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“Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea
through Marine Spatial Planning” GEF ID 9545

29 May 2018, Tirana, Albania

Agenda Item 5: Inception Report

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Table of contents

List of abbreviations	2
Executive summary	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Summary of the project.....	6
3. Project progress to date.....	7
4. Project Methodology and Approach including changes in the project’s activities	9
4.1 Project strategy	9
4.2 Detailed description of project activities and description of changes with justification.....	10
4.2.1 Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to utilize Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub-region.....	10
4.2.2 Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental marine management.....	18
4.2.3 Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy.....	24
4.3 Revised Project Logical Framework.....	27
4.4 Revised Key Deliverables and Benchmarks	35
4.5 Revised Workplan and Timetable.....	37
5. Project Management	38
5.1 Institutional arrangement and staffing	38
5.2 Project staffing.....	39
5.3 Monitoring and evaluation.....	41
5.4 Project reporting	42
5.5 Communication and awareness raising.....	42
5.6 Update on assumptions and risks	42
5.7 Partnership Agreements status.....	42
6. Financial Arrangements.....	43
7. Conclusions and next steps	44
Annex 1 Institutions and projects relevant for the implementation of the project in Albania and Montenegro.....	45
Annex 2 Project Progress Report 2017.....	53
Annex 3 An example of the indicator guidance fact sheet: EO8 coastal ecosystems and landscapes	65

List of abbreviations

CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
EcAp	Ecosystem Approach
EO	Ecological objective
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF CEO	Global Environment Facility – Chief Executive Office and Chairperson
GES	Good Environmental Status
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
IMELS	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
IW	International Waters
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, Practices
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MP	Monitoring Programme
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MSPFD	Maritime Spatial Planning Framework Directive
NAP	National Action Plan
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre
PPP	Project Preparation Phase
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QRC	Quality Status Report
SAP BIO	Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity
SAP MED	Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region
SIP	Stakeholder Involvement Plan
SPA/RAC	Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WFD	Water Framework Directive

Executive summary

1. The GEF project “Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning” (GEF Adriatic Project) is a sub-regional project, implemented in Albania and Montenegro, which aims to restore the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea through implementation of the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP).
2. The total project’s value is USD 13,835,690. The project is financed with USD 1,817,900 from GEF grant, USD 10,532,790 in kind contribution from participating countries, USD 953,000 cash and/or in-kind contribution from executing partners (PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC) and finally with in kind contribution of USD 532,000 from UNEP/MAP. The cash and in kind co financing will complement the GEF funded activities as per the project’s budget.

The specific objectives of the Project are the following:

3. To increase the level of knowledge in participating countries to achieve joint assessment, protection and sustainable use of marine areas (Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on Good Environmental Status of the Adriatic Sea; and Outcome 2: Programme on integrated observation and monitoring is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators).
4. To strengthen participating countries' capacity for sub-regional marine management through targeted demonstration of successful tools and practices (Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved)
5. To share knowledge and experiences to secure successful participation of stakeholders (Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of the ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning).
6. After the completion of the Inception Phase the GEF Adriatic Project timeline for execution is 24 months starting in October 2017 and finishing at the end of September 2019.

Specific added value of the project is in providing integration of two key governance frameworks developed under the Barcelona System – Ecosystem Approach and Marine Spatial Planning by:

- Developing a methodology for utilizing the results of EcAp/IMAP process for the preparation of MSP;
 - Testing that methodology by preparing a draft Marine Spatial Plan for a designated zone;
 - Building the capacities of beneficiary countries for the application of such an integrated approach.
7. The GEF Adriatic is also particularly important because it focuses on the Adriatic Sub-region which is in the process to become soon the first sub regional area in which all the countries will be member states of the European Union. The execution of the Project’s activities in full coordination with the other countries of the region will be a key of success of this initiative for the benefit of the Adriatic Sea and its riparian countries.

1. Introduction

1. The Inception Phase is the first major stage in the implementation of any project endorsed by the Global Environment Facility (hereinafter GEF). Experience shows that highly complex GEF projects that involve execution of activities at national and regional level are affected by changes in circumstances along their lifespan, i.e. the Project Preparation Phase, its endorsement by the GEF, the Inception Phase and the execution phase.
2. In a region where political and technical agendas are constantly evolving and new parallel initiatives are emerging, it is reasonable to expect that the scope of the approved project document may require some changes, when compared to the initial assumptions. The Inception Phase and the Inception Report, as its major output, provide important means of taking stock of these changes by reviewing the current prevailing conditions for achieving project objectives in comparison with the activities originally proposed.
3. The overriding goal of the Inception Phase is to familiarize all stakeholders and project partners with the objectives, activities and deliverables of the project. In that context, the specific objectives of the Inception Phase can be stated as follows:
 - To plan coordination of actions to be undertaken by all the co-executing partners;
 - To allow the leading executing agency to take ownership of the Project's goals and objectives and establish close working relationships with all co-executing agencies;
 - To adjust the overall work plan and budget, in the event of programming changes;
 - To adjust the annexes and appendices of the project document, in the event of programming changes;
 - Based on the above, to revise the Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation (hereinafter M&E) plan if needed;
 - To make all parties acquainted with their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the Project's decision-making and executing structures, including reporting and communication lines.
4. The GEF project "Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning" (hereinafter the GEF Adriatic Project) was developed in 2016 and endorsed by the Global Environment Facility – Chief Executive Office and Chairperson (hereinafter GEF CEO) on 14 October of the same year. The Inception Phase started in May 2017 with the establishment of the legal framework and agreements, the mobilization of the GEF grants and the engagement of the executing partners and experts to assist in the Inception Phase by supporting the preparation of the Inception Report. The GEF Adriatic Project has been endorsed by Albania and Montenegro, which are the main beneficiaries of its activities and outcomes. The Project is implemented by UN Environment, executed by the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (hereinafter UN Environment/MAP) in partnership with the Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (hereinafter PAP/RAC) and the Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (hereinafter SPA/RAC).
5. The Inception Report is structured around seven Chapters which provide a thorough overview of the main outputs of the Inception Phase and its conclusions. Chapters 1 and 2 provide an introduction and a summary of the GEF Adriatic Project. Chapter 3 gives an overview of the activities carried out during the Project Preparation Phase (hereinafter PPP). The methodological approach including a detailed description of the project activities defined during the Inception Phase are set forth in Chapter 4. The project management structure is described in Chapter 5, while the financial arrangements are presented in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 documents the main conclusions of the Inception Phase.
6. The Inception Report may be considered as a formal notification that the project's execution is ready to begin and that all the main stakeholders have reached a common agreement on its priorities, workplan and budget. It also provides confirmation that all conditions are met, provisions and legal agreements are in place and formalities have been concluded for a smooth start of the project's

implementation. It contains the necessary information for the Executing Agency(ies) to evaluate the state of implementation of the project, the application of the work plan, the financial situation of the project and whether the project is on track towards achieving its objectives, or whether there are serious delays and/or obstacles to be tackled. The Inception Report also provides the opportunity to refine the project's implementation methodology, in particular the aspects that were not defined in sufficient detail during the PPP. The Inception Report is essential in guiding the Project's execution over the lifespan of the project. The information contained in the Inception Report and its annexes/appendices complement the Project Document Endorsed by Albania, Montenegro and the GEF CEO.

7. The Inception Report of the GEF Adriatic Project allows for the following adjustments:
 - Update of the project documents;
 - Improved precision of indicators, targets, sources of verifications, activities, outputs;
 - Changes to project activities and timeframe; and
 - Updates on key issues/Recommendations.

8. The outcomes of the Inception Phase are expected to be the following:
 - The Kick-off meeting and the Inception Workshop is finalized;
 - Project Management structure is in place;
 - Project Steering Committee (hereinafter PSC) is set up and its first meeting announced;
 - Detailed work plan for the first year of the Project's implementation prepared and submitted for the deliberation of the PSC;
 - Discussions and consultations between project partners at the regional and national levels including all the relevant stakeholders is undertaken;
 - Agreements with Project partners signed;
 - Implementation of several actions is kick started; and
 - Inception Report finalized, submitted for the deliberation of the PSC and disseminated.

9. The Inception Meeting will serve the purpose of bringing together major partners of the Project and create momentum for the execution of the GEF Adriatic Project in Montenegro and Albania. The purpose of the Inception Meeting will be to present the goals, objectives and approach for the execution of the Project as agreed in the PPP and Inception Phase, together with any recommendations for its revision. The meeting will be instrumental to support the discussions on the execution on ground of the activities rather than on the original concept of the Project which was endorsed by both the countries and the GEF. The Inception Meeting aims to achieve several objectives, namely: 1) inform the countries about the two main components of the Project, i.e., the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach (hereinafter EcAp) and Marine Spatial Planning (hereinafter MSP); 2) give the opportunity to the countries to present, at length, the "state-of-the- art" of their national and regional efforts to implement EcAp and MSP; 3) give participants of the meeting an opportunity to provide recommendations and suggestions for the execution of the project; 4) provide a detailed description of the type of activities that will be executed in the project; and finally 5) agree on an amended version of the Inception Report to be submitted for the consideration and deliberation of the PSC.

2. Summary of the project

1. The GEF Adriatic Project is a sub-regional project (Albania-Montenegro) that seeks to build on the existing legal framework provided by the UN Environment/MAP and Regional Activity Centers' governance framework and related tools developed, such as the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (hereinafter SAP BIO), the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region (hereinafter SAP MED) and the related National Action Plan (hereinafter NAPs). This project will concentrate on developing appropriate tools, such as MSP, to implement these legal regional frameworks.
2. The Project will, first, develop a methodological framework for a coastal and marine monitoring programme, and, second, utilize, through MSP, the results of the SAP-MED and SAP-BIO implementation achieved to date. While the Project will implement ecosystem-based management activities, including the MSP, in two GEF-eligible countries of the Adriatic sub-region (Montenegro and Albania), it will also provide information and support to include other countries of the region, in particular through dissemination of knowledge and experience in developing marine spatial plans.
3. The GEF Adriatic Project also aims to accelerate the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (hereinafter ICZM) Protocol and the mainstreaming of monitoring obligations of other Protocols of the Barcelona Convention into the ecosystem-based UN Environment/MAP Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (hereinafter IMA). Moreover, considering that Albania and Montenegro are drawing closer to achieving membership in the EU (albeit at varying speeds), consideration will also be given to the European Union (hereinafter EU) Directives relevant for this area, in particular the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), the Maritime Spatial Planning Framework Directive (MSPFD), as well as, where relevant, the Water Framework Directive (WFD). This legal framework can be a basis for a successful sub-regional Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiatives.
4. The specific objectives of the Project and associated outcomes are the following:
 - i. To increase the level of knowledge in participating countries to achieve joint assessment, protection and sustainable use of marine areas (Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on Good Environmental Status of the Adriatic Sea; and Outcome 2: Programme on integrated observation and monitoring is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators).
 - ii. To strengthen participating countries' capacity for sub-regional marine management through targeted demonstration of successful tools and practices (Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved)
 - iii. To share knowledge and experiences to secure successful participation of stakeholders (Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of the ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning).

3. Project progress to date

1. The Inception Phase of the GEF Adriatic Project started in May 2017 with the establishment of the project legal framework and agreements, the mobilization of the GEF grants and the engagement of the executing partners. The second semester of 2017 was dedicated to the establishment of working partnerships with the relevant authorities in Albania and Montenegro, and to the definition of a mapping structure of the relevant stakeholders in the two countries. This phase also aimed to secure the nomination of the Focal Points of Albania and Montenegro who would represent the two countries in the PSC. Moreover, the Inception Phase served to establish the national coordination bodies as well as to select the National Coordinators nominated by the countries as leaders of the national implementation teams. In full respect and coherence with the political priorities, calendars and agendas of Albania and Montenegro, this phase was concluded in March 2018, with the following nominations:
 - Albania has nominated Ms. Ornella Çuçi, Deputy Minister of Tourism and Environment, as national project Focal Point and Mr. Zamir Dedej, General Director of NAPA, as National Coordinator. Selection of other team members and institutions is ongoing and will be concluded after the Inception Meeting.
 - Montenegro has nominated Mr. Esef Husić, Acting Director General for Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs, as member of the Project Steering Committee; Ms. Anete Kankaras, Senior advisor in the Division for Mediterranean Affairs, and Ms. Milena Batakovic, SPA/RAC Focal Point for Montenegro, were nominated as national Project Focal Points. Finally, Montenegro nominated Ms. Ivana Stojanović, Adviser in the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, as National Coordinator supported by a consultant to support National Project Coordinator in establishing the project management structure in the country.
2. In terms of preparatory meetings and work, after completing the first formal steps of the Inception Phase, UN Environment/MAP, PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC organized a technical meeting in Split on 29-30 May 2017, to trigger initial discussions on methodological aspects of the project's execution. Among them, special focus was given to the linkages between the two components of the project, i.e. the Ecosystem Approach and MSP, more specifically on how the inputs of the first component (Ecosystem Approach) will be integrated into the second one (MSP).
3. A second meeting to support the Inception Phase was organized on the occasion of the 2017 Coast Day in Tivat, Montenegro on 27 September 2017. A technical consultation was held with the delegations of Albania and Montenegro aiming to:
 - Update the countries on the GEF Adriatic Project's structure and outcomes;
 - Provide a first overview of the Project's activities;
 - Discuss the alignment of the national monitoring programs of Albania and Montenegro with respect to the UN environment/MAP IMAP requirements; and
 - Present a preliminary draft of the Inception Report and setting the stage for various future activities, especially to support the organization of the Inception and Project Steering Committee Meetings.
4. The meeting was attended by 15 participants, including representatives of the Coordinating Unit for UN Environment/MAP, the UN Environment/MAP Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (MED POL), PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC), Montenegrin institutions (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Environmental Agency, Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management "Morsko Dobro"), the Albanian National Environmental Agency; and the several experts/consultants of PAP/RAC. The participating countries were asked to contribute to the preparation of the Inception Report, with attention to the following sections:
 - information on the availability of marine data and monitoring programmes in the countries;
 - list and mandates of the national institutions responsible for project components;
 - list of other projects, relevant and complementary with the GEF Adriatic project.

5. The above contributions are attached as Annex 1 of the report.
6. Several consultations with national authorities and stakeholders of Albania and Montenegro were organized during the Inception Phase. These virtual or physical meetings enabled the project partners to reach agreements on the definition of the activities that will be executed through the GEF Adriatic Project to achieve the goals defined and endorsed during the PPP.
7. Annex 2 of the Inception Report provides a detailed report on progress achieved by 31 December 2017.

4. Project Methodology and Approach including changes in the project's activities

4.1 Project strategy

1. The main goal of the GEF Adriatic Project is to contribute to the restoration of the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea and to reach the Good Environmental Status (GES) in the foreseeable future through the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and to improve sub-regional management capacity through introduction of MSP as a viable marine management tool. In doing so, the aim is to integrate horizontally management tools through EcAp (MSP, ICZM, Marine Protected Areas - MPAs, etc.) and to provide technical assistance to the countries of the Adriatic, and in particular to Albania and Montenegro, to strengthen their respective management capacity. However, all other countries of the Adriatic sub-region, both EU and non-EU member states (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina), while not being direct beneficiaries of this project, will participate in its execution as observers and Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and thus, will indirectly benefit from and contribute to its results.
2. There is a need to establish a long-term Marine Planning and Management System in the Adriatic region that will help secure sustainable use of marine resources; improve coordination mechanisms in the region; and minimize the negative impacts of economic activities on the marine environment. The use of the Adriatic Sea area is increasing, which gives rise to potential conflicts and growing competition for maritime space. This development increases the demand for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), as an instrument that is essential for encouraging resource efficiency in maritime activities. There are advantages of a common approach to MSP within the Adriatic region. Practical experiences elsewhere show that it is necessary to ensure that all concerned countries develop the capacity to apply MSP, and exchange best practices. This type of experience should also be a significant factor for the on-the-ground-development of a common approach to MSP that is crucial for cross-border/sea-basin level MSP implementation. Some of the issues that need to be specifically covered in this project relate to stakeholder involvement, institutional and legal framework, cross-border/international cooperation, data collection, knowledge creation and evaluation, coherence between ICZM/coastal/terrestrial planning and MSP, as well as monitoring of the sea.
3. The proposed Project is a sub-regional project that seeks to build on the existing legal framework provided by the UN Environment/MAP and Regional Activity Centers governance framework and related tools developed (such as SAP BIO and SAP MED and related NAPs). The implementation of two Strategic Actions Programmes has already started with the UN Environment/MAP /GEF Project MedPartnership (Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem - GEF ID 2600), which aimed at developing, drafting and proposing national and regional legal, policy and institutional reforms in support of implementation of SAP-MED and SAP-BIO. The GEF Adriatic project will concentrate on developing appropriate tools, such as MSP, to implement these legal regional frameworks. It will build upon the results of the MedPartnership, in particular its Sub-component 2.1: Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control, which aimed at reducing the inputs of contaminants to the Mediterranean marine environment. To do so, the project will, first, develop a methodological framework for a coastal and marine monitoring programme aligned with IMAP of the Barcelona Convention, which will integrate findings of the previous project as well as EcAp MED II project¹ and 2017 Quality Status Report (hereinafter QSR) key findings, and second, utilize, through MSP, the results of the SAP-MED and SAP-BIO implementation achieved to date.

¹ EcAp-MED II project (full title: **Mediterranean implementation of the ecosystem approach, in coherence with the EU MSFD**) is an ongoing project that supports the UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention and its Southern Mediterranean Contracting Parties to implement the EcAp in synergy and coherence with the implementation of the European Union (EU) Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). The eligible countries for the project are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, with all the other Contracting Parties (CPs) invited to participate at their own cost.

4. While the project will implement demonstration activities on MSP in two GEF-eligible countries of the Adriatic sub-region (Montenegro and Albania), it will also provide opportunities to include other countries of the region, in particular through dissemination of knowledge and experience in developing marine spatial plans.

4.2 Detailed description of project activities and description of changes with justification

5. As mentioned, the Inception Phase provides an opportunity to take stock of the political and technical changes and evolving priorities by reviewing the current prevailing conditions and making any necessary adjustments to the activities originally proposed, to ensure the ultimate achievement of the project objectives. Considering that significant time has elapsed since the approval of the GEF Adriatic Project, the Inception Phase provided the chance to update and refine the definition of the set of activities that will be executed through the Project to achieve its goals. The set of activities included in the Inception Report is in full coherence with the logical results framework approved by Albania and Montenegro, and does not affect the strategic focus of the Project or its goals and objectives. The Inception Report defines in more detail the type of activities that will be undertaken and the arrangements for their practical execution on ground.
6. The following paragraphs of the report will provide a detailed overview of the set of activities proposed for the GEF Adriatic Project, organized by the components of the approved project. The corresponding changes are also reflected in the revised Project Logical Result Framework presented in Chapter 4.3.
7. Finally, the activities set forth in the Inception Report will be executed according to the approved project timeframe (i.e., 24 months for the execution of the activities, starting in October 2017) and the approved budgeted amount. The newly-defined activities required some minor changes to the budget to maintain the allocation of resources to the strategic goals and priorities. These changes to the budget are presented in Chapter 6 of the Inception Report.

4.2.1 Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to utilize Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub-region

8. This component will be jointly executed by PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC under the overall coordination of UN Environment/MAP. Component 1 aims to consolidate the knowledge that already exists in the two beneficiary countries (Albania and Montenegro) with regards to the implementation of the EcAp in this part of the Adriatic sub-region. The objective is to assess the current situation with the data and information on the ecological status. The respective assessment will facilitate implementation of the MSP. During the PPP, it was envisaged that the activities will start with the preparation of an update of the Initial Integrated Assessment of the Mediterranean Sea (2012)², with the proposal for a programme of measures to achieve the GES. However, after consultation with national authorities in both countries, it was proposed that the initially planned course of activities be reversed, first starting with the preparation of the methodological framework for monitoring programme and updated database, and then updating the Initial Assessment and proposed programme of measures to achieve GES. In addition, the national consultations resulted in a proposal to update the Initial Assessment by preparing two national GES assessment, which represents a significant improvement to the originally envisaged task.

² UNEP/MAP (2012). Initial Integrated Assessment of the Mediterranean Sea: Fulfilling Step 3 of the Ecosystem Approach Process. UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.20/Inf.8

Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on good environmental status of the Adriatic Sea

Output 1.1: Updated assessment of the characteristics of good environmental status (GES) in the Adriatic Sea and

Output 1.2: Proposal of the measures to achieve good environmental status

9. The activities to achieve these two complementary outputs will be executed in parallel.

Activity 1.1.1. Organize GES trainings

10. Initial training will be carried out with national experts (institutions) to train them on how to prepare a GES assessment. Additional training will be organized to explain the work needed to be undertaken to identify marine vulnerable zones (for Montenegro only). Marine vulnerable zones will be identified based on a methodological approach similar to the one used in the project “Defining the methodological framework for marine spatial planning in Bokakotorska Bay (Montenegro)”³.

Activity 1.1.2. Prepare national GES reports with measures to achieve GES

11. Considering the differences in data availability between Albania and Montenegro, two separate GES assessment (one for each country) will be prepared based on EcAp ecological objectives and their indicators. The assessments will be prepared primarily using the existing data, as well as additional data collected during field survey(s). An integral part of the GES assessment will be a proposal for recommendations (measures) to achieve GES (Output 1.2).
12. The proposed GES assessments will differ from those originally envisaged in the project document (i.e. “updated Initial Integrated Assessment carried out by UN Environment/MAP”). They will be more detailed and structured around EcAp ecological objectives, thus enabling assessment towards GES. Such an approach is necessary because a GES assessment is an essential starting point for marine management in the future.
13. Prior to the finalization of national GES assessments with recommendations (measures), a sub-regional meeting will be organized, primarily for the participants from Albania and Montenegro. However, participants from other Adriatic countries will be invited to attend.
14. In parallel with the preparation of the GES assessment, and for Montenegro only, a report identifying marine vulnerable zones will be prepared, as a basic input for MSP. In defining these zones, the EcAp ecological objectives and corresponding IMA common indicators will be considered, thus creating an important methodological tool for the application of the Ecosystem Approach in Marine Spatial Planning. The respective methodological approach would enable:
- identification and mapping of data related to EcAp indicators, including indicators of the environmental state of the marine and coastal area and indicators of existing pressures;
 - attribution of values to the indicators on current state and pressures to the marine areas;
 - assessment of vulnerability of marine areas in terms of potential magnitude of negative impacts (degree, extent and significance) of future activities, which depends on the current state of the marine environment, current intensity of pressures, characteristics of the future activities and resilience of the marine environment to the future activities.
15. It should be noted that a similar methodological approach has already been successfully tested in Bokakotorska Bay.

³ <http://msp-platform.eu/practices/ecap-base-marine-vulnerability-assessment-basis-msp-montenegro>

16. Following the above approach, the most fragile and valuable areas will be identified; i.e. areas that need to be protected from future degradation, and where future activities, therefore, need to be planned in respect of that.
17. The work will be organized within thematic areas, “clusters” of ecological objectives (e.g. biodiversity and fisheries; coast and hydrography; eutrophication and contaminants; marine litter) where up to five experts would create an expert task group for each of these thematic areas. Each group will be comprised of the *International (Marine) Sectoral Expert* and the *National Sectoral Expert(s)*. The International (Marine) Sectoral Expert for the cluster(s) could be one of the experts involved in preparation of guidelines for the fact sheets for the EcAp MED II project. In addition, an *International Lead Marine Monitoring Expert* to support the overall process could also be involved. A *National Coordinator* will coordinate the work of national experts and ensure proper liaising with international experts.
18. The same approach will be applied for the implementation of the monitoring programme (see Outcome 2).

The expected outputs of these activities (1.1.1 and 1.1.2) are:

- two national GES assessments with determined GES and environmental targets, accompanied by relevant recommendations;
- a report on marine vulnerable zones in Montenegro;
- two training workshops (GES and vulnerability assessment);
- sub-regional meeting on GES assessment.

The *National Coordinators* will:

- coordinate preparation of national GES assessments, with the support of lead international expert(s), and participation of national experts;
- support the organization of trainings/meetings;
- coordinate the national team of experts for the preparation of report on marine vulnerability zones.

The *International (Marine) Sectoral Expert* will:

- define the content and provide guidance for preparation of national GES assessments;
- lead and supervise preparation of the national sectoral GES reports.

The *International Expert for Vulnerability Assessment* will:

- lead the preparation of the report on marine vulnerable zones.

The *Lead National Sectoral Experts* will:

- prepare national GES assessments (with recommendations) with the support of international expert(s);
- prepare report on marine vulnerability zones, with the support of international expert(s).

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Training workshops for GES: October – November 2018
- Training workshop for vulnerability: December 2018 – January 2019
- Sub-regional meeting on GES: March – April 2019
- National GES assessments: November 2018 – March 2019
- Vulnerability assessment: February – May 2019

Overall timeline for outputs 1.1 and 1.2

TASKS	2018							2019						
	Jun'18	Jul'18	Ago'18	Sep'18	Oct'18	Nov'18	Dec'18	Jan'19	Feb'19	Mar'19	Apr'19	May'19	Jun'19	Jul'19
1.1 GES														
1.2 MEASURES														
1.1.1 Organization of GES trainings														
1.1.2. Preparation of national GES reports with measures to achieve GES														

Outcome 2: Programme on integrated observation and monitoring system is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators

Output 2.1: Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES

- The activity will provide a follow-up of the UN Environment/MAP IMAP-related activities developed within the EcAp-MED II project, where detailed guidelines for monitoring of each individual indicator were already developed (i.e. indicator guidance fact sheets). These guidelines will be utilized within this output and, where necessary, adapted to national needs. Furthermore, this output will result in two national monitoring programmes that could be, in view of the joint methodological approach used, considered as sub-regional/harmonized monitoring programmes (for Albania and Montenegro). In addition, these two programmes could indicate the need for joint monitoring, using selected indicators, in particular for monitoring activities that, for different reasons, cannot be carried out separately, by each country.

Activity 2.1.1. Setting up a national team of experts and organization of training workshops on monitoring based on IMAP indicators' factsheets

- Workshops will be organized to train the national experts on the utilization of the indicator guidance factsheets, based on EcAp Ecological Objectives (EO), regarding the type of data required and monitoring protocols based on wise and risk-based monitoring approaches which include sampling and analytical methods, determination of sampling points/areas, assessment/reporting units, assessment criteria and thresholds, quality assurance and control. An example of indicator guidance fact sheet is given in Annex 3.
- Similarly, as for the Activity 1.1.2, for each "cluster" of ecological objectives (e.g. biodiversity and fisheries; coast and hydrography; eutrophication and contaminants; marine litter), a separate workshop will be organized. Preferably, up to five experts would create an expert task group for each of these EO thematic areas. Each group will be comprised of an *International (Marine) Sectoral Expert* and *National Sectoral Expert(s)*. The international expert for each cluster could be one of the experts involved in preparation of indicator guidance fact-sheets used in the EcAp MED II project. The *International Lead Marine Monitoring Expert* will lead the overall process for preparation of integrated monitoring programme. The *National Coordinator* will coordinate the work of national experts and will facilitate communication between the quality control expert and national experts.
- After the workshop, national experts that participated in the workshop(s) will review the existing data and monitoring methods and procedures available in the country, thus preparing the national knowledge gap assessments, based on the predefined outline prepared by the international experts. The knowledge gap assessments should be prepared in English, with possibility of translation to national languages. Based on the gap assessment, it will be necessary to indicate the need for redefinition of existing monitoring programmes of marine environment to align them with IMAP and

prepare a programme for the field work/research necessary to collect data and make baseline assessment, to determine environmental targets and GES.

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- Outline for the national knowledge gap assessments;
- National knowledge gap assessment for elaboration of IMAP indicators grouped per EOs, that include information on:
 - Data availability and monitoring protocols (sampling/ analytical methods, etc. as specified above);
 - Identified gaps and inconsistencies in the existing monitoring programme, compared with IMAP requirements; and needs/changes to be addressed;
 - Proposed changes and additions necessary for harmonization of existing monitoring programmes with requirements of IMAP (including, where necessary, introduction of new methodologies for sampling and elaboration of data, determination of sampling points/areas and transects for making regular monitoring).
- Initial site selection proposals for data collection and processing (based on the above) to fill identified knowledge gaps towards determination of environmental targets and GES;
- Training/workshop materials;
- Training workshops.

The key tasks for the team of experts include the following:

The *International (Marine) Sectoral Experts* will:

- Prepare materials for the workshop, with the focus on presenting the guidelines fact sheets for respective (cluster) indicators;
- Prepare an outline of the document for assessing national knowledge gaps that national experts need to fill in with the information on existing data (related to indicator) and methods used to collect it;
- Support/guide national experts in filling the national knowledge gaps assessments;
- Review knowledge gap assessments, prepared by national experts;
- Give suggestions/instructions for changes /updates of existing monitoring programmes;
- Review/verify (based on identified gaps) proposal of sites for data collection and processing.

The *Lead National (Marine) Sectoral Expert* will:

- Organize the work with additional national thematic experts, if necessary;
- Be responsible for the overall outputs for the EO thematic area (i.e., national knowledge gaps assessment and research proposal of the programme for the field work);
- Act as a focal point to ensure exchanges with the international sectoral expert in close coordination with the National Coordinator.

The *International Lead Marine Monitoring Expert* will:

- Where necessary, support the National Coordinator and national lead experts during the preparation of national knowledge gap assessments and proposal of the programme for the field work;
- Provide the final review of the national materials prepared;
- Participate in workshops to provide additional explanations and guidance related to the links with MSFD process (mainly in terms of identification of differences and similarities).

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Support organization of workshops (logistics, communication with national experts etc.);
- Support and coordinate the work of national experts in preparing national knowledge gap assessment and proposal of sites for data collection and processing, and supervise/guide quality of expert work. Where necessary, national expert will be supported by the international quality control expert;
- Organize regular meetings with the thematic groups and inter-thematic groups, ensuring necessary coordination among them.
- Act as a focal point to ensure exchanges with the international cluster expert, together with the Lead National Marine Sectoral Expert

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Training workshop: June 2018;
- Knowledge gap assessment: June – July 2018;
- Initial site selection proposal: By the end of August 2018.

Activity 2.1.2. Prepare initial monitoring programmes for Albania and Montenegro

23. Based on the existing data (national knowledge gap assessment) and expert guidance, thematic monitoring programmes (MPs), aligned with IMAP, shall be developed for each Ecological Objective. These national thematic MPs will be prepared by national expert groups, led by lead national (marine) sectoral experts, with the support of international sectoral experts. Following the MP inputs for each ecological objective, national integrated monitoring and assessment programmes (IMAPs) shall be prepared by National Coordinators, in collaboration with lead international marine monitoring expert.
24. IMAPs shall be prepared for Montenegro and Albania, separately. These programmes will be prepared in national languages with translation into the English language. Based on initial (draft) monitoring programmes, final proposals of sites for data collection and processing shall be prepared. Upon finalization of the field data collection and processing, IMAPs could be updated and finalized.

Expected outputs of this activity are:

- Outlines for the thematic monitoring programme (MP);
- Thematic MPs (separate for each EO) for Albania and for Montenegro, prepared in Montenegrin, Albanian and English;
- Two national (integrated) MPs in Montenegrin, Albanian and English;
- Final site plan for data collection and processing.

Key tasks for the team of experts include the following:

The *International (Marine) Sectoral Expert* will:

- Prepare Terms of References (ToRs) for thematic MPs for Montenegro and Albania, based on the ToRs prepared as part of the EcAp MED II project;
- Provide support to lead national (marine) sectoral expert, as well as National Coordinator, in drafting the programme;
- Review the final draft of the thematic MPs.

The *International Lead Marine Monitoring Expert* will:

- Participate in meetings with national thematic experts to ensure the mainstreaming of thematic MPs;

- Depending on the capacity of National Coordinator, either support the National Coordinator for preparing the overall national IMAP, based on national thematic MPs, or prepare IMAPs, with the technical and logistic support of National Coordinator.

The *Lead National (Marine) Sectoral Expert* will:

- Involve additional national thematic experts, if necessary;
- Communicate/organize the work under the leadership of the international expert and International Quality Control Expert (under the supervision of National Coordinator);
- Be responsible for the overall cluster output (i.e. thematic MP);
- Participate to the preparation of integrated IMAP;
- Participate to national meetings.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Coordinate/supervise the process for preparation of national thematic MPs;
- Organize regular meetings with the thematic groups and inter-thematic groups, ensuring necessary coordination among them;
- With the support of International Quality Control Expert, prepare the overall IMAP (compiling monitoring programmes per ecological objective into a single one). Alternatively, National Coordinator could act as technical and logistical focal point for the international quality control expert who will then prepare the IMAP;
- Together with Lead National (Marine) Sectoral Experts and International Quality Control Expert prepares the final site plan for data collection and processing.

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- National monitoring programmes: July – October 2018
- Final plan for field survey: September 2018

Overall timeline for output 2.1

TASKS	2018							
	May'18	Jun'18	Jul'18	Ago'18	Sep'18	Oct'18	Nov'18	Dec'18
2.1. MONITORING PROGRAMME								
2.1.1. <i>Setting up a national team of experts and organization of training workshops on monitoring based on IMAP indicators' factsheets</i>								
2.1.2. <i>Preparation of initial monitoring programmes for Albania and Montenegro</i>								

Output 2.2: Updated data base on marine and coastal biologically important marine areas in two countries

25. Following national consultations, it became evident that coastal and marine monitoring systems could not be established without collecting additional data through marine survey. Although not explicitly emphasized in the PPP, this activity will be a prerequisite for all the other activities.

Activity 2.2.1. Field survey

26. Based on the outline of the monitoring programme and site plan for data collection and processing, a field survey will take place. Preferably, it will be done in 2 periods – spring and autumn; alternatively, only a single survey will take place (autumn). Considering the available time and resources, as well as geographical differences between the two countries, it is proposed that the field survey in Albania take

place in the selected (pilot) area only, while in Montenegro it can be in a broader marine area of interest. Support of an international vessel, equipped with necessary research equipment (for measuring physio-chemical, biological, hydrographical parameters, etc.) might be needed. National institutions (involved in the process as national cluster teams) will be involved in the data collection process. Based on available equipment within national institutions, data sampling and processing can be done nationally or with the support of international research institutions. Based on research results, the monitoring programme (Output 2.1, Activity 2) might be revised and updated (if needed). The Survey should be done in the most efficient way, following a risk-based approach, only on priority indicators and locations, bringing the most added value. Additional budget for more in-depth field survey in Albania will be made available by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) to contribute to future MSP implementation.

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- National marine data sampled, collected and processed;
- Finalized national IMAP-based MPs.

The key tasks for the team of experts include the following:

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Coordinate/supervise the implementation process;
- Coordinate the process for updating national monitoring with the IMAP.

The *Lead National (Marine) Sectoral Expert* will:

Organize the national team involved in data collection and processing of data for related cluster;
Lead the data sampling, collection and processing for the related cluster (if technically feasible);
Propose and undertake changes in order to align existing national monitoring with the IMAP, as the input for thematic MPs.

Proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Conducting the field survey: September/October 2018
- Data processing: October 2018 – January 2019

Activity 2.2.2. Update of the Database

27. All collected data shall be processed and prepared in formats that will be compatible (and can be easily integrated) with existing national environmental databases. In addition, they should be geo-referenced and prepared in shapefile (files extension: .shp) formats to be further integrated into GIS supported platform. If possible, the platform shall enable interoperability with existing national and/or project data bases (for example, CAMP Montenegro, projects SHAPE, Adriplan, etc.) and enable reporting on monitoring progress. A training workshop on utilization of the database will be organized. The data format should also be compatible with the IMAP INFO/MAP system, since ultimately the data should be integrated in this system.
28. A national or international company/team of experts will be involved in performing these tasks. Links with IW spatial data management tools, such as ocean spatial data-base using GeoNode, will be ensured.

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- Prepared GIS data platform, enabling links with the existing databases and storing the new ones (coming as a result from research activities – field survey);
- Training materials.

The key tasks for the team of experts include the following:

The *Spatial Data Management Expert* will:

- Assess the inventory of existing sub-regionally relevant databases;
- Create the most appropriate data management platform;
- Communicate with the National Coordinator regarding collecting the data and feeding the platform;
- Organize hands-on training on the use of the database.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Coordinate/supervise the process of developing and feeding the database, to provide guidance on how to prepare data compatible with the relevant national database(s);
- Support the organization of the workshop (logistics, etc.).

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Organization of data platforms: December 2018 – August 2019
- Conducting a training on the use of data base: May – June 2019

Overall timeline for output 2.2

TASKS	2018					2019									
	Sep'18	Oct'18	Nov'18	Dec'18	Jan'19	Feb'19	Mar'19	Apr'19	May'19	Jun'19	Jul'19	Aug'19	Sep'19	Oct'19	
2.2. UPDATED DATA BASE															
2.2.1. Field survey	█					█									
2.2.2. Update of the databases						█									

4.2.2 Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental marine management

29. This component will be executed by the PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC and supervised by the UN Environment/MAP. Its main objectives are to:

- Develop a methodology for integrating EcAp and MSP;
- Test the methodology by developing a Marine Spatial Plan for a designated zone using inputs from implementation of IMAP/EcAp in the Adriatic;
- Build capacities of beneficiary countries for the application of MSP integrated with EcAp.

The outcome of this component (Outcome 3 of the Project) will be the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning contributing to the improved environmental status of the Adriatic Sea.

The outputs of the Outcome 3 will be:

- Output 3.1: Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area;
- Output 3.2: Guidance for the implementation of MSP at sub-national level.

30. Results achieved in this component will be disseminated to all the countries of the Adriatic sub-region as well as to the Mediterranean.

Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved

Output 3.1: Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub- regional area

31. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) involves several steps where many stakeholders are involved and several tools are applied. A basic precondition for MSP is the definition of marine vulnerable zones as areas that need to be protected because of their biodiversity value. MSP also incorporates the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Ecosystem Approach (EcAp). With the adoption of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol in 2008, ICZM has been adopted by countries in the region as a tool for sustainable management of coastal areas. EcAp has been widely promoted in the Mediterranean by UN Environment/MAP and the results of respective projects will be used in the implementation of MSP. Consequently, the Component 1 of the project will result in an assessment of the GES in both countries and these will be used to identify sensitive and vulnerable zones in the project area.
32. The preparation of MSP will be based on the Conceptual Framework for MSP, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and taking into consideration the MSP process proposed by the IOC of UNESCO.
33. The Marine Spatial Plan will be prepared for an area (to be defined during the MSP Scoping phase) in Montenegro. It will be a demonstration project for the entire Adriatic Sea region.

Activity 3.1.1. Mobilize national MSP team and preparation of the Scoping Report

34. The activity is mainly focused on setting up the planning team (composed of national and international experts), developing a detailed workplan and identifying the existing gaps and opportunities for preparing the marine spatial plan in Montenegro. During the Scoping phase the following will be identified:
 - the planning area and ecosystem boundaries;
 - appropriate authorities to lead the national MSP process at different stages of the MSP development;
 - issues that are most relevant for MSP in Montenegro;
 - stocktaking: definition of the hot-spot areas for MSP;
 - goals and objectives of the marine spatial plan;
 - risks and contingencies;
 - major stakeholders, including the modalities of their involvement.
35. In addition, national consultations on legal aspects of the MSP implementation will take place, including proposals on necessary elements that need to be included in the planning legislation to enable preparation of the marine spatial plan.
36. In Montenegro, a (lead) national MSP expert will be involved. Alternatively, two National Coordinators could be involved in Montenegro: one for ecosystem-approach component and one for MSP, that could also act as the lead national MSP expert.
37. Although the MSP will not be prepared for Albania, national consultations with relevant authorities in Albania will take place to understand the planning system as well as legal and institutional needs for MSP implementation in Albania. Where possible, the experts from Albania will follow the MSP process in Montenegro and be involved in some of its stages.

The expected output of this activity is:

- A scoping report, initially prepared in Montenegrin and translated in English upon national verification.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- assist in establishing the national team of experts;
- draft the scoping report with the assistance of national and international experts;
- organize mission of the international experts.

The *National MSP Expert* will:

- provide inputs in the form of briefing papers on specific issues related to MSP under a guidance of National Coordinator and international expert;
- attend relevant meetings and workshops during the scoping phase.

The *International MSP Expert* will:

- assist the National Coordinator in guiding the scoping process;
- prepare detailed outline of the scoping report;
- advise national expert(s) in carrying out their duties.

The proposed period for the implementation of this activity are:

- Scoping report: October 2018 – December 2018

Activity 3.1.2. Define and analyze the existing conditions

38. The activity includes:

- Collecting and mapping information on the existing activities as well as natural characteristics (ecological, environmental, oceanographic) of the planning area;
- Identification of initial spatial conflicts and compatibilities in the marine areas;
- Projecting current trends in the spatial and temporal needs of existing human activities.

39. During the implementation of this activity, the results of the vulnerability assessment reports prepared during previous projects, in particular CAMP Montenegro, will be taken into account. The activity will require intensive involvement of stakeholders through the public consultation process.

The expected output of this activity is:

- A Diagnostic Report. It will be prepared by national team of experts, led by the Lead National MSP Expert and supported by the Lead International MSP Expert. A draft of the documents will be prepared in Montenegrin while the final versions will be translated into English.

The *Lead National MSP Expert* will:

- Coordinate the work of national experts;
- Draft the annotated outline of the Diagnostic Report;
- Draft the Diagnostic Report.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Mobilize national team of experts;
- Coordinate the work of national experts (support to Lead National MSP Expert);
- Act as a focal point between national and international experts;
- Organize involvement of stakeholders and public consultation process.

The *National MSP experts* will:

- Collect and map all the necessary data for the thematic sections of the Diagnostic Report;
- Prepare thematic inputs for the Diagnostic Report.

The *International MSP expert* will:

- Support the Lead National MSP Expert and the National Coordinator in mobilizing the national team of experts.
- Provide guidance for the preparation of the Diagnostic Report.

The *International Expert for Vulnerability Assessment* will:

- Prepare the report on marine vulnerable zones (activity 1.1.2).

The proposed period for the implementation of this activity are:

- Diagnostic Report: December 2018 – April 2019

Activity 3.1.3. Prepare the draft Marine Spatial Plan

40. The Marine Spatial Plan guides the ecological, social, and economic development of the marine management area, including its airspace, surface area, water column, and submerged lands. Based on the Diagnostic Report and following consultations with relevant national stakeholders, and taking in consideration recent significant changes in spatial planning system in Montenegro, the draft Marine Spatial Plan for the designated area (precise boundaries to be defined during the Scoping stage) will be prepared. The Diagnostic Report will identify spatial conflicts and compatibilities in the marine areas as well as the projections of current trends in spatial and temporal needs of current activities. The consultation process will produce a set of future needs of all actors having a stake in the designated marine area. Based on both sources, the draft Marine Spatial Plan will present possible alternative futures (scenarios) for the designated marine planning area. It will also place special attention to the activities taking place in the coastal zone, and refer to some extent to CAMP Montenegro recommendations. In addition, the draft Marine Spatial Plan will present an outline of specific management measures for its implementation in order to achieve the projected sustainable development in the selected area through proposed marine zoning.
41. The Marine Spatial Plan should be a statement of policy from the responsible management authority, in partnership with other key agencies and authorities that are responsible for single sectors. It should present an integrated vision of the spatial aspects of their sectoral policies in the areas of economic development, marine transport, environmental protection, energy, fisheries, and tourism. The Marine Spatial Plan should be closely integrated with public investment programs; highlight the spatial dimension of integrated management; and demonstrate where marine policies fit together and where they do not. It should be closely coordinated with the relevant spatial planning process in the country, and, in a certain extent, it should be considered, zoning-wise, as an extension of that plan into marine area of territorial waters.

At a minimum, the draft Marine Spatial Plan shall include:

- A description of the boundaries of the marine area, as well as a specified base year and duration of the plan;
- Marine spatial management goals and objectives;
- Major conflicts and compatibilities in the marine planning area;
- A description of future trends in marine spatial uses;
- Definition of alternative future marine uses (scenarios);
- A description of a preferred future—a graphic portrayal of the vision of the physical development and conservation of the management area;

- An outline of management measures required to achieve the preferred future, including a proposal for an institutional structure for MSP; and
- A time-table for the formal actions needed to implement the plan (who does what, when).

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- A Draft Marine Spatial Plan for a designated area;

The *Lead National MSP Expert* will:

- Coordinate the work of national experts;
- Draft the Marine Spatial Plan.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Mobilize the national team of experts;
- Coordinate the work of national experts (alternatively);
- Act as a focal point between national and international experts;
- Support public consultation and stakeholders' involvement process (led and organized by national responsible authority).

The *National MSP experts* will:

- Communicate with key stakeholder groups for estimating spatial and temporal requirements for new demands of marine space within their respective sectors;
- Based on guidance from National Coordinator and International MSP Expert, prepare respective sectoral reports to be integrated into draft Marine Spatial Plan.

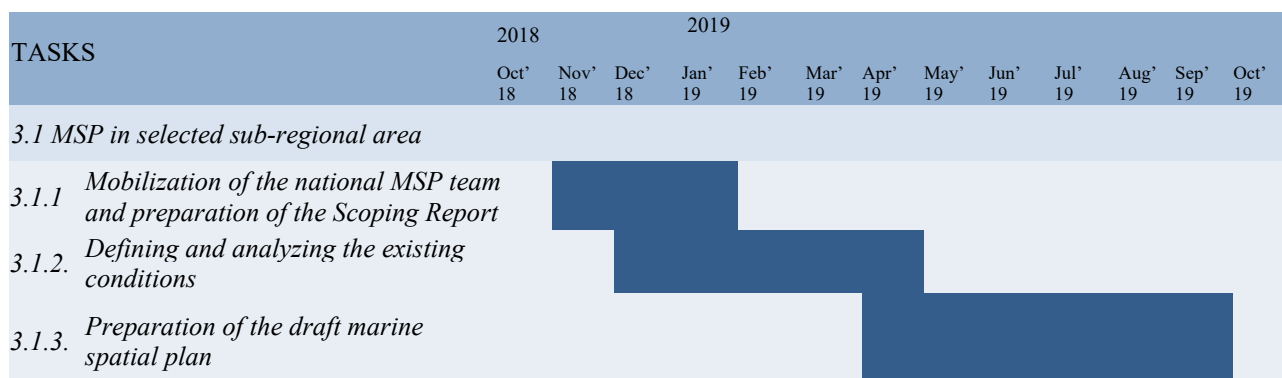
The *International MSP Expert* will:

- Provide, if necessary, support to the National Coordinator in mobilizing the national team of experts;
- Provide detailed guidance and support for preparing the draft Marine Spatial Plan.

The proposed period for the implementation of this activity are:

- Draft MSP: April 2019 – September 2019

Overall timeline for Output 3.1



Output 3.2: Guidance for the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning at sub-national level

Activity 3.2.1. Prepare of the MSP guidelines

42. While the guidance for the preparation of the Marine Spatial Plan in Montenegro will be secured through technical support of International Lead MSP Expert, the detailed guidelines on how to prepare the Marine Spatial Plan as well as implement the entire MSP process in the national context will be prepared based on experiences and findings during the implementation of the Output 3.1. (preparation of the draft Marine Spatial Plan). These guidelines will be focused on Montenegro. However, based on these guidelines, recommendations for a common approach for MSP with other countries in the Adriatic sub-region will be prepared as direct contribution to this project, funded from other sources (IMELS). The preparation of guidelines will be led and coordinated by the International MSP Expert, and supported by the National Coordinator and National MSP Experts. The implementation will include a series of national consultations.

The expected output of this activity is:

- The MSP Guidelines.

The *National Coordinator* will:

- Organize involvement of stakeholders and facilitate the public consultation process.

The *International MSP Expert* will:

- Draft the MSP Guidelines.

The *National MSP Experts* will:

- Provide technical support to the Lead International MSP Expert for drafting the MSP Guidelines.

The proposed period for the implementation of this activity are:

- MSP Guidelines: January – September 2019

Activity 3.2.2. Organize workshops and training on MSP

43. Two training workshops on MSP will be organized. The first one will be in Montenegro to increase national capacity for implementation of the MSP and development of Marine Spatial Plans. The second one will be a sub-regional (Adriatic) workshop for experts from Albania and Montenegro. Involvement of experts from other countries of the sub-region (Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Italy) will be organized as a direct contribution to this project, funded from other sources (IMELS). The second workshop will utilize the experiences gained during the preparation of the draft Marine Spatial Plan in Montenegro. The first workshops will be organized by the National Coordinator in Montenegro, while the second one will be organized jointly by National Coordinators from Albania and Montenegro. The Lead International MSP Expert will be invited as the key expert, while other experts (national and/or international) will also be invited. The location of both workshops will be announced at a later stage.

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- Training workshops materials;
- One national training workshop;
- One sub-regional training workshop.

The *National Coordinator in Montenegro* will:

- Organize the national MSP training workshop;

- Co-organize (together with the National Coordinator in Albania) the sub-regional training workshop;
- Provide technical support to both workshops within the realm of his/her technical expertise.

The *National Coordinator in Albania* will:

- Co-organize (together with the National Coordinator in Montenegro) the sub-regional training workshop;
- Provide technical support to both workshops within the realm of his/her technical expertise.

The *International MSP Expert* will:

- Draft training materials for both workshops;
- Act as key resource person in both workshops.

The *National MSP Expert* will:

- Provide technical inputs to the training materials within the realm of their technical expertise;
- Act as resource persons at both workshops.

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- National training: February – April 2019
- Sub-regional workshop: June 2019

Overall timeline for Output 3.2

TASKS	2019								
	Jan'19	Feb'19	Mar'19	Apr'19	May'19	Jun'19	Jul'19	Aug'19	Sep'19
3.2 <i>Guidance for MSP</i>									
3.2.1 <i>Preparation of MSP guidelines</i>									
3.2.2. <i>Workshops and Training on MSP</i>									

4.2.3 Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy

Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning

Output 4.1: Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy

44. As part of this activity, an Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy will be developed to foster: (a) understanding of the issues involved by the general public and the stakeholders, including users of the marine space and the private sector, thus enabling their contribution to the development and implementation of solutions; and (b) enhancement of awareness at the political level and among decision makers thus creating the enabling environment for action to be taken.

Activity 4.1.1. Prepare the Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy

45. The Strategy will document lessons learnt in implementation of MSP in the Adriatic sub-region and GES and good practices in similar contexts that could be applied in the Adriatic sub-region; and will assist in managing project outputs so that they are accessible publicly. The Strategy will also provide

communications support to internal and external partners, stakeholders and the wider public on all components and activities of the project.

46. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Surveys for key target audiences will be conducted early on to enable design and implementation of a comprehensive communications strategy in support of the Project's objectives. Emphasis will be placed on protection of marine resources, Good Environmental Status of the Adriatic Sea and Marine Spatial Planning as a tool to achieve GES objectives.
47. The Communications Strategy will have both internal and external audiences, with a MSP Community of Practice in the beneficiary countries but also in other countries of the sub-region, established at the beginning of project implementation to promote internal communications and to facilitate learning and exchange amongst project partners. This component will support partnerships development and strengthening at local, national and regional levels to increase impact of the project. This activity is interrelated with the activity 4.2.1 (below); in particular, it will be based on stakeholder analysis, undertaken as part of the activity 4.2.1.
48. The documentation and sharing of experience, lessons learnt and best practices from all components with inputs from internal and external stakeholders will be a major focus. The approach will be informed and assisted by the GEF IW/LME:LEARN toolkits.

The expected output of the activity is:

- The Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy.

The *National Coordinators in Albania and Montenegro* will:

- Coordinate the work of the national team working on the Strategy;
- Provide necessary inputs to the Strategy related to national stakeholders' involvement

The *International Information and Communications Expert* will:

- Draft the strategy.

The *National MSP and other sectoral experts in Albania and Montenegro* will:

- Provide necessary inputs for the Strategy;
- Communicate with relevant national stakeholders.

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy: September 2018 – September 2019

Activity 4.1.2. Develop and maintain the web site

49. The web-based platform will be developed in order to ensure dissemination of main project results. The website will rely on project partners for populating information. Basic communications and training materials will be developed and disseminated through the website. The website will also be the primary means to disseminate knowledge on MSP and GES in the Adriatic. The website will also syndicate and draw content directly from all the partner websites.

The output of this activity will be:

- The project website.

The *National Coordinator in Albania and Montenegro* will:

- Secure inputs from all stakeholders;
- Review the contents of the web site.

The *Web Expert* will:

- Design and populate the website;
- Establish linkage with the IW/LME:LEARN web based portal.

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Project website: July 2018 – September 2019

Overall timeline for output 4.1.

TASKS	2018			2019											
	Aug' 18	Sep' 18	Oct' 18	Nov' 18	Dec' 18	Jan' 19	Feb' 19	Mar' 19	Apr' 19	May' 19	Jun' 19	Jul' 19	Aug' 19	Sep' 19	
4.1.1 <i>Development of the Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy</i>															
4.1.2 <i>Development and maintenance of the web-site</i>															

Output 4.2: Stakeholder involvement and Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' training programmes

Activity 4.2.1. Preparation of the Stakeholder Involvement Plan

50. As an initial activity, preparation of the Stakeholder Involvement Plan (SIP) will be undertaken, in order to facilitate: (a) building of ownership by the stakeholders; (b) long term sustainability of project outcomes; and (c) better informed implementation (with knowledge at the national and local levels) of the project activities. The SIP will aim at mobilizing major stakeholders in two countries (Albania and Montenegro) to participate in discussion and decision making on issues related to GES and MSP. The SIP will consist of a stakeholders' analysis and detailed description of their roles and timing of their involvement.

The expected output of this activity is:

- The Stakeholder Involvement Plan

The *International Information and Communications Expert* will, together with National Coordinators:

- Undertake stakeholders analysis in respective countries;
- Draft the Stakeholders Involvement Plan.

The proposed date for the implementation of this activity is:

- Stakeholders analysis and detailed description of their roles in respective countries: May – July 2018
- Stakeholders Involvement Plans for each country: September 2018-October 2018

Activity 4.2.2. Awareness events

51. Following the activities of the Stakeholders Involvement Plan, as well as the Communication and Outreach Strategy, awareness raising events/workshops will take place. The events will be focused on issues related to major themes of the Project: GES and MSP. The events will focus on specific issues, which will be of most interest in majority of stakeholders in certain specific phases and/or instrumental to facilitate the decision-making process for key issues. Due to the language barrier, the events will be held separately in two beneficiary countries and in native languages.

The expected outputs of this activity are:

- Awareness event in Albania;
- Awareness event in Montenegro.

The *National Coordinators in Albania and Montenegro* will:

- Organize the events;
- Take the leading role during the events.

The *Lead International GES And MSP Experts* will:

- Assist National Coordinators in defining the theme for awareness events.

The proposed dates for the implementation of this activity are:

- Awareness events (up to two): September 2018 – September 2019

Activity 4.2.3. Final conference

52. The final conference of the Project will be organized with the aim of presenting the major findings of the Project and discussing the follow up activities in the Adriatic sub-region.

The expected output of the activity is:

- A final conference for (up to) 200 participants in one of two beneficiary countries.

The *National Coordinator in Albania and Montenegro* will:

- Coordinate preparation of the conference material;
- Organize the conference.

The proposed date for the implementation of this activity is:

- September 2019

Overall timeline for Output 4.2.

TASKS	2018				2019													
	May'18	Jun'18	Jul'18	Aug'18	Sep'18	Oct'18	Nov'18	Dec'18	Jan'19	Feb'19	Mar'19	Apr'19	May'19	Jun'19	Jul'19	Aug'19	Sep'19	
4.2.1 Stakeholder involvement plan																		
4.2.2 Awareness events																		
4.2.3 Final conference																		

4.3 Revised Project Logical Framework

53. The revised Project Logical Framework reflects changes that are made in the overall methodology of the project (see section 4.2). Major change is that the implementation of Outcome 2, and respective outputs 2.1. and 2.2. will start prior to the Outcome 1, and its related outputs 1.1. and 1.2. The rationale for this change is the fact that monitoring programmes in two participating countries should be developed, together with the field surveys that will help in updating the data base, before the assessment of GES in two countries (Outcome 1) will be carried out. It is important to note, that all the major activities envisaged by the PPP will be executed as planned. Also, some minor modifications were made with regards to some deliverables. These changes are presented in the revised Strategic Results Framework (Table 1).

Table 1 Revised Project Logical Framework

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	UNEP MTS Reference
To contribute to the restoration of the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea through implementation of the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp as applied by UNEP/MAP) and improve sub-regional management capacity through Marine Spatial Planning	Countries agree on targets to reach GES in the Adriatic Sea sub-region and on the monitoring programme as part of UNEP/MAP Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme's (IMAP) Contribution to the consistent (sub-regional) monitoring programme on common indicators submitted for endorsement by countries Capacities for Marine Spatial Planning raised	There is no consistent monitoring system based on common indicators Countries are not managing their marine areas sustainably Capacities for Marine Spatial Planning are not adequate No Marine Spatial Plans are drafted and/or adopted	IMAP monitoring programme agreed among 2 participating countries; results used to produce basis for decision-making tools and their implementation in Marine Spatial Planning in selected area Marine Spatial Planning introduced as a tool in the implementation of spatial planning process in sub-regional countries Marine Spatial Plan for selected marine area drafted	IMAP monitoring programme Draft Marine Spatial Plan Project reports PSC meeting reports Project website	(A) Governments of the participating countries are convinced of the importance of addressing the issue of reaching Good Environmental Status (GES) and introducing Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as standard planning instrument (A) Resources are made available to develop important planning instruments	UNEP MTS: Healthy and productive ecosystems 2016-2017 MTS: Ecosystem Management (EM) and Ecosystem based Approach, (EAb), Indicator 3 & 4 For the 2018-2019 MTS: EM, EAa, Indicator 1 & 3 UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: setting strategic priorities to ensure GES of Mediterranean Sea by 2020
COMPONENT 1: Consolidating common knowledge to utilize Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub-region						
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishments
Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on good environmental status of the Adriatic Sea	No of countries endorsing identified targets and priorities for action in the Adriatic	Targets for reaching good environmental status of the Adriatic Sea not agreed B=0	Proposed targets for good environmental status and priorities for selected ecological objectives Sub-regional workshop for good environmental status of the Adriatic Sea T=1	Report of sub-regional workshop	(A) Countries are willing to cooperate to establish consistent monitoring and assessment system, commit in kind resources and provide all relevant information.	SDG 14 SGG 14.2 SGG 14.3 SGG 14.4 UNEP-MAP 2016- 2021 MTS: Strategic outcome 1.4: Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making.

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
1.1 Updated assessment of the characteristics of good environmental status (GES) in the Adriatic Sea 1.2 Proposal of measures to achieve good environmental status	Number of reports on information gathered for GES Assessment Report identifying marine vulnerable marine zones Set of measures to improve GES in Albania and Montenegro proposed	Information missing on a number of indicators for EcAp No marine vulnerable zones are identified in Albania and Montenegro There are no measures implemented to improve GES	At least 20 experts in two beneficiary countries trained in GES Assessment T=20 GES assessment in 2 participating countries T=2 At least 1 country report on marine vulnerable zones by year 2 T=1 Expert sub-regional meeting on GES assessment and measures by year 2 T=1	Minimum 2 GES Assessment reports Minimum 1 Meeting report	(A) Countries are willing to exchange information (A) Countries are willing to implement measures to improve GES	UNEP-MAP 2018-2019 PoW: Output 3.4.1: Monitoring programmes for key species and habitats as well as invasive species, as provided for in the IMAP are developed and implemented, including on the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas, and on climate change impacts Output 4.4.2: National coast and hydrography monitoring programmes developed and updated to include the relevant IMAP common indicators, interactions and processes
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishments
Outcome 2: Programme on integrated observation and monitoring is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators	At least 1 country endorses monitoring and assessment programme	There is no harmonized marine monitoring among Adriatic countries	Improvement of the existing baseline data; new data collected in 2 participating countries Monitoring and assessment programme provides countries of the sub-region, in particular Albania and Montenegro, a solid basis for more integrated decision-making Training workshop organized T=1	Improved marine data bases for Albania and Montenegro Training workshop report	(A) Countries are willing to adopt the integrated monitoring and assessment programme (A) Resources are made available to develop planning instruments	UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: strategic outcome: 3.4 Monitoring, inventory and assessment of biodiversity with focus on endangered and threatened species, non-indigenous species and key habitats. Strategic outcome 4.4 Monitoring and assessment

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES	Number of experts trained (with particular attention to an equal balance of women and men trained) for conducting EcAp based monitoring towards GES and planning response options.	EcAp based monitoring in Albania and Monitoring does not exist B= 0	Two national monitoring teams established and at least 40 experts trained for IMAP T=30	Training reports Knowledge Gap Assessment reports	(A) Countries are willing to exchange information on marine resources	UNEP-MAP 2018-2019 PoW: Output 3.4.1 Monitoring programmes for key species and habitats as well as invasive species, as provided for in the IMAP are developed and implemented, including on the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas, and on climate change impacts Output 4.4.2 National coast and hydrography monitoring programmes developed and updated to include the relevant IMAP common indicators, interactions and processes.
2.2 Updated data base on marine and coastal areas and vulnerable marine areas in two countries	Integrated marine data base in two countries	There is no knowledge gap assessment B=0 Integrated marine data base in two countries does not exist B=0	Knowledge Gap Assessment reports prepared for two countries T=2 Initial data collection sites proposal prepared T=2 Monitoring programme developed in participating countries. T=2 National integrated marine data base updated and functioning T=2	Initial data collection sites proposals Monitoring programmes Updated national data-bases	(A) Resources are made available to develop the tools	

COMPONENT 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental marine management						
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishments
Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved	Adriatic countries agree on joint approach for utilization of MSP for achieving GES Capacity raised to prepare marine spatial plans	Countries have no Marine Spatial Plans prepared and/or adopted Institutional and technical capacities for effective planning process integrating MSP and EcAp are insufficient	Key elements for a common approach in utilization of MSP for GES defined /articulated Sub-regional workshop organized Integration and synergies with the existing UNEP/MAP process on GES	Sub-regional workshop report MSP training course reports	(R) National legislation on MSP does not exist in some countries, or existing planning legislation proposed to be revised to anticipate MSP	UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: 3.2 Development of new action plans, programmes and measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines for the conservation of Coastal and Marine biodiversity and ecosystems. 4.2 Development of new action plans, programmes of measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines
Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
3.1 Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area 3.2 Guidance for the implementation of MSP	Marine Spatial Plan for selected marine area drafted Number of experts trained in Marine Spatial Planning in participating countries Guidelines for MSP at local level developed Uptake of these at regional level	No marine spatial plans are prepared in the 2 participating countries. B=0 Trained staff for Marine Spatial Planning in the sub-region is minimal B=10 Comprehensive and officially adopted guidelines for MSP at local level do not exist B=0	Marine Spatial Plan for selected area drafted T=1 Experts, primarily from Albania and Montenegro, trained in MSP T=30 Guidelines are prepared and their implementation tested in selected marine area T=1	Marine Spatial Plan drafted for selected area MSP training course reports Guidelines for MSP at local level prepared	(A) Data base with basic information exists in two countries to start the planning process. (R) Some sectoral interests may be opposed to MSP.	UNEP-MAP 20186-20197 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.4: Monitoring and assessment Output 3.2.3 Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) applied in selected areas at a pilot level linking coastal and open sea areas subject to major pressures. To this end the information on EBSA areas could be used.

												Output 4.2.2 Marine Spatial Planning defined in the context of the Barcelona Convention and applied, as appropriate
COMPONENT 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy												
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishments						
Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning	Project's lessons- learned compiled and distributed nationally and regionally Knowledge shared within and between region and updated in UNEP/MAP knowledge platform	Established system of exchange of information and lessons learned in the Adriatic sub- region does not exist	Experts actively exchange lessons learned and good experiences in MSP UNEP/MAP promotes MSP as a tool in the Mediterranean region	Project brochure Project web site Lessons learned and experiences presented at UNEP/MAP fora Regional activity centers (RACs) reports	(A) Project results and lessons learned regularly exchanged (A) Resources are made available to ensure the sustainability and integration of the lesson learnt into the regional governance structures (UNEP/MAP)	UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: 1.6 Raised awareness and outreach. 3.5 Technical assistance and capacity building at regional, sub-regional and national levels to strengthen policy implementation and compliance with biodiversity -related national legislation. 4.5 Enhanced capacity at regional, sub- regional and national levels including technical assistance and capacity building.						
Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number						
4.1 Information, Communication, and Outreach Strategy	Number of reports, presentations and articles distributed within and outside of region and uploaded on the web site Project features displayed prominently in	There is no systematic exchange of information on lessons learnt in the sub-region on MSP	Project Communication and Outreach strategy prepared and implemented T=1 Project MSP-specific web-based platform created T=1	Communication and Outreach strategy Experience notes Project MSP web-based platform Project present at the IW:LEARN and	(A) Stakeholders actively participate in communication activities (A) Countries provide national resources to disseminate knowledge	UNEP-MAP 2018-2019 PoW: Output 3.5.1 Capacity building programmes related to the development and management of marine and coastal protected areas,						

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
4.2 Stakeholder involvement and Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' training programmes	Stakeholder Involvement Plan prepared and implemented Stakeholders from civil sector made aware of MSP and EcAp	There is no Stakeholder Involvement Plan Stakeholders are not well informed on MSP and EcAp	Stakeholder Involvement Plan, with reference to gender considerations and vulnerable population groups such as fishermen T=1 Awareness events to inform stakeholders (including civil sector) on MSP and EcAp held in two countries T=2 Final conference held in one of two participating countries T=1	Stakeholder Involvement Plan Awareness material Awareness events reports Final conference report	(A) Stakeholders show interest to participate in the implementation of the outputs of this project	UNEP-MAP 2018-2019 PoW: Output 3.5.1 Capacity building programmes related to the development and management of marine and coastal protected areas, to the conservation and monitoring of endangered and threatened coastal and marine species and key habitats, and to monitoring issues dealing with climate change and biodiversity
	IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN web site			LME:LEARN web sites	on the project (A) Resources are made available to ensure the sustainability and integration of the lesson learnt into the regional governance structures (UNEP/MAP) (A) Close cooperation established with IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN (A) Documentation regularly submitted	to the conservation and monitoring of endangered and threatened coastal and marine species and key habitats, and to monitoring issues dealing with climate change and biodiversity developed and implemented, including pilots to support efforts aimed at MPA/SPAMI establishment and implementation. Output 4.5.1: Capacity building for the application of tools for assessing interactions and integrating them in planning/management of coastal and marine environment implemented

4.4 Revised Key Deliverables and Benchmarks

Based on the revised project methodology and Strategic Results Framework, the project's key deliverables were also revised. The list of deliverables is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Key Deliverables and Benchmarks

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to integrate MSP with EcAp as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub-region			
Outcome 1: Science based consensus reached among sub-regional countries on GES of the Adriatic Sea based on the Mediterranean Ecological Objectives adopted by UNEP/MAP			
Output 1.1 Updated assessment of the characteristics of GES in the Adriatic Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of GES training • Preparation of national GES reports with measures/recommendations to achieve GES 	Two training workshops	Training workshops held
Output 1.2 Proposal of measures to achieve GES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of GES and proposal for recommended measures • Identification of the marine vulnerable zones in Montenegro as a basis for Marine Spatial Planning, using IMAP indicators and based on the analysis of pressures on marine ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two national GES assessment reports with recommended measures • Sub regional meeting on GES assessment • Report on the marine vulnerable zones in Montenegro 	GES reports approved Sub regional GES meeting held Defined marine vulnerable zones
Outcome 2 Programme on integrated observation and monitoring system is agreed among Adriatic countries including regionally agreed common indicators			
Output 2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES	Setting up a national team of experts and organization of training workshops on monitoring based on IMAP indicators' factsheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two national knowledge gap assessment • Two training workshops 	Two national training workshops held
	Preparation of initial monitoring programmes for Albania and Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic monitoring programmes for each EO • Two national (initial) monitoring programmes • Final site plan for data collection and processing 	Monitoring programmes in place
2.2 Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey • Update of the databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys • Two national data bases in GIS format • Training materials 	Updated databases
Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional marine management			
Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved			
Output 3.1 Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area	Mobilization of the national MSP team and preparation of the Scoping Report	Scoping report (creation of the planning team, which will include international and national consultants and national institutions; defining the planning boundaries; developing the workplan; defining the timeframe; defining goals and	Scoping report submitted/accepted

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
		objectives; identifying risks; and organizing wide stakeholders' participation)	
	Defining and analyzing the existing conditions	Diagnostic report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting and mapping information about environmental, ecological, oceanographic conditions and human activities in the area. Identification of current conflicts and compatibilities. Projecting current trends in the spatial and temporal needs of existing human activities and estimating requirements for new demands of the ocean space. 	Diagnostic report submitted/accepted
	Preparation of the draft marine spatial plan	Draft Marine Spatial Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of possible alternative futures. Selection of the preferred scenario. Developing initial zoning plan, identification of implementation measures and institutional arrangements. 	Draft of the Marine Spatial Plan submitted
Output 3.2 Guidance for the implementation of MSP at sub-national level	Preparation of sub-national guidance for MSP	MSP Guidelines	Guidelines for MSP developed
	Workshops and training on marine spatial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshops materials One national training workshop One sub-regional training workshop 	Sub-regional training workshop on MSP held
Component 3: Knowledge Management, Stakeholder Involvement and Communications Strategy			
Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning			
Output 4.1 Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy	Preparation of information, communication and outreach strategy of the project	Information, Communication and Outreach strategy	Information, communication and Outreach strategy in place
	Development and maintenance of the project's web site	Project's web site	Project's web site functional
Output 4.2 Stakeholders Involvement, Public participation and Stakeholders Training Programme	Preparation of the stakeholders' involvement plan	Stakeholders' Involvement Plan	Stakeholders involvement Plan prepared
	Awareness events	National awareness events in both beneficiary country	National awareness events held
	Final conference	Final conference in one of the beneficiary countries	Final conference held

5. Project Management

5.1 Institutional arrangement and staffing

1. There will be no major changes in the institutional structure of the project (see Figure 1). Minor changes relate to the following:
 - The representatives of the Adriatic countries that are not direct beneficiaries of the project (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) will not be full members of the Steering Committee but will be invited to attend the Steering Committee meetings as observers. The reason for this change is to apply the standard GEF rules and procedures according to which only the GEF-eligible countries can deliberate at the PSC. However, whenever possible and feasible, the representative of other Adriatic countries will be invited to participate in technical meetings, albeit at their own cost. With the above in mind, the organigram of the institutional structure remains practically unchanged.
 - Country Coordination Offices in Albania and Montenegro are not meant to be full-fledged offices established exclusively for the purpose of the implementation of the project. However, since relevant ministries in both countries host the countries' Project Focal Points, it is reasonable to assume that they will make available their facilities to serve the needs of the GEF Adriatic Project if required.
 - The internal structure of the project will remain the same.
 - The external structure of the project will be changed in coherence with the first bullet point of this list.

2. Annex H: Project Implementation Arrangements of the GEF Adriatic Project Document has been updated consistently with the changes described in this section. The document is attached as a separate working document (448/Inf.9 Revised Annex H - Project Implementation Arrangement) for comments of the Inception Meeting and deliberation of the PSC.

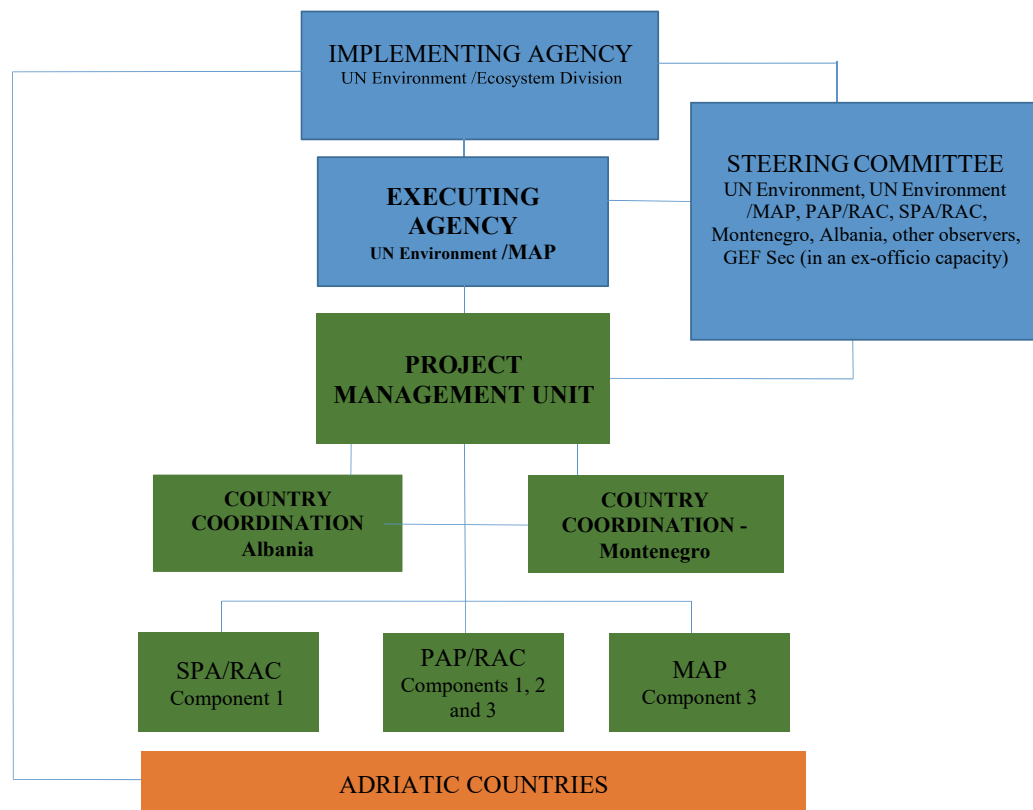


Figure 1: Institutional arrangement for the GEF Adriatic Project

5.2 Project staffing

3. The descriptive name of some of the project staff and experts (i.e. consultants or subcontractors) to be involved in the Project execution has been updated to better reflect the nature of their work. The revised list of project staff and supporting experts is given in Table 4.

Table 4 Revised list of project staff and experts and associated tasks

<i>Job Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks</i>
For Project Management			
National Project Coordinators in Albania and Montenegro	1200	75	Provide guidance and support to executing partners on national and local logistical arrangements associated with specific activities; identify relevant national level stakeholders; facilitate coordination with local and national stakeholders; participate in direct implementation of some project activities.
Project Manager	2500	60	Overall management of the project; coordination among project partners; monitoring of the annual project work plan, progresses and execution of the budget; direct supervision expert for stakeholders analysis and communication strategy.
Administrative Assistant	970	20	Administrative support; support the organization of meetings; maintains a file system for the Project.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Lead National (Marine) Sectoral Experts	1200	100	Develop parts of the studies of the characteristics of GES and monitoring programme; involve additional sectoral experts, where needed; support preparation of vulnerability assessment.
Lead National MSP Expert	1200	65	Under the supervision of the international MSP expert, and with the support of national MSP experts work on drafting the pilot Marine Spatial Plan; coordinate the preparation of diagnostic report; involve additional experts, where needed.
Spatial Data Management Expert	1200	20	Develops data base; participation in MSP.
Web Expert	1200	6	Design and populate web-based portal and establish linkage with the IW/LME:LEARN web based portal.

<i>Job Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks</i>
<i>International</i>			
International Lead Marine Monitoring Expert	2500	12	Support national lead experts during the preparation of national knowledge gap assessments and proposal of the programme for the field work; provide the final review of the national materials prepared; ensure integration of thematic components into IMAP and GES outputs participate in workshops in order to provide additional explanations and guidance related to the links with MSFD process (mainly in terms of identification of differences and similarities).
International MSP Expert	2500	40	Guide delivery of project's technical outputs; advise on technical aspects of the project; contribute to the integration of project's results; support the Project Manager and the partners in the activities' planning; prepare MSP guidelines; lead the preparation of the draft marine spatial plan; provide technical inputs on ICZM; support the organization of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses.
International Marine (Sectoral) Experts	2500	22	Guide preparation of the monitoring framework; preparation of the GES report; preparation of the updated regional data base; supports the organization of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
International Expert for Vulnerability Assessment	2500	12	Analysis of marine vulnerable zones; support to Marine Spatial Planning; supports the organization of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
International Information and Communications/Stakeholder Expert	2500	7	Development of information, communication and outreach strategy; stakeholders analysis and establishment of the stakeholders network; supports the organization of awareness workshop.
International Review and Quality Control Expert	2500	12	Support the process of preparation and implementation of the activities; provide expert review of the implemented documents; participate in project meetings.

5.3 Monitoring and evaluation

4. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has undergone minimal changes. Its budget has been minimally increased in order to secure appropriate representation at the benchmark meetings (Inception Workshop and Steering Committee). Also, the titles of the experts participating in M&E have been changed in relation to changes undertaken in project staffing. The revised M&E Plan is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	GEF Budget (USD)	Co-finance (USD)	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager/Steering Committee • Working Team • UNEP/MAP • National stakeholders • Representatives of all Adriatic countries 	10,000		Within 4 months of designation of focal points and National Coordinators by both countries, i.e. by the end of June 2018
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • Project partners • International consultant 	15,000		1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • National Project Coordinators 	None		Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually
Semi-annual Progress/Operational reports to UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager 	None		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegated Representatives of relevant Ministries • Project Manager • Project partners • A representative of UNEP/MAP • NGOs 	10,071		Within the 2Q of each year of project's implementation
Project Implementation Review (PIR) and corresponding Tracking Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • UNEP TM 	None		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • International quality control expert 	5,000		As appropriate
Quarterly financial reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency to submit to UN Environment/FMO 	None		Quarterly
Budget revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • Executing Agency 	None		Annually, based on expenditure reports
Terminal Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment • External consultant(s) 	15,000		Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Project Final Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager 	None		Within 3 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager 	None		Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Total M&E Plan cost		55,071		

5.4 Project reporting

5. No changes have been envisaged in the reporting plan.

5.5 Communication and awareness raising

6. No changes have been envisaged in the project's communication and awareness raising activities. These activities are presented in detail in chapter 4 of the Inception Report.

5.6 Update on assumptions and risks

7. The initial risks presented in the PPP have not changed and their assessment remains the same. However, there is a new risk which is linked to the slow mobilization of national resources to implement the project. Nominations of National Project Coordinators and National Focal Points took longer than expected due to changes within national Governments structures. This resulted in significant delay of the initiation of the project activities' execution. This situation poses a moderate (to high) risk. This situation can be reversed by involving high level decision makers in both countries, in particular the National GEF Focal Points to exert pressure on appropriate authorities to nominate the national teams.

5.7 Partnership Agreements status

8. The partnership agreements between UN Environment as GEF Implementing Agency and UN Environment/MAP as Executing Agency (Internal Cooperation Agreement - ICA), as well as the Project Cooperation Agreements between UN Environment/MAP PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC, have been signed.

6. Financial Arrangements

1. The project's total value is USD 13,835,690. The project is financed with USD 1,817,900 from a GEF grant, USD 10,532,790 in-kind contribution from participating countries, USD 953,000 cash and/or in-kind contribution from executing partners (PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC) and finally with USD 532,000 in-kind contribution from UNEP/MAP. The cash and in-kind co-financing will complement the GEF-funded activities as per the project's budget. Until the preparation of the Inception Report started, there has not been any change in the total commitments.
2. The Draft Revised Project Budget, is attached as a separate working document (UNEP/MED WG. 449/4 Draft Revised Project Budget) for comments of the Inception Meeting and deliberation of the PSC.
3. The detailed Project Co-financing Budget (Annex F-2 of the approved Project Document), is attached as an information document (UNEP/MED WG. 449/Inf.4 Project Co-financing Budget) for comments of the Inception Meeting and deliberation of the PSC.
4. The Project procurement plan (Appendix 6 of the approved Project Documents), is attached as a separate working document (WG.449/7 Draft Revised Appendix 6 - Procurement Plan) for comments of the Inception Meeting and deliberation of the PSC.).

7. Conclusions and next steps

1. The Inception phase (May 2017 to May 2018) has resulted in: 1) a revision and further detailing of activities, which did not affect by any means the approved Project's goals and deliverables; and 2) a slightly revised budget breakdown in terms of budget lines, but with no changes in terms of resources associated to each specific activity.
2. The GEF Adriatic Project is entering the critical phase now, when the execution of the activities must be boosted and deliverables need to materialize according to the work plan agreed with Albania and Montenegro benefitting of the momentum created with the Inception Meeting (29 May 2018).
3. The First Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting will take place on 30 May 2018 back-to-back with the Inception Meeting. The PSC will review for deliberation the remarks and recommendation provided by the participants of the Inception Meeting and decide on their approval.
4. The first Project Implementation Report (PIR) required for the project will cover the period May 2017 - June 2018 and will fully reflect the progresses and results achieved during the Inception Phase, the first period of project execution, as well as the deliberation of the First PSC. A 2017-2018 Project Report describing the highlights and presenting the detailed account of activities performed will be prepared by the end of 2018 to be further approved at the 2nd PSC meeting.
5. The second PSC meeting will be convened during the first quarter of 2019 to submit the revised Project work plan and budget prepared by the executing partners for consideration of adoption by the PSC.

Annex 1

Institutions and projects relevant for the implementation of the project in Albania and Montenegro

List of Relevant institutions in Montenegro

Project components	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS
<p>Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to utilize Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub- region</p> <p>Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on Good Environmental Status (GES) of the Adriatic Sea</p> <p>Output 1.1: Updated assessment of the characteristics of good environmental status (GES) in the Adriatic Sea</p> <p>Output 1.2: Proposal of the measures to achieve good environmental status</p> <p>Outcome 2: Sub- regional programme on integrated observation and monitoring system is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators</p> <p>Output 2.1: Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES</p> <p>Output 2.2: Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (Responsible Institution) 2. Institute for Marine Biology 3. Centre for Ecotoxicological Research 4. Institute for Hydrometeorology and Seismology 5. Environmental Protection Agency 6. Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management 7. Maritime Safety Department Ministry of Sustainable development and Tourism and National Port Authority 8. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Fisheries Directorate and Veterinary Directorate - food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
<p>Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental marine management</p> <p>Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of Adriatic countries could be improved</p> <p>Output 3.1: Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area</p> <p>Output 3.2: Guidance for implementation of Marine Spatial Planning at sub-national level</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, sector for spatial planning (Responsible Institution) 2. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 3. Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs 4. Ministry of Interior Affairs 5. Ministry of Economy 6. Institute for Hydrometeorology and Seismology 7. Environmental Protection Agency 8. Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management 9. Institute for Marine Biology 10. Centre for Ecotoxicological Research 11. Geological Survey of Montenegro 12. Coastal municipalities
<p>Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy</p> <p>Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning</p> <p>Output 4.1: Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy</p> <p>Output 4.2: Stakeholder involvement and Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' training programmes</p>	<p>All the above</p>

List of Relevant projects in Montenegro

List of relevant projects	Donor; Implementing Agency	Responsible National Institutions	Budget	Status
ONGOING				
"Promoting Protected Areas Management through Integrated Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Protection in Coastal Area of Montenegro"	GEF; UNEP (Vienna)	MSDT	1.602.940,00 USD	Approved in August 2017, inception phase is in preparation; Duration: 3 years
"Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin"	GEF; GWP-Med, UNDP, UNECE	MSDT, MARD	5.500.000,00 USD	Duration: 4 years (December 2015- December 2019)
"Transposition of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in the national legal and strategic framework - preparation of the initial assessment of the status of marine environment which is based on the current research and analysis of marine environment related to physical-chemical characteristics, pollution of the marine water, sediment and biota, and eutrophication, initial phase"	CETI	MSDT	15.000,00 EUR	30 August 2017-15 January 2018
"Biodiversity Information Management and Reporting (BIMR)"	German Government; GIZ/ORF-BD	NEPA		Start September 2018
VI National report to CBD	GEF; UNEP, MSDT	MSDT		ongoing until December 2018
Marine Biodiversity Conservation Center "Boka Aquarium" (MonteAqua)	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	IBM	500.000 euros	December 4, 2017 - June 4, 2019
PLANNED, IN PREPARATION				
"Support to Implementation and Monitoring of Water Management, Montenegro"	EU; to be determined	MSDT (for the segment concerning MSFD transposition and implementation)	2.560.000,00 EUR	In the process of the approval of the tender dossier
"Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas"	GEF (add-on of the MedProgramme); UNEP/MAP	MSDT	1.000.000 USD	The project document is in its final phase of preparation
MedProgramme Child Projects 1.1 and 2.1	GEF; UNEP/MAP	MSDT	TBD	Finalization of the project documents for Child Projects
Developing methodology of reporting for marine ecosystem and bathing water indicators;	EU TAIEX	NEPA and EU		In preparation; expected to be organized in May 2018
Improving evaluation and analyses of monitoring reports delivered by institutions which perform Program of monitoring for marine ecosystem and bathing water				

List of Relevant institutions, in Albania

Institutions	Mission and role in the management of coastal and marine areas/MSP
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (CoM)	Council of Ministers (CoM) is the highest executive body and decision-making authority for the environment, national authority on territorial planning. Besides other powers, CoM promotes development and planning policies related to the territory, supports the formulation of national territorial plans by relevant planning authorities and ensures that they meet the technical and procedural standards, as defined by law.
<i>National Territory Council (NTC)</i>	NTC is a decision-making body responsible for the approval of the national instruments of territorial planning. It is a supporting council of the Council of Ministers.
<i>National Water Council (NWC)</i>	NWC is the highest coordination and decision-making body at the central level for the integrated management of water resources (including marine water), presided by the Prime Minister.
MINISTRY OF TOURISM & ENVIRONMENT (MTE)	MOE mission is to develop and propose policies, strategies and action plans for the protection and management of the environment, forests and waters, in view of a sustainable development, improving the quality of life of people and supporting integration in European Union. This mission will be accomplished by participation, promotion and coordination of activities, leading to long-term development and prosperity, while protecting the nature and awareness of public opinion.
<i>National Environment Agency (NEA)</i>	NEA is subordinate to the MoE and responsible for environmental protection. It is a public institution working in the whole territory through the Regional Environmental Directorates. Its main mission is to support law enforcement on environmental protection, implementation of procedures related to environmental licenses, and the collection and processing of information and other data on the environment at district and region level. In the marine area, as part of the national monitoring, it monitors the bacterial loading in the bathing areas.
<i>National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA)</i>	The National Agency for protected Areas is the main authority responsible for the management, monitoring and control of protected areas system. Its function is based on the "Law on protected areas" and several bylaws. The Regional Administration of Protected Areas is based in 12 Regions and is responsible for the management of the PA in each region.
<i>State Inspectorate of Environment, Forestry and Waters (SIEFW).</i>	SIEFW is subordinate to the MTE with the mission to guarantee the respect of legal requirements in the area of protection of environment, forestry and waters. SIEFW is responsible for all functions related to inspections in accordance with the responsibilities of the ministry for environment, waters and forests.
<i>National Coastline Agency (NCA)</i>	NCA scope is the protection and sustainable development of the coastline area. It is also responsible for the implementation of policies for the integrated management of coastline area, coordination of programs and promotion of investments.
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY (MIE)	MIE is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the legal framework, strategies and policies of its areas of responsibility. The main areas of its activities are closely related to utilization of energy and mineral resources in view of sustainable economic development and public utility, promotion of industrial development with environmentally friendly standards, as well as the management of the national road network. Key areas of MIE work and activity are related to principles and policies of spatial planning, drinking water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment, waste collection and treatment, etc.

Institutions	Mission and role in the management of coastal and marine areas/MSP
<i>National Territory Planning Agency (NTPA)</i>	NTPA has implementation responsibility related to territorial planning at national level. NTPA conducts studies and assessments on developments in the territory and based thereupon, it suggests to the Council of Ministers the improvement of legal system for urban planning and the related control instruments of development, or any other measures pertaining to the planning processes or other necessary measures.
<i>General Marine Directorate</i>	Directorate has as main objective the organization and management of the activities of the components of the Marine Administration, in implementation of the national legislation and ratified international conventions and is responsible for the management of vessel technical standards, safety at sea, and protection of marine environment from pollution and damage.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MARD)	MARD mission is to develop a sustainable and effective management of agricultural land, irrigation system, and drainage and flood protection. They are responsible for the fishery management activities.
<i>Directory for the Fishery and Aquaculture Services</i>	The Directory is responsible for managing the fishing port infrastructure, collecting the fishery data and implementing the stocking programs.
<i>Fishery Management Organizations (FMO)</i>	The Fishery Management Organizations (FMO) are new public/private bodies that are expected to play an important role in managing the fishing sector throughout Albania. They are directly involved in the management of fisheries resources by drafting the management plan for fishing, including defining the number of fishing licenses and controlling/prohibiting fishing in specific areas during spawning time.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MOD)	MoD mission is the formulation and implementation of general state policies on national security and defence, in accordance with the Constitution, Security Strategy, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Military Strategy and other legislation in power in the Republic of Albania.
<i>Inter-Ministerial Maritime Operational Centre (IMOC)</i>	Inter-Ministerial Maritime Operational Centre (IMOC) is an interdepartmental institution with the mission to ensure the surveillance of Albanian maritime space, in order to conduct the organization, planning, coordination, and control of operations at sea area, in accordance with national and international maritime law.
AGENCY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	It is still a new institution (to be established by the decree of the government after the changes in the law) but with the mandate to be the main institution dealing with the water management, including implementation of the policy for integrated management water sources. Its role and position are still to be clarified.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	The main functions are related to the water supply, sanitation, sewerage, drainage and irrigation, construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of local roads, public transport, waste management, planning. Other possibilities in support of the local level are to extend its rights and powers. After the reform of 2014 they are responsible for the management of the natural resources inside the boundaries of their municipalities.
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS	They are dealing with studies and research of biodiversity elements, geology, hydrology and coastal line dynamics with limited human and financial capacities. Relevant institutions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Tirana (Department of Biology, National Centre of Flora and Fauna, Department of Biotechnology); • Agriculture University of Tirana; • University of Shkodra; • University of Vlora; • Polytechnic University of Tirana (Institute of Geo-sciences, Energy, Water and Environment); • Albanian Geological Survey (Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy); • Institute of Public Health (Ministry of Health)

List of Relevant projects in Albania

Project title	Financial support	Implem. organization /institution	Other partners	National partner Institutions	Budget	Note/Status
Buna Delta Protection Project	MAVA Foundation,	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), Global Water Partnership(GWP), Tour du Valat	Institute for Nature Conservation of Albania (INCA)	2 million EUR	The project is just started on January 2018.
Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	UNEP		Ministry of Tourism and Environment	1.9 million USD	The project is undergoing and will be finished in 2019. The main objective is the protection of the PA from the climate change effects, with direct intervention in the zone.
Improving Coverage and effective Management of marine and Coastal Protected areas project (PhaseII)	Italian Government/ Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development	UNDP		National Agency of Protected Areas	1 million EUR	This project started in June 2017 and will end on May 2020. The project is dealing on the marine protected areas, particularly for the Karaburun-Sazan Marine Park.
Strengthening national capacity in nature protection•preparation for Natura 2000 network	European Commission	Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development	IUCN and Italian Botanical Society (SBI)	National Agency of Protected Areas	4 million EUR	The project will be ended on December 2018 and is focus on 5 priority areas in the country.
Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development (PIUTD)	IBRD	Albanian Development Fund		Ministria of Energy of Infrastructure	71 million USD	The project started on 15 November 2016 and will end on 31 July 2022. The development objective of the Project is to improve urban infrastr., enhance tourism assets, and strengthen instit. capacity to support tourism-related local economicdevelop. in selected areas in the south of Albania
Albanian – Norwegian Hydrographic Information Project	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Norwegian Mapping Authority (NMA)		Ministry of Defense - Albanian Hydrographic Service (AHS) & Military Geographical Institute (MIG)	9.8 million NOK	The project started in 2014 and will be finished in 2018. The NMA is assisting AHS with the acquisition of multibeam solutions for processing and management of data and education of hydrographs, as well as the procurement and installation of two tide gauges and for the MIG inacquisition of production systems for ENC's and paper charts
DeFishGear Project	IPA Adriatic 2007-2013	Slovenian National Institute of		Agricultural University of Tirana;	5.2 million EUR	The DeFishGear was a 3-year project closed in 2017. It aimed to facilitate efforts

Project title	Financial support	Implem. organization /institution	Other partners	National partner Institutions	Budget	Note/Status
		Chemistry		Regional Development Agency of Lezha		for integrated planning to reduce the environmental impacts of litter-generating activities and ensure the sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment of the Adriatic-Ionian macro region.
MEDITS project	European Commission (DG MARE) and Member States	Various Institutions		Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural University of Tirana		The project is finished but it contains data that are relevant in relation of the commercial species and also because they are taken within the Data Collection Framework.
FAO-AdriaMed project	Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (MiPAAF); European Commission; Croatian Ministry of Agriculture	AdriaMed Implementation Unit in		Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural University of Tirana	4 million Euro	The project started implementation in 1999 and is still active. It aims at Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea.
Association for the sustainable financing of Mediterranean MPAs	Participate of Monaco, GEF, FFEM,	Government of France, Monaco and Tunisia	Foundation Prince Albert II of Monaco, Zoo Basel, Institute Oceanographic of Monaco	Albania, Morocco		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve management effectiveness of Mediterranean MPAs by funding day to day operating costs of marine protected areas : patrolling / maintenance of equipment / scientific monitoring/ ecological restoration/ governance / seasonal staff • Move from a project-based funding to a sustainable funding mechanism • In synergy with other Mediterranean initiatives

Annex 2
Project Progress Report 2017

HALF YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE
United Nations Environment Programme Half Yearly Progress Report
Reporting Period: July 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic through Marine Spatial Planning (GEF Adriatic Project)				
Executing Agency:	UN Environment / Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Coordination Unit				
Project partners:	SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC				
Geographical Scope:	Adriatic Sea				
Participating Countries:	Albania and Montenegro				
Project actual start date	1 st October 2017	Project intended completion date	30 September 2019	Project expected completion date	30 September 2019

2. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1 Narrative of project progress during the past semester⁴

The objective of the GEF Adriatic Project is to restore the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea through implementation of the ecosystem approach and to improve sub-regional management capacity by introducing the use of marine spatial planning as a marine management tool. The activities of UN Environment/MAP, SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC in the second semester of 2017 have focused on the tasks supporting the inception phase of the project, and have thus involved administrative arrangements, initial consultations with the countries and preparations for the inception meeting.

During the reporting period, progress has been achieved primarily in the following areas: (1) establishment of legal instruments with the executing partners; (2) establishment of the project governance framework (project steering committee and national counterparts); (3) preparations for the inception meeting; and (4) recruitment of project personnel. What follows in this section is an overview of key achievements in these areas; additional details on these and other activities are provided in Section 2.2 “Project implementation progress”.

2.1.1 Establishment of legal agreements with the executing partners

Legal instruments enable the UN Environment/MAP Coordination Unit to formalize arrangements with the executing partners that are responsible for carrying out the project activities. In addition to the Internal Cooperation Agreement (ICA) between UN Environment’s Divisions of Ecosystems and Economy and the MAP Coordination Unit, legal instruments have been established with the project’s two executing partners, the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC). Further details on these legal instruments are set forth in Table 1.

⁴ Briefly describe progress made during the previous six months highlighting major outcomes/benchmarks achieved during the period.

Table 1 Legal instruments established by the UN Environment/MAP Coordination Unit for the GEF Adriatic Project

Partner	Type of agreement (ICA or SSFA ⁵)	Agreement number	Date of last signature	Amount (USD)
UN Environment Ecosystems Division and Economy Division	ICA	ICA/DGEF/2017/009	22/05/2017	1,787,900
SPA/RAC	PCA	UNEP/PCA/ECOSYSTEMS/2017/MCEB-MAP/026	10/08/2017	275,000
PAP/RAC	PCA	UNEP/PCA/ECOSYSTEMS/2017/MCEB-MAP/025	19/07/2017	1,280,071

2.1.2 Project governance framework

The establishment of a governance framework is a necessary first step in the initiation of the project to clearly define responsibilities for the execution of activities and the modalities for taking decisions. The governance of the GEF Adriatic Project will be achieved through a project steering committee (PSC) made up of representatives from the two participating countries (Albania and Montenegro) and from the executing agency (UN Environment/MAP) and its executing partners (SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC). Among the representatives of Albania and Montenegro in the PSC will be a National Project Focal Point and a National Coordinator that will perform key roles in ensuring effective communication with the national authorities and efficient execution of project activities.

During the reporting period, UN Environment/MAP initiated dialogues with the governments of Albania and Montenegro with the aim of identifying the National Project Focal Points and National Coordinators. The government of Montenegro officially communicated its nominations for these positions to UN Environment/MAP in September 2017 while the government of Albania did so in February 2018. Following discussions with the representatives of the countries, it was decided to organize the first gathering of the PSC and the inception meeting in the second quarter of 2018 once the all members of the PSC have been duly briefed on their responsibilities, the project activities and the execution arrangements.

2.1.3 Preparations for the inception meeting

In preparation for the official launch of the GEF Adriatic Project at the inception meeting in 2018, a technical consultation was held on 27 September 2017 in Tivat, Montenegro. This consultation was organized to:

- provide the participating countries with a comprehensive overview of the project activities and the expected environmental and socioeconomic benefits;
- gather feedback on the project workplan;
- discuss the alignment of the national monitoring programmes of Albania and Montenegro with the Integrated Monitoring Assessment Programme (IMAP) recently adopted by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention; and
- review an annotated outline of the inception report and agree on responsibilities and a timeline for tasks related to the preparation of a preliminary draft of the inception report.

The list of participants for the technical consultation meeting held in Tivat is provided in Section 4.4 of the present report.

⁵ Internal Cooperation Agreement (ICA), Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA).

Following the technical consultation, inputs to the annotated outline of the inception report were received from the countries and a preliminary draft of the report was prepared and circulated in December 2017.

Finally, PAP/RAC conducted a stakeholder analysis for the project activities in Montenegro and has compiled an initial list of Montenegrin stakeholders to invite the 2018 inception meeting. The same exercise will be repeated for the stakeholders from Albania in coordination with the National Coordinator for Albania.

An overview of the documentation prepared in support of the inception meeting is set forth in Table 2.

Table 2 Documentation prepared in support of the 2018 inception meeting for the GEF Adriatic Project

Document	Version date
Report of the Technical Consultation Meeting of the GEF Adriatic Project	September 2017
Annotated Outline of the GEF Adriatic Project Inception report	September 2017
Preliminary draft of the GEF Adriatic Project inception report	December 2017
Draft list of stakeholders from Montenegro for the inception meeting	January 2018

2.1.4 Recruitment of project personnel and consultants

During the reporting period, UN Environment/MAP's executing partners PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC made substantial progress towards the recruitment of project personnel and consultants that will be dedicated to the activities of the GEF Adriatic Project.

In August 2017, PAP/RAC recruited an Expert and a Thematic Expert that will be responsible for the preparation of the project inception report. By December 2017, these experts had produced an annotated outline of the inception report as well as a preliminary draft of the project inception report. In October 2017, PAP/RAC established a contract with the National Project Coordinator for Montenegro and, in November 2017, engaged a consultant to support the National Project Coordinator for Montenegro. These Montenegrin experts will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project activities in Montenegro.

SPA/RAC meanwhile recruited an EcAp Adriatic Project Officer in November 2017 to support the management and implementation of the activities under its responsibility. The Project Officer has since been contributing to the planning of training sessions foreseen in the second quarter of 2018 on indicators for the Ecosystem Approach and on Marine Biodiversity.

The functional title, name and nationality of all project personnel and consultants are provided in Section 4.1 of the present report.

2.2 Project implementation progress

Each of the partners has submitted details on their implementation plans, summarizing progress towards the tasks and milestones planned for the second semester of 2017. The following is an overview of this reporting for each executing partner, with a focus on the tasks that have been completed or are currently on-going.

PAP/RAC

Progress against milestones

Milestone	Progress achieved during the reporting period
Organization of a kick-off meeting with nominated project focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of a technical consultation in Tivat, Montenegro on 27 September 2017, back-to-back with regional Coast Day event. Presentation of the annotated outline of the inception report for comments from the participating countries. Agreement on responsibilities and timeline for preparation of a preliminary draft of the inception report.
Recruitment of experts for the preparation of the inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two experts recruited (one Expert, one Thematic Expert) in August 2017 for the preparation of the inception report.
Preparatory activities for the inception meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the objectives and conceptual design of the inception meeting. Preparation of the list of Montenegrin stakeholders that will be invited to the inception meeting.
Preparation of TORs and hiring international and national experts/companies for monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with SPA/RAC and the Montenegrin National Coordinator, a preliminary version of the terms of reference has been drafted for the experts that will be responsible for the coastal and marine monitoring activities of the project. In addition, specific national requirements and capacities of national institutions were discussed with the Montenegrin national coordinator.

An overview of the status and associated deadlines of all tasks under the responsibility of PAP/RAC is set forth in the following table.

Task No.	Description	Planned deadline	Revised deadline	Status	Remarks
1.1	Organization of kick-off meeting with nominated project (national) focal points	Q3 2017		Complete	Project focal point from Albania not nominated yet. Montenegrin focal point resigned from the Ministry.
1.2	Preparation of TORs for Inception Report and hiring expert(s)	Q3 2017		Complete	One additional expert might be hired as well.
1.3	Preparation of Inception Report	Q3 2017	Q1 2018	Late	Task cannot be finalized without project governance team (in particular Albanian national coordinator) in place
1.4	Organization of inception meeting	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Late	Task cannot be finalized without project governance team (in particular Albanian national coordinator) in place
2.1	Preparation of TORs and hiring international and national experts/companies for monitoring (coast, hydrography, litter, eutrophication, pollution)	Q4 2017	Q1 2018		
2.2	Organization of first training workshop on utilization of EO/indicators	Q4 2017	Q2 2018	Late	Task cannot be finalized without project governance team (in particular Albanian national coordinator) in place
2.3	Identification of knowledge gaps (data, methodologies, scales of assessment, etc.)	Q4 2017	Q2 2018	Late	Task will be finalized upon organization of the training

Task No.	Description	Planned deadline	Revised deadline	Status	Remarks
2.4	Organization of second training workshop on utilization of EO/indicators	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	To be merged with task 2.2
2.5	Preparation of national monitoring programmes	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Future task	
3.1	Preparation of TORs and hiring contractors for field data collection and processing	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	
3.2	Field data collection and processing	Q1 2019		Future task	
3.3	Preparation of TORs and hiring contractors for database	Q1 2018		Future task	
3.4	Development and feeding the database	Q2 2019		Future task	
3.5	Organization of meeting on database utilization and feeding	Q1 2019		Future task	
4.1	Preparation of TOR and hiring contractors for GES assessments, vulnerability and training	Q2 2018		Future task	
4.2	Training on how to prepare assessment of GES	Q3 2018		Future task	
4.3	National assessments on GES, with proposals of measures	Q1 2019		Future task	
4.4	Sub-regional meeting on GES and measures	Q1 2019		Future task	
4.5	Preparation of vulnerability assessment	Q2 2019		Future task	
5.1	Preparation of TOR for international expert(s) providing guidance on MSP	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	
5.2	Preparation of guidelines on MSP	Q3 2018		Future task	
5.3	National training(s) on MSP	Q4 2018		Future task	
5.4	Preparation of MSP	Q4 2018		Future task	
5.5	Sub-regional workshop on MSP	Q2 2019		Future task	
6.1	Preparation of TOR and hiring expert(s) for Stakeholder Involvement plan	Q4 2017	Q2 2018	Late	Task cannot be finalized without project governance team (in particular Albanian national coordinator) in place
6.2	Preparation of Stakeholder Involvement plan	Q4 2017	Q3 2018	Late	Task cannot be finalized without project governance team (in particular Albanian national coordinator) in place
6.3	Preparation of TOR and hiring contractor for Communication and Outreach Strategy	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	
6.4	Preparation of Communication and Outreach Strategy	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Future task	
6.5	Organization of awareness raising event/workshop	Q4 2018		Future task	
6.6	Organization of final conference	Q2 2019		Future task	

SPA/RAC

Progress against milestones

Milestone	Progress achieved during the reporting period
Organization of a kick-off meeting with nominated project focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions to the technical consultation meeting and presentations on marine biodiversity and monitoring.
Preparatory activities for the inception meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of inputs to the preliminary draft of the inception report.
Preparation of TORs and hiring international and national experts/companies for monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary draft of terms of reference prepared for international experts that will be responsible for elaborating a training session during the workshop on biodiversity.

An overview of the status and associated deadlines of all tasks under the responsibility of SPA/RAC is set forth in the following table.

Task No.	Description	Planned deadline	Revised deadline	Status	Remarks
1.1	Organization of kick-off meeting with nominated project (national) focal points	Q3 2017		Complete	
1.2	Preparation of Inception report	Q3 2017	Q1 2018	Late	
1.3	Organization of Inception meeting	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Late	
2.1	Preparation of TORs and hiring international and national experts/companies for monitoring	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Late	
2.2	Organization of first training workshop on utilization of EO/indicators	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Late	
2.3	Identification of knowledge gaps (data, methodologies, scales of assessment etc)	Q4 2017	Q2 2018	Late	
2.4	Organization of second training workshop on utilization of EO/indicators	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	
2.5	Preparation of national monitoring programmes	Q2 2018	Q2 and Q3 2018	Future task	
3.1	Preparation of TOR and hiring contractors for field data collection and processing	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Future task	
3.2	Field data collection and processing	Q1 2019		Future task	
3.3	Development and feeding the data base	Q2 2019		Future task	
3.4	Organization of meeting on data base utilization and feeding	Q1 2019		Future task	
4.1	Preparation of TOR and hiring contractors for GES assessment, vulnerability and training	Q2 2018		Future task	
4.2	National assessments on GES, with proposals of measures	Q1 2019		Future task	
5.1	Preparation of guidelines for MSP	Q3 2018		Future task	
5.2	Preparation of MSP	Q4 2018		Future task	
5.3	Sub-regional workshop on MSP	Q2 2019		Future task	
6.1	Organization of awareness raising event/workshop	Q4 2018		Future task	
6.2	Organization of Final Conference	Q2 2019		Future task	

2.3 Action plan to address any project shortcomings.

This section should be completed if project progress was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous by the Mid-term Review/Reporting.

Problem(s) identified	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
N/A			

2.4 Risk management

If internal or external risks were rated as **Substantial** or **High** during the previous during the Mid-term Review, please indicate what risk mitigation measures were implemented during the period and with what results:

Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
N/A				

3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

3.1. Please describe activities for monitoring and reporting carried out during the reporting period⁶

A monitoring framework for progress and expenditures has been established to ensure effective oversight of the activities of partners during the inception phase of the GEF Adriatic Project, based on the reporting requirements set forth in the legal instruments. Progress reports are analyzed by the MAP Coordination Unit to verify that tasks and deliverables are proceeding according to schedule and to detect at an early stage any issues that may delay or prevent delivery. Expenditure reports for the partners, likewise, are reviewed against planned budgets to gauge progress towards expenditure targets.

Progress and expenditure reports have been received for each partner covering activities undertaken during the second semester of 2017. From the progress reports, information has been gathered on the status of tasks and deliverables indicated in implementation plans (including revised delivery deadlines), key issues affecting execution, and requests for assistance from the MAP Coordinating Unit. Expenditures have been verified by the MAP Coordinating Unit and duly registered in the UMOJA format.

⁶ Do not include routine project reporting. Examples of M&E activities include baseline data collection, stakeholder surveys, field surveys, steering committee meetings to assess project progress, peer review of documentation to ensure quality, mid-term review, etc.

4. INVENTORY OF STAFF, CONTRACTS, MEETINGS AND OUTPUTS

4.1 Staffing details of Executing Partner (Applies to personnel, experts, consultants paid by the project budget)

Functional Title	Nationality
Project Manager (Mr Lorenzo Galbiati)	Italy
Project Assistant (Ms Shelley Farrington Gavalas)	United Kingdom
Expert for the preparation of the Inception Report (Mr Ivica Trumbic)	Croatia
Thematic Expert for the preparation of the Inception Report (Ms Nada Krstulovic)	Croatia
National Project Coordinator for Montenegro (Ms Ivana Stojanovic)	Montenegro
Consultant to support the National Project Coordinator for Montenegro (Mr Uros Andrijasevic)	Montenegro
EcAp Adriatic Project Officer (SPA/RAC) (Ms Anis Zarrouk)	Tunisia

4.2 Sub-contracts

Name of contractee	Address	Budget Line (2101, 2201, 2301, etc)
N/A		

4.3 Meetings

Meeting type ⁷	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	Number of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Partners consultation workshop	Technical Consultation Meeting of the GEF Adriatic Project (“Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning”)	Tivat, Montenegro	27 September 2017	PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC and UN Environment/MAP	15	Yes	English	September 2017

⁷ Meeting types: Inter-governmental meeting, expert group meeting, project inception workshop, training workshop/seminar, partners consultation workshop, project Steering Committee meeting, other.

4.4 List(s) of meeting participants

Technical Consultation Meeting of the GEF Adriatic Project

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Ms Orjana Hanxhari	Albania
2	Mr Neritan Postoli	Albania
3	Ms Ivana Stojanović	Montenegro
4	Ms Ivana Bulatović	Montenegro
5	Ms Aleksandra Ivanović	Montenegro
6	Mr Andrej Lakić	Montenegro
7	Mr Lorenzo Galbiati	Italy
8	Ms Željka Škaričić	Croatia
9	Ms Daria Povh Skugor	Croatia
10	Ms Marina Marković	Croatia
11	Mr Ivan Sekovski	Croatia
12	Mr Daniel Cebrian Menchero	Spain
13	Ms Jelena Knežević	Montenegro
14	Mr Ivica Trumbić	Croatia
15	Ms Nada Krstulović	Croatia

4.5 Documents, other printed materials, videos, and soft products (such as CDs or websites)

No	Type ⁸	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
	N/A					

⁸ Documents and printed material types are: Report to inter-governmental meeting, technical publication, meeting report, technical/substantive report, brochures, media releases, etc.

Annex 3

An example of the indicator guidance fact sheet: EO8 coastal ecosystems and landscapes

EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

Indicator Title	<i>Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures</i>	
Relevant GES definition	Related Operational Objective	Proposed Target(s)
<i>Physical disturbance to coastal areas induced by human activities should be minimized.</i>	<i>The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved.</i>	<p><i>Negative impacts of human activities on coastal areas are minimized through appropriate management measures.</i></p> <p><i>„The target on EO8 indicator is an operational target on impact, thus it is associated to concrete implementation measures related to specific human activities (i.e. appropriate management measures) to minimize negative impacts.“ – from IMAP</i></p> <p><i>„Additional criteria should be taken into account for definition of targets, measures and interpretation of results regarding this indicator: due to strong socio-economic, historic and cultural dimensions in addition to specific geomorphological and geographical conditions the interpretation should be left to the countries.“ – from PAP/RAC NFPs meeting 2015</i></p>
Rationale		
Justification for indicator selection		
<p><i>Mediterranean coastal areas are particularly threatened by coastal development that modifies the coastline through the construction of buildings and infrastructure needed to sustain residential, commercial, transport and tourist activities. The land, intertidal zone and near-shore estuarine and marine waters are increasingly altered by the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats and by the proliferation of a variety of built structures, such as ports, marinas, breakwaters, seawalls, jetties and pilings. These coastal manmade infrastructures cause irreversible damage to landscapes, losses in habitat and biodiversity, and strong influence on the configuration of the shoreline. Indeed, physical disturbance due to the development of artificial structures in the coastal fringe can disrupt the sediment transport, reduce the ability of the shoreline to respond to natural forcing factors, and fragment the coastal space. The modification of emerged beach and elimination of dune system contribute to coastal erosion phenomena by lessening the beach resilience to sea storms. Coastal defence infrastructures have been implemented to solve the problem together with beach nourishment but preserving the natural shoreline system with adequate sediment transport from river has proved to be the best solution.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring the length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures and its trend is of paramount importance to preserve habitat, biodiversity and prevent coastal erosion phenomena. Until now there has not been systematic monitoring in Mediterranean regarding this, in particular not quantitatively based monitoring or any major attempt to homogeneously characterize coastal ecosystems on a wider Mediterranean basis. The status assessment of EO8 aims to fill this gap.</i></p>		
Scientific References		
<p><i>Boak, E., H. & Turner I., L. (2005), Shoreline definition and detection: a review. Journal of Coastal Research 21(4), 688-703.</i></p>		

Indicator Title	<i>Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures</i>
<p><i>Deichmann, U., Ehrlich, E., Small, E., and Zeug, G. (2011). Using high resolution satellite data for the identification of urban natural disaster risk (GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery)). European commission and Directorate General Environment (2004a). Living with coastal erosion in Europe: Sediment and Space for Sustainability. A guide to coastal erosion management practices in Europe (The Netherlands: EuroSION project).</i></p> <p><i>European commission and Directorate General Environment (2004b). Living with coastal erosion in Europe: Sediment and space for sustainability. Guidelines for incorporating coastal erosion issues into Environmental Assessment (EA) procedures (The Netherlands: EuroSION project).</i></p> <p><i>Markandya, A., Arnold, S., Cassinelli, M., and Taylor, T. (2008). Protecting coastal zones in the Mediterranean: an economic and regulatory analysis. J. Coast. Conserv. 12, 145–159.</i></p> <p><i>McLachlan, A., Brown, A.C., 2006. The Ecology of Sandy Shores. Academic Press, Burlington, MA, USA, 373 pp</i></p> <p><i>Özhan, E. (2002). Coastal erosion management in the Mediterranean: an overview (Split: UNEP/MAP/PAP).</i></p> <p><i>Rochette, J., Puy-Montbrun, G., Wemaëre, M., and Billé, R. (2010). Coastal setback zones in the Mediterranean: a study on Article 8-2 of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol. n°05/10 December 2010, IDDRI</i></p> <p><i>Sanò, M., Jiménez, J.A., Medina, R., Stanica, A., Sanchez-Arcilla, A., and Trumbic, I. (2011). The role of coastal setbacks in the context of coastal erosion and climate change. Ocean Coast. Manag. 54, 943–950.</i></p> <p><i>UNEP/MAP/PAP (2001). White paper: coastal zone management in the Mediterranean. (Split).</i></p> <p><i>UNEP/MAP (2013). Approaches for definition of Good Environmental Status (GES) and setting targets for the Ecological Objective (EO) 7 “Hydrography” and EO8 “Coastal ecosystems and landscape” in the framework of the Ecosystem Approach.</i></p>	
Policy Context and targets	
Policy context description	
<p><i>ICZM Protocol (Article 8, point 3):</i></p> <p><i>The Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, inter alia, the following:</i></p> <p><i>(a) identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;</i></p> <p><i>(b) limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;</i></p> <p><i>(c) ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;</i></p> <p><i>(d) providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;</i></p> <p><i>(e) restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.</i></p>	
Targets	
<p><i>„Additional criteria should be taken into account for definition of targets, measures and interpretation of results regarding this indicator: due to strong socio-economic, historic and cultural dimensions in addition to specific geomorphological and geographical conditions the interpretation should be left to the countries.” – from PAP/RAC NFPs meeting 2015</i></p>	
Policy documents	
<p><i>Protocol on the ICZM in the Mediterranean - http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/pdfs/Protocol_publicacija_May09.pdf</i></p>	
Indicator analysis methods	
Indicator Definition	
<p><i>„The monitoring aim of the EO8 common indicator is twofold: (i) to quantify the rate and the spatial distribution of the Mediterranean coastline artificialisation and (ii) to provide a better</i></p>	

Indicator Title *Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures*

understanding of the impact of those structures to the shoreline dynamics. It has an operational target on impact, thus it is associated to concrete implementation measures related to specific human activities (i.e. appropriate management measures) to minimize negative impacts and to inform about progress towards GES.” – from IMAP guidelines

Methodology for indicator calculation

The monitoring of this Common Indicator entails an inventory of:

- (i) the length and location of manmade coastline (hard coastal defence structures, ports, marinas (see Figure X). Soft techniques e.g. beach nourishment are not included.
- (ii) land claim, i.e. the surface area reclaimed from the 1980's onward (ha); and
- (iii) the Impervious surface in the coastal fringe (100m from the coastline).

With regard to the coastline to be considered: the fixed reference official coastline as defined by responsible Contracting Party should be considered. The optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale.

Once a proper geographic scale has been established, monitoring should focus, in particular, on the location, the spatial extent and the types of coastal structures taking into account the minimum coastal length that can be classified as artificial or natural.

The identification procedure of manmade structures should be carried on based on typical situations added to the indicator Fact Sheet, including the minimum size (length, width of manmade structures) to be taken into account.

As monitoring should be done every 6 years, every CP should fix a reference year in the time interval 2000- 2012 in order to eliminate the bias due to old or past manmade infrastructures. In some cases the time span of monitoring cycle can be different due to the different temporal availability of orthophotos/satellite imagery.






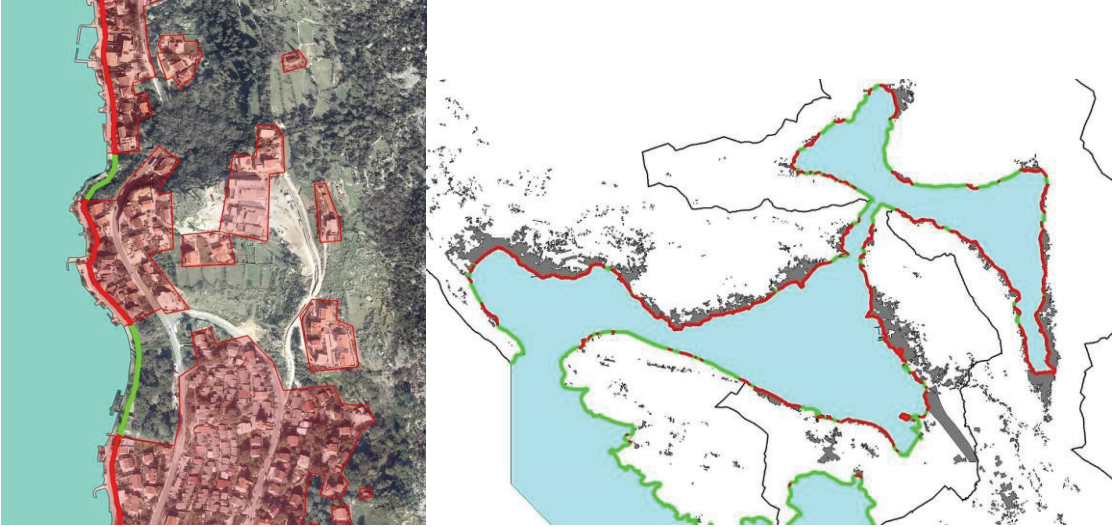
Positioning/Orientation respect to the shore	Type of structure	Action and purposes
Not connected to shore parallel or fish tail 	Breakwaters	Reduce the intensity of wave forces in inshore waters creating a low-energy zone behind the structure. Used for protecting ports, and as coastal defences.
	Seawalls Bulkheads Revetments	Reduce the impact of waves on shore; used as a tool against coastal erosion and as a constituent of ports, docks and marinas. A revetment is a facing of erosion resistant material, such as stone, geotextiles or concrete. Sloped structures which break up or absorb the energy of the waves used to reduce the landward migration of the beach due to coastal erosion. It is built to protect a scarp, embankment, or other shoreline feature against erosion.
Onshore parallel on open coasts 	Sea dike	Large land-based sloped structures used to prevent overtopping during high tide and storm events. Instead of providing protection against wave action, sea dikes fix the land-sea boundary in place to prevent inland flooding.
Connected to shore perpendicular   	Groins	Reduce along-shore transport of sediments; used in coastal defence schemes, often in association with breakwaters.
	Jetties	Reduce wave- and tide-generated currents; used for developing ports, harbours, marinas and as constituents of coastal defence schemes.
	Groins (composite)	Reduce along-shore transport of sediments; used in coastal defence schemes. Used to avoid the formation of stationary eddies.

Figure 1. Hard coastal defence structures, modified from the EUROSION Shoreline Management Guide, EU, 2004. Taken from IMAP guidelines, page 134, Table 1.

Indicator Title	<i>Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures</i>
<p><i>With regard to criteria under (iii) the two examples that ‘specify’ what can be considered as impervious due to built-up areas, taking into account the density of manmade structures within 100m, can be seen in Figure 2 below.</i></p>	
	
<p>Figure 2: Example of what can be considered as ‘impervious’ within 100m</p>	
<p>Indicator units <i>Km of artificial coastline and of total length of coastline. Percentage (%) of natural coastline on the total coastline length.</i></p>	
<p><i>The length of artificial coastline should be calculated as the sum of segments on reference coastline identified as the intersection of polylines representing manmade structures with reference coastline ignoring polylines representing manmade structures with no intersection with reference coastline. The minimum distance between coastal defence structures should be set to 10 m in order to classify such segments as natural, i.e. if the distance between two adjacent coastal defence structures is less than 10 m, all the segment including both coastal defence structures is classified as artificial.</i></p>	
<p>List of Guidance documents and protocols available</p> <p><i>Monitoring and assessment methodological guidance on EO8: coastal ecosystems and landscapes (within IMAP guidelines)</i></p> <p><i>EUROSION Shoreline Management Guide (European Commission and Directorate General Environment, 2004, Annex 2)</i></p>	
<p>Data Confidence and uncertainties</p> <p><i>Regarding data confidence, both geographic scale and resolution of images have to be properly selected depending on type and density of coastal manmade structures. A specific cost/benefit analysis has to be carried on to choose the right balance among resolution, an acceptable level of uncertainties and the necessity to assure comparability of results at Mediterranean level.</i></p>	
<p>Methodology for monitoring, temporal and spatial scope</p> <p>Available Methodologies for Monitoring and Monitoring Protocols</p>	

Indicator Title	<i>Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures</i>	
<p><i>Space and airborne earth observation systems are the most suitable tool to conduct the monitoring strategy of the EO8 common indicator, i.e. very high resolution (VHR) satellite imagery, aerial photographs, laser scanners etc. Beyond earth observation data, identification techniques and procedures used through GIS tools also have to be described</i></p> <p><i>As for the monitoring protocols, the Monitoring and assessment methodological guidance on EO8: coastal ecosystems and landscapes is essential (especially the 4.1 chapter).</i></p>		
Available data sources		
<i>CORINE land cover, national spatial plans, World Imagery Basemap feature (in ArcGIS 10.1), Landsat satellite imagery, Google earth, aerial photographs surveys.</i>		
Spatial scope guidance and selection of monitoring stations		
<p><i>The exact territorial extent of the monitoring should be presented. (“The spatial coverage where manmade structures can be found only involves a coastal fringe of 200 meters in amplitude“ – from IMAP guidelines).</i></p> <p><i>The optimum spatial scale for a proper identification of manmade structures should be 5 m by satellite imagery or aerial photographs. Common procedures for GIS digitalization should be added to the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheet operated by well trained personnel on GIS photo-interpretation.</i></p>		
Temporal Scope guidance		
<i>“While monitoring manmade structures data should be updated at least every six years, shoreline survey of sandy coastline under manmade pressure should be repeated annually (at the same time of the year)” – from the IMAP guidelines.</i>		
Data analysis and assessment outputs		
Statistical analysis and basis for aggregation		
<p><i>The total length of coastline estimated as being subjected to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures should be summed. In addition, the share of this coastline in total country's coastline should be determined. If an official coastline is available, i.e. an institutional body provides a GIS polyline, then such coastline can be used to “project” the identified manmade structures in order to classify parts of the coastline as being subjected to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures.</i></p> <p><i>Geographic scale of maps and cartography used to identify manmade structures could be different but not too much form the ones used for the official coastline. In case if such official coastline is not available or its geographic scale is too coarse with respect to one needed to properly identify manmade structures, then coastline will be defined by the same maps/cartography used for manmade structures identification.</i></p>		
Expected assessments outputs		
<p><i>The total length of coastline influenced by manmade structures, the share of this coastline in total country's coastal length, etc. should be provided on a map showing the coastline subject to physical disturbance due to manmade structures (artificial segments) in red line and the rest (natural segments) in green line.</i></p> <p><i>The assessment output should be reported as a common shape file format with GRS as WGS84. Shape file with other GRS will also be accepted if provided with a complete .prj file that allows GRS transformations by standard GIS tools.</i></p>		
Known gaps and uncertainties in the Mediterranean		
<i>All the gaps and uncertainties regarding the monitoring process (e.g. data availability/relevance, relevance of the methodology used, etc.) should be elaborated, with recommendations on how to overcome those gaps/uncertainties.</i>		
Contacts and version Date		
Key contacts within UNEP for further information		
Version No	Date	Author
V.1	27/6/16	PAP/RAC & Giordano Giorgi

Indicator Title	<i>Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures</i>	
V.2	27/7/16	Giordano Giorgi