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Agenda item 6: IMAP-MPA Project: Progress achieved since the last meeting of the Steering Committee

Draft Initial Independent Project Evaluation

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UNEP/MAP
Athens, 2023

Towards achieving the Good Environmental Status of
the Mediterranean Sea and Coast through an
Ecologically Representative and Efficiently Managed
and Monitored Network of Marine Protected Areas
(IMAP-MPA Project)

Evaluation report – V.2 **Working draft**

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5 July 2023

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1. Executive Summary (max 3 pages)

To be completed at the final draft.

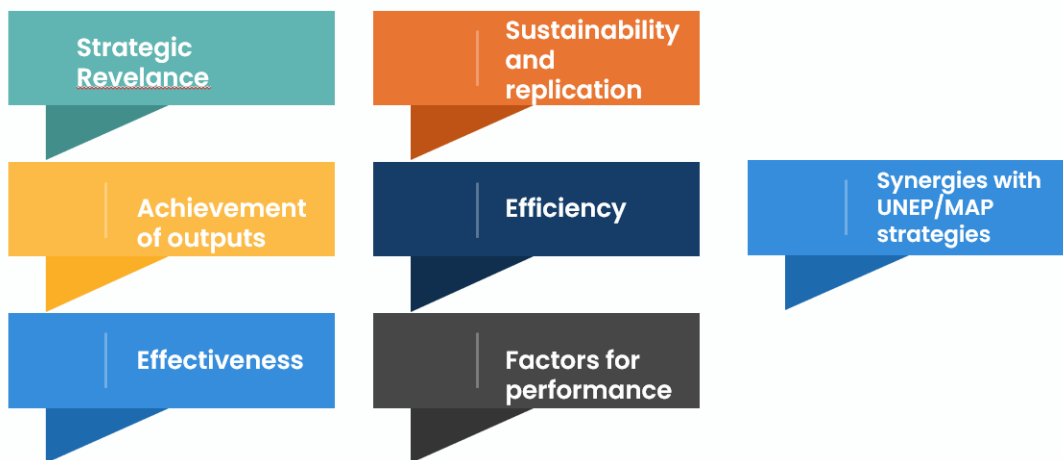
1. Introduction

1. The project “Towards achieving the Good Environmental Status of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast through an Ecologically Representative and Efficiently Managed and Monitored Network of Marine Protected Areas” – (IMAP-MPA) aims in contributing to the achievement of Good Environmental Status in the Mediterranean sea and along its coast.
2. In the project document, the main objective mentioned above is expected to be achieved, among others, through the following elements:
 - a. enhancement of the MPA management through the coordinated implementation of the MAP Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean;
 - b. enhancement of the integration of the IMAP; this will lead in strengthening of the IMAP implementation and in developing further the Mediterranean network of ecologically representative, inter-connected, effectively managed and monitored MPAs. IMAP will be implemented in indigenous and non-indigenous species;
 - c. Improving national biodiversity -related governance and policies;
 - d. Preparation and implementation of management plans for MPAs and improving their management, overall;
 - e. Support of the monitoring and assessment process for aligning the Mediterranean priorities with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) post strategic-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, as well as for other global and regional emerging issues.
3. The project foresees to build on the results of projects conducted at earlier stages (i.e. MedPartnership 2009-2015, MedMPA Network 2018-2018, EcAp MED II projects, Marine Litter project).
4. The project comprises of three basic components: i) promotion and support of IMAP implementation at regional, sub-regional and national scale, ii) improvement and support for the development of a comprehensive coherent Mediterranean network of well-managed MPAs and iii) effective project management ensured for guidance during the project as well as coordination for overall project implementation.
5. The project’s duration has been amended to 48 months, **expected to be completed in August 2023**. It’s overall budget is EUR 3,990,660.
6. The beneficiary countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine and Tunisia. However, as it will be noted in the next parts of the present evaluation, not all countries did sign the collaboration document.

2. Evaluation methodology

1. The evaluation methodology is structured and will be scored on 7 pillars (as per the ToR). These include an assessment of the project's strategic relevance (at different levels), the identification of the degree of outputs completion (achievement of outputs), impact and replicability of the outputs, and factors related to performance, efficiency and complementarity with UNEP/MAP strategies.
2. For each of the 7 pillars denoted below (Figure 1), specific criteria are used to identify the project's added value, challenges and lessons learned. The evaluation will be concluded with a set of suggestions that can be taken into consideration in the design of similar projects implemented by the UNEP/MAP.

Figure 1 Evaluation methodology -7 pillars



3. The **strategic relevance** assessment will be built on the alignment of the project with UNEP policies and strategies, taking also under consideration complementary EU and national policies. Besides that, specific emphasis will be placed on horizontal policies related to gender balance mainstreaming, human rights and inclusiveness and south-south cooperation.
4. The **achievement of outputs** is based on the assessment of the outcomes produced during the project's duration, their impact and the identification of those elements that will maximise their impact in achieving the foreseen objective.
5. **Sustainability and replication** are core elements of any project related to environmental matters and wider sustainability. This aspect will be assessed by evaluating the socio-political stability in the project countries, the available financial means for the project's replication, the inclusion of the project's results into the policy framework and overall environmental sustainability.
6. The cost efficiency and timeliness elements will define the **efficiency** pillar and identify success cases and elements that could be improved in future projects. The Theory of Change analysis related to the efficiency factor will identify causal links between outcomes and impact.
7. Finally, the evaluation will identify elements of the project's design that are related with its **performance** (team preparation and readiness, allocation of resources, wider project management, ability to reduce risk factors, quality control etc), with the stakeholders engagement, dissemination and public awareness etc.
8. The evaluator will follow a scoring methodology that ranks each of the 7 pillars in a range from "highly unsatisfactory" to "highly satisfactory". Considering similar weight of each pillar a final scoring will be provided at the end of the evaluation (based on an equal scoring average methodology).

Figure 2 Indicative scoring range that will be applied in every of the 7 evaluation pillars



9. The assessment/scoring will be based on the information provided by the project document, project's deliverables, progress reports and set of interviews with selected key personnel of the project. These interviews already started with UNEP/MAP personnel and will continue in the next period before the drafting of the final report evaluation. Progress towards the interviews is presented in the Table 1, below.

The evaluation methodology equally includes a number of meetings with the UNEP/MAP as project coordination, with the representatives of some of the Beneficiary Countries as well as with the European Commission.

These meetings will feed and complement the evaluation of the 7 pillars from different perspectives.

Table 1 Status of the interviews with relevant personnel.

Role and name	Status of interviews
UNEP/MAP Coordinator, Mrs Tatjana Hema	5/7/2023, online meeting
UNEP/MAP Fund Management Officer, Mrs Kumiko Yatagai	23/6/2023, physical meeting at the UNEP/MAP offices, Athens
UNEP/MAP IMAPA Project Manager, Mr Philippe Theou	7/6/2023, 19/6/2023, online
UNEP/MAP, EcAp Head of Unit, Mrs Patrizia Busolini	20/06/2026, physical meeting at the UNEP/MAP offices, Athens
UNEP/MAP, SPA/RAC project officer	TBC for the final project meeting
Project partners/focal points from Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria	Taking place during the project meeting of 11-13 June
Gender Expert, Mrs Carine Pionetti	TBC online
EU Commission representative	TBC later online

3. The project

A. Context

10. The Mediterranean Sea harbors a diverse array of over 17,000 marine species, making it a rich and vibrant ecosystem. Endemism in the region is particularly noteworthy, with approximately 20-30% of species found exclusively in the Mediterranean, representing one of the highest rates of endemism worldwide. To safeguard its marine life, there are currently 1,233 Marine Protected Areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in place. These measures cover more than 8.9% of the Mediterranean Sea. However, as per UNEP/MAP information, only 10% of these areas have proper

management plans implemented. Furthermore, a mere 0.04% of the Mediterranean's surface is designated as no-go, no-take, or no-fishing zones. The Mediterranean is also home to more than 1,000 non-indigenous marine species, of which 618 species have become established within its waters.

11. Regional collaboration (between the Mediterranean and EU countries) has been fostered through the MAP Barcelona convention, which is the first legally binding instrument in the region. When focusing on the EU side, the MSFD appears as an important milestone for strengthening marine policies, while several EU funded projects have been focusing on developing/demonstrating elements that can strengthen collaboration for better management. Besides the MSFD, the European policy framework includes other key regulations and directives that refer to specific environmental/marine aspects (i.e. EU Circular economy package, Blue economy policy for EU regions etc.).
12. Later on, in 2008, the contracting parties of the Barcelona convention adopted the EcAp roadmap to be implemented together with the EU MSFD, while in 2011, 11 ecological objectives were adopted. In 2019, the adoption of the IMAP covered three clusters (a. biodiversity and fisheries, b. pollution and marine litter, c. coast and hydrography).
13. The baseline of the status of the Mediterranean, along with several challenges have been established in the QSR of 2017. Based on that report, the most pressing threats to the Good Environmental Status (GES) of ecosystems are currently habitat loss and degradation, fishing practices, pollution, eutrophication, and the introduction of invasive alien species. The intensification of the extreme weather phenomena due to climate change and environmental degradation is expected to exacerbate the impact of the above-mentioned threats.
14. The implementing countries have already noted progress in designing their respective national monitoring programmes addressing to the extent possible all IMAP clusters. Moreover, through several projects implemented, also with EU co-funding, progress was noted related to the update of assessment criteria, methodologies, available funding mechanisms and to the means of implementing the IMAP towards the achievement of GES. However, it has been clear that further progress towards the national implementation of the IMAP and the collection of credible data requires further support and resources.
15. As it can be easily understood, the degree of progress per project country differs significantly, based on different climate, socioeconomic and political criteria. Fundamental criteria with regards to a) national strategies and related policies, b) structures, c) political issues and d) expertise per each country will be used for the final assessment and evaluation, as per the ToR.

- B. Objectives and components
- C. Target areas/groups
- D. Milestones/key dates in project design and implementation
- E. Implementation arrangements .
- F. Project financing
- G. Project partners
- H. Reconstructed Theory of Change of the project
- I. Changes in design during implementation

4. Evaluation findings

16. This chapter contains the analysis of the evaluation findings, broken down in the evaluation criteria mentioned in the ToR. At the end of each criterion, scorings are provided. It is noted that the ratings provided at the draft final report are based on the information the evaluator has accessed until 30 June 2023; a revision of both the content and the scorings is expected at the version that will be submitted to UNEP/MAP in October 2023, after all foreseen interviews have been completed.

A. Strategic relevance

17. To assess strategic relevance, the identification of the most prominent and appropriate strategic documents, policies and strategies is needed. This is done in three geographical levels: global (international treaties, UN strategies etc), European (relevant EU policies) and national (project countries strategies). To highlight strategic relevance, the evaluator is linking the project's objectives and outcomes with the objectives of the identified policy documents.

18. The IMAP-MPA project's main objective is directly related to the UNEP/MAP MTS objectives in different ways. The transformational change takes place in the IMAP-MPA project in several aspects. The capacity building of the project countries for the use of the IMAP can set the foundations for the proper mapping of the current situation with regards to the environmental status in terms of biodiversity and marine pollution of the marine protected areas, which is among the targets of the MAP Barcelona Convention system. In addition, the identification and pilot testing of specific IMAP CIs, together with the support in the design of the strategic outputs and preparatory work, such as the network of MPAs in Egypt, or the management plan for the Lebanon Tyre coast lay the foundations for the achievement of the GES. The timing of the achievement is also related on how effectively the plans and the national strategies will be implemented in the project countries. Besides ecosystemic protection, the economic impact of better governance of MPAs has been taken under consideration in the project's design and implementation. This has been fostered through including economic actors concerned by the marine protected areas in the capacity building training events. The inclusion of the socio-economic factors in the governance of the marine protected areas could positively affect also the post-pandemic recovery; the sharp decline in the GDP and employment has been among the basic characteristics identified in those non- EU countries that participate at the IMAP-MPA project.

19. The project is highly relevant to several of the Programmes foreseen in the UNEP/MAP MTS. The achievement of GES in the marine protected areas, as well as the reduction of marine pollution are directly linked to Programmes 1 and 2. Even though the project did not foresee climate change related implementation activities (Programme 3), improving the descriptors 1 of the GES in the long term can also contribute to climate change adaptation in the marine/coastal areas and is therefore considered relevant. It is also

¹ Annex I of the EU MSFD sets out 11 qualitative descriptors that describe how the ecosystem will be when the GES has been achieved. More information: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/marine-and-coastal-environment_en

partially related to Programme 4, since the implementation of activities to counter marine litter could become the first step in implementing circular economic models based on actions related to the collection of different types of litter and waste (i.e. plastic bottles, fishing gear etc). Finally, the IMAP-MPA project appears to be strongly related with both programmes 6 and 7; several of the implemented outputs focus on the capacity building of the project countries (indicatively outputs 1.1 and 1.2, output 3.1) and on networking between different stakeholders, experts, different countries etc.

20. Beyond the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the clear link of the IMAP-MPA project with Aichi target 11, the project contributes to the implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), since coastal areas are included among the global 2030 targets of the GBF. In addition, there is high relevance with the GBF's overarching global goals and especially with Goal B (on the sustainable use and management of biodiversity) and Goal D (related also to capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation).
21. The project contributed to the implementation of the "post-2020 regional strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean" (MSCPA and OECM strategy). The IMAP-MPA project supports both post-2020 targets of the MSCPA & OECM strategy with regards to the protection, conservation and recovery 2030 targets of the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, it is considered relevant to most of the strategic pillars of the strategy. The project, as it is also noted above, set the foundations for the project countries to improve governance and effective management of MPAs (1st strategic pillar of the MSCPA & OECM strategy) including several levels of stakeholders in several outcomes (i.e. outputs 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2. Stakeholders affected by the MPAs were integrated in training events, discussions, workshops). In addition, the technical work conducted mostly in outcome 1 and 2 can potentially support the increase of the MCPA coverage in the Mediterranean (2nd strategic pillar). The new for the region concept of OECMs (other effective area-based conservation measure) can be also benefitted by some of the technical work conducted during the project, (i.e. scientific paper on the NIS baseline, reports with analysis of national IMAPs etc.). The recruitment of national experts and their capacity building through these consultancies could also enhance further development on this strategic pillar. The 3rd pillar (MCPA effectiveness) is affected by the capacity building/training activities implemented mostly during the last 2 years of the project and by the work implemented under the lead of SPA/RAC in the project countries (support in the development of the MPA network, establishment of monitoring system through IMAP CIs etc). Finally, the 5th pillar (government and stakeholder action and support) relates again with the capacity building and the institutionalization of key project outputs. The organization of cross-country training events and meetings, the inclusion of several stakeholders affected by the MPAs (i.e. economic actors) will not only increase understanding for the importance of a strategic plan for MPAs but also could create additional bottom-up political pressure for further institutionalization.
22. High relevance is noted also with the objectives of the EU MSFD, even though no EU countries were involved in the project design. The MSFD foresees the protection and conservation of oceans and coasts and the achievement of the GES of the EU marine waters by 2020. The MSFD sets 11 qualitative descriptors related to the GES; the IMAP-

MPA project is directly related with Descriptor 1 (Biodiversity is maintained), Descriptor 10 (Marine litter does not cause harm). It is noted that the EU MSFD is currently under review – due by mid-2023. Finally, the project is highly relevant with the EU Green Deal, since part of its priorities include the protection of biodiversity, the reduction of water pollution and the sustainability of blue economy.

23. The project contributes also to the implementation of several national strategies of the project countries. In Egypt, the updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030 foresees also the conservation and management of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity (Goal 1), the capacity building around several biodiversity elements (Goal 4) and the partnerships development around biodiversity (Goal 6). Similar strategies are noted in Lebanon, Algeria (even though this is part of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2019-2035), Morocco (specific strategy for marine biodiversity - Halieutis Plan) and Tunisia.
24. As per the elements above, it is primarily concluded that the project presented high strategic relevance in all levels (global, European, national) both through the identification of its objectives and via the design and preparation of the selected outcomes.
25. Climate resilience is one of the fundamental risks for the wider Mediterranean region and a challenge identified in all strategic documents mentioned above. The current project design reflects indirectly to those risks (i.e. the achievement of the GES reflects improved resilience). The inclusion of outputs that will be clearly linked with the identification of climate risk in the MPAs, across different stakeholders could intensify the projects' impact.
26. To be added at the final draft- assessment on:
 - *EcAp/IMAP relevance*
 - *Gender balance & human rights approach.*
 - *UN declaration for indigenous people*
 - *South-South cooperation*

Attention: this conclusion might be altered after the conclusion of the pending interviews.

Figure 3 Evaluation scoring for the criterion 'Strategic Relevance' of the TOR



Table 2 Summary of strong and weak points of the SENSREC phase II project with regards to the “Strategic Relevance” criterion.

Strong elements of the project	Not so strong elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directly related with the UNEP/MAP MTS• Highly related with the GBF• Linked with other policies relevant to the EU territory• Compilation of policy related outputs• Support and capacity building to the national policy makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Link with climate resilience policies, even though it exists indirectly, could be better depicted/highlighted, also in the project design.

B. Achievement of outputs

27. As per the end of June 2023, the project appears to be on track to complete the implementation of most of the foreseen outputs; this information will be updated following the end of the project in August 2023, when all the generated reports and deliverables will have been submitted to the evaluator. The pending outputs are mentioned in Table 2 below.

Table 3 Outputs not completed as per June 2023 and next steps

Output	Description of next steps until the project's end
Output 1.1	Regular follow up meetings with national experts from Egypt, Libya, Lebanon and Tunisia to ensure the QC of national activities in the framework of the signed MoAs.
Output 1.2	Training sessions on reporting the monitoring data collected during field works. In cooperation with INFO/RAC, the EcAED III and Marine Litter II projects before the project's end.
Output 2.1	Implementation of field surveys and data upload – countries follow up. Update on the signing of the MoA with ANPE (Tunisia) and implementation of the pollution cluster in Tunisia.
Output 3.1	Final consultation workshop to present the 2 nd phase report of the MCPA and OECM strategy. (stakeholders engagement action)
Output 3.2	Finalisation of pending deliverable (MPA roadmap)
Output 3.3	Submission of the draft Evaluation and Monitoring Framework of the MCPAs and OECMs strategy to the MAP focal points and the 23 rd Meeting of Contracting Parties for adoption. (High policy impact activity)
Output 4.1	Draft management plan of Rachgoun MCAP to be presented to stakeholders (end of June 2023). Interested to receive more information on its sustainability.
Output 4.2	Several pending elements (formalization of the post-training activities, finalization of integrated socio-economic programme for Morocco and Tunisia). Business plans also expected.
Output 5.1	Receive update on the online webinar on Gender and MPAs for managers around the Mediterranean Sea. Final event and 4 th Steering Committee.

28. At the final evaluation period after the 4th Steering Committee and the final project's event, the evaluator will work towards assessing/evaluating the following aspects:

- achievement of outcomes as defined in the project document. The main question will be to what extent the project has contributed to the strategic goals towards improving the protection of MPAs.
- likelihood of impact using Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) approach
- Evaluation of the achievement of the formal project overall objective, overall purpose, goals and component outcomes.

29. An update of the status of the project's outputs as per the provided information (up to end of June 2023), along with possible hot topics to be discussed in the following interviews exists in the Table 4 below.

Table 5 Foreseen Vs achieved outputs /deliverables and comments to be finalized at the final report stage

Output	Type of output/deliverable	Notes and possible questions
Output 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 files which are complementary to the national IMAPs and an intro presentation 	Capacity building material for IMAP CIs and Presentation of relevant CIs, monitoring methodology, gap analysis and for CI01, CI02, CI13, CI4, CI5, CI06, CI07, CI14, CIs 17-21, CIs 22-24.
Output 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material from the country specific trainings Material from the 4 sub-regional trainings for biodiversity, NIS, pollution, marine litter, hydrography. Material from the 1 meeting on the best practices. NOT YET READY 	<p>The monitoring methodology is specified for most CIs (use of specific equipment, frequency of repetitions, lab analyses of water samples for marine litter etc).</p> <p>Process manual and manual with common compilation errors. Support/helpdesk services provided.</p> <p>The provision of standard methodologies for each CI is a good element to ensure some sort of standardization and comparability of results (timeseries data and data from different countries). – positive sustainability impact.</p> <p>Expect the best practices material for the final assessment.</p>
Output 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports assessing GES in pilot sites SPA/RAC Report on MPA status of GES SPA/RAC Draft scientific paper on NIS baseline SPA/RAC Datasets compiled and reported SPA/RAC 	<p>Outcomes assessing the baseline of the environmental status in the pilot sites regarding hotspots and sensitive areas (Morocco). The reports related to other pilot sites are not yet completed.</p> <p>Report on MPA status of GES also pending.</p> <p>The draft scientific paper presents refined data and updated inventories of Non-Indigenous Species (NIS), including data up to 2020. These have been endorsed by national</p>

		<p>experts. Expect this scientific paper (increased the project's sustainability and impact)</p> <p>Datasets in excel files prepared for Israel and Morocco.</p>
Output 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft inception report of the discussion of the national consultants with the stakeholders on the national strategy (Egypt) SPA/RAC Completed diagnosis-assessment report (submitted to SPA/RAC in March 2023) for MCPA and OECMS in Egypt SPA/RAC 	<p>Draft inception report (Egypt) completed. Based on the mapping of the current situation – includes environmental, social and cultural aspects.</p> <p>The complete diagnosis includes detailed assessment of the current impact and threats on biodiversity, state of MCPAs and OECMs; identification of strategic pillars proposal focusing on biodiversity, governance, socioeconomic factors, and spatial planning pillar. Policy impactful work.</p>
Output 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes/documents from the 5th and 6th MPA Forum Steering Committee meeting SPA/RAC MPA roadmap (final version) The 2020 Status report on the Mediterranean MPAs. 	<p>2020 status report on the Mediterranean MPAs missing – could it have been included as a separate chapter to other deliverables?</p>
Output 3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> draft Evaluation and Monitoring Framework of the MCPAS/OECMs regional strategy to the MAP. SPA/RAC 	<p>The evaluation methodology sets specific indicators, targets and means of verification. The inclusion of Mid-term targets can be considered a sustainability pillar, if there is a framework adjustment mechanism. Possible question for SPA/RAC</p>
Output 4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification study for Algeria (Rachgoun island) and draft Management Plan SPA/RAC Draft report of the management plan for Lebanon from the national consultants SPA/RAC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR): Updated Management Plan of TCNR (2023-2027) Management Plan of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) Phase 1: Assessment - Diagnosis Report 	<p>Draft management plan for Lebanon expected soon.</p> <p>Business plans not expected.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English version of Ecological and socioeconomic studies for Libya SPA/RAC Arabic Version of Ecological and socioeconomic studies for Libya SPA/RAC Business plans. SPA/RAC 	
Output 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training material: Mastering management effectiveness and financial sustainability of MPAs, “socio-economic sustainability of Mediterranean MPAs” SPA/RAC Communication plan of MCPA Jbel Moussa, of Kerkennah MCPA SPA/RAC Integrated socio-economic programmes for the above (if completed). SPA/RAC 	The communication plan foresees raising awareness and mobilization of stakeholders.
Output 5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a report from the gender expert, or anything relevant (even at draft stage)? List of stakeholders that will attend the 4ths SC and the project’s final event . 	

C. Effectiveness: Attainment of project objectives and results

- i. Direct outcomes from reconstructed TOC
- ii. Effectiveness
- iii. Likelihood of impact

D. Sustainability and replication

30. To be assessed at later stage. The evaluator will identify links and synergies that can enhance sustainability and replication with other UNEP/MAP projects (i.e. EcAP MED III, Marine Litter II). The evaluator address the following issues to the interviewees during the final event and the 4th Steering Committee (not exhaustive list).

- Which of the project's outcomes may be used in the upcoming revision of the EcAp Roadmap and/or other strategic documents?
- How will the project's outcomes be institutionalized among the project countries? Are there sufficient government players and sociopolitical stability?
- Which are the barriers that may hinder the process?
- How can UNEP/MAP support the after-life impact of the project's work?
- How are the project's outputs and lessons learnt integrated in the design of the IMAP-MPA II project and in other tasks implemented by UNEP/MAP?
- What elements related to capacity building of the relevant stakeholders can be used as the foundations for further improvement and better effectiveness? How the results from the training/capacity building activities can be better reflected in other projects, taking also under consideration that capacity building is not only training, but also assessment of needs etc.

E. Efficiency

F. Factors affecting performance

31. Based on the preliminary work, the factors that affected the project's performance are:

- The COVID-19 pandemic and the imposition of the relevant measures
- Political issues (i.e. MoA not signed in Algeria) and bureaucracy (delays in the authorization of the MAPs)
- Other (to be identified also through the upcoming interviews)

5. Conclusions and recommendations (to be completed at the final stage)

- A. Conclusions
- B. Lessons Learned
- C. Recommendations

D. Annexes