

**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2010/2011
(1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)**

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
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Executing Agency:	Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP-MEDU) United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO)
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Project partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNEP/MAP and its associated Regional Activity Centers (RACs): Cleaner Production (CP/RAC); Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC); Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC); and Information (INFO/RAC); UNEP/MAP's Programme for Pollution (MEDPOL). ▪ 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 the Mediterranean (WWF-MedPO); ▪ Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med); ▪ Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE); and the ▪ World Bank. <p>▪ 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</p>
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Geographical Scope:	Regional, Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem
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Participating Countries:	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The Palestinian Authority also participates.
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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*:	August 2013	Actual or Expected completion date:	August 2014
Project Type:	FSP	GEF Allocation*:	11,891,000 USD

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

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

2600 MedPartnership PIR 2011v2

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):	June 2014
Mid-term review/eval. (actual date):	January 2012	No. of revisions*:	1
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	15-17 March 2011	Date of last Revision*:	March 2011
Disbursement as of 30 June 2011*:	US\$ 2,664,434	Date of financial closure*:	N/A
Date of Completion^{3*}:	N/a	Actual expenditures reported as of 30 June 2011⁴:	US\$ 2,664,434
Total co-financing realized as of 30 June 2011⁵:	US\$ 8,016,628	Actual expenditures entered in IMIS as of 30 June 2011*:	US\$ 2,664,434
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:</p>
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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>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 (see also figures 1 and 2 below, 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>
<p>Project status FY2010⁸</p>	<p>The Internal Cooperation Agreement (ICA) between UNEP/MAP and UNEP DEPI signed on the 13th October 2008, allowed UNEP/MAP to begin the recruitment process of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The coastal and Marine expert joined on the 1st May 2009, the administrative and finance officer on the 22 June, and the Project Manager arrived on the 1st August. Ten legal agreements (PCAs, LOAs and an SSFA) are being negotiated with all partners. WWF signed their legal agreement on the 14th April 2009, and began activities. UNIDO started its activities in August 2008. The PMU worked with partners to revise the work-plan, budget, reassess baseline data and complimentary projects, all as part of the Inception Phase of the project.</p>
<p>Project status FY2011</p>	<p>All partners have made significant progress in the implementation of their activities, particularly at demonstration sites. Partners in component 1 (coastal resources management) agreed on the joint methodology to undertake their activities in the coastal areas of the region, which they have started to implement in Albania, Montenegro and Algeria. Development in component 2 (implementation of SAP-MED and NAPs) took place with varied speeds. UNIDO has almost completed its activities and is practically ready to undertake replication. Pollution abatement related activities' implementation was somewhat slower, first due to their sheer complexity and size and, second, because of unexpected political turmoil in the south of the region. Preparatory activities are finalised, and more concrete activities are expected to start very soon. That will also be followed by relative awareness raising and training activities. In component 3 (SAP-BIO) all partners have been fully engaged in MPA establishment and capacity building. Again, some activities have also been under the influence of political events. MPA Network is taking shape, new MPAs are being established and large number of MPA managers and fisheries experts have been trained. Implementation of communication and replication strategies (component</p>

⁸ Progress made during current reporting period (one paragraph stating key changes since previous reporting period)

	4) is in full swing. Due to institutional problems with the respective partner, alternative solutions have been found and implementation is well on course, which was also been commended by the Steering Committee
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Planned contribution to strategic priorities/targets⁹	<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 MPA's will be increased by 1 to 5% and management of MPA's 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
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2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

State the global environmental objective(s) of the project¹⁰

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.

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.

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.

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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Or immediate project objective

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 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 attributable to project implementation. Also, please discuss any major challenges to meet the **objectives** or specific project **outcomes** (not more than 300 words)*

Progress has been made in promoting and inducing policy reform by assisting countries in the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (national ICZM strategies, demonstration projects), and SAP MED and SAP BIO, through capacity building, demonstration projects and preparation of activities aimed at concrete reduction of pollution (MEDTEST, PCBs disposal). A large number of demonstration projects (46), across all components of the project, have started with the involvement of numerous local stakeholders. This has already helped solve local pollution and other environmental problems but also helped fill knowledge gap as many activities have already generated invaluable knowledge (particularly in component 1). Communication strategy has been adopted by the Steering Committee and wide range of activities implemented bringing the project achievements to the knowledge of major stakeholders as well as to the wider audience. Replication strategy and workplan have been agreed and the first replication activities are expected to start in 2012, making it a major step towards securing the long term financing and achieving sustainability of the project. The implementation of the project has been faced with two major challenges: still unresolved institutional issue related to the major partner responsible for communication and replication, and generally unfavourable political situation and excessive political turmoil in the south of the region. Project management has taken steps to deal with both issues, namely, alternative partner took over the communication activities and PMU directly over the replication, while activities initially planned to take place in some countries taken by major events will be redirected to other interested countries, pending the decision of the CG and PSC. Several activities are close to completion (MEDTEST, MedMPA) and will soon be analysed for their eligibility for replication.

Please provide a narrative of progress towards the stated GEF Strategic Priorities and Targets if identified in project document ¹¹(not more than 200 words)

¹¹ 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**¹² 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 ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
Objective¹⁷ 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	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 more countries ratified ICZM Protocol, of which 1 GEF eligible (Syria). In total 6 countries ratified the ICZM Protocol, of which 2 GEF eligible (Albania and Syria). • ICZM Protocol entered into force with 6 ratifications on March 24th 2011 (fastest entry of all Protocols to the Barcelona Convention). • For 2 beneficiary countries (Croatia and Montenegro) comprehensive analysis 	MS

¹² For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

¹³ Add rows if your project has more than 3 key indicators per objective or outcome.

¹⁴ Depending on selected indicator, quantitative or qualitative baseline levels and targets could be used (see Glossary included as Annex 1).

¹⁵ Many projects did not identify Mid-term targets at the design stage therefore this column should only be filled if relevant.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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 ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
future implementation of the ICZM Protocol.					<p>of impacts of ratification of ICZM Protocol on national legislation have been drafted and discussed within MedPartnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for water in the Mediterranean (SWM) has been drafted through an inclusive process, however approval is pending. Despite political deadlock within UfM, texts are agreed at 99% and process for SWM Action Plan under preparation. • Lebanon: Activities for the elaboration of the IWRM Plan advanced. • Assessment of Private Sector Participation in water infrastructure for policy makers continued in Egypt and Lebanon, and initiated in Tunisia. • Policy briefs prepared and disseminated on “sustainable Financing strategy for WSS for Greater Cairo and “Household Affordability Assessment” for Egypt completed. 	
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 200 MPA practitioners from 11 countries trained through regional (joint WWF/SPA-RAC), national and local workshops (WWF). • 11 Implementation Agreements signed and 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>implemented with MPA practitioners, officials from competent authorities, fisheries administration (45 people from Croatia, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) as follow-up to regional workshops enhancing the learning process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Environmental Sound Technology (TEST) on-going in 43 companies. A total of 746 man/days of training delivered to industry. A total of 14 events, of which 4 workshops and 10 training sessions, in 3 countries were delivered. • Regional guidelines on national ICZM strategies drafted and presented at regional workshop (33 participants of which 27 from eligible GEF countries). • Lebanon: (a) National Assessment on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure completed (b) targeted assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Water for preparing the National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS) with contribution of all related sectors. 	
	Increased scientific	Identified need for		Min. of 6 assessments	Vulnerability mapping of	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	knowledge of the Mediterranean	additional assessments of marine and coastal issues (as identified in TDA, SAPs, NAPs and other reports)		undertaken related to coastal aquifers, nutrient fluxes, MPA's, by-catch and unsustainable fishing practices, etc.	coastal aquifer in Tunisia in progress, first hydro-geological map and database available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of risk and uncertainty of coastal aquifer in Morocco completed. ▪ Assessment of riverine fluxes of nutrients to the Mediterranean. started with data collection; ▪ Assessments in MPA's in Algeria, Croatia, Libya and Tunisia undertaken (WWF-MedPO and SPA/RAC) 	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings to involve stakeholders in project activities through, among other, increased combined activities and integrated approaches. • Contract under negotiation with all GEF eligible countries on enhancing in-country inter-ministerial coordination to assist in the SAP/NAP implementation. This will involve assessment of existing inter-ministerial coordination and proposals for enhancing this, as well as organisation of regular inter-ministerial meetings. • More than 112 meetings were held in the GEF 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					eligible countries in the last reporting period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful participation of civil society and in particular NGOs from all GEF eligible countries within and beyond the MedPartnership activities. • More detail to be found in the sections below. 	
	Development, training and demonstration of new tools/techniques and guidelines to address SAP priorities in all countries and widely disseminated	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"> • After targeted consultations between Partners and countries during the inception phase additional demonstration actions have been identified bringing the total to 46 demonstrations identified in total (11 demonstration activities more than last year) • The demonstration activities are providing replication potential regionally and are contributing to addressing SAPs priorities in the region. These have been assessed in the replication portfolio as part of the replication strategy adopted in the 2nd SC in Damascus. • New Integrated Methodological Framework (IMF) to bring together ICZM, IWRM and groundwater aquifer management developed and applied at 2 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstration sites • Regional guidelines for preparation of National ICZM Strategies developed • Guidelines for pollution reduction (lub-oils, tanneries, lead batteries) under development • Work on preparing/testing the modelling system in progress (for 2 selected sites), testing in all countries planned for 2012. 	S
	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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall Portfolio Assessment and Replication Plan prepared and adopted by the Steering Committee. ▪ Close attention is being paid to the interface between replication and communication to disseminate best practices in the region. • 2 Priority Replicable Practices identified in workplan (see below in respective section). 	
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 plans developed and adopted	Scheduled to start in second half of 2011	---
	Regional plan for eco-hydrogeological management, land degradation and protection of priority coastal wetlands	No action plan exists		Regional plans developed and adopted	First workshop on eco-hydrogeological management was held in July 2011. Requirements for a regional inventory of	---

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					coastal ground water dependent ecosystems were discussed.	
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 to adopt and apply new tools/guidelines developed for coastal aquifer management and groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional guidelines on national ICZM strategies drafted and presented at a regional workshop held in Istanbul in June 2011(33 participants of which 27 from eligible GEF countries). • Integrated methodological framework for coastal aquifer management and integration with ICZM plans developed. • The transboundary integrated management plan to cover ICZM/IWRM and Aquifers in Buna/Bojana (Albania/Montenegro) scoping report has been prepared with targeted stakeholder involvement. • Case study for eco-hydrogeological applications selected in the Martil River (Morocco). This is a demonstration activity newly initiated in June 2010 by the Morroccon GEF FP as an opportunity to have a case study on eco-hydro-geological applications that could be used to test the methodology for the characterization of coastal 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					groundwater dependent ecosystems. Coordination meeting held successfully.	
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 management in place with demonstrations in 7 countries • Aquifers and groundwater: 300 hectares of groundwater dependant wetlands under proper groundwater resources management 	Lack of appropriate management of aquifers and groundwater in the Mediterranean		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 20,000 hectares managed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sub-region 1: N. African coast, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (sedimentary aquifers): approx. 12,000 hectares – 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 • 300 Hectares of wetland under proper groundwater resources management by year 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrations have progressed in their implementation with, meetings and field work carried out in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Croatia, and Albania/Montenegro ▪ Demonstration and case study on Aquifer and Land Degradation of coastal oasis in Gabes (Tunisia) under implementation after initial period of delay in appointing activity coordinator. First steering committee with partners held successfully. 	S
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 and mapped in Morocco, Tunisia and Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of risk and uncertainty of coastal aquifer in Morocco completed ▪ Vulnerability mapping of coastal aquifer in Tunisia in progress, first hydrogeological map and database available ▪ Work-plan for vulnerability mapping activities in 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					coastal aquifers in Croatia ready. Coordination meetings with Croatian partners held. Awaiting completion of contracts with the respective institutions.	
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 the coast developed ▪ Number of countries initiated the ratification of the ICZM Protocol process ▪ Number of countries ratified the ICZM Protocol 	No beneficiary country so far meeting targets; 3 GEF non-eligible and 1 GEF eligible country ratified the Protocol so far		<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 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For 2 beneficiary countries (Croatia and Montenegro) comprehensive analysis of impacts of ratification of ICZM Protocol on national legislation drafted and then discussed at the MedPartnership expert meeting held in Split, in May ▪ Analysis discussed at the expert meeting held in Split, in May ▪ For 1 more beneficiary country (Montenegro) analysis of impacts of ratification of the ICZM Protocol on national legislation prepared ▪ Two more countries ratified ICZM Protocol among which 1 GEF eligible (Syria). In total 6 countries ratified Protocol, among which 2 GEF eligible (Albania and Syria). ▪ ICZM Protocol entered into force with 6 ratifications on 24th March 2011, as the fastest ever entry of Barcelona Convention Protocols. 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
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	Inadequate NAPs in most countries or no ICZM Strategies and NAPs at all ¹⁸		<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Guidelines for preparation of ICZM NS and NAPs drafted ▪ Regional Guidelines discussed at the expert meeting in Split and upgraded. ▪ Assessment of the different NICZMS and other relevant documents and lessons learned performed and presented at the Regional Workshop. ▪ Regional Guidelines presented at the Regional Workshop in Istanbul, 27-28 of June. ▪ One national consultant team leader nominated to lead the development of the National ICZM Strategy in Algeria ▪ Preparation of the NICZMS still under discussion in Albania due to low political will; ▪ Difficult political circumstances so far prevent from starting in Syria; hence, discussions with the responsible Ministry in Montenegro in progress. ▪ Despite delay in initiation, workplan for 2011 remains as planned. 	S
	Integrative methodological	Inadequate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF developed and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF guidelines for local 	

¹⁸ Full baseline analysis is given in Annex I

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	framework (IMF) finalized, formally adopted by partners, applied in ICZM Plans and presented at the final regional workshop	methodology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> coastal plans drafted jointly by three partners and translated into French ▪ IMF guidelines used in joint demonstration of ICZM, IWRM and aquifers plan - Integrated Management Plan for TB area of Buna/Bojana, as well as for the Reghaia ICZM Plan 	
Stress reduction measures achieved through ICZM, monitored at water-body level.	<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 	Insufficient management of coastal zone in participating countries		<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 Conferences organised ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 Scoping Reports drafted and harmonisation meetings scheduled. ▪ TB Team meeting held in Podgorica in February. ▪ TB Integrated Management Plan for Buna/Bojana slowed down due to several factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – severe flooding in the project area during the winter 2010-2011 and the local elections in May in Albania. – Difficulties in the process of selection of the Steering Committee members (many institutions to be involved) – Harmonisation of all documents between 3 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
				MedPartnership and at the PAP/RAC web site	<p>partners takes time – However, it was decided that solid foundations and appropriate preparation of the 1st meeting and involvement of the stakeholders was of major importance for the success of the project. Timing of the final outputs remain as planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICZM Plan for Reghaia delayed but despite delay first outputs drafted, harmonisation meeting for the adoption scheduled in July; timing of the remaining outputs not changed. 	
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 agreed at UfM Ministerial Conference on Water	The political deadlock within the Union for the Mediterranean regarding reference or not to 'occupied territories' continued. Based on that, the draft SWM has not been approved yet (though texts are agreed upon by 99%). However, launching of the preparation process for the draft SWM's Action Plan has been under discussion, also at the UfM Water Expert Group Meeting (WEG) (05/2011).	S
Regional and National institutions	Strategic planning for IWRM advanced, institutional	Only a very few countries have		Catalytic implementation for national IWRM plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Egypt</i>: Further dissemination of the 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
strengthened for IWRM.	framework for IWRM strengthened and tools for financing strategies on water provided at national level in 4 countries	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		<p>implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Egypt – Sustainable financing mechanisms drafted with private sector participation mechanism agreed ▪ Lebanon – IWRM plan drafted with full participation of all sectors, and private sector participation mechanisms ▪ Tunisia – Support to the revised Water Strategy with specific focus on a monitoring programme for IWRM developed and implemented and private sector participation mechanisms agreed. ▪ Palestine – Support to the IWRM plan with specific focus on the review of legal instruments for water governance and a strategy for drought preparedness 	<p>findings from previous work on ‘Sustainable Financing Strategy for WSS’ and ‘Household Affordability Assessment’ for Greater Cairo; National Assessment of Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the water sector, including consultation with involved stakeholders on the findings, was completed (09/2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Lebanon:</i> (a) National Assessment on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure completed, including extensive consultation with involved stakeholders on the findings (05/2011), (b) Concrete assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Water for preparing the National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS) was provided. More particularly, this entailed the contribution of all related sections on Private Sector Participation as well as legal and regulatory sections in the Water Sector Baseline. (c) Activities for the elaboration of the IWRM Plan advanced. Assistance for setting up the WEAP model for data 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>analysis and launching of data collection for elaboration of scenarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Tunisia:</i> (a) active and operational involvement in the coordination efforts of the technical and financial partners, with regard to the various water-related on-going projects and especially in view of the elaboration process for the Water Strategy 2050, (b) National Assessment on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure through stakeholders' consultation launched (05/2011) – linkages with the elaboration process of the Water Strategy 2050 ▪ <i>Palestine:</i> Planning for assistance to advancing water governance reform programme and establishment of cooperation modes with related EC/MED EUWI project, especially regarding the elaboration of a Drought Management Strategy. ▪ <i>Regional:</i> 3rd 'Beirut Water Week' organized as regional multi-stakeholder dialogue event on (a) innovative approaches to water management, (b) transboundary water 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					resources management, (c) financing of water infrastructure and private sector participation, (d) bridging the gap between research/academia and on-the-ground projects.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF guidelines drafted and translated into French ▪ IMF guidelines used in development of the Integrated Management Plan for TB area of Buna/Bojana, as well as for the Reghaia ICZM Plan <p><i>Reported also under Sub-Component 1.2</i></p>	S
	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 2 water bodies finalized by 2013: <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) ▪ One more river in East Mediterranean. Originally planned to be Orontes but due to financial and political constraints discussion underway for the Al-Kabir (Lebanon and Syria) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drin River Dialogue advanced according to schedule with contributions to strategic vision for the joint management of Drin river Basin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Dialogue Workshop organised for FYR Macedonia (11/2010) – National Dialogue Workshop organised for Albania (04/2011) – Contribution to High Level Meeting on TWRM in SEE made (04/2011) – Political has been raised in all countries participating and 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>expressed in Ministerial declaration (April 201, Ohrid).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expected to be endorsed by High level representatives of riparian countries by end 2011. ▪ For Buna/Bojana (that forms part of the Drin Basin watershed) the following was completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonized Scoping Report drafted. - TB Integrated Management Plan for Buna/Bojana delayed due to several factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The slow progress in Albania (caused by severe flooding in the project area during the winter 2010-2011 and the local elections in May 2011), (b) Difficulties in the process of selection of the Steering Committee members (many institutions to be involved), (c) Harmonisation of all documents between 3 partners takes time - However, it was decided that appropriate preparation of the 1st harmonisation meeting and involvement of the 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>stakeholders was more important than its timing (<i>Reported also under Sub-Component 1.2</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders Survey and Analysis for the Sava River countries launched (01/2011) and advancing, contributing also as a replication case for GEF MedPartnership. ▪ Exploratory activities in Orontes and Al-Kabir Rivers (Lebanon & Syria). Technical meeting between Lebanon and Syria Authorities took place for advancing this collaboration (01/2011). Stall of activities due to emerging situation in the sub-region. 	
<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 projects, and monitored through Barcelona Convention mechanisms.</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 and in the process of adoption by 2013.</p>	<p>Fact finding about existing policy completed in 3 countries (Syria, Turkey, Algeria), proposals for policy reforms in these countries will be completed till beginning of 2012</p>	<p>MU</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	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 lub-oils and lead batteries and plans of action for permitting, compliance and inspection systems in eight countries. 	Countries do not have appropriate tools/guidelines to assist in meeting SAP-MED targets		<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on ELV/EQS under preparation. • Process for the selection of consultants underway. • Guidelines for pollution reduction (lub-oils, tanneries, lead batteries) under development • Phosphogypsum project (Tunisia) has not started yet 	MU
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	Contractor selected after a lengthy selection process, work to start in July 2011	MU
	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	Work on preparing/testing the modelling system under preparation by the contractor (for 2 selected sites), testing in all countries planned for 2012.	MU
Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level	Min. of 1,03 tons* of cadmium (Cd) from phosphogypsum wastes avoided in Lebanon	2,06 tons/y of Cd		50% reduction according to SAP in demonstration site	Project activities have not started and will have to be re-assessed at the next Coordination meeting.	U
	Min. of 90,75 tons of mercury (Hg) from phosphogypsum waste disposed of in Tunisia	181,5 tons/y of mercury		50% of yearly production reduced according to SAP at the demonstration site	Not started yet (consultant to be selected after Tunisia's proposal of experts)	U
	Min. of 0,93 tons of lead (Pb) from phosphogypsum waste disposed of in Syria	1,85 tons/y of lead		50% of yearly production reduced according to SAP at the demonstration site	Project activities have not started yet	U

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	Min. of 76,5 tons of Cr from tannery effluents disposed of in Turkey	153 tons/y chromium		50% of yearly production reduced according to SAP at the demonstration site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant under recruitment policy reforms/ guidelines expected to be finalized till beginning of 2012 	U
	Min. of 1755 tons of BOD from tannery effluents disposed of in Turkey	3510 tons/y of BOD		50% of yearly production reduced according to SAP at the demonstration site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant under recruitment, policy reforms/ guidelines expected to be finalized till beginning of 2012 	U
	Min. of 525 tons of total nitrogen from tannery effluents disposed of in Turkey	1050 tons/y of total nitrogen		50% of yearly production reduced according to SAP at the demonstration site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant under recruitment, policy reforms/guidelines expected to be finalized till beginning of 2012 	U
	Min. of 80,000 tons of lubricating oil recycled in Algeria	160,000 tons/y of lubricating oils		50% reduction or 80,000 tons/y collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant under recruitment, policy reforms/ guidelines expected to be finalized till beginning of 2012 	U
	Min. of 150 tons* of lead batteries recycled in Syria	300 tons/y of lead batteries		50% recycled or 150 tons recycled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant under recruitment, policy reforms/guidelines expected to be finalized till beginning of 2012 	U
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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 9¹⁹ companies have successfully completed TEST At least 20 practitioners experts have been trained in TEST At least 70 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going implementation of TEST in 43 companies 25 practitioners trained on the job A total number of 385 participants to 21 man/days of training A total of 746 man/days 	HS

¹⁹ 80% of demonstration companies in the three countries (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 9 companies

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
		industry on the benefits of EST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation regarding ESTs, BETs, and BATs is scarce 		trained in TEST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 500 man/days of training delivered At least 5²⁰ companies have implemented EMS according to ISO14001 A total number of 10 events held to raise awareness of industries & institutional stakeholder 	of training delivered to industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N. 6 companies under implementation of EMS, N. 10 companies starting EMS design A total number of 14 events, of which 4 workshops and 10 training sessions in the 3 countries were delivered by 30th June 2011 	
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) 	Approx. 30% of identified measures already implemented in the 43 companies	HS
	Water productivity at demonstration enterprises increased by 40%	Reference values for total water intake and specific water consumption related to 2009 ²¹		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of 40% at least in 50% of demonstration companies (6 companies) by year 5 	Under quantification – will be reported in next PIR	--
	Reduction of pollution loads at the demonstration enterprises.	Reference total values for BOD/COD loads related to 2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aprox. 30% reduction of pollution loads in at least 50% of the demonstration companies (6 	Under quantification – will be reported in next PIR	--

²⁰ 40% of demonstration companies (4 companies per country) corresponding to approx. 5 companies

²¹ The baseline indicators are provided within a separate file

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
				companies) by year 5,		
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	Existing situation in 4 countries (Syria, Egypt, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina) assessed, work on 2 nd phase practical implementation to be continued in 2 nd half of 2011	MS
	870 tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries	To be assessed fully during inception period Lebanon: 42 tons (100%) Albania: 209 tons (13%) Egypt: 209tons Libya: 209tons Syria: 209tons (9%)	Inventories of PCBs at demonstration sites are finalized and disposal process launched	870 tons of PCBs disposed at a cost of 3.220 US\$ per ton	Inventories performed in 4 countries (Syria, Egypt, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina)	MU
	POPs phased-out from use	To be assessed during inception phase	Phase out models are finalized in 3 countries	870 tons of PCB's removed and disposed in 5 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The potential for phasing out PCBs has been assessed in 4 countries (Syria, Egypt, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina) ▪ The 2nd phase of activities will help verify if re-planning is needed. 	MU
	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. 	4.000 stakeholders have been	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide an independent multilingual PCBs public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change of countries where this activity will be implemented (at the start of the project countries) 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Some target countries have developed brochures on POPs only. ▪ No PCB awareness videos in Arabic are known to exist. 	made aware on ESM of PCBs	<p>website, as part of the current Ministry of Environment website, or expand and improve an existing PCB website in the target countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and disseminate a PCB awareness video ▪ Develop and disseminate of about 2,000 PCB brochures per target country 	<p>were mainly Arabic speaking and now there are 4 countries with 4 different languages) caused delays in the development of the outputs as material needs to be in the languages to be used by respective public administrations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 model web site is under development ▪ 1 model video is under development ▪ outputs are expected to be accomplished by September 2011. 	
	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.	6 PCB training courses have been developed	<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 5 PCB awareness workshops in target countries (one in each country) ▪ Develop 15 PCB training courses in target countries (three in each country). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 awareness raising workshop is under preparation, training material to be finalized by August 2011 and implemented end of 2011. ▪ 3 training courses under development, will be finished by September 2011 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
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 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	No coordinated mechanism for participation of all key regional and national stakeholders in MPA creation process except for fisheries restricted areas (GFCM) exists		<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) 	<p>SPA/RAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SAP BIO Advisory Committee and National Correspondents meetings have been planned for early November 2011 instead of mid-September 2011, in order to avoid overlapping with some other UNEP/MAP-convened meetings. Preparation of provisional agendas and identifying meetings venue are underway. ▪ SPA/RAC has been repeatedly communicating with the Albanian environmental authorities for implementing their commitment for the scheduling of a Planning and Coordination Meeting in Tirana (since September 2010) without adequate response from the counterparts. ▪ National consultant is ready and in place to start the activity in Libya. Official communication with Libyan environmental authorities in Tripoli has been interrupted since February 2011 due to 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>the country's current political and security situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Coordination Meeting took place on 9-11 December 2010 in Morocco. The project work-plan has been presented and agreed upon by all concerned partners. An MoU between SPA/RAC and the Moroccan environmental authorities has been signed on 26 June 2011. Detailed terms of reference are currently being drafted. The expertise and field surveying activities will be starting in mid September 2011. <p><u>WWF-MedPO</u> WWF-MedPO team attended and actively contributed to all meetings organized by SPA/RAC during the reporting period (FP meetings, SAP BIO Advisory Group's meeting, etc.).</p> 	
	<p>Management of MPA's strengthened in 5 pilot sites, including the finalisation of 7 management plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstration MPAs do not have a management plan (Croatia, Turkey, Algeria). ▪ No management 		<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) 	<p><u>WWF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management plans of Lastovo Island and Telascica Nature Parks and of Brijuni National Park drafted and submitted to relevant 	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
		unit in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No important areas for conservation identified in Libya 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management unit established in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) 	authority in Croatia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other 2 management plans (Kornati and Mjlet National Parks) are currently being finalized. ▪ First draft of the management plan of the marine area adjacent to the Taza National Park (Algeria) is currently being finalized ▪ First draft of the management plan of the Kas-Kekova SPA (Turkey) is currently being finalized ▪ Personnel of the management unit in Cap Negro-Cap Serrat (Tunisia) MPA recruited and trained in MPA management and related issues. ▪ Since early 2011, the speed of implementation of the activities in Tunisia has slowed down substantially as a consequence of the political instability following the Jasmine Revolution. Nevertheless, the local team was able to organize a series of workshops and trainings to the benefit of the new management body. Several communications activities were also 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>implemented, including the publication of a guidebook on Posidonia in Arabic and the development of the information panels of the future MPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since June 2010, more than 40 workshops/ meetings organized and 10 studies conducted (or finalized) in Turkey and Croatia for the development of the MPA management plans. More than 10 workshops /meetings organized in Tunisia. ▪ A training workshop on MPAs and MPA management planning organized in Libya (Tripoli) on 17-20 January 2011. More than 30 participants from all relevant authorities in Libya attended the meeting. <p><u>Joint WWF – SPA/RAC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental case for a national network of MPAs demonstration in Libya, has been initiated in 2010 (earlier than initially scheduled) ▪ The first marine survey was conducted on 19-26 September 2010 to assess the biological 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>features and the ecological interest of Ain Al-Ghazala marine and coastal area. The second survey was conducted on 23-31 October 2010 by SPA/RAC and the <i>Conservatoire du Littoral</i> to assess the biological features and the ecological interest of El Kouf National Park marine and coastal area. The results of the above survey were used by EGA to declare the Ain Al-Ghazala site as an MPA. Implementation of this activity will be further leading to the elaboration of management proposals for the two pre-selected sites.</p>	
	<p>Minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply MPA management learnt tools and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops</p>	<p>No implementation agreements available</p>		<p>A minimum of 30 agreements implemented to apply learnt tools and methods through activities agreed during the regional training workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 Implementation Agreements signed following the regional training workshop on Planning for Sustainable fisheries in MPAs (Kas, Turkey, October 2010). ▪ So far, more than 20 IAs have been signed and implemented. ▪ For each agreement signed with WWF-MedPO or SPA/RAC country commits to implement an action 	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>related to fisheries management objectives. Specifically, WWF-MedPO provided direct support to 7 countries (Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey), while SPA/RAC provided support to 2 countries (Albania and Montenegro).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the framework of these IAs, in 2011, WWF-MedPO organized 3 exchange visits: 15 Croatian fishermen, officials of MPAs relevant authorities and NGOs visited Torre Guaceto MPAs (Italy), 15 Turkish fishermen, officials of MPAs relevant authorities and NGOs visited the Nature Reserve of Bonifacio, (France), and fishermen and officials of MPAs relevant authorities from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco (for a total of 15 people) visited the Nature Reserve of Scandola (France) ▪ WWF-MedPO also awarded small grants to participants from Lebanon, Tunisia and Syria (however the small 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					grants to Syria and Tunisia are now on hold), while SPA/RAC awarded small grants to Albania and Montenegro.	
	On-the-job trained local personnel on many aspects of MPAs field management			At least 9 specialists from at least three MPAs formed (specialists not existing in Albania, low specialisation opportunities in Croatia and Montenegro)	Taking advantage of the field ecological surveys that have been undertaken in Libya and Tunisia, on-the-job training has been delivered in Arabic to 15 local experts (6 in Libya, and 9 in Tunisia) embracing themes, such as: benthos sampling using underwater visual census and cameras; fish sampling using underwater visual census; recognizing animals and plants underwater; alien species; importance of socio-cultural aspects in planning MPAs; the impact of MPAs on society and human impact on MPAs, etc.	S
	The existing MedPAN network of MPA managers is effectively expanded by including organisations/institutions from the project beneficiary countries	Founding members of the MedPAN organization included (3 organisations from 3 different beneficiary countries)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 1 organisation in each country of the project 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 	WWF-MedPO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WWF-MedPO is supporting MedPAN financially and technically, particularly as it regards the communications and capacity building activities, and is actively promoting the network among its partners. ▪ Since the beginning of the project, the Taza National Park (Algeria) 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
				French and Arabic and disseminated	<p>and EPASA (Turkey) have joined the network and are actively supporting its activities (a total of 17 MPAs from the GEF eligible countries are members or Partners actively involved in the MedPAN activities.)</p> <p><u>SPA/RAC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MedMPAnet project contributed technically and financially to some activities and events led by the MedPAN Network. ▪ Three guidelines and technical tools for MPA creation and management elaborated within the Barcelona Convention context (SPA/BD Protocol) have been reviewed and electronically edited (in both English and French), to be disseminated to the Mediterranean MPA managers and decision-makers, through the MedMPAnet website, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines for setting up and management of specially protected areas for marine turtles in the Mediterranean; 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines for the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas for cetaceans; and ▪ Guidelines for management and monitoring threatened population of marine and coastal bird species and their important areas in the Mediterranean. <p>Joint WWF-MedPO, MedPAN and RAC/SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A study to develop a joint framework for the development of MPA management tools launched and under implementation (including region-wide guides and technical tools needs assessment, among MPA managers and practitioners and relevant authorities in the Mediterranean countries). ▪ Based on the assessment outcome, SPA/RAC is elaborating a set of guidelines and teaching packages as part of the MedMPAnet project. These will be launched in September 2011. ▪ Based on the outcomes 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>of the study, WWF-MedPO will produce 1 or 2 guidebooks by adapting the training manuals developed for the Regional Training Workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A study to design a long-term capacity building strategy to enhance the management of MPAs in the Mediterranean Region was launched in March 2011. The results of the study will be presented during the next MedPAN General Assembly (December 2011) and will guide the development of a second phase of WWF-MedPO's CB programme. 	
	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 ▪ 3 MPA business plans for three sites in Montenegro, Croatia, Albania by 2013 (SPA/RAC); ▪ Nine staff trained on recurrent funding mechanisms for MPA in Montenegro, Croatia, Albania by 2012 (SPA/RAC); ▪ By year 2012, sustainable financial mechanisms identified for Cap Negro-Cap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SPA/RAC activities will be building on the results of the pilot MPAs- see above-expected output progressively over 2012 according to schedule. ▪ WWF study to develop the Business plan for Cap Negro-Cap Serrat MPA finalized and the results approved by the relevant authorities. This activity was completed on time and is on track with the project workplan schedule. 	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	<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)		<p>Serrat, Tunisia (WWF-MedPO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority areas identified, listed and assessed for the creation of a National MPA network in B&H, Morocco and Montenegro ▪ Min of 5 draft diagnostic reports and 5 final diagnostic reports (B&H, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Syria); ▪ 1 to 5% increase in surface area of MPAs ▪ Minimum of 4 new MPAs in the process of declaration, with management plans (Montenegro, Croatia, Albania and Tunisia); ▪ 9 technical reports and mapping dossiers (ecological and fisheries issues within the MPAs) (Montenegro, Croatia, Albania) ▪ 3 Stakeholder involvement plans for the 3 new MPA's agreed by the parties (Albania, Libya and Morocco) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary Coordination and Planning Meeting in Bosnia & Herzegovina is still to be conducted, in order to set-up operative plans for the project. No dates have been yet set by national authorities, despite SPA/RAC official requests. ▪ A Planning and Coordination Meeting (including technical visit and discussion on field activities) is planned in Montenegro on 6 and 7 July 2011. ▪ The activity has been initiated in Morocco, through the choice of the Cap des Trois Fourches as the main intervention site, during the rapid prospecting of the Northern Moroccan coasts near Nador area in December 2010. ▪ SPA/RAC undertook a Planning and Coordination Meeting in Lebanon, on 24 February 2011 in Beirut. This meeting allowed to review project activities. It was agreed that the MedMPAnet project activities in Lebanon be fully harmonized with the 	MS/MU

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>planned projects at country level. The MedMPAnet project activities were reoriented towards concrete outputs, including field surveys to collect data and improve ecological knowledge on the marine and coastal biodiversity. A first survey by international/national consultant team has been made on 6-10 June 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Syria, SPA/RAC conducted a technical meeting in Damascus on 27 February 2011. The project activities' planning, stakeholders and implementation modalities were agreed upon. A national /international expert field assignment in situ (Lattakia and Tartous areas, Northern Syria), initially planned at mid-April 2011, has been postponed to a later date for security reasons. ▪ The demonstration project in Tunisia, aiming at the inception, planning, zoning and development of the newly created MPA of Kuriat Islands, is under implementation, through 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>the running of two on-site field surveys on 1-4 July 2010 and on 13-17 June 2011. These surveys will complement available knowledge on important marine and coastal habitats in the area and will serve for the zoning plan establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SPA/RAC undertook a Planning and Coordination Meeting for the project pilot activities in Croatia, on 27 April 2011 in Zagreb, with the relevant national institutions. This meeting allowed agreeing on project implementation modalities, schedule and adapting of the project activities to the current Croatian national needs. ▪ Concerning Albania, discussions are still underway for the initial planning and coordination meeting in the country. ▪ For Montenegro, such a meeting is planned on 6-7 July 2011. 	
	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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MedPAN South project's website finalized and launched. ▪ Communication strategies developed for the Croatian, Turkish 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
				relevant authorities in the beneficiary countries ▪ At least 4 different types of communication tools developed	and Algerian pilot projects. ▪ Contribution to the development of the new www.medpan.org website ongoing. New website expected by September 2011. ▪ The project's activities and major achievements are regularly featured on the MedPAN newsletter and website, the MedPartnership collaborative web portal (www.themedpartnership.org) and several other regional and international bulletins and newsletters. ▪ A video on the values of MPAs was produced and disseminated among partners (www.panda.org/msp). ▪ Midterm progress report of WWF-MedPO component of the project finalized. ▪ The MedPAN South project's brochure was disseminated in all major events (regional and national) attended by the project's team throughout the reporting period. ▪ A video on the achievements of the	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<p>MedPAN South project is under development. It is expected by early October 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The communications strategy of the MedPAN South project is currently under review. ▪ An international consultant travelled to Croatia and Turkey to assist local teams in the development of their communications strategies. ▪ Specific communications tools (leaflets, videos, etc.) and events were produced and organized in each one (except Libya) of the demonstration sites, Amongst others, it is worth mentioning the participation and contribution to the Coast Day event in Turkey (2010), the production of signage panels (billboards) for the MPA in Tunisia, the organization of a underwater photo contest in Algeria. ▪ The main communication activities implemented by SPA/RAC as part of the MedMPAnet project include: 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a website for the MedMPAnet project (http://medmpanet.rac-spa.org) was developed and launched in the second half of 2010; - The MedMPAnet activities and major achievements are regularly featured on the MedMPAnet website as well as on RAC/SPA electronic newsletter and the MedPartnership collaborative web portal (www.themedpartnership.org); - A leaflet featuring the objectives and scope of the project was produced and disseminated in several events; - Presentation at conferences and other national and regional events (Korba, Hyères, Marseilles, Pirana, Sidi Mechreg, Tunis,...) - A video film was initially planned for preparation in 2011 in partnership with the environmental national authorities in Libya (footage already made during the field surveys executed in 	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					Libya, in 2010); - The MedMPAnet project's communication strategy is under preparation based on the orientations provided by the MedPartnership communication strategy prepared in March 2011. It will be focused on the promotion of the project in the region in the short term and the MPA awareness activities in the longer term.	
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 including the application of targeted interventions to reduce bycatch and unsustainable fishing	EAF-related priorities identified for the four directly targeted countries, in consultation with the main fisheries institutions	The priorities for the application of EAF have not been systematically defined in any of the directly targeted countries	Some EAF-related priorities identified for at least two of the directly targeted countries, by the staff of the main fisheries institutions with FAO support	EAF-related priorities identified for the four directly targeted countries, by the staff of the main fisheries institutions with FAO support	Process has started during the December 2010 workshop, through training of a number of national staff, but more involvement and training of national staff will be necessary, so they can lead the process themselves, a pre-requisite for effective ownership of the process and of the results.	MU
	Fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted countries have	None of the directly targeted countries has EAF explicitly	Key staff of the main	Fisheries institutions in at least three of the directly targeted	Training of national staff to be able to do this task has started (4 staff each from	MU

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	drafted plans to integrate EAF considerations into their work	included in the workplans of their national Fisheries Institutions	fisheries institutions are able to analyse the workplans of their institutions regarding the inclusion of EAF issues	countries have drafted plans to integrate EAF considerations into their work;	Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia), but more training must be done before they are able to do it effectively themselves.	
	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	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 two of the directly targeted countries are able to participate in some discussions on the application of EAF;	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;	Training of national staff has started (4 staff each from Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia), but more training must be done before they are able to achieve the results required	MS
	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	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 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	The selection of the main consultant to lead the work has been started. The work must proceed in coordination with the training and capacity development activities, since the process should be led by the national fisheries staff	MU

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	system have been drafted for at least three of the target countries		the application of EAF have been identified in two of the directly targeted countries	fisheries legal and management framework system have been drafted for at least three of the target countries		
	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 largely unknown, not allowing the definition of a strategy to reduce it, if necessary	Main métiers have been identified, as well as possible by-catch hot-spots, 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	Two expert meetings on the by-catch issue have been carried out, and the workplan for the remaining part of the year has been agreed between FAO and Tunisian experts.	MU
	At least 50% reduction of bycatch of endangered/iconic species achieved during the demonstration tests	Fishing methods currently used in the directly targeted countries do not take account of possible methods to reduce bycatch of endangered or iconic species	Main fishing methods associated to high levels of bycatch of endangered or iconic species have been identified, and possible methods	At least 50% reduction of bycatch of endangered/iconic species achieved during the demonstration test.	Two expert meetings on the bycatch issue have been carried out, and the workplan for the remaining part of the year has been agreed between FAO and Tunisian experts.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
			to reduce this bycatch have been selected			
	At least 15% of all fishing trips in the selected MPA 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	A procedure for monitoring the fishing activity with fisher's participation in the selected MPA has been agreed by the main stakeholders	At least 15% of all fishing trips in the selected MPA are monitored with fisher's participation using an adequate design	The main MPA for work has been selected, and the main consultant has been recruited. First workshop with local stakeholders has been held, and main players have been identified	MS
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 (SPPSC) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second Steering Committee meeting successfully completed with over 50 participants in Damascus on 15-17 March 2011 ▪ Work-plan and budget endorsed for implementation ▪ Communication Strategy adopted ▪ Replication workplan adopted 	S
	MedPartnership Coordination Group meets regularly			Once a year CG meeting held and major	Second Coordination Group Meeting held in	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
	involving all project partners			management decisions taken	Rome in October 2010	
	Project Management Unit for the Regional Component of the Strategic Partnership manages the project			Successful project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PMU carried all its tasks ▪ Annual Report prepared and approved by the Second PSC ▪ Interagency coordination meetings regularly held 	S
	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 implementation - by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ToR developed and recruitment process started ▪ Consultant is currently working on preparing the financial strategies. 	MS
	Long-term Barcelona Convention and MAP based public/private framework in place and operational meeting BC defined objectives for sustained LME management.	There is currently no co-ordinated framework to ensure region wide collaboration of private/public sector		Strategic framework established within MAP before 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 2nd SC recommended the replication strategy to be integrated into MAP system after the life of the project. ▪ Inter-ministerial committees' in-country will be active beyond project and possible resource mobilisation through participation of other key partners (EU, WB...) ▪ Financial officer to support MEDPOL and MAP in the sustainability of the implementation of the NAPs. 	S
	Effective national inter-ministry coordination.			IMC established and advises national authorities and PMU	ToR completed in consultation between MEDPOL, WB and PMU; SSFAs sent for signature to countries	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a detailed NGO Involvement Plan. ▪ Consultations with the partners in order to ensure the involvement of NGOs in their activities. ▪ Database of Med NGOs fully operational. ▪ Dissemination of information on the progress of the MedPartnership activities on a regular basis ▪ Organization of networking meetings. ▪ Organization of regional workshop in the Balkans for Empowering NGOs for a coordinated effective involvement 	S
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 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the Communication Strategy and Work Plan for 2011 adopted by the PSC. ▪ Organization of the first Communication Focal Points meeting in Rome (25 participants) in January 2011, second planned for October 2011. ▪ MedPartnership website fully operational and up-to-date. ▪ Development of a web-based coordination tool. ▪ Contacts list developed 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					and updated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the MedPartnership leaflet for 2nd SC meeting in Damascus (500 copies) ▪ Development of the National Fact-sheets interrelated with website, annual report and used for poster/banners. ▪ Organization of visibility event: a press conference in Damascus (50 participants, 15 journalists) ▪ Development of the 1st quarterly newsletter of the MedPartnership with wide dissemination through all partners' networks. ▪ Development of the first set of project identity guidelines ▪ Implementation of visibility activities through social channels 	
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replication portfolio assessed and presented in 2nd PSC in Damascus ▪ Replication strategy presented and adopted by 2nd PSC in Damascus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two demonstration activities have been identified as Priority Replicable Practices as they are well advanced and nearing 	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator ¹³	Baseline level ¹⁴	Mid-term target ¹⁵	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2011	Progress rating ¹⁶
					completion: (i) Reduction of industrial discharges in coastal areas through the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST), UNIDO and (ii) Capacity building for increased effectiveness of new and existing Marine Protected Areas (SPA/RAC, WWF MedPO). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work programme (07/2011 to 04/2012) of the replication promotion activities, with 2 Priority Replicable Practices (PRP) targeted, drafted. 	

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*)

FY2010 rating	FY2011 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
MS	MS	Much of the project is on track and performing well with some few challenges. However, some relatively complex tasks (development of participatory management plans, stress reduction of POPs and PCB disposal) are significantly delayed and it is not clear that these activities could reach fruition within the remaining time scale of the current project. At the same time, political processes beyond the control of the MedPartnership executing partners may seriously impact progress towards meeting the project objectives in some countries.

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

Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
Stress reduction measures achieved through	PAP/RAC	Early November 2011: PAP/PMU mission to

Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
ICZM, monitored at water-body level: Assist respective countries to speed up the process in spite of unfavourable political situation; assess the situation and propose measures	Authorities of Albania and Algeria PMU	Albania and Algeria if the situation will not improve End December 2011: propose measures to speed up implementation in Buna/Bojana and Reghaia areas
Increased capacity of basin countries to implement policies and strategies that address SAP MED and the NAPs priorities: strictly adhere to the policy proposals deadlines and start the adoption process; select ELV/EQS consultants; discuss with Tunisia the start of the phosphogypsum project and propose solution	MEDPOL	September 2011: select ELV/EQS consultants September 2011: start Tunisia phosphogypsum project End January 2012: completion of the policy reform proposals February 2012: start the policy reform proposals adoption process with discussions in countries
Increased knowledge of countries and donors on innovative technology to reduce pollution and increased scientific knowledge: immediately start assessment of riverine fluxes of nutrients; complete the ELV/EQS modeling systems	MEDPOL	September 2011: start of the riverine fluxes assessment December 2011: completion of the ELV/EQS modelling systems
Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level: immediately complete the consultants' recruitment process; discuss with Tunisia the start of the phosphogypsum project and propose solution; review the stated objectives; complete policy reform proposals and associated guidelines	MEDPOL Coordination Group Assistance of PMU	September 2011: complete consultants' recruitment process September 2011: start Tunisia phosphogypsum project October 2011: Coordination Group to review stated objectives and make proposal to the Steering Committee End December 2011: complete policy reform proposals and associated guidelines March/April 2012: Steering Committee to decide on objectives
Initiation of NAP/NIP implementation for the ESM of equipment, stocks and wastes contaminated with PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries: speed up the process in 4 countries; decide on the fifth project in Turkey; complete preparatory activities for awareness raising	MEDPOL CP/RAC Assistance of PMU	September 2011: PMU/MEDPOL to visit Turkey to discuss demo project September 2011: Start PCB collection process in 4 countries October 2011: CP/RAC to complete preparatory awareness raising activities (web site, video, leaflets, brochure)

Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
		March 2012: propose eventual re-planning March/April 2012: Steering Committee to decide on re-planning
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: contact Albanian authorities; decide on eventual re-planning of the Libyan demo project	SPA/RAC Assistance of PMU (if needed)	September 2011: mission to Albania to discuss the demo project October 2011: CG to discuss Libyan project March/April 2012: PSC to decide on the Albanian and Libyan demo projects
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 - Priority areas identified and a minimum of 4 new MPAs in the process of declaration, with management plans: make an assessment of the feasibility of the continuation of the Syrian demo project	SPA/RAC WWF MEDPO	October 2011: CG to discuss the Syrian demo project and propose eventual change to the PSC
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: accelerate implementation of activities; inform PMU on the measures implemented	FAO PMU	October 2011: CG to discuss measures to accelerate implementation of activities
Effective project management of the Regional Component established and coordination and synergy between the Regional Component and the Investment Fund components of the	PMU MEDPOL	End December 2011: complete the recruitment process

Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
MedPartnership - Financial Strategies for sustainable financing of SAP-MED developed: recruit Sustainable Finance Officer/consultant		
Effective project management of the Regional Component established and coordination and synergy between the Regional Component and the Investment Fund components of the MedPartnership - Effective national inter-ministry coordination: make IMCs operational		End September 2011: have all the SSFAs signed End December 2011: have all IMCs in place
Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for MedPartnership Project: continue with full scale communication activities; decide on the institutional setting	PMU INFO/RAC	March/April 2012: PSC to decide on the institutional setting
Replication and Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for Replicable Practices (RPs) under the MedPartnership, with results communicated and disseminated: continue with full scale replication activities; decide on the institutional setting	PMU INFO/RAC	December 2011: make first proposals for replication March/April 2012: PSC to decide on the institutional setting and on the first projects to be replicated

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
Increased capacity to implement policies and strategies that address SAPMED and the NAPs priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultants contracted ▪ Countries contacted, visited and first priorities identified 	MEDPOL	First half of 2011
Increased knowledge of innovative technology to reduce pollution and increased scientific knowledge	Consultant to assess riverine fluxes contracted and collection of data started	MEDPOL	February 2011
Stress reduction measures achieved through demonstration projects and monitored at water-body level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final decision on demo project in Lebanon not taken yet, to be done soon and proposed to CG and PSC ▪ Consultants identified, contracts to be 	MEDPOL	First half of 2011

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
	signed soon		
Initiation of NAP/NIP implementation for the ESM of equipment, stocks and wastes contaminated with PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In spite of aggravated political situation in the south of the region, stated amount of PCBs to be disposed confirmed ▪ Consultants contracted, visited countries and identified PCBs ▪ Bosnia and Herzegovina selected instead of Lebanon, discussions with Turkey took place, decision to be taken by CG and PSC ▪ Awareness activities slowed down because of political situation 	MEDPOL CP/RAC	September 2010 – June 2011
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SPA/RAC Project Management Unit fully operational, intensified contacts with the countries ▪ In some countries progress slower because of the political situation 	SPA/RAC	End 2010
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some consultants engaged and several courses took place ▪ Contacts with countries established but political situation still hindering efforts 	FAO	End 2010
Effective national inter-ministry coordination	TORs finalised, correspondents identified, contracts sent for signature	PMU	April 2011
Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for MedPartnership Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web site active, Information and Communication Strategy finalised and presented to the Coordination Group and PSC ▪ Strategy implementation started 	PMU MIO-ECSDE	Mid October 2010 January 2011
Replication and Information & Communication mechanisms designed and implemented for Replicable Practices (RPs) under the MedPartnership, with results communicated and disseminated: Revise Replication Strategy and start its implementation immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replication Strategy revised ▪ Preliminary assessment of replicable practices completed and first practices identified ▪ Workplan finalised ▪ PSC discussed and approved 	PMU	First half 2011

3.2 Project implementation progress

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifer and Groundwater				
1.1.1 Assessment of coastal aquifer risk and uncertainty and mapping of their vulnerability				
1.1.1.1 Assessment of risk and uncertainty related to the Mediterranean coastal aquifer	2011	50%	Activities to be completed in 2012	S
1.1.1.2 Coastal aquifer vulnerability mapping: Pilot Project in two selected countries	2012	50%	Activities to be completed in 2012	S
1.1.1.3 Coastal aquifer supplement to TDA-MED: Development of a coastal TDA supplement	2012		Initiation scheduled in 2 nd half of 2011
1.1.2 Regional actions for Coastal Aquifer Management				
1.1.2.1 Development of a regional Action Plan on Coastal Aquifers	2012		Not initiated according to work-plan
1.1.2.2 Integration of groundwater management in ICZM and IWRM planning systems	2012	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress in Albania/Montenegro ICZM plan; • Slower development in Algeria; 2nd semester 2011 will be crucial for Algeria ICZM plan 	S
1.1.2.3 Identification and planning of coastal groundwater demonstrations	2012	30%		S
1.1.2.4 Sustainable Coastal Land Management	2012	20%	This activity is completely co-financed by FFEM, the activity has started one year later but finally administrative obstacle solved. First steering committee held with satisfaction	MS
1.1.2.5 Implementation of eco-hydrogeology applications for management and protection of coastal wetlands	2013	30%	July 2011 is a key milestone for this activity considering the expert meeting scheduled that month	S

²² Outputs and activities as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision.

²³ As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

²⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

²⁵ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
1.1.2.6 Coastal aquifer supplement to SAP MED, SAP BIO and NAPs	2012		Not initiated according to work-plan
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	2012	20%	National and international legal experts selected, national assessment starting in September 2011	S
1.1.3.2 Policy/legal/institutional reform, institutional development and mechanism for coastal aquifer management	2012		Not initiated according to workplan
1.1.4 Spatial technology application - Cross cutting activity	2012	15%	Not much progress since last PIR, but first set of spatial data to be used in Tunisia in 2 nd semester 2011	MU
1.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)				
1.2.1 Support activities in preparation of National ICZM Strategies and NAPs				
1.2.1.1 Strengthening the role of ICZM as a policy framework for biodiversity protection	2011	After initial discussions, it has been agreed that the contribution of this activity is of lower importance to the overall goal than the activity 1.2.1.2 for which the funding is far lower than needed. (% irrelevant)	It has been proposed to cancel this activity and to use the funding for preparation of the National ICZM Strategies and Action Plans. The size of the training activities of this project component is rather significant. Therefore, its reduction should not endanger the project outcomes. To be discussed at the next coordination meeting in October 2011.	--
1.2.1.2 Support to the preparation of ICZM Strategies and NAPs	2013	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of country proposed due to low political will (Albania) and difficult political circumstances (Syria); discussions with the responsible Ministry in Montenegro in progress. To be further discussed at the next coordination meeting in October 2011. Progress as planned in Algeria 	MS

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for preparation of national ICZM strategies drafted and discussed by countries 	
1.2.1.3 Harmonising national institutional arrangements and legislation with ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean	2011	50%	Study drafted, but still to be verified at the national workshop (prior to the Regional) and accepted by the relevant institutions. Previous experience shown that precaution in expectations is needed.	S
1.2.1.4 Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for convergence of groundwater/aquifers, water resources, biodiversity and coastal management	2012	70%		S
1.2.1.5 Improved integrative planning and use of ICZM methodologies and tools to support ICZM Protocol	2013	30%		S
1.2.2 Application of ICZM approach, tools, and techniques in demonstration areas				
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)	2013	25%	<p>1st harmonisation meeting postponed due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the slow progress in Albania (caused by severe flooding in the project area during the winter 2010-2011 and the local elections in May 2011.) Difficulties in the process of the selection of the Steering Committee members (process is slow due to many institutions that are to be involved) Harmonisation of all documents between 3 partners takes time. However, it was decided that due to the importance of the good start, appropriate preparation of the 1st harmonisation meeting and involvement of the stakeholders are more important than the timing of the meeting. 	MS

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
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)	2013	25%	ICZM Plan for Reghaia delayed due to the personal reasons of the Team Leader (health problems).	MS
1.2.2.2 Capacity building for effective implementation and sustainable financing of pilot ICZM projects	2013		It has been proposed to cancel this activity and to use the funding for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies and Action Plans	
1.2.2.3 Coordination and harmonization of ICZM component with other components' activities in demo projects	2013	40	IMF drafted and discussed	S
1.3 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)				
1.3.1 Contribute to developing the new Strategy for Water (SWM) in the Mediterranean	2010	90%	The Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean was not agreed by the UfM Ministerial Meeting for political reasons beyond the Strategy's content. However, its formal agreement is anticipated within the expected completion period.	S
1.3.2 Catalyse action and build capacity on national IWRM Planning in 4 target countries	2013	50%	Some activities in Tunisia and Egypt had to slow down due to the revolutions in the countries. However, the expected Output is already well advanced.	S
1.3.3 Develop Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area	2013	30%	<p><i>Regarding the Integrated Methodological Framework (IMF):</i></p> <p>1st harmonisation meeting postponed due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ slow progress in Albania (caused by severe flooding in the project area during the winter 2010-2011 and the local elections in May 2011.) ▪ Difficulties in the process of the selection of the Steering Committee members (process is slow due to 	MS

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
			<p>many institutions that are to be involved)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmonisation of all documents between 3 partners takes time. However, it was decided that due to the importance of the good start, appropriate preparation of the 1st harmonisation meeting and involvement of the stakeholders are more important than the timing of the meeting. <p>Timing of the final outputs remain as planned. (Reported also under Sub-Component 1.2)</p> <p><i>Regarding the second IRBM case study (in the east of the Mediterranean):</i> This has not advanced due to the political situation and social unrest in the sub-region.</p>	
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	2012	0	No inputs from Tunisia so far, activity not started yet, 6 months delay. Project to be implemented only in Tunisia	HU
2.1.2 Chromium and BOD control of tanneries effluent in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites	2012	20	Assessment of state-of-the-art in Turkey completed, phases 2+3 to be implemented till January 2012	MU
2.1.3 Lubricating oil recycling and regeneration in target countries, including the respective demonstration sites	2012	20	Assessment of state-of-the-art in Algeria completed, phases 2+3 to be implemented till January 2012	MU
2.1.4 Lead batteries recycling in target countries and Palestinian Authority, including the respective demonstration sites	2012	20	Assessment of state-of-the-art in Syria completed, phases 2+3 to be implemented till January 2012	MU

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
2.1.5 Assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea	2013	10	Some data collected, contracts with consultant signed, but the bulk of activities will start in 2 nd half of 2011, to be completed till end of 2012 (modelling system), adoption by countries foreseen in 2013	MU
2.1.6 Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries	2013	10	Project to be completed till end of 2011 (modelling system), adoption by countries foreseen in 2012	MU
2.1.7 Meetings among agencies responsible for permitting, inspection and enforcement	2013	20	One meeting was held in 2009, and since then although countries originally expressed interest to update their inspectorates, have since not responded to requests. Meeting planned in November 2011 to discuss with countries and agree on way forward.	MU
2.1.8 Training workshops to provide practical guidance and uniformity on inspecting on the most commonly polluting and industrial facilities of the country	2013	20		MU
2.1.9 National final meeting for the assessment and feedback to propose solutions for the formulation of amendments of the existing legislation	2013			--
2.2 Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST)				
First stage:				
2.2.1 Set up national focal points	2009	Completed		S
2.2.2 Introduction of the TEST integrated approach	2009	Completed		S
2.2.3 Set-up of the information management system	2009	Completed		S
2.2.4 Identification and selection of demonstration enterprises	2009	Completed		HS
2.2.5 Initial review at demonstration enterprises, incl. market and financial viability	J2010	Completed		S
Second stage:				
2.2.6 Implementation of a Cleaner Production Assessment	2010	Completed		S
2.2.7 Introduction of EMS principles and design of EMS	2011	70		S
2.2.8 Introduction of Environmental Management Accounting	2010	80		S
2.2.9 Preparation and promotion of EST investment projects	2011	50		S
2.2.10 Introduction of basic principles for the preparation of enterprise sustainable strategies (SES)	2011	50		S
Third Stage:				
2.2.11 Preparation of National publication on the application of the TEST approach	2011		Not Yet Started	--

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
2.2.12 Organization of national seminars in each country	2011		Not Yet Started	--
2.2.13 Introductory seminars on TEST approach at other enterprises in each country	2011		Not Yet Started	--
2.2.14 Regional Workshop to present the results of TEST-Med projects	2011		Not Yet Started	--
2.2.15 Starting of networking activities	2011	60	Targeted for regional replication	S
2.3 Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries				
2.3.1 Legislative/institutional framework for implementation of ESM of PCBs	2013	30	Assessment of existing situation in 4 countries completed, follow up actions foreseen in 2011 -2012	MS
2.3.2 Demonstration projects in 5 countries to improve the management and disposal programme of PCBs	2013	25	Missions in all countries, but due to political situation in some countries there are delays	MU
2.3.3 Raising awareness of importance of ESM of PCBs equipment	2010	30	Activities in Libya and Syria have been delayed due to the current political situation New countries need to be appointed	MU
2.3.4 Technical capacity building for ESM of PCBs equipment	2012	30	Activities in Libya and Syria have been delayed due to the current political situation New countries need to be appointed	MU
2.3.5 Building national capacity to implement PCBs phase-out and disposal programmes	2013		The output relate to training during the actual disposal process so will be initiated once activities are in implementation.	---
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)	2013	100		S
3.1.1.2 Organize Inception , Midterm and Final Workshops (RAC/SPA with the support of WWF-MedPO)	2013	40		S
3.1.1.3 Advisory Committee and SAP BIO National Correspondents meet to supervise and advise the activities	2013	40		S

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
(RAC/SPA)				
3.1.1.4: Develop the project communication and information tools (WWF-MedPO throughout the MedPAN network in close collaboration with RAC/SPA)	2012	WWF-MedPO 60 (SPA/RAC 25)	A set of communication activities has been set, based on the MedPartnership and MedPAN communication strategies. Communication activities have already started.	S
3.1.1.5: Raise awareness of key stakeholders on MPAs values and importance (WWF-MedPO – RAC/SPA)	2013	30	No specific public awareness activities have yet started at MedMPANet pilot project level, except those that accompanied field surveys in Libya and Tunisia. Such activities remain awaiting for the development of appropriate communication material and the public consultations to be run as part of the MPA management plans development processes. WWF-MedPO will start public awareness activities in 2012 as planned in its communications strategy.	S
3.1.2 Identification and planning new MPAs Network to extend the regional network and enhance its ecological representativeness				
3.1.2.1 Establish priority activities needed to create MPAs in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Syria (RAC/SPA)	2011	25	This activity has been postponed to the first half of 2011. This activity has stopped halfway in Libya and Syria due to the current political and security situation in both countries. Concerning Bosnia & Herzegovina and Montenegro, this activity is replanned for the second half of 2011.	MU
3.1.2.2 Identify stakeholder group and potential partnerships in Albania, Libya and Morocco (RAC/SPA)	2011	20	This activity has stopped halfway in Libya due to the current political and security situation in this country. Concerning Albania, this activity has not yet started, due to delays in	U

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
			project inception at country level. For Morocco, the terms of reference are under preparation. The activity should start during summer 2011.	
3.1.2.3 Characterization of priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Morocco (RAC/SPA)	2011	15	Concerning Bosnia & Herzegovina and Montenegro, this activity has not yet started, due to delays in project inception at country level. For Morocco, the terms of reference are under preparation. The activity should start during summer 2011.	U
3.1.2.4 Inception, planning, zoning and development of three new MPAs in Albania, Croatia, Montenegro and Tunisia(RAC/SPA)	2013	40	This activity initially supposed to start in 2011 has started in 2010 following a request from the Tunisian environmental authorities.	S
3.1.2.5 Identification of local stakeholder participation mechanism for the pilot MPAs in Albania, Croatia, Libya and Montenegro (SPA/RAC)	2012		Activity linked to management plan elaboration processes at pilot sites level.	--
3.1.2.6 MPA creation guidelines and teaching packages: practical methodologies to create sustainable MPAs available to managers and practitioners (SPA/RAC)	2013	15		S
3.1.2.7: Demonstration Project - Libya: The environmental case for a national network of MPAs in Libya (WWF-MedPO and RAC/SPA)	2012	30	Project's activities were stopped in early 2011 due to the current political situation in Libya	S
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 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)	2011	70	Two out of three regional training workshops have been organized. The third and last workshop will be organized in October this year in Croatia.	S
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)	2013		Activity linked to management plan elaboration processes at pilot sites level.	--
3.1.3.3 Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to	2012	70	Technical assistance was delivered in the framework of the	HS

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
MPAs managers, practitioners and relevant authorities (WWF-MedPO with the support of RAC/SPA)			Implementation Agreements signed between WWF and the participants to the Regional Training Workshops. More than 150 people from the 11 project's countries have benefited from this assistance since the beginning of the project. Moreover, WWF-MedPO is providing regular technical support to the local partners in the implementation of the demonstration activities in Croatia, Turkey, (Libya), Tunisia and Algeria.	
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		Activity planned to start in 2012.	--
3.1.3.5 Demonstration Project in Turkey: Plan and specific zoning for the management of the Kas-Kekova SPA (WWF-MedPO)	2012	60		S
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	60		S
3.1.3.7 Demonstration Project in Croatia: Management and M&E plans for the existing MPAs (WWF-MedPO)	2012	70		S
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)	2013		Activity planned to start in 2012.	--
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	50%	The project's activities dramatically slowed down following the Jasmine Revolution in early 2011.	MS
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)	2013		Activity planned to start in 2012.	--
3. Conservation of biological diversity: implementation of SAP BIO and related NAPs				

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
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	2012	20	The social unrest and the uncertainty about the stability of the administration in Southern Mediterranean countries is making field work more difficult, but also commitments from current responsible authorities at national level; Over-commitment of key staff from Governmental fisheries institutions with multiple projects makes the organisation of common events more difficult.	MU
3.2.1.2 Develop capacity for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2013	20	The social unrest and the uncertainty about the stability of the administration in Southern Mediterranean countries is making field work more difficult, but also commitments from current responsible authorities at national level; Over-commitment of key staff from Governmental fisheries institutions with multiple projects makes the organisation of common events more difficult.	MU
3.2.1.3 Identification and proposal of improvements to the legal and management frameworks to facilitate application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2013	5%	The uncertainty about the stability of the administration in Southern Mediterranean countries increases the difficulty of deciding the legislative body to apply and obtaining commitments from current responsible authorities at national level;	MU
3.2.2 Addressing bycatch of regionally important species at a fleet level (Morocco and Tunisia)				

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
3.2.2.1: Risk assessment to prioritise fishing-related threats to vulnerable fish and iconic vertebrate species	2013	30	The social unrest has already resulted in appreciable delays in the start of the project field activities. If the situation stabilises now it will still be possible to obtain the results planned, but if not, the delay may become impossible to compensate for.	MU
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	2013	0	Due to the difficulty in carrying out field work not yet started, but actual delivery will depend on a reduction of social unrest in the southern Mediterranean.	U
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.	2013	10	The large number of organisations active in Al-Hoceima MPA creates an important challenge to the activity of the FAO project, since the interests of many stakeholders and groups must be reconciled.	MS
3.2.3.2. Diffusion of the scientific results	2013	5	The large number of organisations active in Al-Hoceima MPA creates an important challenge to the activity of the FAO project, since the interests of many stakeholders and groups must be reconciled.	MS
3.2.3.3. Consultation mechanism for the elaboration and implementation of management measures	2013		This activity should start only in 2012	--
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 ²⁶	2014	40		S
4.1.2 Strategic Partnership Project Steering Committee (SPSC)	2013	40		S
4.1.3 Strategic Partnership Coordination Group (SPCG)	2013	40		S

²⁶ 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.

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
4.1.4 Sustainable Financial Mechanism for the long term implementation of NAPs	2014	15	Activity needed postponement because of financial difficulties of MAP and temporary lack of co-financing	MU
4.1.5 Long term Sustainability of Activities Beyond the Lifetime of the Strategic Partnership ²⁷	2013	40		S
4.1.6 Inter agencies meetings	2013	40	Frequent meetings with WB and EU	S
4.1.7 Mid Term Stocktaking Meeting	2011		Planned in early 2012	--
4.1.8 Monitoring, Auditing, Evaluation and Reporting	2014	40		S
4.1.9 National Coordination and Inter-ministerial coordination	2014	20	Activity needed postponement because of financial difficulties of MAP and temporary lack of co-financing	MU
4.1.10 NGOs involvement in the region	2014	35%		S
4.2 Information and Communication strategies				
4.2.1 Developing and implementing the CS and coordinating the communication among partners	2013	40%	The percentage reflects the activities implemented through the current communication workplan for 2011	S
4.2.2 Developing and implementing the web-based Knowledge Platform	2014	40%		S
4.2.3 Integrating Replication tools into the Knowledge Platform	2014	20 %		MS
4.2.4 Design and preparation of IC campaigns and information materials	2014	40%		S
4.2.5 Design, production and updating of news service	2013	50%		S
4.2.6 Organization of, and participation to, selected national/international events	2014	20%		S
4.2.7 Planning of "ad hoc" audiovisual campaigns for wide media dissemination	2014	20%		S
4.3 Replication Strategy				

²⁷ The Steering Committee and the Coordination Group will carry out this Sub-component

Outputs ²²	Expected completion date ²³	Implementation status as of 30 June 2011 (%)	Comments if variance ²⁴ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating ²⁵
4.3.1 Coordinating the Project Replication	2014	40		S
4.3.2 Information collection and analysis of MedPartnership projects	2011	80		S
4.3.3 Design and implementation of the Replication methodology	2012	60		S
4.3.4 Design and implementation of partnership building	2014		Scheduled to start in 2012	--
4.3.5 Design and implementation of dissemination mechanism	2014		Scheduled to start in second half of 2011	--
4.3.6 Organization of Replication Events	2014		Scheduled to start in second half of 2011	--
4.3.7 On-site Replication activities	2014		Scheduled to start in second half of 2011	--

Overall project implementation progress ²⁸ (*To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager. Please include columns to reflect prior years' ratings*):

FY2010 rating	FY 2011 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/MU	Overall project implementation is on track and satisfactory for much of the project. However, there are some significant components (development of some participatory management plans, stress reduction of POPs and PCB disposal) that are still conducting inception-like activities or have not yet really started, nearing the midpoint of the project. It is not clear that these activities could reach fruition within the remaining time scale of the current project. At the same time, political processes beyond the control of the MedPartnership executing partners may seriously impact implementation progress in some countries.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating. (*To be completed by UNEP Task Manager in consultation with Project Manager²⁹*)

Action(s) to be taken (in bold)	By whom?	By when?
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²⁸ 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)

²⁹ UNEP Fund Management Officer should also be consulted as appropriate.

Implementation of eco-hydrogeology applications for management and protection of coastal wetlands: apply decisions of the expert meeting in July 2011	UNESCO-IHP	September 2011
Policy/legal/institutional regional assessment for coastal aquifer management: start national assessments in September 2011	UNESCO-IHP	September 2011
Spatial technology application - Cross cutting activity: secure inputs from demo projects	UNESCO-IHP	December 2011
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): implement decisions of the first harmonization meeting in July 2011 and report to the CG	PAP/RAC Government of Albania	September 2011 Early November 2011: mission to Albania if situation will not improve End December 2011: propose alternative option if situation will not improve
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): it seems that the problems are solved; start accelerated implementation	PAP/RAC Government of Algeria	September 2011
Develop Integrated Resources Basin Management (IRBM) in globally important river basin(s) and adjacent coastal area: linked to some of the above activities; assess the feasibility of continuation of actions in Syria; measures to follow above actions; assist countries in selecting members of the Steering Committee	PAP/RAC Governments of Algeria and Albania Governments of Syria and Lebanon	Until December 2011
Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control (industrial pollution pilot projects, activities 2.1.1. to 2.1.8.): complete consultants' recruitment process and contract them; decide on the Tunisia phosphogypsum project; review the stated objectives; complete policy reform proposals and associated guidelines	MEDPOL	September 2011: complete consultants' recruitment process September 2011: start Tunisia phosphogypsum project October 2011: Coordination Group to review stated objectives and make proposal to the Steering Committee End December 2011: complete policy reform proposals and associated guidelines March/April 2012: Steering Committee to decide on objectives

Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries (activities 2.3.1. to 2.3.5.): speed up the process in 4 countries; decide on the fifth project in Turkey; complete preparatory activities for awareness raising	MEDPOL Assistance of PMU	September 2011: PMU/MEDPOL to visit Turkey to discuss demo project September 2011: Start PCB collection process in 4 countries October 2011: CP/RAC to complete preparatory awareness raising activities (web site, video, leaflets, brochure) March 2012: propose eventual re-planning March/April 2012: Steering Committee to decide on re-planning
Establish priority activities needed to create MPAs in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Syria (RAC/SPA): political situation in Tunisia and Libya an obstacle; asses re-planning in Libya	SPA/RAC PMU	October 2011: discussion and proposal at the CG meeting
Identify stakeholder group and potential partnerships in Albania, Libya and Morocco (RAC/SPA): political situation in Libya an obstacle, asses re-planning in Libya; speed up in Albania	SPA/RAC Government of Albania PMU	October 2011: discussion and proposal at the CG meeting
Characterization of priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Morocco (RAC/SPA): press countries to start implementation	SPA/RAC	Second half of 2011
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): assist Tunisian authorities if conditions will allow continuation of activities	WWF MedPO	Second half of 2011
Application of the Ecosystem approach to fisheries management at regional and subregional levels (Croatia, Montenegro, Tunisia, Turkey): accelerate implementation of activities by allocating enough resources to the experts to perform the tasks (FAO); assess the situation in Tunisia	FAO PMU	October 2011: CG to discuss measures
Addressing bycatch of regionally important species at a fleet level (Morocco and Tunisia): accelerate implementation of activities by removing institutional (FAO) obstacles; assess the situation in countries with political turmoil	FAO PMU	October 2011: CG to discuss measures

Supporting fishermen participation in monitoring and management of coastal MPA's: accelerate implementation of activities by removing institutional (FAO) obstacles	FAO	October 2011: CG to discuss measures
Sustainable Financial Mechanism for the long term implementation of NAPs: speed up the Sustainable Financial Officer recruitment	PMU MEDPOL	December 2011: Officer recruited
Country Focal Point Support Program (CFPSP): when country IMCs will be established assist countries	PMU	Second half of 2011
Integrating Replication tools into the Knowledge Platform: follows progress in implementation of replication strategy	PMU MIO-ECSD	Early 2012

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
Identification and planning of coastal groundwater demonstrations/Spatial technology application - Cross cutting activity	Not much progress achieved	UNESCO-IHP	
Demonstration site in Lebanon	No decision on Lebanon yet	MEDPOL	
Phosphogypsum slurry management in Lebanon, Tunisia and Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultants contracted ▪ Countries visited and first priorities identified 	MEDPOL	First half 2011
Lubricating oil, chromium and Lead batteries recycling demonstrations	contracts with consultants signed	MEDPOL	First half 2011
Assessment of the magnitude of riverine inputs of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultants contracted ▪ Collection of data started 	MEDPOL	February 2011
Setting ELV in industrial effluents and EQS in all participating countries	contracts with consultant signed	MEDPOL	First half of 2011
Permitting, inspection and enforcement and introduction of Environmental Management Accounting	Assessment of the "state-of-the-art" completed	MEDPOL	First half of 2011
Environmentally Sound Management of equipment, stocks and wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In spite of aggravated political situation in the south of the region, stated amount of PCBs to be disposed confirmed 	MEDPOL CP/RAC	September 2010- June 2011

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultants contracted, visited countries and identified PCBs ▪ Bosnia and Herzegovina selected instead of Lebanon, discussions with Turkey took place, decision to be taken by CG and PSC ▪ Awareness activities slowed down because of political situation 		
MPAs Network,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager hired and all national consultations and activities finalised ▪ Demonstrations well under implementation 	SPA/RAC	End 2010
Sustainable use of fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First training organised ▪ Problems in countries with political turmoil still persist ▪ Meeting with FAO to agree on workplan revision and speeding up of activities to meet the targets 	FAO PMU	December 2010 – June 2011
Information and Communication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web site active, Information and Communication Strategy finalised and presented to the Coordination Group and PSC ▪ Strategy implementation started 	PMU	January 2011
Replication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replication Strategy revised ▪ Preliminary assessment of replicable practices completed and first practices identified ▪ Workplan finalised ▪ PSC discussed and approved 	PMU	First half of 2011

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

Project Managers 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 **Notes** 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.

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							PM		X				
										TM: Some risks associated with project staff transitions						
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							PM		X				
										TM: Political situation in some countries prevents participation; PSC representation is limited considering the diverse, multi-sectoral nature of the project						

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					
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			
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			
Budget	Activities are progressing	Minor budget reallocation	Reallocation between budget										X				

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																
	within planned budget	needed	lines exceeding 30% of original budget							TM: Budget reallocations may be needed depending on countries' capacity to participate.						
Financial management	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	Financial reporting slow or deficient	Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds							TM: No comments or concerns	X					
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							TM: No comments or concerns	X					
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder analysis done and positive feedback from	Consultation and participation process seems strong but	Symptoms of conflict with critical stakeholders or										X			

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																
	critical stakeholders and partners	misses some groups or relevant partners	evidence of apathy and lack of interest from partners or other stakeholders							TM: Political situation in some countries is limiting stakeholder participation in the project						
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				
										TM: No comments or concerns						
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					
										TM: No comments or concerns						
Science and technological issues	Project based on sound science and well	Project testing approaches, methods or	Many scientific and /or technological								X					

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																
	established technologies	technologies but based on sound analysis of options and risks	uncertainties							TM: No comments or concerns						
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							TM: No comments or concerns	X					
Other, please specify. Add rows as necessary																

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						
											TM: Political situation threatens project progress in some countries.												
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								
											TM: No comments or concerns												
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						
											TM:												
Capacity issues	Sound technical and managerial capacity of	Weaknesses exist but have been identified	Capacity is very low at all levels and partners													X							

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	and actions is taken to build the necessary capacity	require constant support and technical assistance								TM: Agreed						
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 ³⁰		Action to Take	Who	Date
	Condition	Consequence			
High	Political instability in the Southern countries of the region	Some activities may have to be postponed or deleted entirely	For the next Coordination Group meeting prepare an assessment of the activities that may be postponed or deleted and propose mitigation strategy	PMU Partners Affected countries' representatives	mid October 2011
Substantial Risk	Planned co-financing may be reduced	Co-financing from certain sources may not materialise due to political and economic situation in the region. Overall project financing structure may be under threat	Assess the potential of co-financing sources for materialisation and propose alternative sources of co-financing at the CG meeting	PMU	mid October 2011
Medium Risk	Some partners may lack capacity to carry out planned activity	Activities will not be implemented or can be grossly delayed with a consequence of overall lower rating of the project	Identify causes of lagging performance and propose assistance measures	PMU respective partners	October 2011

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

FY2010 rating	FY 2011 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Substantial	Political processes in some countries pose a substantial risk to the realization of the project work plan, outputs and co-finance. Coordination Group will need to adaptively manage this situation.
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		

³⁰ 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): S

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): S

4.4. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period³¹

- Steering Committee meeting was held in Feb 2009 which reviewed and approved the revisions made and presented in the Inception Report and

³¹ 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.

annexes (including revised M&E plan, detailed work-plan and budget).

- Regarding MPA management (WWF-MedPO), preliminary ecological and socio-economic studies underway or finalized in 7 MPAs (Croatia, Turkey, Algeria) involved in the project and the the organization of a marine survey in Ain Gazela site in Libya ongoing;
- The NGO Involvement Plan is under finalisation along with an interactive database of NGO's in the Mediterranean region.

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

Baseline information gathered, although for stress reduction indicators, further information gathering will be undertaken.

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

Indicators currently related to broader level monitoring of project. Need for more discussion on how to gather environmental status data in the areas where activities and demonstrations for the longer term monitoring of the project.

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?

Not yet.

4.8. Describe any changes in the indicators or in the project intervention logic, including an explanation of whether key assumptions³² are still valid

Minor changes made during the Inception phase related to adjusted activities due to the long delay between preparation and implementation phase.

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 and implementation. Please select relevant areas from the list below:

Special request from GEF Sec for FY10 is to highlight Best Practices and Lessons learned from the following categories:

³² 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.

- i. CLO1³³: Enhancing social impacts through the improved understanding of the causal relationships between environmental management and local community welfare.

Not directly addressed although all activities involve relevant national and local communities. However discussion is underway to use the DLIST methodology for local community involvement and training in the MedPartnership.

- ii. CLO2: Enhancing the catalytic effect of GEF financing with the aim of: identifying, scaling up and replicating best practices, improving the science evidence base to develop projects, strategies and policies, and capturing learning from demonstrations across all focal areas.

Project has been designed with a replication strategy to assess and support countries in the replication of good practices during the lifespan of the project. This is an innovative approach that has not been undertaken in previous projects and the replication strategy will support not just this regional component of the MedPartnership but also the World Bank Investment Funds projects.

- iii. CLO3: Enhancing the impact of capacity development support provided across focal areas.
- iv. CLO4 : Improving performance monitoring at project and portfolio level

A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan was developed and approved at the 1st Steering Committee meeting. However the project is looking how to collect environmental status data in a broader sense to support the monitoring of concrete actions including the demonstrations.

If the Lessons Learned from this project does not fit the above CLO categories, please provide them in the relevant categories 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;
- 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.

³³ CLO: Corporate Learning Objective of GEF Sec.