



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning		
Country(ies):	Albania, Montenegro	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01423
Other Executing Partner(s):	Mediterranean Action Plan	Submission Date:	Jul 4, 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	24
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	172,700

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM²:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-4 Program 9 (select) (select)	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management	GEFTF	319,635	2,721,334
IW-1 Program 1 (select) (select)	Outcome 1.1 Political commitment/shared vision and improved governance demonstrated for joint, ecosystem-based management of transboundary water bodies	GEFTF	867,446	3,871,333
IW-3 Program 6 (select) (select)	Outcome 6.1 Coasts in globally most significant areas protected from further loss and degradation of coastal habitats while protecting and enhancing livelihoods	GEFTF	630,819	5,425,123
Total project costs			1,817,900	12,017,790

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To restore the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea through implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and improve sub-regional management capacity through Marine Spatial Planning						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to utilize Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue	(select)	Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on Good	1.1 Updated assessment of the characteristics of GES of the Adriatic Sea	GEFTF	653,910	4,796,400

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

Growth in the Adriatic sub-region		<p>Environmental Status (GES) of the Adriatic Sea</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>1.2 Proposal of the programme of measures to achieve Good Environmental Status</p> <p>2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES</p> <p>2.2 Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas</p>			
Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental marine management	(select)	<p>Outcome 3: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of Adriatic countries could be improved</p>	<p>3.1 Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area</p> <p>3.2 Guidance for implementation of Marine Spatial Planning at sub-national level</p>	GEFTF	844,030	6,102,758

Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy	(select)	Outcome 4: Increased national and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning	4.1 Information, Communication, and Outreach Strategy 4.1 Stakeholder Involvement, Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' Training Programmes	GEFTF	154,831	988,632
Subtotal					1,652,771	11,887,790
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	165,129	130,000
Total GEF Project Financing					1,817,900	12,017,790

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ((IW ó 136,000; BD ó 29,129).)

C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Others	UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan	In-kind	532,000
Others	UNEP MAP Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)	In-kind	633,000
Others	UNEP MAP Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	In-kind	320,000
Recipient Government	Government of Montenegro-Ministry of Sustainable Development and tourism	In-kind	8,232,790
Recipient Government	Government of Albania ó Ministry of Environment	In-kind	2,300,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			12,017,790

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF	Agency	Total

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

					Project Financing (a)	Fee^{a)} (b)	(c)=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Regional	International Waters	(select as applicable)	1,498,265	142,335	1,640,600
UNEP	GEF TF	Montenegro STAR resources	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	273,973	26,027	300,000
UNEP	GEF TF	Albania STAR resources	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	45,662	4,338	50,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					1,817,900	172,700	1,990,600

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>200,000 hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex B.

⁵ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☐ No ☒ If no, skip item G.**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS***

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁷ (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					0	0	0

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, d) [incremental/ additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and [co-financing](#); e) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF), and [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

a) The global environmental and/or adaptational problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The Adriatic Sea represents a semi-enclosed, small but very specific and the most isolated part of the Mediterranean Sea. Due to its specificities it is considered as a distinct biogeographical sub-unit of the Mediterranean Sea. The environmental conditions are predominantly caused by a specific system of exchange of waters with the Ionian Sea, thresholds of Otranto and Palagruza separating the Adriatic Sea from the Ionian Sea and the deeper south Adriatic from the shallower north Adriatic (Figure 1). The Adriatic Sea receives large amounts of fresh water from numerous rivers. The largest is the river Po, which contributes to 47% of all the freshwater input. Most of the riverine input is in the north- west side (72%), while only 27% of fresh water comes from the Eastern side. The biggest river in the South-Eastern Adriatic area is the Drin, bringing 10% of annual freshwater input. Therefore, freshwater input from the mountain regions of the Adriatic eastern coast and north Italian rivers substantially contribute to the uniqueness and/or rarity of a variety of specific ecosystems. There are more than 50 million people living within the Adriatic Sea catchment area and about 20% of those live on the coastline itself.

The Adriatic is home to nearly half (49%) of the recorded Mediterranean marine species. The marine and coastal areas of the Adriatic sub-region contain the most notable marine and coastal Mediterranean habitats that provide valuable ecosystem services. They include seagrass meadows, coralligenous communities, macroalgae forests, sea caves, and coastal lagoons and marshes, discussed below. Some of them are quite specific, such as the submerged karst-like anchihaline caves, marine caves, descending caves with bathyal elements, vruljas (submerged freshwater springs), karstic estuaries, marine lakes and deep circa littoral hard bottoms naked karst. However, human activities are endangering not only coastal areas with estuaries, which are breeding and growing biological zones, but also some of the islands and open ocean areas are increasingly under pressure of the results of human activities.

⁶ PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

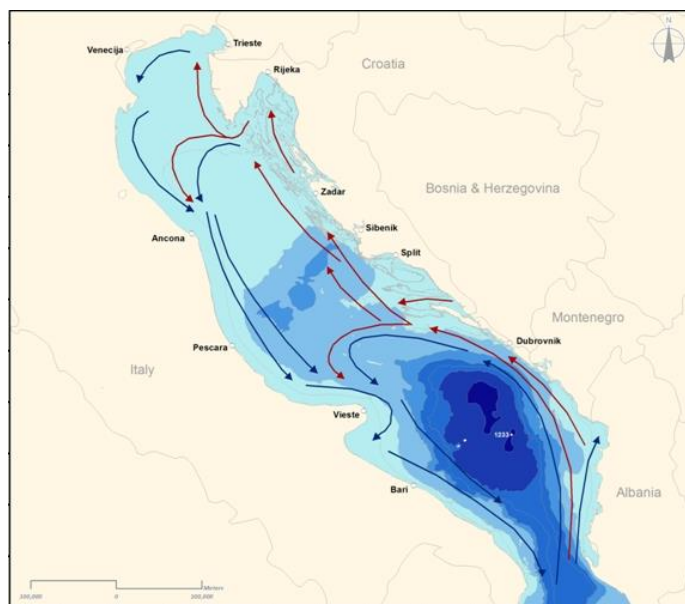


Figure 1: Adriatic Sea bathymetry with currents

Coastal and marine pollution are still the most important problems in the Adriatic Sea. More than 130 pollution hot spots were identified in the Mediterranean, out of which 20 were identified at the Adriatic coast (and two in the inner land) (see Figure 2). This represents 18% of all the identified sites in the Mediterranean, while the surface of the Adriatic is only 7% compared to the surface of the Mediterranean. The majority of the hot spot sites were located on the eastern coast which was lagging behind adopting more stringent environmental requirements such as those adopted by EU member countries. However, in terms of absolute pollution loads the more developed and densely populated western coast was still a significant contributor to these pollution loads. The comparative analysis of pollution hotspot sites in the Adriatic Sea shows that 90% of the pollution hotspot sites have remained unchanged. More significant changes can be noted only in Albania, where two pollution hotspot sites are added (Lalzit Bay and Rodonit Bay) and Italy with three added pollution hotspot sites (Gulf of Trieste, Grado Marano Lagoon and Delta Po). Six pollution hotspot sites are eliminated: Ulcinj (Montenegro); Dubrovnik and Krk (Croatia); Izola, Piran (Slovenia) and Manfredonia (Italy).



Figure 2: Map of potential pollution hot spot areas in the Adriatic (Source: *Adriatic Sea Environment Program: Rapid Assessment of Pollution Hotspots for the Adriatic Sea*, World Bank, 2011)

Insufficient fisheries management is one of the major management issues in the Adriatic Sea. Adriatic Sea fisheries production in the last 5 years, even though increasing, is only equal to 74% of the production before 1990. The bottom fishing has increased but there is a considerable decrease for the small pelagic fish. The fish stock data are not systematically gathered due to the lack of funding. Although the fisheries sector is growing due to both fish farming and fishing, there are not many industrial type fishing boats and most of them are of artisanal type. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries have become common practices. Fishing, in particular over-fishing of certain fishery species (fish, sponges, and corals), as well as by-catch, is a concern in some Adriatic areas, particularly the northern stretches of the central Adriatic. These effects have implications for certain species, as well as for food webs and the environmental quality of this semi-enclosed sea. Inadequately located fish farms, clashing with other marine and coastal uses, have also been identified as pressures in the Adriatic Sea.

There is a persistent threat of major oil spill in the Adriatic Sea, caused by increased traffic of ships. Although there has not been an oil spill yet, the risk of having a major oil spill in the future is growing. The number of tankers entering the Adriatic, as well as the dangerous freight they are taking with them, is growing constantly. In 2008, there were almost 4 million tons of dangerous freight transported in the Adriatic, while the number of tankers entering the sea is approaching 1000 per year. In 2005 there were 73 cases of smaller scale accidental sea pollution, in 2006 there were 56, and in 2008 there were 77 such incidents (Figure 3). However, the pollution by oil discharged through regular operation of ships is significant.

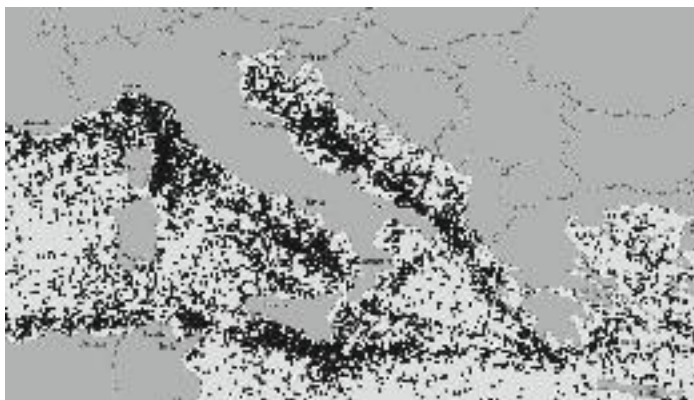


Figure 3: Incidents of oils spills from ships and offshore installations in the Mediterranean in the period 1999-2004 (Source: DG Environment News Alert, 2012. *Offshore Exploration and Exploration in the Mediterranean*, Issue No. 3, April 2012)

A matter of increasingly serious concern in the Adriatic Sea is the introduction of invasive non-indigenous species through ships' ballast water and sediments. The quantity of ballast water released in the Adriatic ports of Italy, Croatia and Slovenia estimated for the year 2003 was around 8 million tons, of which around 80 % was discharged in Italian Adriatic ports, while the remaining volume was shared between Slovenia's port of Koper and all the Croatian ports together. Nowadays, most of that ballast water arrives from locations within the Mediterranean (58%), and due to inter-Adriatic traffic (34%), while only 8% of ballast water volume released in the Adriatic ports is currently originating from ports located outside the Mediterranean Sea. With expected changes in import and export flows, those proportions would change considerably, so that a far larger ballast water volume discharged in the Adriatic Sea would be from vessels arriving from ports outside the Mediterranean Sea. Risk of introduction of harmful invasive species could in that case significantly increase.

Solid waste and litter constitute another big threat. Particularly in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, waste is directly disposed of by households and the runoff from waste dumps, followed by disposal from ships (in Croatia) pollute the Adriatic. The environmental threats are magnified by seasonal tourism, which increases the coastal population by three to five times or more during a relatively short period of the year (two to three months), challenging both liquid and solid waste disposal management. The prevailing sea currents carry washed out waste along the eastern coast in the north-west direction making it a trans-boundary issue. Waste originating from Albania has been regularly found on the southern Croatian beaches, and on one occasion as

far north as on the island of Dugi Otok located in the Zadar region. The current situation requires large investments in developing both the management capacity and necessary environmental infrastructure.

It is clear that, in many respects, the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea has been disrupted, in spite of the efforts of Adriatic countries to improve the situation. It is obvious that joint efforts will have to be continued along the lines of creating a sound scientific knowledge base and good level of trust in data collected in all countries of the region based on a common set of indicators, and introducing new tools and techniques for marine planning and management, such as Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Furthermore, emerging and future problems will demand more inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration in resources management.

The Adriatic countries are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in the framework of UNEP/MAP. Since 2008 UNEP/MAP has committed to apply the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) and has agreed on 11 Ecological Objectives supported by 54 indicators to assess the level of the environmental status of marine waters and coasts (Good Environmental Status - GES). They have also developed an integrated monitoring programme based on 25 common indicators on the basis of which the Adriatic countries should adjust their national monitoring programmes. In addition, the ICZM protocol adopted in 2008 and entered into force in 2011 and in particular the Action Plan for its implementation, promote the use of up to date planning tools including Marine Special Planning. Therefore ensuring the integration of MSP to ecosystem approach application remains a challenge for the Adriatic Sea countries with the view to define the right uses of the sea, and reduce related pressures with the view to maintain or achieve GES.

The main underlying root causes have been identified as:

- É Lack of technical capacities at national level to ensure a collective sub-regional action and transboundary management of the Adriatic Sea in the framework of UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;
- É Weak inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration, and law enforcement at national and local level;
- É Overlapping or conflicting mandates between different ministries, as in the case of fisheries and environment, or environment and water management, for example, where internal mechanisms for managing the impacts of fishing practices on habitats and the physical environment do not exist as well as lack of adequate consideration of the consequence of environmental degradation and habitat loss due to ineffective means of valuing environmental goods and services, and where they exist, a failure to use such values in cost-benefit analysis;
- É Problems related to an effective control of environmental degradation resulting from land-based pollution where the interface between the industrial and environmental sectors is not well developed;
- É Lack of access to environmental planning tools, technologies and approaches for sound environmental management;
- É Lack of integrated and accessible data and their analysis for decision makers;
- É Fiscal policy instruments do not exist and thus encourage uncontrolled coastal planning;
- É Instruments for the implementation of coastal and marine plans do not always exist;
- É Level of coordination within the State authorities is often unsatisfactory;
- É Inadequate capacities for pollution control and prevention;
- É High development pressure resulting from strong needs for socio-economic development, at community, national, and regional levels, which often goes beyond the carrying capacity of the marine environment; and
- É Limited understanding on causes and effects of anthropogenic and natural activities across different sectors.

Main barriers to be addressed are:

- É The limited awareness of the decision makers and the general population regarding the impacts of economic activities on the sustainability of the Adriatic Sea;

- É Fragmented or inconsistent policy, legal and regulatory bases for the transboundary approach as well as for the inter-sectoral approach to marine governance;
- É Inadequate stakeholder participation in sustainable resources management of the Adriatic Sea, both in the decision making process and in the implementation;
- É Lack of technical and financial means to provide remediation of the excessive land and marine pollution and eutrophication of the sea at certain locations;
- É Inefficient response to activities that endanger marine ecosystem.

Against this background, the project will attempt to strengthen the countries ability to manage the marine area of the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning and other tools and techniques, including policy and regulatory, knowledge/informational, and technological ones; to assess the opportunities for improved sustainability that the use of the marine area will present, and to manage the marine area of the Adriatic Sea in a collaborative and integrated manner and within a framework of transboundary cooperation.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), as UNESCO IOC defines it, is a process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives. The key aims of MSP are to bring together multiple users of the sea, including energy, industry, government, conservation, tourism and recreation and other relevant uses and assist them to make informed and coordinated decisions about how to use marine resources sustainably. For the success of the MSP it will be key to bring together all relevant initiatives in an area in an integrated way, both at national and sub-regional (Adriatic) levels.

b) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

The project will build on a "baseline" represented by a number of projects and research activities carried out in the region with the support of multilateral and bilateral assistance, none the least by the work developed by the Implementing and Executing Agencies. The baseline situation is that strong migration of the population towards coastal areas and increased human activities related to the sea on both sides of the Adriatic Sea, especially in the north and along the western coast, are causing considerable pressure on the marine ecosystem, in particular through pollution caused by a number of pressures in the wider Adriatic region. These pressures are concentrated in a large number of hot spots.

In recent years, Mediterranean and Adriatic countries have made significant progress towards solving the accumulated development and environment problems that were hindering the prospects for sustainable development. The Adriatic countries are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in the framework of UNEP/MAP. The most recent achievement has been the adoption and entry into force of the Mediterranean Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Four out of six Adriatic countries have already ratified it, as well as the EU. The ICZM Protocol, and in particular the Action Plan for its implementation, promote the use of up to date planning tools including the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Since 2008 UNEP/MAP has committed to apply the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) and has agreed on 11 Ecological Objectives supported by 54 indicators to assess the level of environmental status of marine waters and coasts (Good Environmental Status - GES). In addition, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have developed a specific roadmap on how to implement EcAp in the Mediterranean with the overall vision for the region to achieve GES of their marine and coastal areas. They have also developed an integrated monitoring programme based on 25 common indicators on the basis of which the Adriatic countries should adjust their national monitoring programmes. Therefore ensuring the integration of MSP to ecosystem approach application remains a challenge for the Adriatic Sea countries with the view to define the right uses of the sea and to reduce related pressures in order to maintain or improve GES.

In addition, implementation of other Protocols to the Barcelona Convention, notably the LBS Protocol and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity have been at the forefront of the activities of Adriatic countries.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) project executed by UNEP/MAP and ten co-executing partners and the implementation was carried out in four out of six Adriatic countries. The major thrust of this project was aimed at the implementation of the Strategic Action Plans of SAP-BIO, SAP-MED and of the ICZM Protocol. Parallel to this project, GEF is financing (through UNEP/MAP) a project "Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean", which aims at raising the capacity of Adriatic countries, and more specifically Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania, to adapt to impacts of climate change through implementation of the ICZM Protocol and ICZM local planning.

During recent decades, the UNEP MAP Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs), including ones in Slovenia, Albania, Montenegro and Croatia (completed), and in Italy (in early stages of implementation), have produced significant results and assisted countries in their efforts to improve the situation in their coastal areas and seas. CAMPs have also significantly contributed to the improvement of management capacities in affected countries. In most of the coastal areas of the Adriatic region, linear coastal urbanization is very often creating urban sprawl and above average consumption of coastal space. Negative impacts of coastal urbanization result in massive pollution affecting coastal waters in the region. ICZM could be considered as a major instrument to mitigate the above impact, while the proposed EcAp initiative within MAP will assist in these endeavors. CAMPs in Albania and Montenegro resulted in outputs that have direct relevance for this project, particularly when it comes to the management of coastal areas. In Albania, several coastal area management plans for the southern and northern coastal regions were produced until 2000, while in 2005 a specific ICZM plan for tourism has been prepared. In Montenegro, within CAMP a national Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy was prepared and adopted by the Government. It contains a special section on main principles of MSP. It lays the foundation for the implementation of MSP in Montenegro.

One key starting point for MSP is the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) network in the Mediterranean, including several MPAs in the Adriatic, notably in Albania, Croatia and Montenegro (e.g. Kotorsko-risanski zaliv). Currently as part of the MedMPAnet project, under the overall guidance of the UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), a Mediterranean Network of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas is being developed through the creation and management of MPAs in Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro and Tunisia. Furthermore, the adoption of Mediterranean Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) by CBD COP 12 provides a further impetus for the implementation of management measures under the future MSP in Adriatic countries, and in particular in Montenegro, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Efforts in the region to manage marine areas, in particular through MSP, date back to more than 30 years ago, when a Sea Use Plan for the Northern Adriatic was prepared in Croatia. However, it has never been compulsory as a management activity. The situation has been changing recently, first, with the adoption of several EU directives that are largely concerned with marine management issues, namely, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and, most recently, the Marine Spatial Planning Framework Directive (MSPFD) and, second, with the growing understanding and interest in marine management issues, often driven by the potential off-shore oil and gas exploration and extraction in almost all countries of the Adriatic region.

In recent years there have been several projects, financed by EU or on a bilateral basis, to collect and process marine data as well as to stimulate the introduction of MSP as an effective tool for marine management in the Adriatic Sea region. ADRICOSM pilot project started in October 2001 and ended in March 2005. It built upon the Italian-Slovenian and Croatian agreement for scientific and technological collaboration in the Adriatic Sea and has been designed to be consistent with the international directives defined in the UNESCO-IOC Coastal Global Ocean Observing System (C-GOOS) and the UNEP/MAP's Integrated Coastal Areas and River Management Programme. It aimed to implement ICZM in the Adriatic Sea, consisting of a predictive circulation module and a river basin and wastewater management module. The ADRICOSM Pilot Project has been also conceived as the Type II Initiative at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in September 2002 by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory.

As a follow up to initial ADRICOSM project, a comprehensive ADRICOSM-Intermediate project was launched in Montenegro in 2011, with the assistance of Italy. The project's goal was to produce relevant, scientifically based information for the environmental status assessment of internal and marine waters, available to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Montenegro and compliant with the European INSPIRE directive. The objectives of the project were: (1) to propose a new integrated coastal monitoring network compliant with the WFD and MSFD requirements; (2) to propose the proper institutional network and suggest technical capacities required; (3) to build a database for EPA needs to collect information from past scientific projects and future monitoring programmes; and (4) training and technology transfer.

SHAPE is an EU financed project for the Adriatic Region aiming at creating the basis for the protection and the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment. The strategic objective of the project was the development of a multilevel and cross-sector governance system, based on a holistic approach and aiming to the integrated management of the natural resources, risk prevention and conflict resolution among uses and users of the Adriatic coast and sea. Implementation of the SHAPE project supported the main objectives and principles of the ICZM Protocol, as well as all the requirements and guidelines for spatial planning of the sea. In this way, the project aimed at sustainable development of the Adriatic area by strengthening the protection and enhancement of the marine environment and coastal areas through integrated and cross-sectoral approach at all levels. The project also aimed to develop a management system that includes all sectors and levels of governance, which is based on holistic approach, integrated natural resource management, risk prevention and resolution of conflicts between users on the coast.

ADRIPLAN is a project funded by the European Commission ó DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE). The objective of ADRIPLAN was to improve the ongoing process to develop MSP in the region, to overcome barriers of full participation of all neighboring countries in the process and promote sound technically/scientifically based political decisions in order to promote a coherent transnational approach to the spatial planning of the sea. The study area was the Adriatic - Ionian macro region considered as a whole, zooming into two focus areas, one in the Northern Adriatic Sea and the other in Southern Adriatic-Northern Ionian Sea. The project evaluated present and future potential conflicts and synergies among marine and maritime uses; applied an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities; engaged a number of the institutional partners and the observers (including Albania and Montenegro); and resulted in an effective interaction with the key stakeholders. The project resulted in detailed recommendations for the evaluation of cross-border MSP, based on an integrated overall assessment (environmental, legal, administrative, economic and social) and taking into account multiple demands and potentials.

In Albania and Montenegro marine monitoring programme has been put in place for many years, and both countries have been regularly reporting to MEDPOL Results of these programmes will be utilised for the implementation of the project.

However, in spite of the efforts made by countries in the region to tackle, in a strategic manner, the problems persisting in the Adriatic, as well as having in mind numerous national initiatives, much still remains to be done to address the growing needs of Adriatic coastal regions and to restore their coastal and marine ecosystems. The rapid development of the tourism industry all along the Eastern Adriatic coast in countries that have recently acquired a new national status poses additional threats and barriers to environmentally sustainable utilization of the coastal resources. The above mentioned initiatives, and in particular the legal framework, thus create a baseline upon which practical action needs to take place. There is a need for a coordinated effort at local, national and regional levels, building on the achievements of ICZM, CAMPs, MPAs, pollution reduction and prevention, as well as on the common ecosystem-based vision of the Barcelona Convention and EU MSFD. The tools offered by all these initiatives, including the MSPFD, will help to address serious environmental issues. This has to be a joint effort since no Adriatic country acting alone can resolve the existing problems. The proposed project will also assist countries in their efforts to improve their marine and coastal management capabilities.

Achieving the desired environmental conditions in the Adriatic Sea requires a holistic approach, combining measures to improve existing coastal and marine environmental management capacity and developing necessary environmental infrastructure. It is necessary to strengthen institutional capacity at the sub-regional and national level. One difficulty is the lack of continuous environmental and socio-economic monitoring

data that would allow decision makers to make better informed decisions and evaluate results of environmental protection activities. Since this problem is common for all the countries, it was recommended to facilitate creation of joint monitoring initiatives, in particular an environmental one, and a regional platform for exchanging data. There are other inter-regional problems that can only be resolved through joint efforts, such as: pollution from maritime transport, including management of ballast waters and spread of invasive non-indigenous species.

c) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The principal goal of the project is to contribute to the restoration of the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea and to reach the Good Environmental Status in the foreseeable future through the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and to improve sub-regional management capacity through introduction of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as a viable marine management tool. In doing so, the aim is to integrate horizontally management tools through EcAp (MSP, ICZM, MPAs, EBSAs, 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, EU and non EU members (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina), while not being direct beneficiaries of this project, will participate in its implementation as partners and Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, thus, will indirectly benefit and contribute from its results.

The Ecosystem Approach (EcAp), as recognised by UNEP-MAP, is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way, as stated by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It goes beyond examining single issues, species, or ecosystem functions in isolation. Instead, it recognizes ecological systems for what they are: rich mixes of elements that interact with each other continuously. This understanding is particularly important for coasts and seas, where the nature of water keeps systems and functions connected. Managing marine and coastal ecosystems sustainably means that we have to acknowledge their complexity, the connections among them, their links with land and freshwater, and how people interact with them. The main value added of the EcAp in the context of the Barcelona Convention is a renewed emphasis on implementation and integration that will strengthen our ability to understand and address cumulative risks and effects as well as to better focus our action on priority targets. Simply put, the EcAp brings MAP's many sectoral analyses and management measures into a single integrated framework which will result in an adaptive management strategy that will be periodically monitored, evaluated and revised through its Six-year Management Cycles.

The activities implemented by the project will contribute to the implementation of the 2016-2021 UNEP-MAP Mid Term Strategy (2016-2021 MTS), approved by the 19th meeting of the Conference of the contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in February 2016. In particular the project would contribute to the implementation of the 2016-2021 MTS Core Theme 2: Biodiversity and Ecosystem, Core Theme 3: Land and Sea Interaction and Processes and the Cross-cutting Theme 1: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The priorities set by the 2016-2012 MTS have been identified through a consultative process by the 21 countries and EU which belong to the Barcelona Convention along with the major stakeholders and organization in the region.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the IW Focal Area Objective 1 Programme 1 Outcome 1.1. Political Commitment/shared vision and improved governance demonstrated for joint, ecosystem-based management of transboundary water bodies. It will support sub-regional cooperation on transboundary marine waters leading to cooperative frameworks, increased capacities, and agreed actions in improving the environmental status of the Adriatic Sea and achieving sustainable and equitable use of its marine and coastal resources through ecosystem-based management. In this respect, the project will support foundational processes to create an enabling environment for action by facilitating transboundary dialogue process to derive a shared vision for collective action towards reaching Good Environmental Status in the Adriatic, and in particular in two beneficiary countries (Montenegro and Albania). The project will assist in building the

capacity of the emerging regional institutional mechanisms for Marine Spatial Planning, which may enable substantial private sector investments.

The Project will contribute to the implementation of the IW Focal Area Objective 3 Program 6 Outcome 6.1. Coasts in globally most significant areas protected from further loss and degradation of coastal habitats while protecting and enabling livelihoods. It will contribute through the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning in Montenegro and Albania. The implementation of ICZM along with MSP and the application of the EcAp in the frame of the Barcelona Convention would improve management of coastal and ocean areas while providing a structured, multi-stakeholder approach to ensure the preservation of the development potential and to restrain growing pressures on the coastal and marine resources. The project would contribute to the implementation of the ICZM national strategy in Montenegro and local ICZM reforms in Albania as cost-effective tool for coastal protection, as well as to leveraging sizable public and private interventions in environmental protection and restoration. The project will also contribute by investing in innovative practical applications of (marine) spatial planning and management.

Finally, the Project will contribute to the implementation of the BD Focal Area Objective 4 Program 9 Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management. Its activities aim to take advantage of the momentum created under the MedPartnership project, in terms of regional partnership and willingness of join the efforts among regional organizations, to support and foster the achievement of good results at country level. The Project will contribute providing a better managed, planned and more sustainable seascapes which would provide habitat to globally significant biodiversity. The coordinated development and implementation of MSP and EcAp approach in the Adriatic, would contribute to maintain the integrity of the marine protected areas in the region. The project would contribute to a) developing a better regulatory frameworks for the definition of biodiversity-friendly land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity; b) spatial and land-use planning to ensure that land and resource use is appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity.

The UNDAF for Montenegro provides a set of envisaged results that has been agreed between the Government and the United Nations System in core areas of cooperation to enable the realisation of the country's human development potential. It provides a jointly agreed plan to support the agenda forward in the following key thematic areas: Democratic Governance, Environmental Sustainability, Social Inclusion, and Economic Governance. The SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development laid down the foundation for definition of UN system in Montenegro contribution to protection of marine and coastal ecosystems. In addition, in UNDAF Environmental Sustainability Area the outcome "By 2021, people of Montenegro are benefiting from sustainable management of cultural and natural resources, combating climate change and disaster risk reduction" was defined. The percentage of coastal and marine area designated for protection and actively managed was defined as one of the indicators to monitor progress towards this outcome. Its baseline value in 2015 is less than 8% while target value in 2021 is 10%. National register of protected areas is defined as the mean of verification. This project will largely contribute to the achievement of the above UNDAF's outcomes. Improvement of knowledge on marine ecosystem through EcAp application as the main outcome of the project will also substantially improve the quality of the data bases on marine and coastal ecosystems, which is a precondition for establishment of marine protected areas network as the main UNDAF outcome related to SDG 14.

The project will also contribute to the implementation of the Aichi Targets, in particular the following: 2 (integration of biodiversity values into national and local development plans), 6 (sustainable management of fisheries stocks), and 11 (conservation of especially important coastal and marine areas). On SDGs it is in

particular SDG14 that will be addressed, namely: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. In particular (i) by 2020, òsustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans, (ii) by 2020, òconserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information and (iii) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries.

The project will also contribute to the implementation of NBSAP's in Albania and Montenegro. Both countries have adopted relevant plans and have revised them accordingly. The NBSAP for Montenegro, in its Action Plan, envisages a number of activities that are directly related to this project, namely: Identification of marine habitats important for protection of biological diversity; Building in of measures and guidelines for protection of biological diversity into strategies and master plans for tourism; Protection of biological and landscape diversity from negative effects of tourism at the Seaside through spatial planning documents and other development plans and programmes; Prescribing of the obligation to develop an expert base (basic study) related to biological diversity and nature protection for the needs of development of spatial-planning documents; Ensure integration of nature/biological diversity protection measures into the main development areas and sectors dealt with in the spatial-planning documents; Cooperation between sectors of nature protection and transport on the establishment of biological diversity monitoring; and Putting under protection new protected areas of nature with the aim of achieving the target set out in NSDS to have 10% of the state territory under protection. Each action is developed in detail indicating who is responsible for implementation, financial resources needed, deadline for implementation, and connection with CBD targets. The Albania NBSAP was prepared in 1996-1997, but it was regularly updated and reports were made to CBD (the last one was in 2014). The NBSAP priorities for action plans are related to the following: Endangered species and habitats with global, regional, and national importance; Habitats containing endemic species or high levels of biodiversity; Species or habitats risking total extinction; Species or habitats which would yield local or national economic benefits; Species or habitats with local or national education benefits; Endangered species or habitats which could be better protected through more suitable policies and use; and Actions which could yield viable economic, ecological, and social benefits. Directly relevant to the project is the fact that fishery and tourism strategies include issues related to biodiversity. The contribution of the project will be particularly relevant for the introduction of the new planning tools, such as marine Spatial Planning, which are essential for the effective protection of marine biodiversity in light of new economic challenges in the Adriatic sub-region, such as exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

There is a need to establish the long-term marine planning and management system in the Adriatic region that will help secure sustainable use of marine resources and improve coordination mechanisms in the region and keep the impact of economic activities on the marine environment within clear boundaries. The use of the Adriatic Sea area is increasing and gives rise to potential conflicts and competition for maritime space, both between different users and between maritime uses and the preservation of the marine environment. This development increases the demand for Maritime 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.

The proposed Project is a sub-regional project that seeks to build on the existing legal framework provided by the UNEP/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 UNEP-MAP/GEF MedPartnership (Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem), which aimed at developing, drafting and proposing national and regional legal, policy and institutional reforms that address SAP-MED and SAP-BIO. This project will concentrate at 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, which will integrate findings of the previous project and, second, utilise through Marine Spatial Planning the results of the hitherto SAP-MED and SAP-BIO implementation. While the project will implement demonstration activities, in particular the Marine Spatial Planning, in two GEF eligible countries of the Adriatic sub-region (Montenegro and Albania), it will also develop facilities to include other countries of the region, in particular through dissemination of knowledge and experience in developing marine spatial plans.

The Project also aims to accelerate the implementation of the ICZM Protocol as well as of the monitoring obligations of other Protocols of the Barcelona Convention mainstreamed into the ecosystem based UNEP/MAP Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP). It will build on the outcomes of both these policy tools as well as on the respective CAMPs achievements and other regional, sub-regional and national programmes and projects and initiatives mentioned above. It has to be noted that, as non EU countries of the Adriatic Region participating in this project (Albania and Montenegro) are drawing closer to the membership in the EU (albeit at varying speeds), consideration will also be given to the 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).

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: Sub-regional 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).

Based on the above, the proposed GEF project will respond to the needs of countries of the Adriatic and work with all the partners and stakeholders involved through the following activities organised in 3 Components, including 4 outcomes and 8 outputs.

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

Joint fact finding between all the countries participating and partnering in the project will facilitate achievement of science-based consensus among the countries on major transboundary problems pertaining

to Adriatic Sea marine management, and the current status of the implementation of Ecosystem Approach and Marine Spatial Planning, and the consensus among countries on what is the current status of the Good Environmental Status of the Adriatic Sea, as well as what needs to be done to reach it in the foreseeable future, preferably within the requirements of the EU (Outcome 1). The activities of this component will also be concentrated on improving the knowledge base on sub-regional marine ecosystems, which will be the base for substantive management activities through MSP (Outcome 2).

Major outputs of the Component 1 will be:

Outcome 1

1.1 Updated assessment of the characteristics of Good Environmental Status in the Adriatic Sea: The Initial Integrated Assessment carried out by UNEP/MAP in 2011 has shown that the Adriatic sub-region is the only sub-region that could be easily defined as a distinctive ecological sub-region in the Mediterranean, as well as that it is one of the most fragile Mediterranean sub-regions. This output will include, among other, gathering of additional information to fill the data gaps identified in the Initial Integrated Assessment of the Mediterranean with respect to the Adriatic Sea. The focus will be, in particular, on the identification and analysis of pressures with the aim of identifying the targets and priorities for action in the Adriatic, in line with the progress at overall Mediterranean level. All countries, and in particular Albania and Montenegro, will contribute to this assessment. The respective methodology for the assessment will be developed based on the Mediterranean EcAp, while the EcAp indicators, developed through MAP activity (and with the sustained support from the EU), will be used, in particular those that are considered as priority and that could be used immediately. Experience of countries that have started this activity, such as Croatia, will be utilised and replicated. The assessment will address (i) present and expected environmental and socio-economic impacts of coastal and marine activities; and (ii) identification of vulnerable zones and hot spots. The focus will be on the marine area, with a view to identifying distinctive biogeographical zones, which would be the basis for Marine Spatial Planning.

1.2 Proposal of the programme of measures to achieve Good Environmental Status: Countries agree on the programme on sub-regional environmental assessment of marine areas, impacts of coastal and marine areas, including identification of vulnerable hot spots. While all the partner countries (preferably all Adriatic countries) participate in this activity on a voluntary basis, the focus of the activity will be on developing detailed programme in Albania and Montenegro. Implementation of this activity will be strongly linked with the respective UNEP/MAP activities. Types of measures to be proposed may include the following: measures that influence the amount of a human activity that is permitted; measures that influence the degree of perturbation of an ecosystem component that is permitted; measures that influence where and when an activity is allowed to occur; tools to ensure that management is coordinated; tools which guide human activities to restore damaged components of marine ecosystems; etc.

Outcome 2

2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES: Methodological framework is prepared jointly by all sub-regional countries. Experts from Albania and Montenegro are trained in the environmental and socio-economic assessment of marine areas including proposals for planning response options. The monitoring programme starts with the implementation in Albania and Montenegro, with a focus on information that has been identified as missing in the current UNEP/MAP Integrated Assessment. It will take in consideration results of the monitoring activities that have already been carried out as part of the MEDPOL programme, as well as joint activities of Adriatic countries.

2.2 Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas: The collected information is used to update a sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas, with a focus on Albania and Montenegro. It will be embedded in a detailed GIS-based database of biogeographical zones in two countries. The data base will be used to identify biogeographical marine areas in the Southern Adriatic. The following data sources will be used to define biodiversity priority areas: i) the description of the Mediterranean (Adriatic) areas meeting the EBSA criteria, included by the Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, October 2014) in the EBSA repository and information-sharing mechanism (<https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/ebsas>); ii) the results of the EU-funded

MedOpenSeas project (Joint Management Action of the European Community with the United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan for identifying and creating Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance in the open seas, including the deep seas) implemented by SPA/RAC (http://medabnj.rac-spa.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=en); iii) the results, in the Adriatic region (Albania, Croatia and Montenegro), of the MedPartnership EU-AECID-FFEM-funded MedMPAnet project (Regional Project for the Development of a Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MPAs) Network through the boosting of Mediterranean MPAs Creation and Management) implemented by SPA/RAC (<http://medmpanet.rac-spa.org/index.php> and <http://rac-spa.org/publications/#enmedmpa>). The decision making process will benefit of the legal framework provided by the Barcelona Convention and the network of national focal points appointed by the countries to liaise with Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), which was established by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in order to assist Mediterranean countries in implementing the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.

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

This component of the project will finance activities towards integration of Marine Spatial Planning into existing planning systems in the two countries. Furthermore, based on the lessons learned during the preparation of the pilot Marine Spatial Plan, capacity building activities for the application of MSP linked with Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) will be carried out. An elaborated programme will be developed to raise the capacity of sub regional institutions and experts to apply the EcAp and MSP tools. Countries of the sub-region should agree on joint approach for utilisation of Marine Spatial Planning for achieving GES. It will include a demonstration project to prepare Marine Spatial Plan in the selected marine area of Montenegro (Outcome 3). Its aim is to show how EcAp could be implemented by utilizing MSP to solve marine and coastal environmental problems, how priorities could be identified and policy recommendations formulated. The demo project area will be identified to correspond with the priority issues identified in the Component 1. Selection of experts to be assigned for the implementation of this component will be made utilizing SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC networks, which will also contribute to the sustainability of the project's results as they will be reintegrated and anchored in the network of UNEP/MAP's Regional Activity Centers (RACs). Results achieved in this component of the project will be disseminated to all the countries of the Adriatic sub-region as well as to the Mediterranean as a whole, and in particular experiences gained through the implementation of pilot MSP, which will be one of the first such efforts realised in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

Major outputs of the Component 2 will be:

Outcome 3

3.1 Marine Spatial Planning in selected sub-regional area: An analysis of environmental and non-environmental drivers of change in marine and coastal areas will be prepared, based on the information updated in Component 1. The analysis will specifically target issues such as impacts of maritime economy; vulnerability to impacts of and adaptation to climate variability and change; coastal development; maritime transport; impacts on biodiversity; impacts of future energy development; tourism and recreation, etc. Based on the biogeographical zonation in the marine area of Montenegro, the area for a demonstration Marine Spatial Plan will be defined. The Plan will be prepared following these steps: identification of the need for MSP and of the appropriate authority; pre-planning process (scoping, boundaries, financial aspects, legal requirements); organizing stakeholder participation; defining and analyzing existing conditions; defining and analyzing future conditions; preparing and approving the marine spatial management plan; preparing and organizing the monitoring and evaluation process. While, the Plan will be prepared by the national experts, the parallel capacity building process will be organised with the participation of experts from all sub-regional countries. Creating strong national capacity for Marine Spatial Planning is a precondition for its use as a tool to manage sustainably marine resources.

3.2 Guidance for the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning at sub-national level: The pilot Marine Spatial Plan (Output 3.1) will be prepared for one specific marine area and it will also demonstrate how the principles and methodology of MSP can be applied. The activities within this output will focus on specific geographical and environmental characteristics of the specific marine area and will propose specific MSP methodological approaches with the above considerations in mind. In Montenegro, for example, the Boka Kotorska Bay is a specific area, which requires somewhat different approach than one taken in the open ocean where, for example, exploitation of hydrocarbons is envisaged. The MSP process will be led by national consultants while experienced international consultants will assist them in that endeavour. Since Montenegro (and Albania) is an EU candidate country and therefore, as part of the *Acquis communautaire*, it is required to harmonize its legislation with the EU legislation, including the MSPFD. Both Albania and Montenegro will be assisted in their efforts to prepare adequate MSP legislation to be proposed to their authorities for adoption.

Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy

This component aims at building the support to the project's implementation with a view of increasing its chances for success. The Outcome 4 will aim at increasing local and regional awareness on the usefulness of the ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning.

Major outputs of Component 3 are:

Outcome 4

4.1 Information, Communication, and Outreach Strategy: The entire project will be participatory and communication oriented. Based on an Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy, a range of related activities will be implemented 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 in 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. The results of the project and, in particular, lessons learned will be disseminated at the sub-regional level among all countries that will directly (Albania, Montenegro) and indirectly (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) participate in the project. The countries will create national inter-sectoral networks to disseminate results and stimulate investments in the marine sector. In addition, every effort will be made to disseminate these results among the Mediterranean countries through the Mediterranean Action Plan network. The dissemination of results is important because MSP is only now emerging as a recognised and effective marine management tool and relevant experience in the entire region is scarce. Dissemination will be made through preparation and distribution of appropriate reports, briefing notes and thematic fiches, as well as web based tools. Several awareness raising events will be organised. The detailed Information, Communication, and Outreach Strategy will be developed in a participative and consultative way with the countries, and the executing and implementing agencies during inception phase of the project. Moreover the project will benefit from the extended regional network and communication strategies of UNEP/MAP and its Regional Activity Centres under the Barcelona Convention.

Participation in IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN activities will be systematic in terms of contributing to the marine transboundary waters meetings and conferences, sharing lessons learnt (at least 2 Experience Notes), attendance to, and organization of webinars, participation to the IWCs (at least 1% of the GEF IW grant will be allocated towards these activities). A project website, according to IW LEARN standards, will be established. Apart from being used as an information provision hub, the website will be an instrument supporting the implementation of the project activities. It will support and incorporate a range of tools such as project's management team working space, information database, interactive maps, forum discussions etc.

4.2 Stakeholder Involvement, Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' Training Programmes: Specific activities will be implemented to engage a wide range of stakeholders in the project implementation 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. Collaboration with similar programmes will be sought, as well as the preparation of the replication strategy.

d) Incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing

GEF funding will allow accruing the following major benefits:

É To enhance capacity to implement environmental management of the transboundary waters by utilising the ecosystem-based management including through Marine Spatial Planning, and by improving the multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters; and

É To contribute to the compliance with Barcelona Convention Protocols and EU Directives;

Without GEF funding, the above benefits may not materialize or may not materialize as quickly, resulting in continuation of pressures on coastal and marine areas of the Adriatic with negative consequences on its ecosystems. More specifically, lack of adequate protection of biodiversity resources may reduce this important asset in the future, while impacts of climate change will be strongly felt; discharge of large volumes of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater in the Adriatic Sea may continue threatening the economic sectors that the population depends on (tourism, agriculture, fisheries); increased risk of accidental oil pollution may threaten some most globally significant sites for biodiversity; unregulated coastal development may undermine some of the most important regional resources for tourism; etc. The GEF activities and funding will provide incremental financing of the activities that the countries of the Adriatic sub region have already started (national sustainable development strategies, ICZM strategies to implement Mediterranean ICZM Protocol, national coastal development strategies, sub regional contingency plans, infrastructure and energy exploration investments, etc.).

The activities of the project are coordinated with the activities of the UNEP/MAP Programme of work and network of RACs, as well as other GEF projects in the region, in particular the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (the MedPartnership), and specifically in relation with the implementation of its Replication Strategy. The benefits this project is expected to bring to the local communities in the Adriatic will make it an attractive catalyzing factor for similar initiatives in the future.

The proposed project, thanks to the incremental GEF funding and to the expected co-financing from countries, will expand the ongoing baseline work (see section 1.2.) of UNEP/MAP and EU in promoting international cooperation in marine and coastal management and in promoting Ecosystem Approach based management in the Adriatic Sea to allow countries to move to the next level of actual implementation and testing on the ground of marine management options. These benefits, as established in the International Waters and Biodiversity Focal Area Strategies, will be accrued by facilitating a broader and more effective collective multi-country management scheme that will embrace the Marine Spatial Planning as one of its major tools.

Due to the lack of capacity in dealing with marine and coastal management in a comprehensive manner, the selected countries, in absence of the proposed GEF funded initiative, will continue with the present uncoordinated and single sector approach to marine and coastal management, and will be unable to fully capture the opportunities that Marine Spatial Planning will present to improve overall sustainability in their respective regions, and cope with growing negative impacts of climatic variability and change.

The incremental reasoning at the basis of this foundational project is simple. The proposed project will in fact expand the scope of the baseline project, and assist the countries to advance to concrete achievements in terms of cooperative frameworks and institutional set up, commitments to and implementation of priority actions, specific targets/indicators and strategic choices, and adoption of common harmonized monitoring protocols. The project will bring not only the understanding of the EcAp and Marine Spatial Planning tools to the higher level but will also increase the level of cooperation between the countries sharing the marine area of the Adriatic sub-region. It will also improve the potential benefits of actions aimed at managing the marine area as well as strengthen the impact of associated strategic actions.

e) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and adaptation benefits

All proposed interventions have positive transboundary impacts that cannot be realized optimally if tried at a national level without transboundary cooperation of the Adriatic sub-region countries, and in particular by the two beneficiary countries (Albania and Montenegro). Furthermore, almost all proposed interventions have multi-sectoral implications that cannot be addressed effectively with the business-as-usual sectoral approach. Through the proposed interventions, the project will support the Adriatic countries to realize the sustainable utilization and management of the marine resources of the sub-region at the transboundary scale. Also, it will contribute to building the resilience of the people living in the coastal region through improved planning and resources management.

The global benefits that the project aims to produce fall into the following categories:

- i. Enhanced understanding of marine ecosystems in relatively enclosed coastal sea;
- ii. Informed decision making to help manage complex interrelationships between marine ecosystems and impacts of maritime economy;
- iii. Enhanced cooperation in the management of the transboundary marine waters;
- iv. Improvements to the sustainable use of the services provided by the Adriatic Sea marine ecosystems, also in view of climate variability and change;
- v. Contribution to the integrated management of marine area towards reaching Good Environmental Status through Marine Spatial Planning.

Furthermore, many of the deliverables that would arise from this project would also support a number of global and regional environmental commitments and objectives including Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, EU directives, Convention on Biological Diversity, GPA, and other.

f) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project fills the gap in terms that coherent and long term initiatives for collaborative management of marine resources are missing in this sub-region. What the countries try to achieve towards the sustainable sub-regional marine management through Marine Spatial Planning is highly innovative, because these initiatives have not yet been implemented in the Adriatic sub-region.

The institutional capacity of authorities involved in marine research will be strengthened and capacity building in the region needs will be enhanced. Similarly existing research networks will be supported to allow for synergistic activities and interdisciplinary research. Regional and international cooperation will be aligned with the national and regional needs. Furthermore, scientific results will be made accessible and translated into language that is understandable by non-scientists, for example through better visualizations and understanding of marine ecosystems. This is fundamentally important to improve communication between scientists, policy- and decision-makers, marine and coastal managers and affected segments of the local population.

The project will introduce and improve the innovative technologies and state-of-the-art techniques in managing the marine waters from other regions (North Sea, Western Europe, and Baltic). Sustainability of the project results will be brought about through strengthening the national institutions and with the agreement between the countries on the long term strategic actions that they will be implementing to protect the marine resources of the Adriatic Sea. Accompanying national strategies' programs of actions, such as recently adopted Montenegro ICZM Strategy, including long term monitoring programmes will be carried out. Strong capacity building and participation of local stakeholders in project activities will also contribute to sustainability.

The long term sustainability of the project will be ensured by the supervision of the permanent national coordination mechanism established under the MedPartnership and ClimVar & IZCM projects in Montenegro. This structure is supported by a regular financing allocation from the Budget of the Government of Montenegro, and has permanent staff under the Division for Sustainable Development and ICZM of the Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT). The full implementation and long-term sustainability of this project is a key priority of the government to contribute to the National Strategy on ICZM (NSICZM), endorsed at ministerial level and which is also a requirement under the framework of the

Barcelona Convention. A similar approach will be sought in Albania and the project will provide all the possible support if requested by the Government of Albania.

The project will also provide and receive support from the ongoing EcAp and MSP processes ongoing in the region. The Balkan countries, including Montenegro and Albania, are not eligible for external support of Mediterranean based projects supported from EC funds, thus it is necessary to ensure synergies and complementarity among all the relevant initiatives to allow the development of these processes, thus actively contributing to the Mid Term Strategy and PoW endorsed by the Contraction Parties to the Barcelona Convention. This holistic approach will ensure long term sustainability, political and technical endorsement to the results produced by the Project.

Financing of the priority actions defined in the Action Plan of NS ICZM will be continued during the process of this project implementation as well as upon its completion (NS ICZM time horizon is defined until 2030).

At the same time Montenegro has started process of MSFD transposition that will supportively impact achievement of this project results.

The focus on capacity building will generate a pool of technical expertise that can be utilized for scaling up by replication in other parts of the country, sub region, Mediterranean region and internationally, in particular by providing information on tested methodologies and practical approaches.

Finally, the concrete policy, legal, institutional and management measures proposed in the project ensures the sustainability of the project impacts beyond the project lifetime. Coastal and marine planning demonstration activities are also supported with relevant policy and management reform activities to ensure its sustainability and upscaling opportunities.

2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.
N/A
3. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes ☐ /no ☐) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes ☐ /no ☐)? If yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

A number of important partners will participate intensively in the project. This involvement is envisaged at two levels: sub-regional and national. At sub-regional level, the participation of stakeholders will be effectuated through reaching the agreement on common issues in the Adriatic Sea region, defining common indicators for EcAp based marine and coast monitoring, and agreeing on common elements for Marine Spatial Planning, including the framework methodology and possible types of transboundary intervention. The project will seek participation of stakeholders, including respective national authorities, from all Adriatic countries. While all the countries will not be directly involved in the implementation of GEF financed activities, they will contribute through participation in project-sponsored events such as reaching consensus on Good Environmental Status of the Adriatic Sea. Agreement of all the countries on such issue is important because of the transboundary nature of critical marine issues in the region as well as for the implementation of the EcAp, which requires participation of all neighbouring countries. All countries will also be invited to participate in training activities of the project, which will contribute to building of their capacities for EcAp and MSP. At this level, the project will also seek synergies with EU, UN agencies/programmes, such as, particularly UNEP/MAP Mediterranean Action Plan and its RACs (implementing the Ecosystem approach to management through EU support for a number of years), international organisations, regional and sub-regional initiatives, such as Adriatic Ionian Initiative and Union for the Mediterranean.

At transboundary/national level, the stakeholder participation will be carried out through implementation of demonstration activities, i.e. preparation of the Marine Spatial Plan in Albania and Montenegro; and it will mainly involve the stakeholders from these two countries. The demonstration project design will be

informed by inputs from national ministries of spatial planning, tourism, agriculture, environment and water resources as well as local stakeholder groups. NGOs and other members of civil society will be closely consulted during the design of the Project and are expected to play a substantive role in the implementation of the project. Community organizations and civil society groups will support stakeholder guidance, provide technical support to the project as appropriate and implement many stakeholder involvement activities. They will also provide key support to facilitate local civil society partners involvement for capacity building and stress reduction efforts in critically impacted areas. Accumulated knowledge and lessons learned will be disseminated in all Adriatic countries.

Available information suggests that the level of public participation in the decision making in each country may still be inadequate. The Communication and Outreach strategy of the project (project output 4.1) will clarify which local stakeholders will be involved in the marine management and at what level, and what their level of access to information is and should be. As there are a number of local stakeholders, the strategy will also develop extensive stakeholder mapping to identify the key and core local stakeholders and their role in the project.

The key stakeholders groups to be involved, both at sub-regional and at national level, are:

- É European Union;
- É International organisations: UNEP/MAP and its network of Regional Activity Centers (RACs), World Bank and other IFIs (EIB, EBRD);
- É Regional initiatives: Union for the Mediterranean;
- É Sub-regional initiatives: Adriatic Ionian Initiative, Quadrilateral Commission for the protection of Adriatic Sea (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro);
- É National administration: ministries for environment, spatial planning, sustainable development, tourism, water, agriculture, fisheries etc;
- É Universities and research centers: national universities, marine institutes, hydro meteorological institutes;
- É Public entities: public institutions dealing with specific coastal/marine aspects, such as Montenegro Agency for Public Maritime Domain, national environmental agencies, etc;
- É NGOs;
- É Private sector;
- É Community organisations;
- É Professional associations: fishermen, tourism sector, etc.

Execution modalities and arrangements for stakeholders' involvement will be further refined in the communication strategy in the early stages of the project's implementation. This stage will allow the project stakeholders to be brought together with the researchers in a series of regional meetings to refine the project goals and comprehensive project work plan. To improve effectiveness, a series of meetings are envisaged that build on existing networking activities, complemented by specific targeted workshops. This will allow development of the broad perspective with key sub regional and national stakeholders, followed by more focused efforts in developing the transboundary demonstration activities. A key part of this activity will be to confirm the procedures for governance and stakeholder advice to the project.

4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are [gender equality and women's empowerment](#) taken into account (yes ☒ /no ☐)? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

MSP is often considered a practical strategy to implement the ecosystem-based approach to the conservation and management of marine resources. By its cross cutting and integrated nature the MSP planning process relies on extensive multistakeholder dialogues which will include careful stakeholder mapping at the onset of the project.

The project recognizes the linkages between well-being of the population, in particular the issues related to the less favoured and vulnerable groups of the society and gender issues and places great importance on women's empowerment as a means to reduce poverty and climate change risks. Since women and men are affected differently by environmental impacts and climate change, their different vulnerabilities and capacities will be analyzed, and their gender-specific concerns and priorities will be addressed. Women will be recognized for their greater resilience in the face of climate change risks, and for the roles they play as active agents of change in helping communities to recover and adapt. The aim is that during the project cycle, the policy work contributes to gender equality by transforming the balance of power between women and men in the area where demonstration project will be implemented. Furthermore, the Component 3 (i.e. project outcome 4) of the project aimed at raising the awareness of stakeholders will specifically target women.

In order to ensure that gender considerations are well integrated both into the implementation process and in the delivery of the outputs, a gender specialist will be hired during the inception period of the project and will be involved throughout the entire duration of the project and provide input at important milestones. This will include particular attention to the review and update of the results based framework and relevant indicators and targets.

5. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

The project addresses the following categories of issues:

- É the need to bring countries of the sub region together to deliver a strategic view of the future Adriatic ecosystem, which would significantly reduce the cost of environmental degradation;
- É the need to improve capacity for ecosystem based management and appropriate monitoring of ecosystem processes, and for reduction of hazards and risks to sub regional ecosystems;
- É to prepare countries for the implementation of international regulation, including EU directives when particular country will join EU;
- É to implement Marine Spatial Planning and coastal area management policies in highly sensitive sites.

By helping countries to achieve the Good Environmental Status, the proposed project will have significant socio-economic benefits by reducing health and environmental hazards originating from pollution of freshwater, both surface and groundwater, and marine coastal waters, and minimizing the risk to its sensitive ecosystems, thus also strengthening their tourism, agriculture and fisheries potential. The project also aims at rationalising the use of marine space and better protecting the natural diversity, by reducing effects of different activities on each other, while the cumulative effects of activities on the environment as a whole will be taken into account and managed consistently. Marine Spatial Planning aims at creating socio-economic benefits by allowing marine industries to have access to certain designated places, generating wealth for the nation. Consumers of marine products, including offshore renewable energy or seafood, will expect these to have been produced sustainably, and marine industries will ensure that the environmental and social effects of their operations are acceptable. MSP will also result in identification of compatible uses within the same area of development, reduction of conflicts between incompatible uses, improved capacity to plan for new and changing human activities, including emerging technologies and their associated effects, better safety during operation of human activities, and promotion of the efficient use of resources and space.

6. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:
 1. The proposed EcAp approach may not be fully understood by all the stakeholders (Moderate)

Particular attention should be given to the fact that the EcAp is not seen as overlapping with the ICZM approach and the development of the MSP. While EcAp is a complex process it is, as developed by UNEP/MAP in close collaboration with the EU, on the basis of the understanding that ICZM and MSP are complementary to it.

The project team selected will have ample experience in developing similar initiatives, and will build upon these experiences and established contacts and cooperation to address the proposed project issues. The project is also based on the understanding that it will require considerable capacity building and awareness raising in order to be implemented successfully. Broad-based consultations already exist with regard to the implementation of Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and they should be continued in order to foster further discussion and buy-in from stakeholders.

2. Risks related to Climate Change and Variability at regional and national (Albania and Montenegro), levels (Moderate)

Future climatic scenarios indicate that the Eastern Mediterranean region should be one of the most affected by climate change and variability. Visible signs of these impacts are already clear in the Adriatic Sea, e.g. on coastal biodiversity, water temperature and circulation. The Project will contribute to the application of the EcAp approach, the ICZM, MSP and MPA in the Adriatic. All these approaches increase the resilience to climate change effects by improving the efficient and sustainable management of coastal and marine areas. It is not expected that climate change and variability will have an impact on Projects execution. Nevertheless, according to several sources, climate change might be contributing to the instability of the region and to the migratory fluxes. Therefore contingency measures and targeted mitigation measures to manage the potential adverse effects of unanticipated events will be considered during the inception phase of the project.

3. Co-financing reporting will not fully transparent (Moderate)

This risk will be mitigated by establishing solid reporting mechanism during the inception period, which will include monitoring of co-financing delivery based on the appropriate calculation of co-financing.

4. There may be a risk of inadequate coordination because of many institutions being involved at the project, regional and national levels (Moderate)

The program structure will be designed to ensure that coordination between executing partners is optimized. Furthermore, UNEP-MAP, as an organisation involving several of its components in the project, is well positioned to ensure coordination with the executing partners.

7. *Cost Effectiveness*. Explain how [cost-effectiveness](#) is reflected in the project design:

The project approach is cost effective, and the expected outcomes and outputs under each project component consider cost-effective activities to achieve them, particularly taking in consideration the following:

- (i) Coherence and complementarity with previous and ongoing GEF funded projects in the Mediterranean Basin and the Adriatic sub-region,
- (ii) Reduction of the negative transboundary impacts, which the project activities will bring,
- (iii) Expected improvement of the capacity of marine ecosystems to produce ecosystem services more efficiently through achievement of the Good Environmental Status through implementation of EcAp and Marine Spatial Planning tools; and
- (iv) Reversal of the "business-as-usual" approach, which until now has been bringing an accelerated growth of costs of environmental degradation in the countries of the Adriatic.
- (v) In addition, by having the UNEP/MAP executing the project, including its specialized regional activity centres, in particular the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), which is located in the sub-region, substantial scale-up can be achieved more effectively. Through its technical staff, UNEP/MAP and its RACs will reinforce the link between national authorities and the GEF. Finally, the proposed coordination/implementation arrangements will be organized in a very efficient manner, while sub

regional workshops and meetings will take place in the sub-region and hosted by the national authorities to save venue costs.

Furthermore, the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities proposed by the project learns from previous GEF-funded interventions at the regional, sub-regional and country levels. The cost-effectiveness of the knowledge management, technology transfer and skills training promoted under the Component 3 of the project reflects on the need to undertake these and other related activities through existing international and regional platforms, not creating new (e.g. IW:LEARN, PEGASO, MAP, etc.).

UNEP through its regional convention office (MAP Coordinating Unit) and sub-regional office in Split (PAP/RAC) will provide management support and guidance to national project components, who are responsible for day-to-day implementation. The UNEP-GEF unit will provide implementing agency financial, technical and quality support (Project Assurance) to ensure successful project execution.

8. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:

The MedPartnership, and its sister project "Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean" (ClimVar & ICZM) have received very positive feedback from countries, evaluators and the GEF Secretariat, which all expressed the interest to follow this experience and to take advantage of the momentum created in the region by the successful implementation of these two projects. Based on these expressions of interest, UNEP/MAP is developing a proposal for a new regional initiative which will target several programmes under the GEF-6 Strategy to allow the Mediterranean countries to develop a coherent, comprehensive, integrated and long term action to accelerate and support the implementation of the measures and action plans developed by the countries. Strong coordination with this new potential and regional initiative will be secured during implementation of the project.

In addition to the GEF projects mentioned above, the project is also linked to the World Bank implemented Adriatic Sea Environment Programme (ASEP), in particular components implemented in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which aim at reduction of pollution of coastal waters from land based activities. The project will also utilise experiences from two projects recently completed in the sub-region: the COAST (Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Dalmatian Coast) project, executed by UNDP, which has developed measures to protect biodiversity to enhance the potential for tourist development along Croatian coast, and the DIKTAS (Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System) project, executed by UNESCO in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania, which aimed at introducing sustainable integrated management principles in a transboundary karstic freshwater aquifer. Finally, the project will build upon the results of UNEP/MAP CAMP Montenegro, which was financed by UNEP/MAP and the government of Montenegro. The CAMP programme resulted in the ICZM Strategy for Montenegro, which emphasised the need for improved marine environmental management, in particular the Marine Spatial Planning.

The proposed project seeks to accelerate the implementation of 11 Ecological Objectives agreed under the EU supported Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) recently adopted by the parties to the Barcelona Convention, which also integrates measures adopted under the Mediterranean SAPs (SAP BIO and SAP MED and related NAPs) adopted under the Barcelona Convention in the Adriatic, and other relevant UNEP MAP actions and policies. It will promote acceleration and scaling up of the partnership investments of the World Bank and other IFIs that aim to support Adriatic countries to invest for sustainable development and protection of the Adriatic Sea. The project fully adheres to the principles, requirements and targets of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2005, and which has recently been revised. As the countries are drawing closer to the membership in the EU, albeit at a varying speeds, the consideration will be given to consistency with the EU directives relevant for this area, in particular the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Framework Directive on Marine Spatial Planning, and their implications on the countries of the region as well as the Adriatic Sea Basin as a whole.

The project will work in alignment with the Joint Slovenian ó Croatian ó Italian ó Montenegrin Commission for the Protection of the Waters of the Adriatic Sea and Coastal Waters against Pollution, which is based on the Yugoslav-Italian Agreement on the Protection of the Waters of the Adriatic Sea and Coastal Waters against Pollution from 1974. The Commission's main objectives are: 1) to study all problems related to the pollution of the Adriatic Sea waters and coastal areas, 2) to propose and recommend to the Governments what it believes is necessary regarding research, 3) to provide its opinion on bilateral programmes and be responsible for their harmonization, 4) to propose to the Governments measures required to eliminate the current, and 5) to prevent the new causes of pollution and to propose to the Governments the drafts of international regulations required to ensure cleanliness of the Adriatic Sea. Montenegro has participated in the Commission as an Observer during the period 2006-2009 prior to renewing its full membership in the Commission in 2009 based on the right to the succession over the Yugoslav-Italian Agreement on the Protection of the Waters of the Adriatic Sea and Coastal Waters against Pollution from 1974. The Republic of Albania could raise the same request because the country was not a member state in the Commission when it was established. However in the period 2008-2011 Member States in the Commission expressed a positive attitude towards membership of the Republic of Albania in the Commission by applying the procedure of accession to this sub-regional international treaty. The conclusion to submit an official invitation to the Republic of Albania as to regulate its membership in the Commission was adopted at the XII Ordinary Meeting of the Commission which was held in October 2011. The accession process has to be nationally launched and finalized following the invitation of the Commission. In this context, the Project will follow up on the work plan of the Commission, facilitating all the relevant results, applying the deliberation of the Commission coherently with the decision of the government of Montenegro and, if appropriate, supporting Albania in the accession procedure.

The project will be linked with another political initiative in the Adriatic sub region, namely with the activities of the Adriatic Ionian Initiative (AII). The former is initiating a number of sub regional action plans, of which the Contingency Plan to fight the accidental ship pollution has already been adopted, while another ongoing initiative is to stimulate implementation of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol in the Adriatic sub region.

The latest initiative under the aegis of the latter (AII) has been to prepare an EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) is a macro-regional strategy adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council in 2014. The Strategy was jointly developed by the Commission, together with the Adriatic-Ionian Region countries and stakeholders, in order to address common challenges together. The Strategy aims at creating synergies and fostering coordination among all territories in the Adriatic-Ionian Region. The EUSAIR covers eight countries: four EU Member States (Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia) and four non-EU countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia). EUSAIR has a limited focus on areas of mutual interest with high relevance for the Adriatic-Ionian countries. It is built on four thematic pillars: 1) Blue growth, 2) Connecting the region (transport and energy networks), 3) Environmental quality, and 4) Sustainable tourism. This strategy combines a mix of priority issues, which include: pollution reduction, biodiversity preservation including fisheries, climate change mitigation, development of maritime economy, fight against cross border crime, and oil spill hazard contingency. As most of these issues are very much correlated with the EcAp ecological objectives, every attempt will be made to coordinate implementation of this project and the AII initiative. The project will seek synergies and cooperation with EUSAIR through exchange of experience and transfer of knowledge, as well as through coordination of actions aimed at the implementation of the ICZM, MPA and MSP.

The project will also be seeking synergies and build on lessons learnt from the ABNJ program executed jointly by FAO and UNEP (ABNJ: Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-sea Living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)). The program has a specific component on marine spatial planning.

9. *Institutional Arrangement.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

The project will not support or create any new institutions. It will be implemented by UNEP/DEPI and executed by UNEP/MAP and its RACs, which will designate a Project Manager and other necessary technical and administrative staff. In addition to managing the project as a whole, the Project Management will be responsible for the implementation of the training and communication components of the project with the aim of raising the

regional technical capacity for MSP and EcAp. In this endeavor, activities will also be extended to all countries bordering the Adriatic Sea. It is expected that this will enhance the sustainability of project's outcomes.

In Albania and Montenegro, two countries where most of the project activities will take place, small country coordination offices will be established, which will be responsible for the implementation of project's country specific activities and, in case of transboundary project activities, facilitate collaboration with other country offices, as well as the Project Management Unit. Each office will have a designated National Project Coordinator. These managers will also be persons with a technical expertise and they could carry out some country specific project activities, and will be paid through sub-contracts with UNEP/MAP components (PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC). Special attention will be given to overcoming fragmentation across sectors in decision making related to marine uses within national jurisdictions. The project will aim at developing awareness among different sectors on the necessity for a coordinated and integrated approach to marine management through MSP. For this purpose, country coordination offices will incorporate representatives from all relevant ministries.

In Montenegro the project will benefit from the national coordination mechanism established under the MedPartnership and ClimVar & IZCM projects. The optimal uptake of information and results of the project at the national level, horizontally - across relevant ministries and institutions - and vertically - from national to local level, will be provided through the governing system established for integrated coastal zone management in Montenegro, as one of the most advanced in the Mediterranean region. Being aware of the fact that sustainable management of the coastal zone requires coherent and cross cutting actions among the sectors, the Government of Montenegro has established a governance system to enable effective and efficient coordination of the national policy for integrated coastal zone management implementation. Through this system, it is possible to avoid duplication and overlapping of sectorial approaches in the implementation of strategies, programmes, action plans and project activities. A new National Strategy on ICZM which was adopted by the Government of Montenegro in June 2015 has defined the functioning of the coordination mechanism for ICZM at two levels: political and technical-administrative. These political and technical mechanisms are the competent institutions responsible for the implementation of this project. This should facilitate broad participation from relevant ministries, relevant national experts and scientific institutions, NGO and civil society, business and financial community. At the same time this structure will grant to the project supervision of the highest political level through the National Council on Sustainable Development, Climate Change and ICZM that is chaired by the President of the State, Division for Sustainable Development and ICZM in Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism that acts under the direct responsibility to Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism and Coordination Body for ICZM that is chaired by the Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism. The project will seek support to the establishment of long term sustainable national coordination mechanisms in Albania working in close cooperation with other relevant initiatives under the Barcelona Convention, including if approved, the proposal for the potential follow up of the MedPartnership and ClimVar projects.

UNEP/MAP will be responsible for the procurement of consultants and non-consulting services, financial management of the GEF grant, and preparation and dissemination of audits, progress and financial reports. It will be assisted by PAP/RAC, which has proven to have technical capacities to execute the project (in particular through its leading role in implementation of CAMPs and development of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol), has excellent knowledge of the situation in the Adriatic, is at the forefront of ICZM and MSP activities of MAP, and is geographically very close to the area of operation. This could significantly reduce costs. Other UNEP/MAP components will also be involved in the implementation of the project, notably SPA/RAC and MEDPOL. For their activities, PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC will sign sub-contracts and will be allowed to hire consultants to carry out the planned work. MEDPOL will be assigned to the project through UNEP/MAP.

Respective institutions from all Adriatic countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia,) will have a role in the project, in particular through exchange of experience and transfer of knowledge, as well as in coordination of actions with other sub-regional initiatives, such as the EU Strategy for the Adriatic Ionian Macro-Region. However, participating (beneficiary) countries (Montenegro and Albania) will have an active role in implementation of all project's activities, in particular within Component 2

10. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Component 3 of the project is devoted to knowledge management, including anticipation of experiences and lessons learned from other similar projects as well as sharing the experiences of this project with other similar initiatives in participating countries, wider region and international community. In this endeavour, IW LEARN and LME LEARN will be utilised as platforms for information exchange. In addition, the project's web site will serve as a workspace to be shared by experts and stakeholders involved in the project.

Communication to the policy and decision makers in the countries on the benefits of MSP and EcAp, primarily in Albania and Montenegro but also in other countries of the Adriatic sub-region, will be carried out through the implementation of awareness raising campaign as well as a series of thematic briefings. This part will also include the local media for each country so that the results of the project will be known to the general public.

11. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☐ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The project is fully consistent with International and Regional strategies and plans. All countries of the sub-region actively pursue the implementation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and others pertaining to prevention, mitigation and responses to pollution (MARPOL), spills, dumping at sea from ships. Each of the countries has published and implemented first generation National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and related National Communications to the UNFCCC on national climate change policy establishment to enable effective planning and implementation of vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures. All countries' strategic objectives focus on protection and conservation of marine fauna and flora, expansion of protected areas, improving the policy and legislative environments, harmonisation at national and regional levels and, improving monitoring and assessment of biodiversity.

All countries are actively participating in the implementation of the UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention, and have ratified most of its protocols. They also supported the preparation of the 2005 Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD), in particular its objective 7, dealing with the sea and coasts. During the current revision of the MSSD, the Adriatic countries contributed to the sections on ICZM, as well as gave proposals to pursue MSP as an important activity.

Montenegro has recently adopted its national strategy on ICZM. Besides promoting ICZM as an instrument to regulate the coastal development with the aim of preserving valuable natural resources, the strategy strongly promotes Marine Spatial Planning which is based on the Ecosystem Approach. The strategy proposes implementation of a smaller pilot project in the Boka Kotorska Bay, with a view of testing the feasibility of implementation of MSP in Montenegro before undertaking the large scale MSP project in the territorial waters.

Albania's National strategy for development and integration 2014-2020 has as one of its objectives minimizing the environmental degradation and preserving the renewable resources. The strategy proposes adopting joint agreements with neighbouring countries, including Montenegro, on improving management of transboundary waters, as well as developing the sector of sustainable management of living resources in maritime waters.

12. M & E Plan. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

The monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of the Adriatic MSP will be guided closely by the specific results-based indicators that will form part of the M&E Plan (Annex G). The project will follow UNEP's standard monitoring and evaluation procedures. The Project's Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for the expected outcome and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress. The means of verification are summarized in the log frame. M&E related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan. These costs are integrated in the overall budget of the project.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as it may be necessary during the project inception workshop to

ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities in project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Particular emphasis will be given to socio economic aspects and gender specific indicators. Day-to-day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will be expected to collect specific information to track the indicators. The project will carry out M&E activities at the project level, which includes the metrics for measuring the degree of successful implementation of the project itself. The results of M&E will be compiled and presented in annual progress reports which will be discussed and shared with project stakeholders. The reports will also highlight best practices and lessons learned from ongoing and closed activities, which could be discussed in the project-funded sub-regional exchange sessions, and adopted by ongoing and pipeline investment to enhance their impact on national reforms.

The UNEP/MAP will have overall responsibility for project level M&E at no cost to the project. The results framework presented in Annex A provides indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification and this will form the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built. In addition, UNEP/MAP will keep detailed records of activities, outputs and expenditures against agreed work plans and following standard UNEP formats, including financial monitoring and audit. Project level monitoring will be utilized to fill in the GEF International Waters Tracking Tool for submission to the GEF at project mid-term and upon completion.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. Record of Endorsement⁹ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

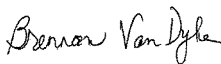
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Pellumb Abeshi	General Director of Environmental Policies	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF ALBANIA	03/23/2016
Ms. Marija Vukcevic	Director General for EU Integration and International Cooperation	MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM OF MONTENEGRO	09/12/2015

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

Brennan Van Dyke Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		Jul 4, 2016	Christine Haffner- Sifakis UNEP Task Manager	+254-20- 7624583	Christine.Haffner- Sifakis@unep.org
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C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (*Applicable only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to this project template.

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

See Annexes Section

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

LIST OF ANNEXES AND APPENDIXES:

- Annex A ó Adriatic MSP Project Logical Framework
- Annex E-Consultants to be hired
- Annex F-1- Detailed GEF budget
- Annex F-2 - Detailed Cofinance budget
- Annex G - M&E Budget and Work-Plan
- Annex H - Project Implementation Arrangement
- Annex I - Key deliverables and benchmarks
- Annex M - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST
- Annex N - ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
- Annex O - Project Timetable
- Appendix 5 - Supervision Plan
- Appendix 6 - Procurement Plan

ANNEX A – PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	UNEP MTS Reference
To restore 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	<p>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 Programmes (IMAP)</p> <p>Sub-regional monitoring programme on common indicators proposed</p> <p>Number of Countries that agree to integrate marine and coastal biodiversity values in planning processes</p> <p>Marine Spatial Plan for selected marine</p>	<p>There is no consistent monitoring system based on common indicators</p> <p>Countries are not managing their marine areas sustainably</p> <p>Capacities for Marine Spatial Planning do not exist</p> <p>Marine and coastal biodiversity values are not fully integrated in marine spatial planning process</p> <p>No Marine Spatial Plans are prepared and/or adopted</p>	<p>IMAP monitoring programme agreed among the 2 participating countries; results used to produce basis for decision-making tools and their implementation in Marine Spatial Planning in selected area</p> <p>Marine Spatial Planning introduced as a tool in the implementation of spatial planning process in sub-regional countries</p> <p>Marine and coastal biodiversity values are integrated in MSP process as one of its constituent elements</p> <p>Marine Spatial Plan for selected marine area prepared</p>	<p>IMAP monitoring programme</p> <p>Marine Spatial Plan</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>PSC meeting reports</p> <p>Project website</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Resources are made available to develop important planning instruments</p>	<p>UNEP MTS: Healthy and productive ecosystems</p> <p>2016-2017 MTS: Ecosystem Management (EM) and Ecosystem based Approach , (EAb), Indicator 3 & 4</p> <p>For the 2018-2019 MTS: EM, EAa, Indicator 1 & 3</p> <p>UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: setting strategic priorities to ensure GES of Mediterranean Sea by 2020</p>

	area developed					
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 sub-regional 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, with decisions on targets and priorities	Countries are willing to cooperate to establish an integrated 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	Number of reports on information gathered for Initial Integrated Assessment	Information missing on a number of indicators for EcAp No marine bio geographical zones are identified in Albania and Montenegro	Update Initial Integrated Assessment of the Adriatic Sea for 2 participating countries T=1 At least 1 country	Minimum 2 Thematic reports Minimum 2 Meeting reports	Countries are willing to exchange information Countries are willing to implement measures to	UNEP-MAP 2016-2017 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.4: Monitoring and assessment.

1.2 Proposal of the programme of measures to achieve good environmental status	Report identifying marine biogeographical zones Set of measures to improve GES in Albania and Montenegro proposed	There are no measures implemented to improve GES	report on marine biogeographical zones by year 2 T=1 Expert meetings Reports with proposed measures for Albania and Montenegro by year 2 T=2		improve GES	
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishments
Outcome 2: Sub-regional programme on integrated observation and monitoring is agreed among Adriatic countries, including a set of regionally agreed common indicators	At least 2 countries endorse sub-regional monitoring and observation programme	There is no harmonized marine monitoring between Adriatic countries	Improvement on the existing baseline data compiled with new data collected in 2 participating countries Monitoring and observation programme provides countries of the sub-region, in particular Albania and Montenegro, a solid basis for more integrated decision-making Sub-regional meeting (workshop) organised T=1	Improved sub-regional data base Sub-regional meeting report	Countries are willing to adopt the sub-regional programme on integrated observation and monitoring Resources are made available to develop planning instruments	UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS: strategic outcome : 5.4 Monitoring and assessment

Project Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	PoW Output Reference Number
<p>2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme towards GES</p> <p>2.2 Updated sub- regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sub-regional integrated marine data base</p> <p>Number of countries with ecosystem impact monitoring and/or assessment programmes</p> <p>Percentage of marine areas defined as biogeographical zones requiring special treatment in MSP</p>	<p>EcAP based monitoring in Albania and Monitoring does not exist</p> <p>B= 0</p> <p>Sub-regional integrated marine data base does not exist</p> <p>B=0</p> <p>Number of biogeographical marine zones</p> <p>B=0</p>	<p>At least 40 experts trained in the implementation of EcAp</p> <p>T=40</p> <p>Methodology for the monitoring system developed in participating countries.</p> <p>T=2</p> <p>Sub-regional integrated marine data base prepared and functioning</p> <p>T=1</p> <p>Identified biogeographical zones in MSP process</p>	<p>Integrated sub-regional data-base</p> <p>Methodology for integrated monitoring and assessment</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<p>Countries are willing to exchange information on marine resources</p> <p>Resources are made available to develop the tools</p>	<p>UNEP-MAP 2016-2017 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.4: Monitoring and assessment.</p>

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 utilisation 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 meeting organized Integration and synergies with the existing UNEP/MAP process on GES	Sub-regional meeting report (with decisions) MSP training course reports	National legislation on MSP does not exist or is proposed 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.
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	Marine Spatial Plan for selected marine area prepared Number of experts trained in Marine Spatial Planning in	No marine spatial plans are prepared in the 2 participating countries. B=0 Trained staff for Marine Spatial Planning in the sub-	Marine Spatial Plan for selected area prepared T=1 Experts from Albania and Montenegro, but also from other Adriatic countries	Marine Spatial Plan for selected area MSP training course reports Guidelines for MSP at local level	Data base with basic information exists in two countries to start the planning process. Risk is that some sectoral interests may be opposed to MSP.	UNEP-MAP 2016-2017 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.4: Monitoring and assessment

3.2 Guidance for the implementation of MSP at sub-national level	participating countries Guidelines for MSP at local level developed Uptake of these at regional level	region is minimal B=10 Comprehensive and officially adopted guidelines for MSP at local level do not exist B=0	trained in MSP T=40 Guidelines are prepared and their implementation tested in selected marine area T=1			
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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 lational and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning Outcom	Project's lessons and experiences 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	Project results and lessons learned regularly exchanged 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.
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	There is no systematic exchange of information on lessons	Project Communication and Outreach strategy	Communication and Outreach strategy	Stakeholders actively participate in communication	UNEP-MAP 2016-2017 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.5:

	<p>within and outside of region and uploaded on the web site</p> <p>Project features displayed prominently in IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN web site</p>	<p>learnt in the sub-region on MSP</p>	<p>prepared and implemented</p> <p>Sub-regional MSP specific internet platform created T=1</p>	<p>Experience notes and respective audio visual materials</p> <p>Documentation reporting deliberations of coordination bodies addressing EcAp and MSP</p> <p>Sub-regional MSP specific internet platform</p> <p>IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN web site</p>	<p>activities</p> <p>Countries provide national resources to disseminate knowledge on the project</p> <p>Resources are made available to ensure the sustainability and integration of the lesson learnt into the regional governance structures (UNEP/MAP)</p> <p>Close cooperation established with IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN</p> <p>Documentation regularly submitted</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity at regional, sub-regional and national levels including technical assistance and capacity building</p>
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	<p>There is no Stakeholder Involvement Plan</p> <p>Stakeholders are not</p>	1 stakeholder involvement plan, with special reference to gender considerations and vulnerable	<p>Stakeholder Involvement Plan</p> <p>Training Material</p>	Stakeholders show interest to participate in the implementation of the outputs of this	UNEP-MAP 2016-2017 PoW: Strategic Outcome 4.5: Enhanced capacity at regional, sub-regional

	Stakeholders from civil sector trained to participate in MSP and EcAp	trained in MSP and EcAp B=0	population groups such as fishermen 30 stakeholders from civil sector engaged and consulted in the entire planning process T=30	Experience notes and respective audio visual materials Training reports	project	and national levels including technical assistance and capacity building.
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ANNEX E: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Project Coordinator	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
<i>International</i>			
Project Manager	2500	56	Overall management of the project; coordination among project partners; financial oversight; annual work planning; preparation of stakeholders analysis and communication strategy
Administrative Assistant	970	20	Administrative support; financial management; organisation of meetings
Justification for travel, if any: International travel for Project Manager to participating countries to discuss progress of the project; National project Coordinators will travel locally to project implementation sites			
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Marine Pollution Expert	1200	50	Study of the characteristics of GES; develop parts of the monitoring framework;
Spatial and ICZM Planner	1200	70	Development of the pilot Marine Spatial Plan; analysis of drivers of change
Marine Biologist	1200	50	Study characteristics of GES; develop parts of the monitoring framework; participation in MSP
Marine Protected Areas Expert	1200	30	Develop parts of the monitoring framework; participation in MSP

<i>International</i>			
Chief Technical Advisor	2500	30	Guide delivery of project's technical outputs; support organisation of Inception Workshop and Steering Committee Meeting; drafting of the Inception Report; advise on technical aspects of the project; contribute to the integration of project's results; collaborate with the regional centers; support the Project Manager and the partners in the activities' planning
Marine Spatial Planning Specialist	2500	30	Guide the preparation of the demo marine spatial plan; provide technical inputs on ICZM; supports organisation of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
Marine Pollution Monitoring Specialist	2500	20	Guide preparation of the monitoring framework; preparation of the GES report; preparation of the updated regional data base; supports organisation of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
Biodiversity Specialist	2500	20	Analysis of biogeographical zones of marine area; support to Marine Spatial Planning; supports organisation of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
Junior Marine Spatial Planning Specialist	1250	20	In charge of the biodiversity component of the marine spatial plan; development and maintenance of the project web site; liaison with IW LEARN; assists organisation of relevant meetings, workshops and training courses
Information and Communication Specialist	2500	5	Development of information, communication and outreach strategy; stakeholders analysis and establishment of the stakeholders network; supports organisation of awareness workshop
Justification for travel, if any: Consultants will travel to project sites to assist local experts			

[illegible]

To:		COMPONENT 1: Consolidating common knowledge to integrate Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) to EcAp	COMPONENT 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional marine management	COMPONENT 3: Knowledge management, stakeholder involvement and communication strategy	Project Management Costs		Expenditure by calendar year					
UNEP Budget Line						Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total			
	4100	Expendable equipment										
	4101	Office supplies			1,940	1,940	970	970	1,940			
	4102											
	4103											
	4199	Sub-total			1,940	1,940	970	970	1,940			
	4200	Non-expendable equipment										
	4201	Computer and other equipments										
	4202											
	4203											
	4299	Sub-total										
4999	Component total				1,940	1,940	970	970	1,940			
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
	5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment										
	5101											
	5102											
	5103											
	5199	Sub-total										
	5200	Reporting costs										
	5201	Publication of communication and outreach strategy		10,000		10,000	4,000	6,000	10,000			
	5202	Preparation of reports and printing		13,600		13,600	6,800	6,800	13,600			
	5203	IW LEARN activities		15,000		15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000			
	5299	Sub-total		38,600		38,600	18,300	20,300	38,600			
	5300	Sundry										
	5301	Communications costs (phone and internet)			3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000			
	5302											
	5303	Bank charges										
	5399	Sub-total			3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000			
	5400	Hospitality and entertainment										
	5401											
	5402											
	5403											
	5499	Sub-total										
	5500	Evaluation										
	5501	Terminal External Evaluation		30,000		30,000		30,000	30,000			
	5502	Audit report										
	5581											
	5599	Sub-total		30,000		30,000		30,000	30,000			
5999	Component total			68,600	3,000	71,600	19,800	51,800	71,600			
99	GRAND TOTAL											
			639,760	831,760	181,251	165,129	1,817,900	863,886	954,014	1,817,900		

From:		GEF Cash	UNEP/MAP		PAP/RAC		SPA/RAC		Montenegro		Albania		Total		Total
To:			Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	
5402															
5499	Sub-total														
5500	Evaluation														
5501	Terminal Evaluation	15,000											15,000		15,000
5581															
5599	Sub-total	15,000											15,000		15,000
5999	Component total	57,100		2,000		13,000							57,100	15,000	72,100
99	GRAND TOTAL	1,817,900		532,000		633,000		320,000		8,232,790		2,300,000	1,817,900	12,017,790	13,835,690

Annex G: M&E Budget and Work-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 3 months of project start-up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • Project partners • Chief Technical Advisor 	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	Delegated Representatives of relevant Ministries; Project Manager; Project partners; A representative of UNEP/MAP; NGOs	7,151		At the start of the second year of project's implementation
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	<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 • Chief Technical Advisor 	5,000		As appropriate
Quarterly financial reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency to submit to UNEP FMO 	None		Quarterly
Terminal Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP • External consultant(s) 	15,000		Within 6 months of end of project implementation

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	GEF Budget (USD)	Co-finance (USD)	Time Frame
Project Final Report	• Project Manager	None		Within 3 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	• Project Manager	None		Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July
Total M&E Plan cost		52,151		

Annex H: Project Implementation Arrangements

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

UNEP Ecosystem Division is the Implementing Agency (IA) on behalf of GEF. Its main roles are:

- Project oversight,
- Ensuring that both GEF and UNEP standards are met (technical, fiduciary, M&E).
- In charge of organizing the terminal evaluations, and
- Provide technical support to the execution of the project.

UNEP MAP is the Executing Agency (EA) of the project. Its main responsibilities include:

- Establish and house the project management unit (PMU),
- Co-Chairing (the countries will chair in a rotational way) the Steering Committee, and
- Oversee that the project runs according to the agreed workplan, budget and reporting tasks.

STEERING COMMITTEE (SC):

Members:

- Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development of Montenegro
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration of Albania
- The project Implementation Agency (IA): UNEP Ecosystem Division
- The project Executing Agency (EA): UNEP MAP
- PAP/RAC
- SPA/RAC
- Representatives of other Adriatic countries (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Representatives of civil society (2 members from Albania and Montenegro each)
- Representative of the marine related private sector (1 member from Albania and Montenegro each)

Roles:

- Oversee the implementation of the Project
- Provide overall guidance and ensure coordination between all parties
- Approve the annual work plan and budget
- Review the annual implementation performance report to be prepared by the PMU
- Oversee the implementation of corrective actions
- Enhance synergy between the GEF project and other ongoing initiatives
- Provide advice on communication and information strategies

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU):

Members:

- Project Manager
- Administrative Assistant

Roles:

- Ensure Project execution (all technical aspects of project implementation),
- Ensure project governance and oversight of the financial resources from GEF investment,
- Provide staff time and expertise in guiding and advancing the project,
- Sharing of all achievements and products of the project with all the stakeholders,

- Watch over the consultants and project partner organizations to deliver against their contracts and in time,
- Organize the Steering Committee meetings and serve as its secretariat,
- Overall management and implementation of the project results and output level M&E framework, to evaluate project performance,
- Management of the flow of information from the field to the stakeholders, and producing periodic monitoring reports.

COUNTRY COORDINATION OFFICE (ALBANIA, MONTENEGRO)

Members:

- National Project Coordinator
- Representatives of relevant ministries

Roles:

- Provide guidance and support to executing partners on national and local logistical arrangements associated with specific activities;
- Identify relevant national level stakeholders, record these in a database and share with relevant executing partners;
- Establish and update a calendar of planned project events in the respective country (including missions, meetings, workshops, surveys, etc.);
- Facilitate coordination with local and national stakeholders;
- Support the preparation and implementation of a project wide knowledge management system in the country including facilitate knowledge products and lessons learned
- Communicate the results of the project including appropriate visibility of donor, UNEP/MAP, executing partners, national and sub-national implementing partners.

CO-EXECUTING PARTNERS

Members:

- PAP/RAC
- SPA/RAC

Roles:

- Guide implementation of activities, in particular the Marine Spatial Planning and Biodiversity protection;
- Provide staff time and expertise in guiding their respective project activities;
- Watch over the consultants they hire to deliver against their contracts and in time;
- Supervise the flow of financial resources earmarked for the implementation of their activities;
- Prepare work plans, budgets, reports and other project documents;
- Review the technical quality of programme outputs.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed at and be supported by the Executing Agency (UNEP/MAP). It will be responsible for the daily implementation of the project, including all reporting and monitoring and evaluation duties, as well as the follow-up of all contractual tasks. The PMU liaises with all project partners, and receives their technical advice and support. At the same time, the PMU serves as secretariat to the project Steering Committee.

EXTERNAL STRUCTURE

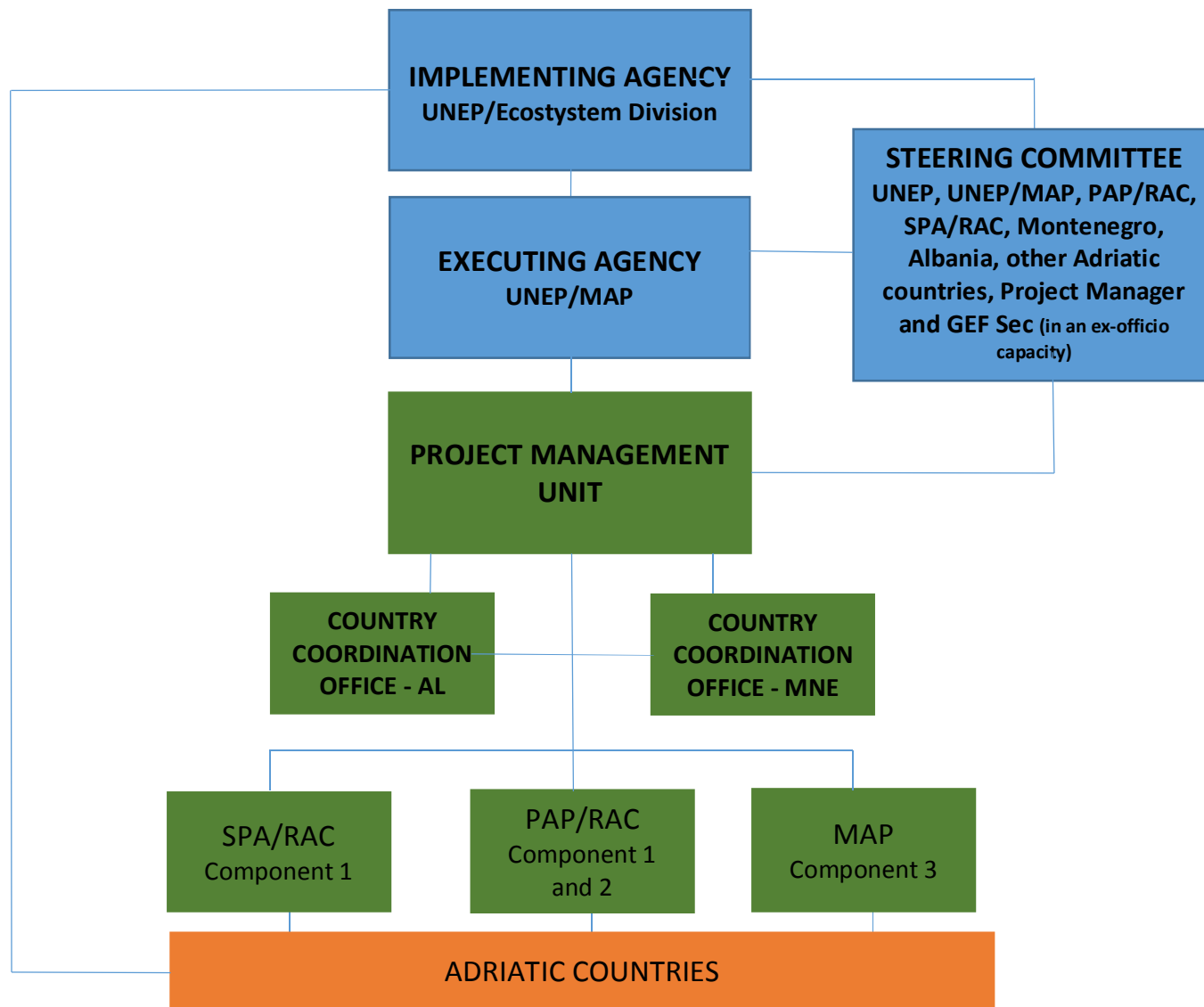
The Steering Committee, chaired by the countries in a rotational way, co-chaired by UNEP/MAP, and comprising of the national programme focal points from each country, and possibly the GEF Secretariat in an ex-officio capacity, is in charge of the project oversight and overall guidance. It will meet at least on an annual basis or according to the project's needs. The Inception Workshop, to be organised at the outset of the project will also serve as the first meeting of the Steering Committee.

All countries of the Adriatic Sea region (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania) will constitute the external structure of the project. However, only Albania and Montenegro will directly participate in the project's activities. External countries will benefit from the project results and will contribute to their dissemination. These countries will also be members of the SC.

OVERSIGHT MECHANISM

The main oversight body for the project is its Steering Committee, comprised of the Implementing Agency, the Executing Agency and representatives of all main partners and stakeholder groups. Further monitoring and evaluation procedures of the project, including regular reporting duties, are detailed in Annex G. The Executing Agency can undertake field visits at any stage and is tasked to organize the mid-term review and terminal evaluation and audit of the project.

ORGANIGRAM



ANNEX I - 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	Identification of data gaps in the Mediterranean Initial Integrated Assessment with a focus on the Adriatic Sea and collection of missing information to fill the data gaps	Data gaps for EcAp indicators in the Adriatic Sea identified and missing information collected, which will allow basic analysis of pressures on the marine ecosystem	Report on data gaps
	Identification and analysis of pressures on the marine ecosystem	Methodology for the analysis of pressures developed and analysis carried out with a focus on two countries (Albania and Montenegro). Study aims at identifying targets and priorities for action.	Sub-regional meeting to agree on the characteristics of GES Study on characteristics for GES with priorities for action
	Identification of the biogeographical zones as a basis for Marine Spatial Planning	Using EcAp indicators and based on the analysis of pressures on marine ecosystem, the basic biogeographical zones in Albania and Montenegro are identified. The activity also contributes to the implementation of Aichi Targets.	Defined biogeographical zones
Output 1.2 Proposal of measures to achieve GES	Development of detailed programme of measures for Albania and Montenegro	Programme of measures to achieve GES are proposed, taking in consideration the principles of EcAp. It includes measures to reach the acceptable amount of human activities, reduce perturbation of marine ecosystem, location of activities, introduce tools for coordinated management etc.	Endorsed programme of measures
Outcome 2: Sub-regional 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 to assess GES	Preparation of the EcAp monitoring methodological framework	Countries of the sub region agree on the methodological framework for the monitoring of the marine environment. Framework is drafted and approved. UNEP/MAP EcAp indicators provide the basis for the monitoring framework.	Methodological framework for monitoring in place

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
	Training of experts from Albania and Montenegro in environmental and socio-economic assessment of marine area including planning response options	Experts from Albania and Montenegro are trained on methods on environmental and socioeconomic assessment of marine areas.	Sub regional training workshop on the monitoring programme
2.2 Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas	Update of sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas	Sub regional data base is updated. Biogeographical zones identified in Output 1.1 are integrated as spatial units. Database will be in the GIS format	Sub regional expert meeting on the marine and coastal data base Updated data base
Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional marine management			
Outcome 3: National and regional cooperation towards maintaining GES of the Adriatic Sea achieved			
Output 3.1 Sub-regional agreement and cooperation in MSP	Consultation among countries to reach an agreement on cooperation in MSP	A sub-regional agreement on cooperation in MSP among participating countries. The agreement should present a clear direction and action plan that various stakeholders can take to implement their activities.	Sub regional meeting to reach the agreement on MSP Agreement
	Definition of common methodological elements for MSP at sub-regional level	Common methodological elements for MSP will be defined taking in consideration the principles of EcAp, as a result of the agreement, while respecting the geographical, environmental and legal specificities of all Adriatic countries. The methodology also incorporates measures to reach the Aichi targets in marine ecosystems and SDG 14.	Report on common methodological elements for MSP
Outcome 4: MSP demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved			
Outcome 4.1 Analysis of environmental and non-environmental drivers of change in marine and coastal areas	Analysis of environmental and non-environmental drivers of change in marine and coastal areas of Albania and Montenegro	The analysis is a basic prerequisite to drive the preparation of the Marine Spatial Plan. Priority marine areas in two countries will be identified.	Report on the drivers of change in marine and coastal areas
	Definition of the area for pilot marine spatial plan	The area for the pilot marine spatial plan is defined. It includes boundaries of the area, and the scale of application	Defined area for the plan

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
Output 4.2 Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area	Pre-planning process in the defined area	Pre-planning process includes creation of the planning team, which will include international and national consultants and national institutions; developing the workplan; defining the timeframe; defining goals and objectives; identifying risks; and organizing wide stakeholders' participation.	Inception report of the plan Scoping report
	Defining and analyzing the existing conditions	Collecting and mapping information about environmental, ecological, oceanographic conditions and human activities in the area. Identification of current conflicts and compatibilities.	Diagnostic report
	Defining and analysing the future conditions: scenario writing	Projecting current trends in the spatial and temporal needs of existing human activities and estimating requirements for new demands of the ocean space. Identification of possible alternative futures (scenario). Selection of the preferred scenario.	Report on alternative futures
	Preparation of the marine spatial plan	Developing zoning plan, identification of implementation measures and institutional arrangements.	Proposal for a Marine Spatial Plan
	Adoption of the plan	Relevant authorities adopt the marine spatial plan.	Marine Spatial Plan adopted
	Capacity development and training on marine spatial planning	Experts from all countries of the region are trained on principles and tools of MSP. The pilot Marine Spatial Plan is taken as a case study.	Sub regional training workshop on principles and approach to MSP Sub regional training workshop on tools for MSP
Output 4.3 Guidance for the implementation of MSP at sub-national level	Analysis of typical marine and coastal geographical, socio economic and environmental settings in two countries	Situation in coastal and marine areas of two countries is analysed and typology of plans is developed.	Analysis of environmental and geographical characteristics in coastal and marine areas of two countries
	Preparation of sub-national guidance for MSP	Guidelines for the subnational MSP are prepared	Guidelines for MSP at sub-national local level

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
	Preparation of legislative proposals for MSP in two countries	Legislative proposals for integration of MSP in current legal systems of Albania and Montenegro are prepared, with a view to assisting them in fulfilling their obligations towards membership in EU.	Proposals for MSP legislation
Component 3: Knowledge Management, Stakeholder Involvement and Communications Strategy			
Outcome 5: Project experience and lessons disseminated regionally and globally			
Output 5.1 Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy	Preparation of communication and outreach strategy of the project	In consultation with major stakeholders, consultant prepares the Information, communication and outreach strategy	Inception Workshop Inception Report Information, communication and outreach strategy
	Dissemination of communication products	Based on the results of the project, a number of communication products are developed and disseminated among all countries of the Adriatic and, through UNEP/MAP network, to other Mediterranean countries	Project brochure Project leaflets Project briefs Project newsletter
Outcome 6: Increased local and regional awareness of the usefulness of EcAp and MSP			
Output 6.1 Stakeholders Involvement, Public participation and Stakeholders Training Programme	Development of the stakeholders involvement and public participation strategy	Stakeholders are identified and analysed and strategy for their participation is developed	Inception Workshop Inception Report Stakeholders analysis Stakeholders involvement strategy Stakeholders workshop
	Collaboration with similar projects	Exchange of experience with other similar project in the region and elsewhere is sought and established	
Outcome 7: Capacitated national stakeholders ready to participate in undertaking ecosystem based initiatives at local level			
Output 7.1 Internet based platform and website including sharing experiences through IW LEARN and LME LEARN	Development of the project's web site and collaboration platform	Project's web site is developed. Internal collaboration platform is essential part of it	Project's web site Collaborative platform
	Preparation of Experience Notes	Important lessons learned are selected and developed in the Experience notes	Experience Notes on subjects pertinent to the project

Component/Outcome/Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Benchmarks
	Contribution to IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN	Collaboration with IW: LEARN and LME: LEARN is established and project outputs are regularly uploaded on their web platforms and disseminated regionally and globally. Project's experiences are presented at bi-annual IWC.	Uploaded outputs on IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN web sites Presentation at conferences

ANNEX M: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address 'Environmental and Social Safeguards'. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number	01423	Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation of MSP	Date of this version:	20 June 2016
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Christine Haffner Sifakis, TM for UNEP/GEF Africa Portfolio		

In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	yes	The Adriatic coast and coastal agglomeration in Albania and Montenegro are densely populated especially in the holiday seasons
- cultural heritage site		
- protected area	Yes	
- wetland		
- mangrove		
- estuarine		
- buffer zone of protected area		
- special area for protection of biodiversity	Yes	
- Will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	No	The objective of this project itself will be developing planning tools, including Marine Spatial planning which will ensure the potential conflicts noted above will be

		addressed systematically.
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

Section B: Environmental impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	Yes	This project has a strong biodiversity protection, ecosystem based management, ICZM and Marine Spatial planning focus and will therefore help to mitigate any negative impacts
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section C: Social impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	Yes	This is very much part of the stakeholder involvement of the planning tools to be developed
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	Yes	

- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	No	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders information and consultation?	Yes	This is a particular component of the project
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's institutional context?	Yes	The development of the MSP and other planning tools are accompanied with targeted capacity building
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	No	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	No	
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	NA	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	NA	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	NA	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	NA	
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	?
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	NA	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

The key aims of MSP, in line with the Ecosystem Approach, are to bring together multiple users of the sea, including energy, industry, government, conservation, and tourism and recreation and assist them to make informed and coordinated decisions about how to use marine resources sustainably and thereby anticipate any negative impacts.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	No	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	Yes	The MSP planning approach builds on a multistakeholder approach to planning and decision making
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	No	

- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	Yes	If the MSP as a planning tool is integrated into the planning process, this should lead to positive impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	No	

ANNEX N: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AII	Adriatic Ionian Initiative
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COAST	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Dalmatian Coast
COP	Conference of Parties
DEPI	(UNEP) Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation
DIKTAS	Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System
EA	Executing Agency
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EBSA	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas
EcAp	Ecosystem Approach
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GES	Good Environmental Status
GOOS	Global Oceans Observing System
GPA	Global Programme of Action
IA	Implementing Agency
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
IW	International Waters
IWC	International waters Conference
LBS	Land Based Sources
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEDPOL	Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring Programme
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MSPFD	Marine Spatial Planning Framework Directive
NAP	National Action Plan
NBB	National Baseline Budget
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NPC	National Project Manager
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project management Unit
RACs	Reginal Activity Centers (UNEP/MAP)
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SC	Steering Committee
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SPA/RAC	Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre
WFD	Water Framework Directive
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change


Annex O: Project Timetable

Expected start: July 2016

Expected completion: June 2018

Component	Outcome	Output	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to integrate Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) with Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) as applied by UNEP/MAP and Blue Growth in the Adriatic sub-region	Outcome 1: Science-based consensus among sub-regional countries on Good Environmental Status (GES) of the Adriatic Sea based on the Mediterranean Ecological Objectives adopted by UNEP/MAP	1.1 Updated assessment of the characteristics of Good Environmental Status (GES) in the Adriatic Sea								
		1.2 Proposal of the measures to achieve Good Environmental Status								
	Outcome 2: Sub-regional programme on integrated observation and monitoring system is agreed among Adriatic countries, including regionally agreed common indicators	2.1 Methodological framework for the establishment of national marine and coastal monitoring programme to assess GES								
		2.2 Updated sub-regional data base on marine and coastal areas and biologically important marine areas								
Component 2: Integrating Marine Spatial Planning into planning process and capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental management	Outcome 3: National and regional cooperation towards maintaining good environmental status of the Adriatic Sea achieved	3.1 Sub-regional agreement on cooperation in Marine Spatial Planning								
	Outcome 4: Marine Spatial Planning demonstrates how environmental status of all Adriatic countries could be improved	4.1 Analysis of environmental and non-environmental drivers of changes in marine and coastal areas								
		4.2 Marine Spatial Plan in selected sub-regional area								
		4.3 Guidance for the implementation of MSP								

Component	Outcome	Output	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
		at sub-national level								
Component 3: Knowledge management, Stakeholder involvement and Communication strategy	Outcome 5: Project experiences and lessons disseminated regionally and globally	5.1 Information, Communication, and Outreach Strategy								
	Outcome 6: Increased local and regional awareness of the usefulness of ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning	6.1 Stakeholder Involvement, Public Participation Strategy and Stakeholders' Training Programmes								
	Outcome 7: Capacitated national stakeholders ready to participate in undertaking ecosystem based initiatives at local level	7.1 Internet-based platform and website, including sharing experiences through IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN								
Project Management										

	Project Supervision Plan		Year 1												Year 2											
	Year																									
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	12	24	
Activity/Task/Output	Responsibility																									
Project Management and Supervisory Tasks (see workplan for activities)																										
1. Inception Meeting and Report of Meeting, review of M&E plan			X																							
2. Preparation and Submission of Bi-Annual Progress Report - June 31 and Dec 31 + 30 day	PM																		X							
3. Preparation and Submission by EA of Quarterly Financial reports, March, June, Sep and D	PM			X			X			X			X			X			X			X				
3.1 Review of Quarterly Financial Reports	FMO				X			X			X			X			X			X			X			
3.2 Review of outputs and quarterly reports, substantive comments	TM				X			X			X			X			X			X			X			
4. Procurement of Equipment & Hiring of Consultants	PM																									
5. Project Implementation Review (PIR)	PM/TM/FMO																			X						
6. UNEP project Supervisory Mission and Technical backstopping mission (Project budget)	TM																									
7. UNEP Technical support (review of outputs, south south collaboration, etc) TBD	TM																									
9. Prepare and Submit Terminal Reports	PM																								X	
9. 1 Review Terminal Reports	FMO/TM																									
10. Final Evaluation	EO/TM/FMO																									
11. Final Project Audit Report	PM/FMO																									
12. Review Audit report	FMO																									
13. Project Closure Pink file	FMO																									

TOTAL

TM - Task Manager

PM- Project Manager

FMO - Financial Management Officer

TO-CC: UNEP Technical Officers

PA - Project Assistance

APPENDIX 6: PROCUREMENT PLAN

UNEP/GEF Project Procurement Plan

Project title and number Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning

UNEP Budget Line		List of Goods and Services required	Budget (US\$)	Year {Note 1}	Brief description of anticipated procurement process {Note 2}
1100	Project Personnel				
1101	Project Manager	Full time project staff directly related to project operation, monitoring, inter-institutional relations, and raising additional cofinancing	140,000 + In-kind	2016 - 2018	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/experience/geographical distribution the consultant will be selected
1301	Administrative Assistant				
1300	Administrative support	Part time project staff to provide administrative support to the project	19,400 + In-kind	2016 - 2018	
1200	Consultants				
1201 and 1202	Marine Pollution Monitoring Specialist	Expert to prepare study on characteristics of GES; develop monitoring programme;	25,000	2016-2017	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/experience/geographical distribution the consultant will be selected.
1203	Chief Technical Advisor	Inception Report; Analysis of the drivers of change	25,000	2016 - 2017	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/experience/geographical distribution the consultant will be selected
1204, 1205 and 1206	Information and communication specialist	Development of the communication strategy and Stakeholders involvement strategy	12,500	2016	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/experience/geographical distribution the consultant will be selected
1207	National Project Coordinator for Albania	Support national partners in the project	30,000	2016 - 2018	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification experience the consultant will be selected
1207	National Project Coordinator for Montenegro	Support national partners in the project	60,000	2016 - 2018	CVs of 3 experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification and experience the consultant will be selected
2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)				

2101					
2102					
2103					
2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)				
2201	SSFA between UNEP and PAP/RAC	Implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the project. National Marine Pollution Expert and Spatial and ICZM Expert, and national participating institutions in Albania and Montenegro will be paid through this subcontract. Chief Technical Advisor (partially), International Marine Pollution Monitoring Specialist (partially), and International Marine Spatial Planning Expert will be paid through this subcontract.	670,270 + In-kind	2016 - 2018	
2202	SSFA between UNEP and PAP/RAC	Implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the project. National Marine Pollution Expert and Spatial and ICZM Expert, and national participating institutions in Albania and Montenegro will be paid through this subcontract. Chief Technical Advisor (partially), International Marine Pollution Monitoring Specialist (partially), International Marine Spatial Planning Expert and Junior Marine Spatial Planning Specialist will be paid through this subcontract.	291,000 + In-kind	2016 - 2018	
2203	SSFA between UNEP and SPA/RAC	Implementation of Component 1 of the project. National Marine Biologist, Marine Protected Areas Expert, and national participating institutions in	286,150 + In-kind	2016 - 2017	

		Albania and Montenegro will be paid through this subcontract. International Biodiversity Specialist will be paid through this subcontract.			
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)				
2301					
2302					
2303					
3200	Group Training				
3206	Training workshop on the monitoring programme	Preparation of workshop documents, organisation of training	15,000	2016	
3208	Training workshop on principles and approach to MSP	Preparation of workshop documents, organisation of training	15,000	2017	
3209	Training workshop on tools for MSP	Preparation of workshop documents, organisation of training	15,000	2017	
4200	Non-expendable equipment				
4201					
4202					
4203					
5500	Evaluation				
5501	Terminal External Evaluation	Establish whether the project achieved its objective of integrating MSP into planning process and contributed to reaching the GES in the Adriatic Sea	14,000	20181, 573,320	
	GRAND TOTAL		1,573,320		

Note 1 - Year when goods/services will be procured

Note 2 - Based on your organisation's procurement procedures, and in compliance with UNEP rules and procedures, briefly explain how the service provider/consultant/vendor will be selected