



Regional - Governance & Knowledge Generation Project

COMPLETION REPORT

Project n° TF011513

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TRUST FUND GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$3.0 MILLION

TO

**Plan Bleu pour l'Environnement et le Développement en
Méditerranée**

**For the benefit of EGYPT, LEBANON, MOROCCO, PALESTINE,
TUNISIA**

For the

**REGIONAL - GOVERNANCE AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION
PROJECT (2012-2015)**

January 2016



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Version 2: January 28th, 2016

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1. Project objectives, design and implementation

a. Project Development Objective (PDO)

The Regional – governance and knowledge generation project (ReGoKo) aims at fostering the integration of environmental issues into sectoral and development policies of the Beneficiaries,¹ through the production of innovative knowledge on environmental issues, with specific reference to water related topics (freshwater, coastal, and marine resources), and the organization of Trainings² during which this knowledge is used to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders at a local, national, and regional level.

b. Beneficiaries

The ReGoKo Beneficiaries are Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, whereas Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia have been Beneficiaries since the beginning of the Project and Egypt and Palestine joined in March 2013 through a restructuring process. Algeria, Libya and Syria were also eligible to become Beneficiaries, but they did not express their interest through endorsement letters and thus did not join the Project.

More than 800 political leaders, finance, planning and sector ministers and ministerial staff, and environmental stakeholders (academics, scientists, NGOs, practitioners) as well as local communities and 652 private companies benefitted from the Project by directly participating in the activities financed. They thus have obtained a better access to relevant information and exchanges and, in turn, they directly contributed to the Project through their inputs and feedbacks, creating a virtuous cycle which allowed for an improved flow of information between technical experts and decision makers.

c. Project description

i. Project components

The Project consisted of three components: (1) Governance; (2) Knowledge generation; and (3) Project Coordination and Management.

Component 1 aimed to promote dialogue, coordination, integration, and synergy among local, national, and regional stakeholders on environmental issues. It provided Training to the relevant stakeholders and carrying out of Studies for: (i) the review of the environmental management systems of the Beneficiaries; (ii) the review of the environmental issues at the sectoral and macroeconomic levels of the Beneficiaries; (iii) the promotion of private sector participation in environmental management; (iv) the involvement of local stakeholders in the environmental dialogue in the Beneficiaries; and (v) the regional environmental integration.

Component 2 aimed to produce innovative knowledge on environmental issues. It provided Training to the relevant stakeholders and carrying out of Studies for: (i) the preparation of knowledge products for the Beneficiaries on the various aspects of environmental vulnerability pertaining to the most relevant economic sectors and most critical locations at local, national and regional levels; and

¹ “Beneficiaries” means Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia

² Workshops, seminars, meetings, and conferences.



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(ii) the dissemination activities for the Beneficiaries for the knowledge products produced, and the establishment of Project website.

Component 3 supported the implementation of the Project by Plan Bleu, through the financing of Incremental Operating Costs associated with Project coordination and management and the carrying out of the audits for the Project.

ii. ReGoKo programmatic framework

The ReGoKo has been designed to be a demand-driven project. It has been conceived to offer a maximum of flexibility to the Project Steering Committee with regards to the identification of activities to be carried out under the Project. This leaves room for the Beneficiaries to take strong ownership of the Project and to orient the Project according to a common vision of the Beneficiaries. The first Project Steering Committee meeting, which took place in January 2012, has allowed identifying several strategic and priority themes and orientations around which the Project's Beneficiaries intended to implement activities which articulate with national and regional priorities. In this context, the Project Steering Committee has asked Plan Bleu to establish a programmatic framework which develops these orientations and expresses the Beneficiaries' common vision of the Project. The programmatic framework therefore helped facilitating the dialogue which has been constructed under the leadership of the Project Steering Committee and it accompanied and organized the activities selected to be implemented under the Project. Thus, the programmatic framework supported the Project Steering Committee to accomplish the Project's development objective (PDO).

Four main work axes and one cross-cutting principle of action have been identified, around which the activities selected for the Regional – Governance and Knowledge generation are articulated. The four work axes are: *Observation – Evaluation – Regulation – Participation* and the cross-cutting principle of action is *Green Economy*. The work axes articulate well with the Project's components, as indicated in **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**

iii. ReGoKo activities

Around the above described programmatic framework and throughout Project implementation, Beneficiaries have jointly selected 15 national and regional activities to be implemented under the ReGoKo. All activities are listed below.

Activity	Beneficiaries
Training and capacity building on environmental assessments and inspection	Egypt
Towards an update of Egypt's national environmental strategy	Egypt
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the New Water Sector Strategy (NSWW)	Lebanon
Supporting industrial pollution abatement in Lebanon I+II	Lebanon
Assessment of the system of environmental impact studies	Morocco
Inventory and Mapping of Industrial Pollution Sources in the West Bank	Palestine
Supporting industrial pollution abatement in the stone and marble sector	Palestine



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Activity	Beneficiaries
Development of a national geographic environmental information system—Environmental map	Tunisia
Observatories and indicators of the environment and sustainable development	Morocco, Tunisia
Participation of local actors in environmental management	Morocco, Tunisia
Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities	Regional
Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relations to MARPOL (MENELAS)	Regional
Participation of the beneficiaries in a regional conference on green growth (Marseille 2012) and related workshop	Regional
Training & guidebook on environmental & social assessments	Regional
Training on COED (Cost of Environmental Degradation)	Regional

The ReGoKo Project has therefore been structured into components, work axes and activities, as indicated in **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**

d. Implementation

The Project has been implemented by Plan Bleu, where the Project Management Team (PMT) has been hosted. The Beneficiaries have been represented in the Project Steering Committee. The World Bank carried out the supervision of the Project.

The PMT has been responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the ReGoKo and ensured the functions of Project coordination, communication, financial management, procurement, reporting.

The Project Steering Committee, composed by one representative from the environment sector of each of the Beneficiaries, has been responsible for the following activities: (i) identification of activities to be implemented under the Project and to be included in the work plan; (ii) facilitation of the communication and access between Plan Bleu and the Beneficiaries; (iii) review of the Project Reports; and (iv) review of terms of reference, intermediate and final deliverables of activities carried out under the Project.

A Project Implementation Manual (PIM) has been drafted by Plan Bleu at the beginning of the Project and approved by the Beneficiaries and the World Bank. The PIM outlines implementation modalities in detail.

2. Assessment of the outcome of the Project against the agreed objectives

The outcome of the Project can be assessed with the help of several tools. This report concentrates on the project's results framework and a descriptive analysis of the Project's activities, which "tells the story" of the Project's success. The GEF IW Tracking Tool has also been filled in and can be found in Annex 6.



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Figure 1 : The components, the programmatic framework and the activities of the ReGoKo project

COMPONENT	OBSERVATION	EVALUATION	REGULATION	PARTICIPATION	GREEN ECONOMY	non-programmatic			
1 Governance									
1.1 Review of the environmental management systems of the Beneficiaries	SD observatories and indicators (MA+TN)	Analysis of EIA systems (MA)			Strategic environmental planning (EG)				
1.2 Review of the environmental issues at the sectoral and macroeconomic levels of the Beneficiaries			Regional prosecutor's network maritime pollution	Hot Spots, survey and mapping (PS)	Participation at GG conference + GG workshop (regional)				
1.3 Promotion of private sector participation in environmental management		Environmental audits I+II (LB)			Environmental auditing (PS)				
1.4 Involvement of local stakeholders in the environmental dialogue in the Beneficiaries		SEA NWSS (LB)		Participation activity (MA+TN)					
1.5 Regional environmental integration							PSC meetings		
2 Knowledge									
2.1 Preparation of knowledge products for the Beneficiaries on the various aspects of environmental vulnerability		Socio-economic evaluation maritime activities (reg)	Regional Training+ guide on EA		Training on EIA and env. inspection (Egypt)	Capacity building on COED (regional)	Final ReGoKo report (regional)	Activity follow-up support	
2.2 Dissemination activities for Beneficiaries for knowledge products produced, & establishment of the Project www	Environmental map (TN)						Project website	Project Results Seminar (regional)	ToR support

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a. The results framework

Figure 2 illustrates the results framework and its indicators at project completion. All indicator targets have been reached.

Figure 2 : The ReGoKo results framework

Project Development Objective (PDO): To foster the integration of environmental issues into sectoral and development policies of the Beneficiaries.								
PDO Level Results Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumul Target Value	Actual	Cumul Target Value	Actual	Cumul Target Value	Actual
			YR 1		YR 2		YR3	
Global Environmental Objective Indicators								
Government policies/strategies in beneficiary countries informed by training + studies supported by the project	N°	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	7
Direct project beneficiaries	N°	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	>835
Female beneficiaries	N°	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	>273 (33%)
Effectiveness of Trainings and Studies for the policy making process as assessed by the Beneficiaries	Percentage	0	50%	0%*	65%	25%	80%	82% (32/39)
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component 1): Governance								
Trainings targeting stakeholders	Cumul. No.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	36
Trainings targeting stakeholders from the Ministry of Environment	Cumul. no.	0	1	1	3	4	7	36
Trainings targeting stakeholders from at least two Ministries	Cumul. no.	0	1	1	2	4	4	23
Trainings with private sector participation	Cumul. no.	0	1	0	2	1	3	4
Trainings at local level	Cumul. no.	0	2	0	6	0	10	23
Trainings at regional level	Cumul. no.	0	2	1	4	3	6	8
Intermediate Result (Component 2): Knowledge generation								
Studies completed	Cumul. no.	0	1	0	5	0	8	10
Platform for exchanging environmental data/information established	Number	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Hits to the Project website	Cumul. no.	0	1 000	6074*	5 000	10 470*	10 000	20 607*

* The hits to the Project website from November 2011 to the end of June 2013 refer to the dedicated space that has been created on the Plan Bleu website for the ReGoKo, while the "real" Project website was being developed. The new Project website has been delivered in June 2013. As off July 2013, website statistics relate to the new Project website: <http://regoko.planbleu.org/>. See Annex 5 for more information.



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b. Descriptive analysis of the Project's activities and their impact towards achieving the Project Development Objective

The ReGoKo Project's activities have been selected and organized within a logical framework of 4 work axes and one cross-cutting principle of work: Observation, Evaluation, Regulation, Participation and Green Economy. For the Beneficiaries, all of these axes and principles represent important steps and elements to achieving the Project's development objective: fostering the integration of environmental issues into sectoral and development policies of the Beneficiaries.

Under the work axis "**Observation**", activities focused mainly on improving Morocco's and Tunisia's production and dissemination of reliable environmental data, which is crucial for building informed sectoral and development policies. The "observatories and indicators on environment and sustainable development" activity allowed the two countries to assess their current environmental observation and information systems and come up with recommendations and road maps to improve such systems in order to produce regular and reliable data to inform and monitor the effectiveness of sectoral and development policies. Tunisia, for instance now plans to create regional Observatories of the environment in order to monitor the environment on a more local scale. The ReGoKo allowed for experience sharing about the establishment and management of such regional observatories between Morocco, a country where such observatories have been in place for a few years now, and Tunisia as well as with France, where regional observatories of the environment have been functioning successfully for a long period. Tunisia also worked on improving communication channels and outreach of environmental information through the development of a web-based environmental map, providing environmental information to decision makers and eventually to the public.

Under the work axis "**Evaluation**", the Project implemented a variety of activities linked to environmental assessments on the project and policy level through capacity building and field work. The activity "analysis of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) system" in Morocco, assessed the application of current EIA- linked legislation in two regions and managed to come up with concrete recommendations not only to improve enforcement of existing legislation but also to improve the legislation itself. In fact, the design of the ReGoKo Project allowed for a relatively short activity identification – to implementation period, thus allowing the activity to opportunistically feed into a revamping process of Morocco's legislation on environmental assessments aiming to improve EIA legislation and designing legislation on Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA).

Similarly, the regional Training and development of a guidebook in three languages on environmental assessments implemented under the ReGoKo comes at a time when Lebanon is the only of the five Beneficiaries with existing legislation on SEA (the SEA decree). Conducting the SEA of the Lebanese New Water Sector Strategy under the ReGoKo allowed testing the applicability of the decree in Lebanon. Together with the regional Training and guidebook on environmental assessments, this activity showed the interest and way to include SEA as a tool to mainstream environmental considerations into national policy making to Beneficiaries. As an outcome, all of the ReGoKo's Beneficiaries now have at least advanced discussions about designing legislation to make SEA a more widespread and regulatory tool.



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The socio-economic assessment of maritime activities raised awareness about the interdependence and impact of maritime economic activities, jobs and marine and coastal ecosystems. It also succeeded in fostering multi-sector stakeholder cooperation towards the common goal of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems and in strengthening mutual comprehension. The activity fed into the implementation of the UNEP-MAP Ecosystem Approach³ phase I and are carried on to EcAp phase II.

Also as part of the “Evaluation” axis, but more in-the-field, the ReGoKo funded a total of 32 environmental audits of industrial facilities in Lebanon. These industrial facilities are interested in borrowing funds through the Lebanon Environmental Pollution Abatement Project (LEPAP) in order to fund pollution abatement projects⁴. The audits provided active support in bringing the facilities’ effluent discharges and/or their air emissions towards compliance with the Environment Protection Law 444 and national environmental standards including Decree No. 8471 dated 4/7/2012 on “Environmental Compliance for Establishments”.

The work axis “**Regulation**” referred to legal aspects and tools which can be linked to environmental management. It contributed to improving the coordination and efficiency of the Beneficiaries’ detection and legal prosecution systems with regards to fighting illegal and illicit pollution from ships in the Mediterranean through initiating the establishment of the Mediterranean network of law enforcement officials pertaining to the MARPOL Convention (MENELAS) during a meeting of law enforcement officials from countries all around the Mediterranean and setting up the network’s website. Furthermore, the ReGoKo supported an industrial pollution survey along with an industrial pollution hotspots analysis and creation of an industrial pollution database which led to a new proposed Pollutant Assessment, Reporting and Control System for Palestine.

Under the work axis “**Participation**”, the Project developed a participatory approach to strategic territorial development conducted through a series of workshops with local actors in Morocco and Tunisia. The Project succeeded in developing and testing a methodology to effectively involve local actors and civil society in environmental management and thus improve the content of development and sectoral projects, facilitate their implementation and stimulate the taking of ownership of such projects within civil society and local actors. A methodological guide and lessons learned document have been developed to allow for replication in other sites.

Under the cross-cutting core transversal “**Green Economy**”, the Project put forward the link between economy and environment. It financed the participation of the Beneficiaries in a major regional conference on green growth in 2012, thus allowing to strengthen the Beneficiaries’ knowledge base on the issue and to identify specific green economy-related activities to be implemented in the beneficiary countries.

³ More information on EcAp (Ecosystem Approach) <http://planbleu.org/node/1043>

⁴ LEPAP is a World Bank (WB) initiative providing technical assistance and financial facilities, through selected commercial banks, to public and/or private enterprises.



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The ReGoKo organized a regional training on economic valuation methods of the cost of environmental degradation to support the taking into account of environment as an economic asset and as natural capital capable of impacting GDP.

Through the realization of environmental audits and compliance action plans for 20 Palestinian industries of the stone and marble sector, the ReGoKo put forward solutions to safeguard the environment while streamlining production processes and pointed out investment opportunities to improve the environmental performance in the sector and assuring quick return on investment.

In Egypt, the ReGoKo developed the capacity of staff of the Environmental Affairs Agency with regards to environmental assessment and inspection procedures, thus supporting the integration of environmental issues into sectoral and development projects in Egypt. The Project also supported the development of Egypt’s new environmental strategy, which aims at mainstreaming environmental considerations into the country’s sectoral and development policies and thus directly supports the achievement of the Project’s development objective.

In terms of **regional governance**, the activities conducted by the ReGoKo project are also in line with the new Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025 (MSSD⁵, which will be subject to approval at the 19th Conference of Parties of the Barcelona Convention in February 2016) and thus foster its implementation, in particular its *objectives 1 Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas* and *6 Improving governance in support of sustainable development*. Annex 7 provides an overview of the interactions of ReGoKo activities and the strategic directions of the MSSD.

c. Overview of activity outputs and outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes, impact and PDO relevance
Training and capacity building on environmental assessments and inspection for EEAA staff, Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training session on environmental assessments • Training session on environmental inspection procedures • Training material for both Trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEAA staff knowledge and command of national legislation and procedures regarding environmental assessments and inspection improved • Enforcement of such legislation improved • Environmental assessments and inspection’s objective is to foster integration of environmental issues into projects, companies and policies. The activity therefore supports achievement of the PDO.
Towards an update of Egypt’s national environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to update Egypt’s National Environmental Action Plan 2017-2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Action Plan 2017-2022 informed • Stakeholder involvement in the

⁵ United Nations Environmental Programme Mediterranean Action Plan, Draft decision: Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025; UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.22/5
Project completion report of the Regional – Governance and Knowledge generation Project

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Activity	Outputs	Outcomes, impact and PDO relevance
strategy	through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral consultation meetings • Report to support and reflect these meetings including two-year roadmap for the revision of the National Environmental Action Plan 	development of the National Environmental Action Plan improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder ownership of the National Environmental Action Plan improved thus supporting delivery of the Plan • National Environmental Action Plan aims at fostering the integration of environmental issues into sectoral policies, which is the same objective as the PDO.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the New Water Sector Strategy (NWSS), Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA report of the NWSS published on website of the Ministry of Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWSS informed about linked environmental issues • Awareness of stakeholders about environmental issues linked to NWSS increased • National decree on SEA tested • SEA's objective is to foster integration of environmental issues into policies, strategies and plans. The activity therefore supports achievement of the PDO.
Supporting industrial pollution abatement in Lebanon I+II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 environmental audits including Environmental Management Plans (EMP) and Compliance Action Plans (CAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upstream support for Lebanon Pollution Abatement Project (LEPAP) • Environmental awareness of industrial facilities in Lebanon increased • Environmental audits and EMP/CAP aim at integrating environmental issues into companies' operations, therefore supporting the achievement of the PDO.
Assessment of the system of environmental impact assessments (EIA), Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of application of EIA legislation in two regions • Capacity building Trainings for ministerial staff on EIA-related public consultation, SEA, and EIA information system • Action plan for review of EIA 12-03 Law to include SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of EIA law 12-03 informed • Knowledge and command of public consultations, SEA, and EIA information system improved for ministerial staff • EIA and SEA's objective is to foster integration of environmental issues into projects, companies and policies. The activity therefore supports achievement of the PDO.
Inventory and Mapping of Industrial Pollution Sources in the West Bank, Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of 600 industrial facilities • Identification and mapping of pollution hotspots • Industrial pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge base about industrial facilities and related pollution increased • Environmental awareness of industrial companies raised • Pollutant release management and regulation informed

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Activity	Outputs	Outcomes, impact and PDO relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> database developed • Training for EQA on the use and maintenance of the database • Manual for environmental inspection, EIA procedures and preparation, pollutant release regulation and pollution mitigation measures developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of environmental issues into industrial sector fostered (PDO)
Supporting industrial pollution abatement in the stone and marble sector, Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 environmental audits with EMP and CAP and technical/financial design of priority pollution abatement measures • Training for EQA and Stone and Marble Sector representatives on environmental auditing and compliance • Donor workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority pollution abatement measures identified and considered by donors (USAID and JICA) for financing • Capacity of national stakeholders relating to environmental audits strengthened • Environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental legislation mainstreamed into the stone and marble sector (PDO link)
Development of a national geographic environmental information system— Environmental map, Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implementation of a software application “environmental map” • Training of OTEDD personnel to manage operation of the application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination about the state of the environment improved thus facilitating the mainstreaming of environment (PDO link)
Observatories and indicators of the environment and sustainable development, Morocco and Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web platform for Moroccan observatories of the environment • Analysis report of operating procedures of Moroccan regional observatories of the environment • Analysis report of operating procedures of the Tunisian national observatory of the environment • Study tour of Moroccan and Tunisian officials to France to share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and dissemination procedures for environmental information informed and improved thus facilitating the mainstreaming of environment (PDO link)

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Activity	Outputs	Outcomes, impact and PDO relevance
	<p>experience on observatories of the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Moroccan and Tunisian officials on indicators of the environment and sustainable development 	
Participation of local actors in environmental management, Morocco and Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six local participatory strategic planning workshops and one results workshop • Guidebook and best practice manual on a participatory approach to environmental and territorial management and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local actors involved in the environmental dialogue and management • Local stakeholder mobilization and ownership for the implementation of management measures strengthened • Co-construction of local development plans integrating environmental considerations strengthened (PDO link)
Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities, regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four national studies on the socio-economic importance of maritime activities in EG, LB, MA, TN and one regional synthesis report • Seven national and one regional consultation workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about interdependence and impact of maritime economic activities and marine/coastal ecosystems raised • Stakeholder cooperation towards the common goal of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems and mutual comprehension strengthened • Results of this activity are carried on to EcAp⁶ phase II (the activity had contributed to EcAp phase I)
Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relations to MARPOL (MENELAS), regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting to convene and establish the MENELAS • Development of the MENELAS website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENELAS network formally established during COP 18 of the Barcelona Convention as a follow-up of the ReGoKo-funded activity
Participation of the beneficiaries in a regional conference on green growth (Marseille 2012) and related workshop, regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop and conference participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge base about green economy in the Mediterranean strengthened and shared • As a follow-up, Beneficiaries identified other activities to be implemented under the “green economy”- axis of the ReGoKo
Training & guidebook on environmental & social assessments,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two trainings (one French-speaking and one English-speaking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and awareness about different types of environmental and social assessments strengthened • Policy making about environmental and

⁶ More information on EcAp (Ecosystem Approach) <http://planbleu.org/node/1043>



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Activity	Outputs	Outcomes, impact and PDO relevance
regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material • Guidebook on Environmental and social assessments in Arabic, English and French 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social assessments informed and supported (Beneficiary countries are designing new legislation to integrate SEA as a regulatory tool) • Environmental assessments' objective is to foster integration of environmental issues into projects, companies and policies. The activity therefore supports achievement of the PDO.
Training on COED (Cost of Environmental Degradation), regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Training material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge about COED as a tool to integrate environmental issues into sectoral and development policies strengthened

3. Evaluation of Plan Bleu’s own performance during the preparation and implementation of the project and lessons learned

a. Project preparation

The ReGoKo Project has been prepared largely by the World Bank and the Center for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) with the potential beneficiary countries as part of the Sustainable Med programme. In fact, Plan Bleu, the recipient of the grant on behalf of the beneficiary countries, stepped into the project at a late stage, when the preparation of the project had already been underway for several months. Preparation missions by the Sustainable Med team had taken place in the potential beneficiary countries before Plan Bleu got involved in the Project and a draft Project Upraisal Document already existed at the time. Therefore, Plan Bleu’s involvement in the preparation process prior to the grant negotiations was relatively limited and an evaluation of project preparation by Plan Bleu can only be a partial one.

A dedicated team within Plan Bleu, the Project Management Team, took on its functions on a permanent basis on November 2nd, 2011 which is the date of successful negotiations of the grant agreement between Plan Bleu and the World Bank. The grant agreement has then been signed on January 24th, 2012 and the project has been declared effective on March 29th, 2012.

From Plan Bleu’s point of view, Project preparation mainly refers to the period between grant negotiations and the effectiveness date. During this period, Plan Bleu’s work focused on the mobilization and training of the Project Management Team, the drafting of a Project Implementation Manual, the organization of the Project launch event and a first Project Steering Committee meeting as well as on the definition of a first version of the Project’s logical framework, as requested by the Project Steering Committee. Preparation was completed by the setting up of a dedicated account for the Project’s funds, an access to the World Bank client connection platform for Plan Bleu staff and



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the legal opinion on the grant agreement. Overall, these preparatory steps have been completed in a satisfactory way. No major bottlenecks have been identified.

Rather linked to the design of the project than to the way its preparation has been executed by its recipient, two lessons learned are to be highlighted:

1. ***Selection of activities to be implemented.*** The process of identifying the Project's activities has been designed to be part of the project implementation. Therefore, roughly speaking, the first year of Project implementation was spent collectively identifying and agreeing on the activities to be financed and implemented under the Project. Beneficiary countries, the World Bank, the CMI and Plan Bleu proposed different activities and the Project Steering Committee decided on the activities to be implemented and the budget to be allocated for each activity. While this particular process allowed for regional exchange, coherence and synergies, it also complexified the project and delayed the actual implementation of the selected activities.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to (a) either extend the duration of Project implementation for projects with the same activity identification process and set a clear deadline until when all activities need to be identified; or (b) extend the duration of Project preparation in order to have the activities already identified and written down in the PAD at Project effectiveness.

2. ***Beneficiaries joining on a rolling basis.*** At the effectiveness date, the Project's Beneficiaries were Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. At that time, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Palestine and Syria were potential Beneficiaries able to join on a rolling basis by submitting an endorsement letter and subsequent Project restructuring. Almost halfway through Project implementation, Egypt and Palestine became Beneficiaries via a lengthy restructuring. Palestine had submitted their endorsement letter in February 2012 and Egypt in October 2012. However, the restructuring was only effective in March 2013. Waiting for the restructuring, the other Beneficiaries had set aside part of the Project's budget for activities in Egypt and Palestine. This budget could only be allocated after the restructuring, thus leaving only little time for implementing these activities. While this particular design allowed for "new" countries to join the Project, it also delayed the identification and implementation of activities.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to (a) either simplify procedures for adding new beneficiaries; or (b) improve project preparation to have all beneficiaries on board at project effectiveness; or (c) explicitly allow potential beneficiaries to benefit from the project funds without becoming "official beneficiary" for example via a vote from the Project Steering Committee.

b. Implementation:

Plan Bleu, as recipient of the grant and implementing agency on behalf of the Beneficiaries, executed different tasks related to the management of the Project and to technical expertise. In terms of management, the Plan Bleu was responsible for the overall coordination of the project, for disbursement and financial management, procurement, communication, monitoring and evaluation and contract management. Plan Bleu also provided technical expertise by drafting terms of reference



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in response to the countries' needs and by reviewing technical deliverables. From Plan Bleu's point of view, the Project's provisions and resources for project management (after the first restructuring) are deemed adequate for executing the project coordination and management. However, Plan Bleu also involved staff from within and outside of the Project Management Team to provide technical expertise to draft terms of reference and review deliverables. These tasks required a significant effort and a multitude of different fields of expertise which Plan Bleu successfully mobilized internally, but for which no resources had been provided by the Project.

Regarding procurement, Plan Bleu was able to acquire the needed expertise to carry out all procurement related to the Project. An initial Training took place in November 2011 followed by continuous support and review from the World Bank. Review processes from the World Bank had initially been prior review and were modified to post review after some months. Subsequent post procurement reviews by the World Bank proved that procurement by Plan Bleu took place according to World Bank guidelines.

After an initial training in November 2011, Plan Bleu slowly got accustomed to the World Bank disbursement procedures, which were difficult to understand. However, Plan Bleu managed to successfully apply the required procedures in order to process the project's funds.

Throughout Project implementation, Plan Bleu succeeded in producing the required reporting with quarterly project progress reports, bi-annual interim unaudited financial reports and annual financial audit reports. The Project's results framework has been filled in regularly by Plan Bleu.

Project Steering Committee meetings have been organized regularly and at least bi-annually by Plan Bleu throughout the duration of the Project.

With regard to Project implementation, Plan Bleu identified the following lessons learned:

3. **Recruit expert consultants to draft ToR and review deliverables.** For some, but not all, of the ReGoKo's activities, the Project has recruited expert consultants to draft terms of reference. This has proven to be of great help, especially because the ReGoKo activities covered many different environment-related subjects and required specific technical expertise. However, it has to be taken into account that hiring consultants for this type of tasks requires time for processing the procurement of such consultants as well as additional funds.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to hire expert consultants to draft terms of reference and review technical deliverables as much as possible in order to allow for a specific definition and close technical follow-up of project activities.

4. **Maximize country involvement in definition and implementation of activities.** The ReGoKo experience shows that activities, where country involvement in the definition of terms of reference and the review of deliverables have been maximized, were most successful. It appeared to be useful to establish operational country focus groups for each activity in order to allow for adequate follow-up of the activities' implementation. Even though the Project has been managed by Plan Bleu on behalf of the Beneficiaries, continuous and strong involvement of the Beneficiaries in the follow-up of activities has been crucial. Most difficulties to define terms of reference or follow-up on activities occurred where country involvement was low. In some cases, it has been difficult for Plan Bleu to receive feed-back



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from countries required for a smooth and efficient definition and implementation of activities.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to mobilize and point out in-kind co-financing from the Beneficiaries in terms of staff working time required to define terms of reference and follow-up on activities. This is also a way of valorizing the time and efforts actually spent by country representatives to implement the Project.

5. **Allow for a financial mechanism to mobilize Plan Bleu's internal technical expertise.** Plan Bleu has been chosen as an implementing agency of the ReGoKo Project because of both, its project management experience and its technical expertise in the field of environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean. However, as mentioned earlier, the ReGoKo Project provided for funds to cover Plan Bleu's coordination and management efforts as part of component 3, but did not provide for a budget to cover the technical assistance provided by Plan Bleu to the Project.

For future projects, if an implementing agency is chosen not only for coordination and management of a project but also for its technical expertise which is expected to be mobilized under a project, then the project should provide for a financial mechanism to cover such technical assistance provided by the implementing agency.

6. **Review periods responsible for delays.** Many of the ReGoKo activities experienced delays in their procurement and implementation. These delays were due to extensive and extending review periods from all parties involved (Beneficiaries, World Bank, Plan Bleu).

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends establishing unified and statutory review periods for all parties and all to be reviewed documents, for example a statutory review period of two weeks.

4. Evaluation of the performance of the World Bank and other partners

Throughout Project preparation⁷ and implementation, the World Bank has provided support to Plan Bleu. A mid-term review took place on October 8-10, 2013 and supervision missions on November 19-21st, 2012, on March 24-27th, 2014 and on April 28-30th, 2015. Regular support was provided from the financial management specialist, the disbursement specialist and the procurement specialist along with the continuous support of the Task Team Leader. Through the review and no objection of all Terms of Reference, the Project Task Team provided technical inputs in order to facilitate the achievement of high quality products. In addition, the Project Task Team remained available to act as peer reviewer at Plan Bleu request.

Implementation support from the World Bank was overall of great quality and very helpful to Plan Bleu, with a reserve on the extensive review periods of terms of reference at the beginning of the project and the duration of the first project restructuring which was very lengthy as mentioned earlier. In particular, procurement support was most efficient, which supported smooth implementation of all procurement items.

⁷ Current Plan Bleu staff can only make a partial evaluation of project identification and preparation since both steps were essentially done by World Bank/CMI, when Plan Bleu was not yet "on board" the project and because the staff involved in early steps of preparation at Plan Bleu are no longer within the organization.

Project completion report of the Regional – Governance and Knowledge generation Project



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With regard to support from the World Bank, Plan Bleu identified the following lessons learned:

7. **Initial trainings are helpful but continuous “help desk” support is crucial.** Plan Bleu has received initial training on World Bank procurement and disbursement procedures in November 2011. As such Training comes with a lot of information within a limited period of time, the training content is difficult to integrate right away. Therefore, it was helpful to have specialist World Bank staff to call upon as needed throughout project implementation.

8. **World Bank client connection difficult to master.** The ReGoKo Project’s disbursement was handled via the World Bank client connection portal. Plan Bleu had major difficulties to make transactions on client connection work efficiently, especially at the beginning of the project.

For future projects, Plan Bleu strongly recommends to improve the World Bank client connection portal: The portal does not appear ergonomic nor intuitive and its design should be revised. Also, Plan Bleu was not given customized disbursement forms at the beginning of the project which directly ask for all required information to process disbursement applications. Such forms had to be developed by Plan Bleu with the help of the disbursement specialist through various exchanges and rejected disbursement applications. Also client connection does not ask for all required justification documentation. Efficiency and ergonomics of the client connection disbursement procedures should be improved.

5. Description of the proposed arrangements for future operation of the project

Other than the above described lessons learned and subsequent recommendations, Plan Bleu would like to bring forward the following:

9. **Establish a technical committee to support the Project Steering Committee.** The ReGoKo Project Steering Committee (PSC) played a major role in the Project by selecting the activities to be implemented under the Project and therefore becoming in a certain way the author of the overall storyline to be written by the ReGoKo. The PSC mainly concentrated on “steering” the overall project and Plan Bleu, as implementing agency, became the secretariat of the PSC. Because of the Project’s design, the PSC spent much time defining procedures to select activities and ensuring the allocation and use of the Project’s budget in an adequate way between the (potential) Beneficiaries. The PSC monitored the Project’s overall progress and implementation. This role was central for the Project’s success. The flexibility of the Project design allowed to answer to specific needs of the Beneficiaries but on the other hand required a lot of “steering” work from the PSC and Plan Bleu. This did leave little room for the PSC to have technical discussions about the activities’ outcomes and to truly mutualize results.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to set up a technical committee to support the PSC and foster technical exchange between Beneficiary countries in order to enhance the catalytic power of a regional project.

10. **Improve monitoring and evaluation system and in particular the results framework and indicators already during project preparation.** Throughout Project implementation, all involved parties regularly put forward their unhappiness with the Project’s results framework and indicators, criticizing the results framework’s capacity to judge on the Project’s



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effectiveness. However, as the Project's activities have been selected throughout implementation on a rolling basis, it was difficult for the Project to select more adequate indicators and targets.

For future projects, Plan Bleu recommends to widely consult project stakeholders, already during project identification, and clearly define expected results which would facilitate the setting of realistic and meaningful targets and indicators and improve the project's monitoring and evaluation system. Plan Bleu recommends maximizing country involvement in this process because it is in the countries that the Project's impact is desired.



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Annex 1 : List of policies informed through ReGoKo activities

	Country	Policy/strategy	What?
1	EG	Environmental strategy/NEAP	Informed through inter-ministerial stakeholder consultations and reports
2	LB	SEA decree of March 2012	Application tested/piloted through conducting SEA
3	MA	Law n° 12-03 on environmental impact assessments (EIA) Decree n° 2-04-563 of November 2008 on the functioning of national and regional committees for EIAs Decree n° 2-04-564 of Novembre 2008 on public consultation for projects subject to EIA	Informed revision of this legislation through evaluation of application of legislation and recommendations to enlarge to SEA
4	TN	Legislation under development to institutionalize OTEDD	Informed through assessment of current status/ role/ functioning of OTEDD and roadmap how to establish regional observatories
5	PS	The Palestinian Environmental Assessments Policy (2002)	Enhancing enforcement through private sector capacity building/awareness raising and technical assistance
6	LB	Environment Protection Law 444 and national environmental standards including Decree No. 8471 dated 4/7/2012 on "Environmental Compliance for Establishments"	Enhancing enforcement through private sector technical assistance
7	regional	MARPOL Convention	Enhancing enforcement through regional cooperation



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Annex 2 : List of ReGoKo Trainings rated effective/ non-effective

Out of 39 Trainings that took place and that have been evaluated, 32 have been rated “effective”.

Effective Trainings were:

1. May 27th-30th, 2013: Regional Training on Environmental and Social Assessments, Gammarth (Tunisia), French-speaking workshop;
2. March 5th, 2014: Launch workshop of the activity “Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities (regional activity)” at the national level in Tunisia - rated effective;
3. March 13th, 2014: Launch workshop of the activity “Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities (regional activity)” at the national level in Morocco - rated effective;
4. April 2nd - 4th, 2014: Participatory workshop in “Baie de Monastir”, Tunisia;
5. April 23th – 24th, 2014: Participatory workshop in “Ghar el Mhel”, Tunisia;
6. April 28th – 29th, 2014: Participatory workshop in “Cap Negro-Cap Serrat”, Tunisia;
7. June 4th and 5th, 2014: Regional workshop of the activity “Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities (regional activity)” in Sophia Antipolis
8. June 10th – 11th, 2014: Second participatory workshop in “Baie de Monastir”, Tunisia;
9. June 16th – 17th, 2014: Second participatory workshop in “Cap Negro-Cap Serrat”, Tunisia;
10. October 2nd, 2014: Training workshop on public consultation as part of the activity “Assessment of the system of environmental impact studies” in Morocco;
11. October 13th to 17th, 2014: Training workshop on the national information system for environmental impact assessments as part of the activity “Assessment of the system of environmental impact studies” in Morocco;
12. November 12th to 14th, 2014: National training workshop on new types of environmental assessments (SEA, ESIA, ...) as part of the activity “Assessment of the system of environmental impact studies” in Morocco; and
13. November 13th, 2014: Results workshop in Tunisia for the activity “socio-economic assessment of maritime activities”, Tunis (Tunisia)
14. January 12th, 2015: National workshop of the activity “Socio-economic evaluation of maritime activities (regional activity)” in Cairo, Egypt
15. January 19-20th, 2015: National Training on EMP/CAP in Palestine
16. February 2nd: National Training on Observatories and indicators of environment and sustainable development in Tunis
17. April 7th, 2015: Local Training on Observatories and indicators of environment and sustainable development in Medenine, Tunisia
18. April 13th, 2015: Local Training on Observatories and indicators of environment and sustainable development in Jendouba, Tunisia
19. April 16th-18th, 2015: Regional Training on Observatories and indicators of environment and sustainable development in Marrakech, Morocco
20. June 10-13th, 2015: Regional Training on the cost of environmental degradation in Cairo, Egypt
21. National Training on environmental impact assessments in Cairo, Egypt: June 14th-17th, 2015
22. National Training on environmental inspection in Cairo, Egypt: June 14th-17th, 2015
23. July 5th, 2015: Consultation workshop on agriculture as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”
24. July 7th, 2015: Consultation workshop on biodiversity as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy
25. August 9th, 2015: 2nd consultation workshop on biodiversity as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”



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26. August 13th, 2015: 2nd consultation workshop on sustainable communities as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”:
27. August 17th, 2015: 2nd consultation workshop on solid waste as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”:
28. August 19th, 2015: 2nd consultation workshop on energy as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”:
29. August 24th, 2015: 2nd consultation workshop on agriculture as part of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s National Environment Strategy”
30. Final seminar of the activity “Participation of local actors in environmental management” in Tunis: September 21st, 2015
31. Final ReGoKo results seminar in Juan les Pins, France: September 29-30th, 2015
32. Final seminar of the activity “Towards an update of Egypt’s environmental strategy” in Cairo, Egypt: October 26th, 2015

Trainings that have been rated non-effective were:

1. May 24th, 2012: Workshop on green economy, Marseille;
2. April 15th-18th, 2013: Regional Training on Environmental and Social Assessments, Jounieh (Lebanon), English-speaking workshop:
3. June 25th-26th, 2013: Meeting for the Establishment of a Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL in the Mediterranean Sea (MENELAS), Palma de Mallorca, (Spain);
4. June 12th, 2014: Second participatory workshop in “Ghar el Mhel”, Tunisia;
5. November 11th, 2014: Results workshop in Lebanon for the activity “socio-economic assessment of maritime activities”, Beirut (Lebanon); and
6. November 14th, 2014: Results workshop in Morocco for the activity “socio-economic assessment of maritime activities”, Rabat (Morocco).
7. March 25th, 2015: Training on Environmental auditing procedure in Palestine



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Annex 3 : List of ReGoKo studies completed

- i. Set of 11 audit reports as part of the activity “supporting industrial pollution abatement in Lebanon”
- ii. Set of 2 ESIA studies of industrial facilities in Lebanon
- iii. Set of 2 major reports under the activity “analysis of the environmental impact study system in Morocco”: Analysis report, report on the development of new environmental assessment tools on Morocco
- iv. Set of 4 national reports under the activity “Socio-economic assessment of maritime activities” for Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia
 - v. Guidebook on environmental and social assessments (English, French and Arabic versions)
 - vi. Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) of the New Water Sector Strategy for Lebanon
- vii. Set of 3 major reports under the activity “mapping and inventory of industrial pollution sources in Palestine”: Industrial pollution loads report; policy and technical guidelines for monitoring and reporting pollutant releases and transfers; field survey report
- viii. Set of 3 major reports under the activity “supporting industrial pollution abatement in Palestine”: Technical guide for rapid environmental assessments, environmental management plans and compliance action plans (English and Arabic version); set of 20 audit reports including environmental management plans and compliance action plans and design of 20 priority pollution abatement projects (English and Arabic versions); and report on the identification of a sustainable policy and financial mechanism to promote industrial pollution abatement in the West Bank
- ix. Guidebook and best practice manual as part of the activity “participation of local actors in environmental management in Morocco and Tunisia”
- x. Set of reports as part of the activity “Indicators and observatories of the environment and sustainable development in Morocco and Tunisia”: Analysis of the current information system and environmental accounting in Morocco and Tunisia, action plan for strengthening the information system on the environment and sustainable development in Tunisia
- xi. Final report of the activity “toward an update of Egypt’s environmental strategy”
- xii. Final report of the ReGoKo Project



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Annex 4 : List of web-based platforms established

- i. MENELAS website
- ii. Environmental map platform Tunisia
- iii. Observatories platform Morocco
- iv. Palestine industrial pollution mapping platform



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Annex 5 : ReGoKo website statistics <http://regoko.planbleu.org/>, July 2013 – October 2015

Nombre de pages vues

14 004

% du total : 100,00 % (14 004)



Nombre total de visites

3 649

% du total : 100,00 % (3 649)



Nombre de pages/visite

3,84

Valeur moy. pour la vue : 3,84 (0,00 %)



Nombre de visiteurs

1 817

% du total : 100,00 % (1 817)



Durée moy. de la visite

00:04:06

Valeur moy. pour la vue : 00:04:06 (0,00 %)



Taux de rebond

48,78 %

Valeur moy. pour la vue : 48,78 % (0,00 %)



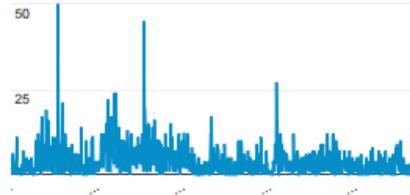
Nombre de visiteurs déjà venus

■ Returning Visitor ■ New Visitor



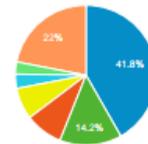
Visites

● Sessions



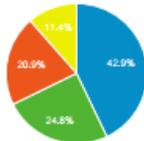
Visites par Pays/Territoire

■ France ■ Lebanon ■ Tunisia ■ Morocco ■ United States ■ Spain ■ Autres



Visites par Source

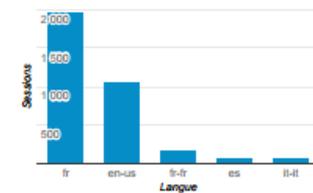
■ (direct) ■ google ■ planbleu.org ■ Autres



Les 10 pages les plus vues

Page	Pages vues
<i>/fr/le-projet/contact</i>	221
<i>/fr/event/reunions-du-comite-de-pilotage-du-projet-regional-gouvernance-et-developpement-des</i>	211
<i>/fr/le-projet/presentation</i>	195
<i>/en/le-projet/presentation</i>	160
<i>/fr/pays/MAR</i>	160
<i>/fr/activites/evaluation-socio-economique-des-activites-maritimes</i>	148
<i>/fr/event/participation-des-acteurs-locaux-dans-la-gestion-environnementale-premier-atelier-participatif</i>	140
<i>/fr/activites/participation-des-acteurs-locaux-ma-in</i>	128
<i>/fr/pays/TUN</i>	126
<i>/fr/event/atelier-de-revue-mi-parcours-projet-regoko</i>	118

Visites par langue





Annex 6 : GEF International Waters Tracking Tool

GEF International Waters Tracking Tool

NOTE:
Please address all boxes colored blue

Select GEF Replenishment:

[Click Here to Start](#)

GEF Project ID: 4001

GEF Implementing Agency: World Bank

Project Title: Regional Governance and Knowledge generation

GEF Allocation (\$USD):
US\$3 million

Countries: Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and the West Bank and Gaza

A	IW GEF 6 CORE INDICATORS	
	Enhanced Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater	N/A
	Reduced nutrient pollution and hypoxia (in GEF-eligible LMEs)	N/A
	Length of Coastline in GEF-eligible Large Marine Ecosystems under ICM (in GEF-eligible Large Marine Ecosystems) AND Contribute to preventing further loss and degradation in most significant marine protected areas (ha)	N/A
	-Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels	N/A
B	PROCESS INDICATORS	



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	Indicators	Scroll down menu of ratings	Notes:	Ratings
1	Regional legal agreements/cooperative frameworks	N/A		1 = No legal agreement/cooperation framework in place 2 = Regional legal agreement negotiated but not yet signed 3 = Countries signed legal agreement 4 = Legal agreement ratified and entered into force
2	Regional management institutions (RMI)	N/A		1 = No RMI in place 2 = RMI established but functioning with limited effectiveness, < 50% countries contributing dues 3 = RMI established and functioning, >50% of countries contributing dues 4 = RMI in place, fully functioning and core functions fully sustained by at or near 100% country contributions or other sustainable revenues of the RMI
3	(ABNJ only): Management measures incorporated in the institutional mandates and/or management action frameworks of Global/Regional Management Bodies	4	Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL. Network formally established within Barcelona Convention during COP18 and network website operational www.menelas.org	1 = No relevant management measures in ABNJ in Global/Regional Management Body 2 = Management measures in ABNJ designed but not formally adopted 3 = Management measures in ABNJ formally adopted by Global/Regional Management Body 4 = Implementation of management measures in ABNJ being regularly by Global/Regional Management Body



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4	National Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs)	N/A		<p>1 = No IMCs established</p> <p>2 = IMCs established and functioning, < 50% countries participating</p> <p>3 = IMCs established and functioning, > 50% countries participating</p> <p>4 = IMCs established, functioning and formalized thru legal and/or institutional arrangements, in most participating countries</p>
5	National/Local reforms	N/A		<p>1 = No national/local policies or revision drafted</p> <p>2 = National/ local policies drafted but not yet adopted</p> <p>3 = National/legal policies adopted with technical/enforcement mechanism in place</p> <p>4 = National/ legal policies implemented</p>
6	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, <u>including revised</u> (TDA): Agreement on transboundary priorities and root causes	N/A		<p>1 = No progress on TDA</p> <p>2 = Priority TB issues identified and agreed on but based on limited effect information; inadequate root cause analysis</p> <p>3 = Priority TB issues agreed on based on solid baseline effect info; root cause analysis is inadequate</p> <p>4 = Regional agreement on priority TB issues drawn from valid effect baseline, immediate and root causes properly determined</p>
7	Development of Strategic Action Plan (SAP)	N/A		<p>1 = No development of SAP</p> <p>2 = SAP developed, including clear targets, commitments and time frames addressing key TB concerns spatially</p> <p>3a = SAP signed on ministerial level (no clear targets); 3b = SAP with clear targets signed on ministerial level</p> <p>4 = Adoption of SAP into National Action Plans (NAPs) and/or SAP commitments incorporated within national sectoral plans</p>



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8	SAP addresses groundwater governance and enhancing conjunctive management of surface and groundwater (as applicable)	N/A		<p>1 = N/A</p> <p>2 = TDA/SAP consider role of groundwater qualitatively; no relevant action needs identified in SAP</p> <p>3 = TDA/SAP analyze role of groundwater on national and transboundary levels and identifies need for additional information & knowledge in SAP (as applicable)</p> <p>4 = TDA/SAP fully recognize role of groundwater for development and identifies governance and managements needs adequately in SAP</p>
9	TDA/SAP addresses Nexus dimensions	N/A		<p>1= TDA/SAP does not consider Water-Food-Energy-ecosystems nexus</p> <p>2 = TDA/SAP addresses Nexus dimensions qualitatively but identified actions are not aligned with analysis</p> <p>3 = TDA/SAP makes an effort to specify and estimate Nexus synergies and trade-offs in prioritization of investments;</p> <p>4 = Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem Nexus fully recognized as providing benefits for cooperation and investments identified and prioritized accordingly</p>
10	Proportion of Countries that have adopted SAP	N/A		Number of countries adopted SAP / total number of countries - e.g.. 3 countries adopted /10 total countries in project, so 3/10
11	Proportion of countries that are implementing specific measures from the SAP (i.e. adopted national policies, laws, budgeted plans)	N/A		Number of countries implementing adopted SAP / total number of countries - e.g.. 3 countries implementing /10 total countries in project, so 3/10



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12	SAP implementation finance secured by governments and development partners	N/A		SAP implementation finance secured for: 1= Only GEF and co-finance; 2= 25 % 3= 50 % 4 = > 50 % of total estimated SAP implementation costs
C	STRESS REDUCTION INDICATORS			
	Indicators	<i>Scroll down menu of ratings</i>		Ratings
13	Types of mechanisms in place to produce a monitoring report on stress reduction measures?	4	(i) strengthening of capacities of observatories and indicators of the environment and sustainable development in Tunisia and Morocco; (ii) establishment of an environmental map for Tunisia; (iii) inventory and mapping of industrial pollution sources in West Bank	1 = No mechanisms in place to monitor/report change 2 = Some national/regional monitoring mechanisms, but they do not satisfy the project related indicators. 3 = monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators 4 = Mechanisms in place and sustainable for long-term monitoring
14	Stress reduction measurements incorporated by project through improved management of:	Choose Management Mechanism from list below:	Please specify the area or length of coastline currently under improved management out of total area identified by project below (e.g. 10,000/100,000 Ha):	Management Mechanisms: 1 = Integrated Water Resource Management (watershed, lakes, aquifers) 2 = Integrated Coastal Management 3 = Marine Spatial Planning 4 = Marine Protected areas
15	<i>Please specify the types of technologies and measures implemented in dem investments (Column D) and their respective results (Column I):</i>			



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		<i>Stress Reduction Measurements (Choose up to five)</i>	<i>Please enter amount/value of respective stress reduction below:</i>
Local investment #1	2	1 = Municipal wastewater pollution reduction - N, P & BOD (kg/yr) 2 = Industrial wastewater pollution reduction - pollutant; estimated kg/yr 3 = Agriculture pollution reduction practices - ha of practices; estimate of N, P & BOD kg/yr 4 = Restored habitat, including wetlands - ha restored 5 = Conserved/protected wetland, MPAs, and fish refugia habitat - ha applied 6 = Reduced fishing pressure - tons/yr reduction; % reduction in fleet size 7 = Improved use of fish gear/techniques - % vessels applying improved gear/techniques 8 = Water use efficiency measures - m ³ /yr water saved 9 = Improved irrigation practices - m ³ /ha/yr water saved 10 = Alternative livelihoods introduced - # people provided alternative livelihoods 11 = Catchment protection measures - ha under improved catchment management 12 = Aquifer pumping reduction - m ³ /yr water saved 13 = Aquifer recharge area protection - ha protected 14 = Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) - volume 15 = Pollution reduction to aquifers - kg/ha/year reduction 16 = Invasive species reduction - ha and/or #'s of targeted area 17 = Amount of \$ leveraged from private sector	tbd



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		<p>18 = Integrated Water Resource Management (Ha) 19= Integrated Coastal Management (Ha) 20= Other - please specify in box below</p>	
<p><i>Environmental audits of more than 50 enterprises took place. Industrial WW pollution reduction is expected as a follow-up, but would need to be monitored after project closing.</i></p>			

D WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS Indicators				
	Indicators	Scroll down menu of ratings		Ratings
16	Number of national/regional/global policies, legislation, plans and strategies that incorporate gender dimensions	N/A		
17	Number of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project activities	835 total beneficiaries, of which 273 female and 562 male. Female = 33%		
18	Number of civil society stakeholders/participants engaged in TDA/SAP development (gender disaggregated)	N/A		



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19	Types of mechanisms and project indicators in place to monitor the environmental status of the waterbody?	N/A	<p>1 = No mechanisms in place</p> <p>2 = Some national/regional monitoring mechanisms, but they do not satisfy the project related indicators.</p> <p>3 = Monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators</p> <p>4 = Mechanisms in place for project related indicators and sustainable for long-term monitoring</p>
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E IW:LEARN Indicators				
	Indicators	<i>Scroll down menu of ratings</i>		Ratings
20	Participation in IW events (GEF IWC, Training, Twinning and other IW:LEARN activities)	1		<p>1 = No participation</p> <p>2 = Documentation of minimum 1 event or limited Twinning participation</p> <p>3 = Strong participation in training/twinning and in IWC</p> <p>4 = Country participation in IWC, and submission of at least one Results & one Experience Note</p>
21	Project website (according to IW:LEARN guidelines)	4	http://regoko.planbleu.org/	<p>1 = No project website</p> <p>2 = Website not in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, not regularly updated</p> <p>3 = Website in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, and regularly updated</p> <p>4 = Website in line with IW:LEARN guidelines, and contributing spatial and other data to IWLEARN.net</p>
			Date Completed:	22/01/2016



Annex 7 : Interaction of ReGoKo activities with objectives and strategic directions of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025

MSSD Objective	MSSD Strategic Direction	MSSD Strategic Direction	ReGoKo Activity	Description
1. Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas	1.1 Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Protocols of the Barcelona Convention and other regional policy instruments and initiatives supplemented by national approaches	1.1.2. Implement the Ecosystem Approach Roadmap to achieve healthy marine ecosystems and conserve marine biodiversity.	Socio-economic assessment of maritime activities (regional)	This activity directly supported the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and in particular its regional socio-economic assessment of maritime activities by developing national pilot cases in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.
		1.1.8. Improve regional and sub-regional coordination, exchange of good practices, including technology and local knowledge transfer.	Training on the valuation of the cost of environmental degradation (regional)	This activity brought together practitioners from Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia to build capacity and exchange good practices with regards to valuation methods of the cost of environmental degradation.
			Mediterranean network of law enforcement officials pertaining to MARPOL (MENELAS – regional)	This activity greatly improved regional coordination with regards to the detection and prosecution of illegal and voluntary pollution from ships (MARPOL protocol) by setting up a network of law enforcement officials.
	1.2 Establish and enforce regulatory mechanisms, including Maritime Spatial Planning, to prevent and control unsustainable open	1.2.2. Ensure that the necessary regulatory instruments, including strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment, national development guidelines, and exploration and extraction tender	Training and guidebook on Environmental and Social Assessments (regional)	This activity developed capacity and provided ready-to-use tools for stakeholders in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia with regards to different types of environmental and social assessments (EIA, SEA and others) and their institutionalization and implementation.



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	ocean resource exploitation	criteria are effectively in place, and amend national regulatory framework as required.		
6. Improving governance in support of sustainable development	6.1 Enhance regional, sub-regional and cross-border dialogue and cooperation, including emergency-preparedness	6.1.2. Strengthen regional and sub-regional dialogue, cooperation and networking processes, including on emergency-preparedness	Participation in green growth conference and workshop (regional)	This activity supported regional dialogue, networking and exchange on green growth.
	6.2 Promote engagement in civil society, scientists, local communities and other stakeholders in the governance process at all levels, in order to secure inclusive processes and integrity in decision-making	6.2.1. Set up, where relevant, and strengthen the capacity of national governments and local authorities for public participation in terms of legal frameworks and human and financial resources.	Participation of local actors in environmental management (Morocco, Tunisia)	This activity strengthened the participation of local actors in the environmental management in 3 sites in Tunisia and piloted the application of a participatory approach including the development of a methodological guide and a best practice document for replication.
	6.3 Promote implementation and compliance with environmental	6.3.2. Ensure the adoption of the precautionary principle and its application by undertaking environmental impact	Evaluation of the system of Environmental Impact Assessments (Morocco)	This activity developed the effectiveness of Morocco's system of Environmental Impact Assessments and fostered the institutionalizing of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Moroccan legislation.



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	obligations and agreements including through policy coherence based on inter-ministerial coordination	assessments, strategic environmental assessments and other relevant procedures.	Trainings on Environmental Impact Assessments and inspection (Egypt)	This activity developed capacity of national stakeholders with regards to environmental assessments (EIA and SEA) and inspection and thus supported enforcement of current EIA legislation as well as the development of SEA legislation in Egypt.
			Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Water Sector Strategy (Lebanon)	This activity financed the realization of a pilot Strategic Environmental Assessment in Lebanon, providing not only the SEA itself but also lessons learned on the implementation of SEAs in Lebanon where SEA legislation has been developed recently.
			Conducting environmental audits (Lebanon)	This activity allowed the conducting of 32 environmental audits and compliance action plans for industrial facilities in Lebanon.
			Conducting environmental audits in the stone and marble sector (Palestine)	This activity allowed the conducting of 20 environmental audits and compliance action planes of 20 enterprises of the stone and marble sector in Palestine.
		6.3.3. Enhance policy coherence through inter-ministerial coordination and cross-sectoral planning.	Support for the development of Egypt's new environmental strategy (Egypt)	This activity supported inter-ministerial coordination in the process of defining Egypt's new environmental strategy by organizing several inter-ministerial consultation meetings for the development of the strategy.
6.5 Enhance regional capabilities for information	6.5.1. Establish or strengthen support for data monitoring processes, including through	Indicators and Observatories of the environment and	This activity provided support to strengthen national and sub-national observatories of the environment and sustainable development as well as related information	



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	management	survey information, as well as national centers providing integrated and publicly-accessible information.	sustainable development (Morocco, Tunisia)	management in Morocco and Tunisia.
			Inventory and mapping of industrial pollution sources (Palestine)	This activity included a survey of 600 industrial enterprises in Palestine with regards to their interactions with the environment as well as the establishment of an industrial pollution database along with guidelines for monitoring and reporting pollutant releases and transfers.
		6.5.3. Develop capacity on data and information production and sharing and enhance technology where necessary to create comparable and compatible data.	Development of a geographic environmental information system – environmental map (Tunisia)	This activity created a web-based tool to display and share environmental data in Tunisia.