

Revised Results Framework

Introduction

The MedPartnership has passed its mid-way point in implementation, and the Mid-Term Evaluation was completed in early 2013. This provides the analysis and opportunity to make any needed adjustments to the indicators and targets, originally developed in 2006 and revised in the Inception Report in 2010. It should be noted that these changes are minor, include new activities (such as funded through the new EC agreement) and do not affect the overall objectives of the project.

Overarching indicators and targets

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (<u>New targets in blue underlined</u>)	Justification for changes if any
Objective 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.	Preparation and adoption of regional and national policy/legal/institutional reforms in all countries;	Between 5 and 10 regional and national policy documents and plans developed and adopted by relevant authorities.	No change
	Regional and National institutions strengthened in all countries through targeted capacity building activities	Minimum of 30 training sessions to build capacity of institutions	No change
	Increased scientific knowledge of the Mediterranean	Min. of 6 assessments undertaken related to coastal aquifers, nutrient fluxes, MPA's, by-catch and unsustainable fishing practices, etc.	No change
	Participation of all relevant stakeholders in project activities and SAP/NAP implementation	Improved participation of stakeholders in the implementation of SAP NAPs: <u>More than 1,000 stakeholders participate in national/regional workshops and execution of demonstrations</u>	Study to be undertaken on the level of stakeholder involvement, national institutions and experts involved throughout the project
	Development, training and demonstration of new tools/techniques and guidelines to address SAP priorities in all countries and widely disseminated	35 demonstrations implemented and disseminated successfully	No change
	Replication strategy designed and implemented with a minimum of 20 new replication practices identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 Priority Replicable Practices identified ▪ Regional replication strategies designed and implemented by year 5 ▪ <u>Minimum of 2 Replication actions implemented</u> ▪ <u>Lessons learned report on activities and best practices by 2015</u> 	Additional targets included based on replication strategy and workplan adopted at the 2 nd and 3 rd Steering Committee meetings

Component 1: Integrated approaches for the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs: ICZM, IWRM and management of coastal aquifer

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifer and Groundwater (UNESCO-IHP)			
Regional legislation to strengthen aquifer management	Regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers	<u>Regional strategic recommendations and action plan (including three sub-regional action plans) developed as annexes to the coastal aquifer supplement and adopted by ministerial focal points</u>	A coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED will be carried out in the context of activity 1.1.1.3, and will include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a set of strategic recommendations, which will take the place of the coastal aquifer supplement to SAP MED, SAP BIO and NAPs (per the approval by the Steering Committee in May 2012 in Istanbul, Turkey) - A regional action plan on coastal aquifers (UNESCO proposes to the Steering Committee to undertake this action plan in the framework of the preparation of the coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED).
	Regional plan for eco-hydrogeological management, land degradation and protection of priority coastal wetlands	<u>One regional plan</u> developed and adopted by ministerial focal points	A regional report will be developed that will include a regional action plan, along with a set of guidelines and mapping tools for the hydrogeological management of coastal wetlands that depend on groundwater.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
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	<p>Related institutions informed about new tools/guidelines developed for coastal aquifer management and groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hydrogeological recommendations - legal, policy and institutional recommendations - recommendations for coastal wetlands that depend on groundwater - vulnerability mapping methodologies - 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 	UNESCO submits its work products to the Project Focal Points for validation. While UNESCO provides the focal points with the appropriate tools and guidelines and informs the related institutions, it is difficult for UNESCO to ensure that these are adopted and applied.
Stress reduction measures identified as a baseline for future management of aquifers at water-body level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifers and Land degradation: appropriate aquifer and groundwater management tools in place with 7 demonstrations in 6 countries • Aquifers and groundwater: appropriate tools for groundwater dependent wetlands in one case study 	<p>UNESCO, through the tools and guidelines it will develop, provides an enabling environment for the countries to implement appropriate management approaches for coastal aquifers and coastal wetlands that are dependent upon groundwater.</p>	UNESCO submits its work products to the Project Focal Points for validation. While UNESCO provides the focal points with the appropriate tools and guidelines and informs the related institutions, it is difficult for UNESCO to ensure that these are adopted and applied.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
<p>Increased scientific knowledge concerning the management of aquifers and groundwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of risk and uncertainty related to Mediterranean coastal aquifers in all countries; ▪ Coastal vulnerability mapping of aquifers at <u>3 sites in 2 countries</u>; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TDA supplement developed for adoption 	<p>Risk and vulnerability assessed in all countries <u>(except Syria)</u> and mapped in Tunisia and Croatia. <u>The coastal aquifer supplement to the TDA-MED prepared and submitted for adoption.</u></p>	<p>The vulnerability mapping activity was limited to two countries, but the results and methodologies will be ready for replication in all countries.</p>
<p>Activities. 1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifer and Groundwater (UNESCO-IHP)</p> <p>1.1.1 Assessment of coastal aquifer risk and uncertainty and mapping of their vulnerability</p> <p> 1.1.1.1 Assessment of risk and uncertainty related to the Mediterranean coastal aquifer (regional with a case study in Morocco)</p> <p> 1.1.1.2 Coastal aquifer vulnerability mapping (Tunisia and Croatia)</p> <p> 1.1.1.3 Coastal aquifer supplement to TDA-MED: Development of a coastal TDA supplement</p> <p>1.1.2 Regional actions for Coastal Aquifer Management</p> <p> 1.1.2.1 Development of a regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers</p> <p> 1.1.2.2 Integration of groundwater management in ICZM and IWRM planning systems (demonstrations in Algeria and Montenegro/Albania)</p> <p> 1.1.2.3 Identification and planning of coastal groundwater demonstrations</p> <p> 1.1.2.4 Sustainable Coastal Land Management (Tunisia)</p> <p> 1.1.2.5 Implementation of eco-hydrogeology applications for management and protection of coastal wetlands (demonstration in Morocco)</p> <p> 1.1.2.6 Coastal aquifer supplement to SAP MED, SAP BIO and NAPs</p> <p>1.1.3 Legal, Institutional and policy reform for Coastal Aquifer Management</p> <p> 1.1.3.1 Policy/legal/institutional regional assessment for coastal aquifer management</p> <p> 1.1.3.2 Policy/legal/institutional reform, institutional development and mechanism for coastal aquifer management</p> <p>1.1.4 Spatial technology application. Cross cutting activity</p>			

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
1.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) PAP/RAC			
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 the coast developed ▪ Number of countries initiated the ratification of the ICZM Protocol process ▪ Number of countries ratified the ICZM Protocol 	<p>By year 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at least 1 beneficiary country prepared a comprehensive analysis of impacts of ratification of ICZM Protocol on national legislation ▪ 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 organized ▪ 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 	No change
Regional and National institutions strengthened for ICZM	ICZM Strategies and NAPs submitted for adoption in a minimum of 2 countries containing proposals for ICZM institutional framework	<p>By year 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Guidelines for preparation of ICZM NS and NAPs ▪ 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 	No change

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
	<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>	<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 	<p>No change</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, ▪ Reghaia (Algeria): 40 km² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 ICZM Plans in fragile, endangered areas of global and national importance finalized and submitted for implementation ▪ at least 2 investment portfolios presented as outputs of respective Plans ▪ 2 respective National Conferences organized ▪ 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 	<p>No change</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
Activities Sub-Component 1.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)			
<p>1.2.1 Support activities in preparation of National ICZM Strategies and NAPs</p> <p>1.2.1.1 (a) Support to the preparation of ICZM Strategies NAPs (demonstrations in Montenegro and Algeria) Initiation in Croatia</p> <p>1.2.1.1 (b) Replication Activity: National ICZM Strategy for Croatia</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Harmonizing national institutional arrangements and legislation with ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean</p> <p>1.2.1.3 Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for convergence of groundwater/aquifers, water resources, biodiversity and coastal management</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Improved integrative planning and use of ICZM methodologies and tools to support ICZM Protocol</p> <p>1.2.2 Application of ICZM approach, tools, and techniques in demonstration areas</p> <p>1.2.2.1. (a) ICZM Plans to demonstrate ICZM approach, tools and techniques in selected areas: ICZM Plan in transboundary demo area of high environmental sensitivity (Montenegro and Albania)</p> <p>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)</p>			
1.3 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) GWP-Med			
<p>Regional strategic planning addressing IWRM as mechanism to protect the Mediterranean from biodiversity loss and pollution from land based sources.</p>	<p>Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean <u>technically facilitated and presented at UfM Ministerial level with environmental considerations dully reflected</u></p>	<p><u>SWM provides background for concerted IWRM action in the region</u></p>	<p>Despite SWM's participatory elaboration, the document was not approved at the UfM Ministerial on Water (2010, Barcelona) due to political reasons. Even though, SWM's priorities are followed up by the vast majority of UfM countries, through national and regional action. The EU SWIM Programme (2011-2014, 22 mil Euro) is among the supporting actions and operates in synergy with MedPartnership. At the end of 2013, 10 countries of Western Mediterranean decided to advance collaboration on a range of issues through the 5+5 Initiative</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (<u>New targets in blue underlined</u>)	Justification for changes if any
<p>Regional and National institutions strengthened for IWRM.</p>	<p>Strategic planning for IWRM advanced, institutional framework for IWRM strengthened and tools for financing strategies on water provided at national level in 4 countries responding to country needs</p>	<p>Catalytic implementation for national IWRM plans implemented:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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) 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>In Tunisia, adaptation of activities was due to the prolonged socio-political instability and the delays relating to the elaboration of the National Water Strategy 2050.</p> <p>In Palestine, and following the request of the competent authorities, a thematic shift was agreed upon to focus on governance and financing for water services and the role of private sector, responding to the priorities of the running Palestinian Water Governance Programme and the current water sector reform process</p>
<p>Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) developed in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>IMF developed, presented at Regional Workshop and disseminated</p>	<p>No change</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target <u>(New targets in blue underlined)</u>	Justification for changes if any
	<p>IRBM plan for 1 shared water body prepared in parallel with ICZM and Coastal Aquifer;</p> <p>Roadmap for local IRBM/ICZM plan elaborated in a shared or national water body as basis for a future management plan</p>	<p>IRBM plan for <u>1</u> water body finalized by <u>2014</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buna/Bojana (Montenegro & Albania) as part of the Drin River Basin - 40 km² / 335 km² (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-Tunisia) if agreed by riparians 	<p>Three structured attempts were made to have a second management plan prepared in a shared water body in the Middle East and North Africa areas. Originally it was planned to be Orontes (Lebanon-Syria), then Al-Kabir (Lebanon-Syria) was investigated and finally Medjerda. (Algeria-Tunisia). War in Syria renders action impossible in the two first cases. With regard to Medjerda River (Algeria- Tunisia) efforts were taken within the AMCOW political framework. However, progress has been slow due to emerging political complexities. Damur (Lebanon) has been identified as a possible case and will be suggested for consideration at the MedPartnership SC.</p>
<p>Activities Sub-Component 1.3 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</p> <p>1.3.1 Contribute to Developing the new Strategy for Water (SWM) in the Mediterranean</p> <p>1.3.2.1 Egypt: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Lebanon: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning</p> <p>1.3.2.3 Tunisia: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning</p> <p>1.3.2.4 Palestine: Catalyze Action and Build capacity on National IWRM Planning</p> <p>1.3.3.1 Develop Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area</p> <p>1.3.3.2 Replication Activity in Damour - Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area</p>			

Component 2: Pollution from land based activities, including Persistent Organic Pollutants: implementation of SAP MED and related NAPs

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
2.1 Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control (a) Industrial pollution pilot projects (MEDPOL)			
<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 projects, and monitored through Barcelona Convention mechanisms.</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> <u>3 policy documents :</u> <u>a) national action plan on lube oil management</u> <u>b) regulatory act on lube oil management supported by</u> <u>c) technical economic study on management of lube oil through recycling on situ or exporting abroad</u></p> <p><u>Syria : Lead batteries</u> <u>a) Concrete Proposal for amending existing legislation</u> <u>b) Proposal to improve the whole chain of batteries drafted</u> <u>c) requirements for the creation of market for recycled lead batteries</u></p> <p><u>Turkey (tanneries)</u> <u>1. Upgraded standards for industrial effluents</u> <u>2. Preparation of policy reform to improve environmental management of tanneries through recycling of Chromium and Sulphur</u> <u>3. Preparation of a long term action plan to implement the policy reform</u> <u>4. Preparation of updated guidelines on BOD control and chromium recycling</u></p> <p><u>Tunisia Phosphogypsum</u> <u>Set of best practices on management of phosphogypsum sludge prepared by end of 2014</u></p>	<p>Further elaboration of targets as demonstrations were elaboration and executed with Ministries of Environment and other national experts in participating countries</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	Tools/guidelines for pollution reduction from land-based sources tools applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ELV and EQS, ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools/guidelines introduced to countries that do not have appropriate tools/guidelines to assist in meeting SAP-MED targets • Regional methodology developed and adopted by 2013 	No change
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.	Scenarios for regional variation of nutrients fluxes	No change
	Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries	Scenarios for impacts of inputs of pollution on the quality of the marine environment in selected sites.	No change
Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level	<p>No indicator</p> <p>[Original indicators on reduction of cadmium, mercury, chromium, BOD, nitrogen]</p>	No target	The demonstrations will complete the policy reforms, management plans and guidelines as well as capacity support, and cannot guarantee stress reduction during the lifespan of the project. It is recommended that participating countries provide monitoring data where appropriate to MEDPOL following completion of the demonstrations to assess impact on pollutant load reduction.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
<p>Activities Sub-Component 2.1 Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control (a) Industrial pollution pilot projects</p> <p>2.1.1 Phosphogypsum slurry management in Tunisia including the respective demonstration sites</p> <p>2.1.2 Chromium and BOD control of tanneries effluent in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites – pilot in Turkey</p> <p>2.1.3 Lubricating oil recycling and regeneration in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites – pilot in Algeria</p> <p>2.1.4 Lead batteries recycling in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites – pilot in Syria</p> <p>2.1.5 Assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea</p> <p>2.1.6 Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries</p> <p>2.1.7 Meetings among agencies responsible for permitting, inspection and enforcement</p> <p>2.1.8 Training workshops to provide practical guidance and uniformity on inspecting on the most commonly polluting and industrial facilities of the country</p> <p>2.1.9 National final meeting for the assessment and feedback to propose solutions for the formulation of amendments of the existing legislation</p>			
<p>2.2 Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST) - UNIDO</p>			
<p>Increased knowledge of countries and donors on innovative technology to reduce pollution and increased scientific knowledge.</p>	<p>Capacity built at national level on integrated approach to industrial environmental management (TEST approach) and EST demonstration projects implemented at target enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 9¹ 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 5² companies have implemented EMS according to ISO14001 • A total number of 10 events held to raise awareness of industries & institutional stakeholder 	<p>No change. All activities completed</p>
<p>Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level.</p>	<p>Demonstration measures and investments to reduce industrial pollution at 12 companies</p>	<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) 	<p>No change. All activities completed</p>
<p>Water productivity at demonstration enterprises increased by 40%</p>	<p>Reduction of pollution loads at the demonstration enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of 40% at least in 50% of demonstration companies (6 companies) by year 5 	<p>No change. All activities completed</p>
<p>Reduction of pollution loads at the demonstration enterprises.</p>	<p>Reduction of pollution loads at the demonstration enterprises.</p>	<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, 	<p>No change. All activities completed</p>

¹ 80% of demonstration companies in the three countries (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 9 companies

² 40% of demonstration companies (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 5 companies

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
2.3 Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries (MEDPOL)			
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	Revised legal, regulatory and administrative instruments drafted and in the process of adoption by year 5	No change
	Tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries	<u>A minimum of 500 tons of PCBs disposed at a cost of 3.220 US\$ per ton.</u> [Originally 870 tonnes)	Three countries withdrew completely from the project. Additional countries were involved and following the inventory carried out in 2013, it results up to 500 tons for disposal.
	POPs phased-out from use	<u>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</u>	Based on the work of UNEP/MAP, methodology and inventory as well as phase out plans, sound premises are created for scaling up the disposal and ESM of PCB in the project countries

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	Improvement of awareness on the Environmentally Sound Management (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 Mediterranean countries. ▪ Develop and disseminate a PCB awareness video ▪ Develop and disseminate a toolkit for PCB owners and policy-makers 	<p>As proposed by some countries in the Steering Committee in Istanbul, Turkey, it is planned to substitute the activity of “PCBs brochures” development by an educational toolkit for PCBs owners and policy makers to be included in the website. This application is under development (finished by March 2014). A translation of the toolkit to local language is planned to implement by June 2014. It has been difficult to incorporate PCB contents into the participating countries official websites. A new website has been created to be used by participating countries and other interested Mediterranean countries and stakeholders.</p>
	Improvement of the technical capacity for the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train at least 175 people on PCB awareness and on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCBs per target country. ▪ Develop 4 PCB awareness workshops in target countries (one in each country) ▪ Develop 8 PCB training courses in target countries (two in each country). 	<p>The final participating countries in this subcomponent are: Albania, Egypt, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey (Bosnia and Turkey were later included in the project instead of Lebanon, Libya and Syria). At the beginning of the project, CPRAC worked with Lebanon, Syria and Libya. These countries finally did not participate. Refocus od PCB trainings to two rather than 3 trainings per country to include more time and participants</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
<p>Activities sub-component 2.3 Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries</p> <p>2.3.1 Legislative/institutional framework for implementation of ESM of PCBs</p> <p>2.3.2 Demonstration projects in 5 countries to improve the management and disposal programme of PCBs</p> <p>2.3.3 Raising awareness of importance of ESM of PCBs equipment</p> <p>2.3.4 Technical capacity building for ESM of PCBs equipment</p> <p>2.3.5 Building national capacity to implement PCBs phase-out and disposal programmes</p>			

Component 3 Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO and related NAPs

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
3.1 Conservation of Coastal and Marine Diversity through the Development of a Mediterranean MPA Network (RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO)			
Countries have the capacity to conserve 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	Participation of all key regional and national stakeholders in MPA creation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12 regional representatives for each of the five meetings ▪ 22 parties' representatives in three SAPBIO national correspondent meetings ▪ Three national stakeholder involvement plans developed and adopted (Albania, Libya and Morocco) 	No change
	Management of MPA's strengthened in 5 pilot sites, including the finalization of 7 management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 7 MPA management plans developed by 2012 ▪ Important areas for conservation identified in Libya (jointly with RAC/SPA) ▪ Management unit established in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) ▪ <u>At least 2 draft of the management plans of Farwa Lagoon and Ain El Ghazela (Libya) developed by 2015</u> 	Additional target added for new EC funded activities.
	Minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply MPA management learnt tools and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops	A minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply learnt tools and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops	No change
	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)	No change
	The existing MedPAN network of MPA managers is effectively expanded by including organizations/institutions from the project beneficiary countries	<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 	No change

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	<p>4 countries receive support for strengthening their long-term financial sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional assessment of financial mechanisms ▪ <u>5</u>MPA business plans for <u>five</u> sites in Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, and Morocco by 2014 (SPA/RAC); ▪ <u>A Feasibility study on ecotourism/Green economy in Montenegro (RAC/SPA)</u> ▪ 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>15 practitioners have the capacities to develop a MPA sustainable tourism management plan (including business plan);</u> ▪ <u>2 training toolkits or management tools on sustainable tourism and financial planning developed</u> 	<p>Five (rather than 3) MPA business plans for 5 (rather than 3) sites with new EC funds</p> <p>Additional targets added for new EC funded activities.</p>
	<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>	<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 ▪ Minimum of <u>6</u> 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) 	<p>Increase from 4 to 6 new MPAs in progress of declaration</p> <p>Additional targets added for new EC funded activities.</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Increase from 3 to 5 stakeholder Involvement plans for 5 (rather than 3) MPAs</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	A regional communication strategy for MPAs is developed and implemented	<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 ▪ <u>A photographic book produced and a photo exhibition organized</u> ▪ <u>1 video produced to promote MPA sustainable tourism</u> ▪ <u>1 brochure or policy brief produced on MPA sustainable tourism</u> ▪ <u>1 innovative communication product (app, blog, etc) developed</u> 	Additional targets added for new EC funded activities.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
Activities sub-component 3.1 Conservation of Coastal and Marine Diversity through the Development of a Mediterranean MPA Network (RAC/SPA and WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.1 Establishment of coordination mechanisms for regional MPA management			
3.1.1.1 Establish two operative Project Coordination Units (RAC/SPA – WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.1.2 Organize Inception, Midterm and Final Workshops (RAC/SPA)			
3.1.1.3 SAP BIO Advisory Committee and National Correspondents meet to supervise and advise the activities (RAC/SPA)			
3.1.1.4 Develop the project communication and information tools (WWF-MedPO throughout the MedPAN network in collaboration with RAC/SPA)			
3.1.1.5 Raise awareness of key stakeholders on MPA values and importance (RAC/SPA – WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.2 Identification and planning of new MPAs to extend the regional network and enhance its ecological representativeness			
3.1.2.1 ALBANIA; 3.1.2.2 ALGERIA; 3.1.2.3 BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA; 3.1.2.4 CROATIA; 3.1.2.5 EGYPT; 3.1.2.6 LEBANON; 3.1.2.7 LIBYA; 3.1.2.8 MONTENEGRO;			
3.1.2.9 MOROCCO; 3.1.2.10 TUNISIA;			
3.1.2.11 Elaboration of MPA creation guidelines and teaching packages (RAC/SPA)			
3.1.3 Improved MPA management			
3.1.3.1 Organize 3 Mediterranean MPA Regional Training Workshops for MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities of existing MPAs (WWF-MedPO with the support of RAC/SPA); 3.1.3.2 Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes (RAC/SPA)			
3.1.3.3 Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to the participants of the Mediterranean MPA Regional Training Workshops to implement follow-up activities (WWF-MedPO with the support of RAC/SPA)			
3.1.3.4 On-job-training for managers, practitioners and relevant authorities in identified demonstration areas, on planning, management and ecological aspects of MPAs (RAC/SPA)			
3.1.3.5 Demonstration Project in Turkey: Plan and specific zoning for the management of the Kaş-Kekova SPA (WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.3.6 Demonstration Project in Algeria: Concerted plan for the management of the marine part of the Taza National Park (WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.3.7 Demonstration Project in Croatia: Management and M&E plans for the existing MPAs (WWF-MedPO)			
3.1.3.8 Capacity Building program (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY; 3.1.3.9 Regional Communications activities (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY			
3.1.3.10 Demonstration project Tunisia (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY;			
3.1.3.11 Demonstration project Libya (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY			
3.1.3.12 Demonstration project Algeria (WWF-MedPO). NEW ACTIVITY			
3.1.4 Ensuring financial Sustainability of regional and national MPA networks			
3.1.4.1 Financial analysis for the establishment of new MPAs (RAC/SPA)			
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)			
3.1.4.3: Demonstration Project: Demonstrating financial sustainability mechanisms for new MPAs in three different areas in Albania, Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia (RAC/SPA)			

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
3.2 Promotion of the sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (FAO)			
Countries have the capacity to sustainably utilize coastal and high seas fisheries resources through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries including the application of targeted interventions to reduce bycatch and unsustainable fishing	Level of awareness of national EAF-related priorities by fisheries institutions and relevant stakeholders	EAF-related priorities identified for the four directly targeted countries (Croatia, Montenegro, Tunisia and Turkey), by the staff of the main fisheries institutions, in an organized process, with FAO support	Original indicators needed some clarification in order to be more accurate and reflect actions. Targets remain the same.
	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 explicitly integrate EAF considerations into their work	As above
	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	All 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, and explain its approach to others	No change
	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	Original indicators needed some clarification in order to be more accurate and reflect actions. Targets remain the same.
	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 and/or undersized commercial species have been identified for at least one métier in each of the two target countries, and reports are available with this information	As above

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	<p><u>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</u></p>	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>After extensive work with the fishers operating in the Gulf of Gabés, it was concluded that the level of reduction in bycatch achieved in a demonstration test under experimental conditions is not reflective of a real reduction in this bycatch in the commercial fishery. Instead, achieving this reduction depends mostly on the level of awareness and interest of fishers and vessel owners on the issue, since only aware and engaged fishers can actually cause a change in the situation. So, it was concluded that the project should concentrate on increasing even more this level of awareness and engagement, including by demonstrating further the long-term benefits to the direct stakeholders of this reduction.</p>
	<p><u>Percentage of all fishing trips in the selected MPA landing sites that are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design</u></p>	<p>At least 15% of all fishing trips in the selected MPA are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design</p>	<p>Original indicators needed some clarification in order to be more accurate and reflect actions. Targets remain the same.</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
Activities sub-component 3.2 Promotion of the sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (FAO)			
3.2.1 Application of the Ecosystem approach to fisheries management at regional and sub-regional 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			
3.2.1.2 Develop capacity for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries			
3.2.1.3 Identification and proposal of improvements to the legal and management frameworks to facilitate application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries			
3.2.2 Addressing bycatch of regionally important species at a fleet level (Tunisia and Morocco)			
3.2.2.1: Risk assessment to prioritize fishing-related threats to vulnerable fish and iconic vertebrate species			
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			
3.2.3: Supporting fishermen participation in monitoring and management of coastal MPA's (Morocco)			
3.2.3.1 Participation of the fishing communities on the monitoring of fishing activities.			
3.2.3.2. Diffusion of the scientific results			
3.2.3.3. Consultation mechanism for the elaboration and implementation of management measures			

Component 4 Project Co-ordination, NGO Involvement, Replication and Communication Strategies, Management and M&E

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
4.1 Project Co-ordination, NGO Involvement , 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	No change
	MedPartnership Coordination Group meets regularly involving all project partners	Once a year CG meeting held and major management decisions taken	No change
	Project Management Unit for the Regional Component of the Strategic Partnership manages the project	Successful project implementation	No change
	Financial Strategies for sustainable financing of SAP-MED developed	Financial mechanisms in place (national and international funding) in a minimum of five countries for NAP implementation - by 2014	No change
	<p>Long term sustainability of actions and further implementation and monitoring of the SAPs and NAPs</p> <p>[Original: “Long-term Barcelona Convention and MAP based public/private framework in place and operational meeting BC defined objectives for sustained LME management”]</p>	<p>Integration of future SAP/NAP implementation integrated 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.</p>	This indicator was developed in 2006, when it was envisaged that the project would be supported by WB investments, and together a longer term investment/technical and capacity support agreement would be reached during the life span of the project. Since 2006 discussions have evolved, links to be established with the EcAp monitoring programme, UfM, MEDPOL, SPA/RAC working on the evaluation and updating of the SAPs and NAPs etc.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
	Effective national inter-ministry coordination.	Interministerial Committees/national coordination mechanisms established in all participating countries and advises national authorities and PMU <u>for long term implementation of regional plans such as ICZM, IWRM, protected areas etc.</u>	Whilst national coordination of activities is essential in all participating countries, the establishment of interministerial committees has been noted as a heavy and formal body that should be established for a longer-term aim than for a project. Therefore it is proposed that those countries who will need to establish committees or reinforce existing committees for ICZM, IWRM and/or marine planning will be supported by the project. It is unlikely that all countries will express interest.
Involvement of NGOs in the project activities	Effective NGO involvement throughout the implementation of the project	NGOs contribute to the achievement of the MedPartnership's targets by year 5	No change
<p>Activities sub-component 4.1 Project Co-ordination, NGO Involvement , Management and M&E</p> <p>4.1.1 Project Management Unit (PMU)</p> <p>4.1.2 MedPartnership Project Steering Committee (SC)</p> <p>4.1.3 MedPartnership Coordination Group (CG)</p> <p>4.1.4 Sustainable Financial Mechanism for the long term implementation of NAPs</p> <p>4.1.5 Long term Sustainability of Activities Beyond the Lifetime of the MedPartnership</p> <p>4.1.6 Inter agencies meetings</p> <p>4.1.7 Monitoring, Auditing, Evaluation and Reporting</p> <p>4.1.8 National Coordination and Inter-ministerial Coordination</p> <p>4.1.9 NGOs involvement in the region</p>			

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator	End-of-project target (New targets in blue underlined)	Justification for changes if any
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant stakeholders informed of project activities ▪ Lessons learned disseminated to all national/international organizations by 2015 	No change
Activities sub-component 4.2 Information and Communication strategies 4.2.1 Developing and implementing the Communication Strategy (CS) 4.2.2 Implementing the Internal Communication Strategy 4.2.3 Implementing the External Communication Strategy 4.2.4 Facilitating/supporting the Replication Strategy			
4.2 Information and Communication strategies			
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. 	<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 	Additional targets included based on replication strategy and workplan adopted at the 2 nd and 3 rd Steering Committee meetings
Activities sub-component 4.3 Replication Strategy 4.3.1 Overall Coordination 4.3.2 Publication of Reports on Selected Replicable Practices 4.3.3 Regional Replication Workshops			