Revised Results Framework of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management (SEM) Project) by 31st December 2018

Global Environmental Objectives Project Development Objective (PDO)/Global Environment Objective (GEO): To improve management of selected marine protected areas by local communities and strengthen information sharing between PERSGA member countries. **PDO/GEO Indicators Cumulative Value** Data Source/ Responsibility for Core/ Unit of **Indicator Name** Non Base End Measure YR2 YR3 YR4 YR5 YR1 Methodology **Data Collection** Core Frequency line **Target** Direct observation. Area in selected marine protected areas **PERSGA** M&E under improved management function Focus group discussions. Hectare Review of **Target** 0.00 0.00 0.00 20,000,00 40000.00 40000.00 (ha) Annually management plan. Realized > 200,000 270.000^{1} Agreed upon common Red Sea Review of database **PERSGA** M&E monitoring variables of water quality, and information function fisheries and coral reef habitats accessible for PERSGA member countries on a regional database **Target** Yes/No No No No No Yes Yes Annually Realized Yes Yes Direct Project beneficiaries **PERSGA** M&E Project and activity function X Number 0.00 0.00 500.00 750.00 1000.00 **Target** Annually reports $>2000.00^2$ Realized 2000.00 Sub-indicator Female **PERSGA** M&E Percenta Project and activity function \times 0.00 30.00 30.00 30.00 30.00 30.00 30.00 Annually **Target** ge reports Realized > 30 50

¹ The two MPAs selected as pilot sites to improve management were DMNP in Sudan and WGHNP in Egypt. Combined, marine waters in these two MPAs amount to much greater than the target of 40,000 ha (DMNP includes about 85,070 ha and WGHNP includes about 200,033 ha of marine waters)¹. The original end target was only 40,000 ha because WGHNP was a late inclusion when the Kamran Island MPA (only 20,000 h) in Yemen was dropped as a pilot site

² The definition for direct project beneficiaries included all people benefited from sub-projects and training. The realised 2000 beneficiaries are probably an underestimate because Mohammed Gol and Dungonab have a combined population of approximately 3,000 people. Most, if not all people living in these villages have benefitted from the solar energy systems at the schools, mosques and amenities. All population in Qulaan village (around 100 people) benefited from solar energy lighting; women at Abu-Ghoson village (70 families) benefited from the handicraft center; fishers at Mochi Maskali MPA (150 fishers) and Aqaba NP (24 fishers) directly benefited from the subprojects to increase their incomes from ecotourism and pelagic fishing.

Intermediate Results Indicators												
Indicator Name	Core / Non Core	Unit of Measure	Cumulat	tive Value			Data Source/	Responsibility for				
			Base line	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	End Target	Frequency	Methodology	Data Collection
Alternative livelihood projects completed by communities											Project and activity reports	PERSGA M&E function
Target	Ш	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Annually		
Realized							6.00	12.00 ³				
Participants in consultation activities during project implementation (number) Target	\boxtimes	Number	0.00	100.00	200.00	550.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	Annually	Activity and project report	PERSGA M&E function
Realized							700.00	1000.00				
Participants in consultation activities during project implementation - female		Namehan	0.00	20.00	<i>c</i> 0.00	165.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	Ammalla	Activity and project report	PERSGA M&E function
Target	\times	Number	0.00	30.00	60.00	165.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	Annually		
Realized							200	380				
Number of MPA plans updated with community input and with assigned rights for user groups											Focus group discussions.	PERSGA M&E function
Tot door groups											Review of management plan.	
Target		Number	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Annually		
Realized						1.00	2.00	3.004				

³ More subprojects were achieved as a result of mobilizing a significant share of co-finance by member states and parallel projects, and efficiency in using the fund. The following 12 livelihood sub-projects were fully (n=10) or close to being fully (n=2) operational by December 2018: i) Qula'an eco-village in WGHNP (Egypt) including solar energy unit to power lights and community run tourism venture; ii) Solar energy units at Dungonab and Mohammed Gol in DMNP (Sudan); iii) Solar energy operated water desalination at Qula'an in WGHNP (Egypt); iv) Women association at Mohammed Gol village in DMNP (Sudan) where they operate a bakery to produce pastries and other items for sale, and supplied by dairy goats to provide a source of milk for personal consumption and potential commercial gains; vi) Women centre at Abu Ghosson in WGHNP (Egypt) producing traditional handicraft and textiles; vii) Fishing boat maintenance centre at Dungonab village (DMNP, Sudan); ix) Fishers centre at Moucha-Maskali Islands MPA (Djibouti) where they get shaded area and operate tourism side business; x) Trial and development of a pelagic fishery for Aqaba fishers (Jordan); xi) Glass-bottom tourist boats supplied to communities at DMNP, Sudan (not fully operational during the evaluation period. Waiting on Government licences).

⁴ Management plans were prepared and or updated by the Project for each of Dungonab Bay-Mukkawar Island National Park (DMNP) and Wadi-el-Gemal Hamata National Park (WGHNP). Another integrated management plan for the World Heritage Site (including DMNP and the Sanganeb National Park), inscribed in 2016 was also developed by the project in order to better manage the site. Significant progress was also achieved to involve community stakeholders (fishers) in monitoring and surveillance at Moucha Maskalli Islands MPA and Aqaba National Park.

Intermediate Results Indicators												
Indicator Name	Core / Non Core	Unit of	Cumulat	ive Value			Data Source/	Responsibility for				
		Unit of Measure	Base line	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	End Target	Frequency	Methodology	Data Collection
Protected Areas with updated management plans that brought coral reefs under regular monitoring and surveillance with community participation Target		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00		Bi-annually	Focus group discussions. Review of management plan.	PERSGA M&E function
Realized							3.00	3.00				
Fishermen in selected marine protected areas using mesh size as per management plan											Focus group discussions.	PERSGA M&E function
Target		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	150	500	500	Annually		
Realized							500	600				
Fishermen observing closed season for major species as per management plan]										Focus group discussions.	PERSGA M&E function
Target	Ш	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	50	100	100		Annually		
Realized							500.00	500.00	600.00			
PERSGA member country staff trained on methods of monitoring agreed upon common variables											Review of reports from training service providers	PERSGA M&E function
Target		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	Annually		
Realized							66.00	66.00				
PERSGA member countries that use common monitoring methods developed by PERSGA Target		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Annually	Review of data base and information on common variables.	PERSGA M&E function
Realized							5.00	5.00				

Intermediate Results Indicators												
Indicator Name	Core / Non Core	Unit of Measure	Cumulat	ive Value			Data Source/	Responsibility for				
			Base line	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	End Target	Frequency	Methodology	Data Collection
Regional exchanges on data collection and sharing of monitoring results of water quality, fisheries and coral reef habitats											Project reporting and proceedings of the meetings	PERSGA M&E function
Target		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Annually		
Realized							4.00	4.00				
Reporting on GEF IW Indicators and Participation in Workshops Target		Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annually and as required	GEF IW records	PERSGA M&E function
Realized							Yes	Yes				