstration sites	2014	100%	100		HS

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
2.1.5 Assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea	2014	100%	90	A minor part of the activity to be completed by September 2015 on time for the final Project Steering Committee meeting (3-4 November 2015)	S
2.1.6 Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries	2014	90%	100%		HS
2.1.7 Meetings among agencies responsible for permitting, inspection and enforcement	2014	50%	100%		HS
2.1.8 Training workshops to provide practical guidance and uniformity on inspecting on the most commonly polluting and industrial facilities of the country	2014	50%	100%		HS
2.1.9 National final meeting for the assessment and feedback to propose solutions for the formulation of amendments of the existing legislation	2014	50%	100%		HS
2.2 Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST)					
First stage:					
2.2.1 Set up national focal points	2009	100			S
2.2.2 Introduction of the TEST integrated approach	2009	100			S
2.2.3 Set-up of the information management system	2009	100			S
2.2.4 Identification and selection of demonstration enterprises	2009	100			HS

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
2.2.5 Initial review at demonstration enterprises, incl. market and financial viability	2010	100			S
Second stage: 2.2.6 Implementation of a Cleaner Production Assessment	2010	100			S
2.2.7 Introduction of EMS principles and design of EMS	2011	100			S
2.2.8 Introduction of Environmental Management Accounting	2010	100			S
2.2.9 Preparation and promotion of EST investment projects	2011	100			S
2.2.10 Introduction of basic principles for the preparation of enterprise sustainable strategies (SES)	2011	100			S
Third Stage: 2.2.11 Preparation of National publication on the application of the TEST approach	2011	100			HS
2.2.12 Organization of national seminars in each country	2011	100			S
2.2.13 Introductory seminars on TEST approach at other enterprises in each country	2012	100			HS
2.2.14 Regional Workshop to present the results of TEST-Med projects	2012	100			S
2.2.15 Starting of networking activities	2012	100			HS
2.3 Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries					

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
2.3.1 Legislative/institutional framework for implementation of ESM of PCBs	2014	100%	100		HS
2.3.2 Demonstration projects in 5 countries to improve the management and disposal programme of PCBs	2014	80%	80		S
2.3.3 Raising awareness of importance of ESM of PCBs equipment	December 2014	60%	100	<p>A translation of the PCBs video to Bosnian, Arabic and Albanian was not implemented due to lack of funding. from SCPRAC.</p> <p>On the other hand, a “Compilation-toolkit of PCB applications for owners and public officials” document was developed in substitution of the activity “PCBs brochures”, as proposed by participating countries. Nevertheless, PCBs brochures were also developed and translated to local languages for training, awareness and dissemination purposes.</p>	S
2.3.4 Technical capacity building for ESM of PCBs equipment	December 2014	70%	100%	<p>So far, a total of 304 people have been trained on ESM of PCBs. This indicator is below the planned indicator number. The project experience some lack of funding and countries show in some cases lack of interest to implement additional PCB training. A PCB management and PCB awareness training is still pending in Egypt, which will increase this indicator.</p> <p>A PCB management workshop was not implemented due to lack of interest to do additional PCB training (Turkey).</p> <p>Two (2) PCB management and awareness training were not implemented due to lack of funding from SCPRAC (In Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania).</p>	S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
				A PCB awareness and management training still pending to be implemented in Egypt (Planned delivery time: August, 2015). This training has been postponed to better coordinate with the PCB inventory, phasing out, storage and disposal activities of MEDPOL).	
2.3.5 Building national capacity to implement PCBs phase-out and disposal programmes	2014	70%	100		HS
		3. Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO and related NAPs			
		3.1 Conservation of Coastal and Marine Diversity through Development of a Mediterranean MPA Network			
3.1.1 Establishment of coordination mechanisms					
3.1.1.1 Establish and set operative two Project Coordination Units (WWF-MedPO – RAC/SPA)	Ongoing-2015	100	100		S
3.1.1.2 Organize Inception , Midterm and Final Workshops (RAC/SPA with the support of WWF-MedPO)	Ongoing-2015	80	90	Final workshop to be organize in the second half of 2015	S
3.1.1.3 Advisory Committee and SAP BIO National Correspondents meet to supervise and advise the activities (RAC/SPA)	Ongoing-2015	90	100		S
3.1.1.4: Develop the project communication and information tools (WWF-MedPO throughout the MedPAN network in close collaboration with RAC/SPA)	Ongoing-2015	75	<u>95</u>	<u>RAC/SPA</u> Communication activities are ongoing until the project closure in September 2015.	S
3.1.1.5: Raise awareness of key stakeholders on MPAs values	Ongoing-2015	85	<u>95</u>	<u>RAC/SPA</u> Awareness raising activities are ongoing until the project closure in September 2015.	S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
and importance (WWF-MedPO – RAC/SPA)					
3.1.2 Identification and planning new MPAs Network to extend the regional network and enhance its ecological representativeness					
3.1.2.1 ALBANIA;	2014	70	95	A Final workshop in Albania is scheduled for late July 2015.	S
3.1.2.2 ALGERIA;	2015	30	90	The Management Plan of the Reghaia area is being finalized.	S
3.1.2.3 BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA;	2014	100	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.2.4 CROATIA;	2014	80	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.2.5 EGYPT;	2015	0	100	The management planning processes initially planned during 2014-2015 in Egypt (Sallum MPA) has been rescheduled for a forthcoming project phase, in consultation with Egyptian authorities. Only, a socio-economic study was made for the Sallum MPA during 2015.	S
3.1.2.6 LEBANON;	2014	95	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.2.7 LIBYA;	2015	70	NOT APPLY	All activities of SPA/RAC and WWFMedPO have been stopped due to political situation in the country – EC informed about this decision.	NOT APPLY to this cycle S in the previous.
3.1.2.8 MONTENEGRO;	2014	95	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.2.9 MOROCCO;	2015	70	95	A Final workshop in Morocco is scheduled for September 2015.	S
3.1.2.10 TUNISIA;	2014	80	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.2.11 Elaboration of MPA creation guidelines and teaching packages (RAC/SPA)	2015	70	95	The two last guidelines planned within the project are under translation and editing and will be ready by September 2015.	S
3.1.3 Improved MPA management					
3.1.3.1 Organize 3 Mediterranean MPA Regional Training Workshops for MPA	2011	100	100	Successfully Completed	S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
managers, practitioners and relevant authorities of existing MPAs based on the around specific themes, selected among the most recurrent, highest ranked Capacity Building needs obtained from a region-wide preliminary capacity building needs assessment (WWF-MedPO and RAC/SPA)					
3.1.3.2 Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to new-MPAs managers, practitioners and relevant authorities (RAC/SPA)	2014	80	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.3.3 Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to MPAs managers, practitioners and relevant authorities (WWF-MedPO with the support of RAC/SPA)	2012	100	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.3.4 On-the-job training for managers, practitioners and relevant authorities in identified demonstration areas, on planning, management and ecological aspects of MPAs (RAC/SPA)	2013	90	100	Successfully Completed	S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
3.1.3.5 Demonstration Project in Turkey: Plan and specific zoning for the management of the Kas-Kekova SPA (WWF-MedPO)	2012	100	100	Successfully Completed	HS
3.1.3.6 Demonstration Project in Algeria: Concerted plan for the management of the marine part of the Taza National Park in Algeria (WWF-MedPO)	2012	100	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.3.7 Demonstration Project in Croatia: Management and M&E plans for the existing MPAs (WWF-MedPO)	2013	100	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.3.8 Capacity Building program (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY;	2015	0%	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.3.9 Regional Communications activities (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY	2015	5%	90%	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	MS
3.1.3.10 Demonstration project Tunisia (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY;	2015	20%	90%	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	MS
3.1.3.11 Demonstration project Libya (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY	2015	0%	NOT APPLY	All activities od SPA/RAC and WWFMedPO have been stopped due to political situation in the country – EC informed about this decision.	NOT APPLY to this cycle MS in the previous.
3.1.3.12 Demonstration project Algeria (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY	2015	5%	80%	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	MS
3.1.4 Ensuring financial Sustainability of regional and national MPA networks					

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
3.1.4.1: Financial analysis for the establishment of new MPAs (RAC/SPA)	2014	10	100	Successfully Completed	S
3.1.4.2: Demonstration Project in Tunisia: Establishment of the management unit of the Cap Negro-Cap Serrat MPA, development of its Business Plan and identification of sustainable financial mechanism for MPAs (WWF-MedPO)	2012	100		Successfully Completed	S
3.1.4.3: Demonstration Project: Demonstrating financial sustainability mechanisms for new MPAs in four different areas in Albania, Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia (RAC/SPA)	2014	25	60	Business plans are under elaboration for the MPAs of Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaia (Algeria) and Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco).	MS
3. Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO and related NAPs					
3.2 Promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries					
3.2.1 Application of the Ecosystem approach to fisheries management at regional and subregional levels (Croatia, Montenegro, Tunisia, Turkey)					
3.2.1.1: Identify needs and priorities for mainstreaming the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries into fisheries management and research	2014	60	100		S

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
3.2.1.2 Develop capacity for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2014	80	100		HS
3.2.1.3 Identification and proposal of improvements to the legal and management frameworks to facilitate application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	March 2015	60	95	Report for Turkey being completed. Will be completed before August.	S
3.2.2 Addressing bycatch of regionally important species at a fleet level (Morocco and Tunisia)					
3.2.2.1: Risk assessment to prioritise fishing-related threats to vulnerable fish and iconic vertebrate species	2014	75	95	Report for Morocco being completed. Will be completed before September	S
3.2.2.2 Develop and demonstrate solutions to bycatch mitigation for protected / endangered species of fish and invertebrates and/or for iconic vertebrate species	April 2015	60	100		HS
3.2.3: Supporting fishermen participation in monitoring and management of coastal MPA's					
3.2.3.1 Participation of the fishing communities on the monitoring of fishing activities.	March 2015	80	100		HS
3.2.3.2. Diffusion of the scientific results	April 2015	75	100		HS
3.2.3.3. Consultation mechanism for the elaboration	May 2015		100		HS

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
and implementation of management measures					
4. Project Co-ordination, Replication and Communication Strategies, NGO involvement, Management and M&E					
4.1 Project Co-ordination, Management and M&E					
4.1.1 Project Management Unit ²⁵	2015	100%	100		HS
4.1.2 Strategic Partnership Project Steering Committee (SPSC)	2015	80%	95	Last Project Steering Committee meeting under preparation – to be hold 4-5 November 2015	HS
4.1.3 Strategic Partnership Coordination Group (SPCG)	2015	80%	100		HS
4.1.4 Sustainable Financial Mechanism for the long term implementation of NAPs	2015	60%	100		S
4.1.5 Long term Sustainability of Activities Beyond the Lifetime of the Strategic Partnership ²⁶	2015	75%	90		S
4.1.6 Inter agencies meetings	2015	75%	90		S
4.1.7 Mid Term Stocktaking Meeting	2013 -2014	100%			
4.1.8 Monitoring, Auditing, Evaluation and Reporting	2015	80	95		S
4.1.9 National Coordination and Inter-ministerial coordination	2015	50%	90	IMC successfully implemented for ICZM national strategies in Algeria, Croatia, and Montenegro. IMC meetings held in the frame of the NAP update process.	S
4.1.10 NGOs involvement in the region	2015	80%	95		S
4.2 Information and Communication strategies					

²⁵ This Sub-component includes the PMU (Project Management Unit), which will extend for a period of six month beyond the project life after the end of the project to properly finalize and close all the pending financial issues.

²⁶ The Steering Committee and the Coordination Group will carry out this Sub-component

Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Implementation status as of 30 June 2014 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2015 (%)	Comments if variance ²³ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁴
4.2.1 Developing and implementing the Communication Strategy (CS)	2015	75%	95%	The strategy went through many revisions according to the needs and priorities. In the aftermath of the extension of the project until December 2015, a new communication action plan was agreed upon and is being implemented.	S
4.2.2 Implementing the Internal Communication Strategy	2015	75%	100%	All partners are kept abreast of the news and the exchange of information and responsiveness have progressed drastically.	HS
4.2.3 Implementing the External Communication Strategy	2015	60%	90%	Implementation of communication strategy continues. The final report and lessons learnt are under preparation. The e-learning modules are being finalized. All these are to be presented during the steering committee meeting	S
4.2.4 Facilitating/supporting the Replication Strategy	2015	60%	90%	Ongoing through the collection of lessons learned and fact sheets – to be finalized by December 2015	S
4.3 Replication Strategy					
4.3.1 Overall Coordination	2015	80%	95%		S
4.3.2 Publication of Reports on Selected Replicable Practices	2015	70%		ICZM Best practices Coastal aquifers best practices MPA best practices published in 2012. TEST-Med publications published in 2012 Other best practices planned for the final PSC in November 2015	S
4.3.3 Regional Replication Workshops	2015	50%	90%	MPA Forum 2012, Costa day 2013, 2014 and upcoming 2015	
4.3.4 Replication Conference	2015	0	0%	Included in the last PSC / final event of the project	N/A

Overall project implementation progress ²⁷(*To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager. Please include columns to reflect prior years' ratings*):

FY 2013 rating	FY 2014 rating	FY 2015 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
MS	MS/S		

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating. (*To be completed by UNEP Task Manager in consultation with Project Manager²⁸*)

Issue to be addressed		Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
1	Activity 1.1.2.4 Sustainable Coastal Land Management is on hold pending decision of FFEM (rated MU)	Take a decision together with UNESCO-IHP on the continuation or deletion of the activity	UNESCO-IHP and PMU	September
	Activity 3.1.3.9 Regional Communications activities was delayed due to difficulties in transferring requested funds. (rated MS)	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	WWF-MedPO	November 2015
	Activity 3.1.3.10 Demonstration project Tunisia was delayed due to difficulties in transferring requested funds. (rated MS)	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	WWF-MedPO	November 2015
	Activity 3.1.3.12 Demonstration project Algeria was delayed due to difficulties in transferring requested funds. (rated MS)	The work is under good and timely progress on time for the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2015	WWF-MedPO	November 2015
	Activities 3.1.4.3: Demonstration Project: Demonstrating financial sustainability mechanisms for new MPAs in four different areas in Albania, Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia (RAC/SPA) was delayed given to a longer participatory processes needed for MPA management planning exercises (rated MS)	Business plans are under elaboration for the MPAs of Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Réghaia (Algeria) and Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco). This MPA business planning work depends on the finalization of the management plans. For that reason and given the long participatory processes needed for MPA management planning exercises, the business planning task for Albania, Algeria and Morocco/MPAs has started in June 2015 and will be finalized by September 2015. Furthermore, in the framework of this activity, a feasibility study on Ecotourism for local development in Boka Kotorska (Montenegro) was elaborated in 2014.	SPA/RAC	September 2015

²⁷Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)

²⁸ UNEP Fund Management Officer should also be consulted as appropriate.

Issue to be addressed	Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?

This section should be completed if project **progress** was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation (*To be completed by Project Manager*).

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
<p>Sub-Component 1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifer and Groundwater Some delay in the preparation of coastal aquifer supplement, the regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers, the sustainable Coastal Land Management. Uncertainty on co-financing availability for the activity 1.1.2.4: Sustainable Coastal Land Management.</p>	<p>Two regional consultations conducted on the hydrogeological and on the policy, legal & institutional aspects for coastal aquifers. Aquifer cards, country overviews and legal and institutional matrices prepared. All case studies reports available. Coastal aquifer supplement expected to be ready in September 2015.</p> <p>Two sub-regional consultations for the regional action plan on coastal aquifers organized and priority actions identified and agreed by country representatives. Finalization of the regional action nearing completion.</p> <p>Problems in co-financing in activity 1.1.2.4 persists. A decision will be taken soon on the continuation or deletion of the activity.</p>	UNESCO-IHP	September 2015
<p>Sub-Component 1.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Replication activities delayed, application of ICZM approach, tool and techniques in demonstration areas.</p>	<p>Significant delay with signature of contract and disbursement of funds will bring the conclusion of the activities to October 2015, anyway in line with the conclusion of the project.</p>	PAP/RAC	October 2015
<p>Sub-Component 1.3 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Replication activities delayed</p>	<p>Following request of government, activities focused in Awali instead of Damur River Basin and coastal area. Setting up and consultation missions in Lebanon took place, the international expert team and field experts were assigned, and bibliography was reviewed. The Scoping Report and ToR for the development of a fully-fledged IRBM/ICZM Plan for the area have advanced. They are expected to be ready by end of September 2015,</p>	GWP/MED	September 2015
<p>Sub-Component 2.1 Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control (a) Industrial pollution pilot projects.</p>	<p>All the activities successfully completed with only few reports to be finalized by September 2015</p>	MEDPOL	September 2015

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Delay in the activities.			
<p>Sub-Component 2.3 Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries. Delay in the activities.</p>	All the activities successfully completed	MEDPOL	September 2015
<p>Sub-Component Conservation of Coastal and Marine Diversity through Development of a Mediterranean MPA Network Delays under sub-components 3.1.1 Identification and planning of new MPAs Network, 3.1.3 Improvement MPA management and 3.1.4 Ensuring financial sustainability of regional and national MPA networks.</p>	All the activities under sub-component 3.1.1 successfully completed. All the activities under sub-component 3.1.3 successfully completed except for activities 3.1.3.9, 3.1.3.10 and 3.1.3.12 which will be completed by November 2015 (see previous table). All the activities under sub-component 3.1.4 successfully completed except for activities 3.1.4.3 which will be completed by September 2015 (see previous table).	SPA/RAC	September 2015
<p>Sub-Component 3.2 Ecosystem approach to fisheries Delays across all activities due to slow process of fisheries stakeholder driven development and implementation of activities, plus lack of full time support to activities from FAO</p>	All the activities successfully completed with only few reports to be finalized by September 2015	FAO	September 2015
<p>Sub-Component 4.1 Project Co-ordination and Management Delays for activities 4.1.4 Sustainable Financial Mechanism for the long term implementation of NAPs and 4.1.9 National Coordination and Inter-ministerial coordination</p>	For activity 4.1.4, guidance on the use of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis in prioritizing NAP measures produced with a view to improve financial sustainability of the NAPs. Guidance on costing of the Regional Plans' implementation produced. Training on financial aspects of the NAP update delivered to national teams through a regional meeting (19 countries represented) and bilateral contacts. For activity 4.1.9 IMC successfully implemented for ICZM national strategies in Algeria, Croatia, and Montenegro. IMC meetings held in the frame of the NAP update process.	MEDPOL and PMU	Completed

3.3. Risk

There are two tables to assess and address risk: the first “risk factor table” to describe and rate risk factors; the second “top risk mitigation plan” should indicate what measures/action will be taken with respect to risks rated **Substantial** or **High** and who is responsible to for it.

RISK FACTOR TABLE									
<p><i>Project Managers</i> will use this table to summarize risks identified in the Project Document and reflect also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant. The “Notes” column has one section for the Project Manager (PM) and one for the UNEP Task Manager (TM). If the generic risk factors and indicators in the table are not relevant to the project rows should be added. The UNEP Task Manager should provide ratings in the right hand column reflecting his/her own assessment of project risks.</p>									

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating						
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined	
INTERNAL RISK																	
Project management																	
Management structure	Stable with roles and responsibilities clearly defined and understood	Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others	Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems	X							PM:						
											TM:						
Governance structure	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet periodically and provide effective direction/inputs	Body(ies) meets periodically but guidance/input provided to project is inadequate. TOR unclear	Members lack commitment Committee/body does not fulfil its TOR	X							PM:						
											TM:						

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating							
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		
INTERNAL RISK																		
Project management																		
Internal communications	Fluid and cordial	Communication process deficient although relationships between team members are good	Lack of adequate communication between team members leading to deterioration of relationships and resentment	X							PM:							
											TM:							
Work flow	Project progressing according to work plan	Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable	Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation		X						PM:							
											TM:							
Co-financing	Co-financing is secured and payments are received on time	Is secured but payments are slow and bureaucratic	A substantial part of pledged co-financing may not materialize			X					PM:							
											TM:							
Budget	Activities are progressing within planned budget	Minor budget reallocation needed	Reallocation between budget lines exceeding 30% of original budget	X							PM:							
											TM:							
Financial management	Funds are correctly managed	Financial reporting slow or deficient	Serious financial reporting	X							PM:							

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating						
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined	
INTERNAL RISK																	
Project management																	
	and transparently accounted for		problems or indication of mismanagement of funds								TM:						
Reporting	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues	Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed or lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues	Serious concerns about quality and timeliness of project reporting		X						PM:						
											TM:						
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder analysis done and positive feedback from critical stakeholders and partners	Consultation and participation process seems strong but misses some groups or relevant partners	Symptoms of conflict with critical stakeholders or evidence of apathy and lack of interest from partners or other stakeholders		X						PM:						
											TM:						

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating								
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined			
INTERNAL RISK																			
Project management																			
External communications	Evidence that stakeholders, practitioners and/or the general public understand project and are regularly updated on progress	Communications efforts are taking place but not yet evidence that message is successfully transmitted	Project existence is not known beyond implementation partners or misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities evident		X						PM:								
											TM:								
Short term/long term balance	Project is addressing short term needs and achieving results with a long term perspective, particularly sustainability and replicability	Project is interested in the short term with little understanding of or interest in the long term	Longer term issues are deliberately ignored or neglected	X							PM:								
											TM:								
Science and technological issues	Project based on sound science and well established technologies	Project testing approaches, methods or technologies but based on sound analysis of options and risks	Many scientific and /or technological uncertainties	X							PM:								
											TM:								

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating								
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined			
INTERNAL RISK																			
Project management																			
Political influences	Project decisions and choices are not particularly politically driven	Signs that some project decisions are politically motivated	Project is subject to a variety of political influences that may jeopardize project objectives	X							PM:								
											TM:								
Other, please specify. Add rows as necessary											PM:								
											TM:								

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating						
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined	
EXTERNAL RISK																	
Project context																	
Political stability	Political context is stable and safe	Political context is unstable but predictable and not a threat to project implementation	Very disruptive and volatile				X				PM:						
											TM:						
Environmental conditions	Project area is not affected by severe weather events or major environmental stress factors	Project area is subject to more or less predictable disasters or changes	Project area has very harsh environmental conditions		X						PM:						
											TM:						
Social, cultural and economic factors	There are no evident social, cultural and/or economic issues that may affect project performance and results	Social or economic issues or changes pose challenges to project implementation but mitigation strategies have been developed	Project is highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, to social issues or cultural barriers		X						PM:						
											TM:						
Capacity issues	Sound technical and managerial capacity of	Weaknesses exist but have been identified and	Capacity is very low at all levels and partners		X						PM:						

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating						
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined	
EXTERNAL RISK																	
Project context																	
	institutions and other project partners	actions is taken to build the necessary capacity	require constant support and technical assistance								TM:						
Others, please specify																	

If there is a significant (over 50% of risk factors) discrepancy between Project Manager and Task Manager rating, an explanation by the *Task Manager* should be provided below

N/A

TOP RISK MITIGATION PLAN				
Rank – importance of risk				
Risk Statement – potential problem (condition and consequence)				
Action to take – action planned/taken to handle the risk				
Who – person(s) responsible for the action				
Date – date by which action needs to be or was completed				

Rank	Risk Statement ²⁹		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
High					
Substantial Risk					
Medium Risk					

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High) (*Please include PIR risk ratings for all prior periods, add columns as necessary*):

FY 2013 rating	FY 2014 rating	FY 2015 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	Medium	
			If a risk mitigation plan had been presented for a previous period or as a result of the Mid-Term Review/Evaluation please report on progress or results of its implementation

²⁹ Only for Substantial to High risk.

4. RATING MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Based on the answers provided to the questions in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 below, the **UNEP Task Manager** will provide ratings for the following aspects of project monitoring and evaluation:

- (i) Overall **quality** of the Monitoring & Evaluation plan
- (ii) Performance in the **implementation** of the M&E plan

4.1. Does the project M&E plan contain the following:

- Baseline information for each outcome-level indicator Yes No
- SMART indicators to track project outcomes Yes No
- A clear distribution of responsibilities for monitoring project progress. Yes No

4.2. Has the project budgeted for the following M&E activities:

- Mid-term review/evaluation Yes No
- Terminal evaluation Yes No
- Any costs associated with collecting and analysing indicators' related information Yes No

Please rate the **quality** of the project M&E plan (use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU):

4.3 Has the project:

- Utilized the indicators identified in the M&E plan to track progress in meeting the project objectives; Yes No
- Fulfilled the specified reporting requirements (financial, including on co-financing and auditing, and substantive reports) Yes No
- Completed any scheduled MTR or MTE before or at project implementation mid-point; Yes No
- Applied adaptive management in response to M&E activities Yes No
- Implemented any existing risk mitigation plan (see previous section) Yes No

Please rate the performance in **implementing** the M&E plan (use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU): HS

4.4. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period³⁰

4.5. Provide information on the quality of baseline information and any effects (positive or negative) on the selection of indicators and the design of other project monitoring activities

4.6. Provide comments on the usefulness and relevance of selected indicators and experiences in the application of the same.

4.7. Describe any challenges in obtaining data relevant to the selected indicators; has the project experienced problems to cover costs associated with the tracking of indicators?

4.8. Describe any changes in the indicators or in the project intervention logic, including an explanation of whether key assumptions³¹ are still valid

4.9. Describe how potential social or environmental negative effects are monitored

4.10. Please provide any other experiences or lessons relevant to the design and implementation of project monitoring and evaluation plans.

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

5.1. Please summarize any experiences and/or lessons related to project design. Please select relevant areas from the list below:

- Conditions necessary to achieve global environmental benefits such as (i) institutional, social and financial sustainability; (ii) country ownership; and (iii) stakeholder involvement, including gender issues.
- Institutional arrangements, including project governance;
- Engagement of the private sector;

³⁰ Do not include routine project reporting. Examples of M&E activities include stakeholder surveys, field surveys, steering committee meetings to assess project progress, peer review of documentation to ensure quality, etc.

³¹ Assumptions refer to elements of the “theory of change” or “intervention logic” (*i.e., the problem is a result of A, therefore, if we change B, this will lead to C*) and not to pre-conditions for project implementation. It is a common mistake to include statements such as “political will” as an assumption. This is rather a necessary condition to implement the project.

- Capacity building;
- Scientific and technological issues;
- Interpretation and application of GEF guidelines;
- Factors that improve likelihood of outcome sustainability;
- Factors that encourage replication, including outreach and communications strategies;
- Financial management and co-financing.

5.2. Please highlight a few major achievements resulting so far from the project implementation, including but not limited to:

- Concrete results, both on-the-ground and normative
- Gender and indigenous peoples issues
- Private Sector
- Sustainability
- Innovation
- Upscaling