

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025  
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 9670	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-007713
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 34149	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32CCL-000012
<b>Project Short Title:</b> SCCF Med	
<b>Project Title:</b> Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	30
<b>Duration months age:</b>	73
<b>Project Type:</b>	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	Regional
<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<b>Countries:</b>	Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 1,000,000.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 4,891,894.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2019-05-22
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2020-09-12
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2020-12-10
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2021-12-03
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2020-12-17
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:</b>	\$ 955,000.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 955,000.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	No
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2023-12-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2024-12-31
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2025-12-15
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2025-12-31

## 1.2 Project Description

The SCCF Project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” contributes to the overarching goal of Component 2 of the MedProgramme to enhance sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone. The SCCF Project was a response to the need to build the capacity of people, both women and men, and institutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas, which are especially vulnerable to these impacts. Through the identification of climate risks affecting the coast and the development of strategies to cope with these risks, the SCCF Project effectively enhanced both sustainability and climate resilience in the region by applying a gender-sensitive approach. Technical assistance in this project focused on two main lines of action: mainstreaming climate change adaptation strategies in coastal plans and facilitating access to climate financing to scale up adaptation measures in the region. The activities of the SCCF Project were fully integrated with those of Child Project 2.1 (“Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection”) which is, amongst others, producing integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plans in two areas identified as highly vulnerable to climate change (the coastal areas of Kotor Bay in Montenegro and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region in Morocco), and in which the SCCF Project developed strategies/plans to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of these coastal plans. In this way, important synergies were generated among the two linked projects, in terms of a common set of stakeholders, baseline data, and management structures.

The problem that the SCCF Project aimed to address is the limited capacity and coordination in the Mediterranean to adapt to climate change impacts in coastal areas. This included: i) limited technical capacity among stakeholders from the public and private sector to develop and implement adaptation solutions for coastal management; ii) a lack of access to financial resources to support climate change-related activities; and iii) a limited coordination and knowledge exchange within the Mediterranean region to foster the implementation of climate change adaptation.

The project proposed to overcome these barriers by i) creating a participatory, gender-sensitive, and evidence-led process for national and local governments, and non-government stakeholders to identify adaptation solutions based on climate risk, vulnerability assessments (Component 1), and diagnostic analysis (C.P. 2.1); ii) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local ICZM plans for two priority hotspot areas (Component 2); iii) developing guidelines and proposals to facilitate access to

financing for adaptation in coastal areas (Component 3); and iv) convening regional meetings and conducting awareness-raising campaigns to share information and knowledge on climate change adaptation and on the findings and lessons learned from the project (Component 4).

The Climate Change Division of UN Environment’s Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU) was the Implementing Agency (IA) for the SCCF Project while the Executing Agency was the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) and the Implementing Partners were the PAP/RAC, the Plan Bleu/RAC and GWP-Med.

### 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Climate Change Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	
<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), PAP RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP-MED
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Jessica Troni
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Atifa Kassam
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	Priscillah Kaara
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	Linda Choge; David Ocholla; Ruth Mutinda
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Tatjana Hema
<b>Project Manager</b>	Mohamad Kayyal
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Rachel Kagiri
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	Climate Change
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate : (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support.</li> <li>• Climate: (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	<p>Environmental Sustainability is recognized by Montenegro as one of the five priority areas in its UNDAF 2017 – 2021, and climate change is referenced in this area’s priority outcome: “By 2021, the people of Montenegro are benefitting from sustainable management of cultural and natural resources, combatting climate change and disaster risk reduction.” Work in this Result Area strives towards following key achievements: a) Climate change and environment targets integrated into national policies, strategies and planning; b) Enhance energy efficiency and reduction of CO2 emissions enabled in specific sectors; c) Improved management and treatment of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle reduction of waste release to air, water and soil; d) Capacities for resilience to disasters increased.</p> <p>In the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, climate change is recognized as a risk to economic prosperity and Montenegro’s future. Environmental Sustainability associated to inclusive Economic Development is one of the three priorities of the UNSDCF. This priority focuses on the intertwined pillars of economic development and environmental sustainability and aims at accelerating economic transformation and transition to ‘green’ economy by following a low-carbon pathway that promotes sustainable natural resource management and infrastructure and builds the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change.</p> <p>In its UNDAF 2017 – 2021, Morocco has designated “Inclusive Sustainable Development” as one of its six expected results and has expressed a number of specific outcomes related to climate change adaptation that can be enhanced through collaboration with the United Nations system, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Territorial planning that integrates the principles of sustainable development and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage;</li> <li>• Reinforced resilience to climate change and natural risks, especially for vulnerable populations;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities that are more sustainable and inclusive; and</li> <li>• Increased equitable access to natural resources and ecosystem services.</li> </ul> <p>The UN Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2023-2027 includes Outcome 1 - The Moroccan economy is competitive, inclusive and creates decent jobs, especially for women and young people, through a structural transformation based on sustainable development and resilience, including climate resilience.</p> <p>Output 1.1: The capacities of the national stakeholders are strengthened to accompany a structural transformation towards a green, competitive economy, innovative, inclusive and low carbon emission.</p> <p>Output 1.2 Innovative solutions for an ecological transition, the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems, systems transformation, food, as well as for the management sustainable natural resources are developed taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>• Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>• Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</li> <li>• 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</li> <li>• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</li> <li>• 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</li> <li>• 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</li> <li>• 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</li> <li>• 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans</li> <li>• 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</li> <li>• 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</li> <li>• 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>• 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</li> <li>• 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</li> </ul>
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## 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
CCA 3-Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	NA	2 Climate and Vulnerability assessments undertaken for 2 priority coastal areas	2	2
CCA 4-Total no. of people trained	NA	250 people (40 female)	250	407
CCA 3-Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	NA	2 ICZM plans developed for 2 priority coastal areas	2	2

Implementation Status 2025: Final PIR

## 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	4th PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2024	3rd PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2023	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2022	1st PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2021				

FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

**Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities**

The implementation of SCCF project activities was linked and coordinated with the implementation of the activities of the MedProgramme Child Project (CP) 2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection” which started six months earlier and where Output 1.3 provisioned for the preparation of ICZM Action Plans in Morocco and Montenegro informed by the participatory Climagine foresight methodology. The activities in the framework of CP 2.1 in Morocco and Montenegro included the involvement of multiple local stakeholders in each project area, the establishment of a local ICZM Committee to facilitate the preparation and the implementation of the Plans and the preparation of the ICZM Plans which is guided through a series of four integrated participatory Climagine foresight workshops in each site.

Under **Component 1** the SCCF project has contributed to mainstream the impacts of climate change in the two coastal plans by designing and testing an innovative participatory methodology based on sound scientific analysis of available data and information on the climate risks for the specific coastal area, including gender differentiated analysis. This methodology was utilised in both pilot sites, and the outcomes were reported, illustrated and discussed with coastal stakeholders together with possible coastal adaptation solutions to mitigate identified risks. Those workshops and discussions allowed for the identification and prioritization of relevant coastal adaptation solutions for each area. For each prioritized coastal adaptation solution, the project prepared a cost/benefit analysis along with a possible implementation timeline.

Under **Component 2**, the results of this analysis supported the integration of identified coastal adaptation measures in the coastal plans.

Under **Components 1, 3 and 4**, all the six participating Countries benefited from regional activities implemented in the reporting period: exchanges and discussions at the Regional Meeting organised on 24 April 2024 in Podgorica, Montenegro, back to back with the MedProgramme ASM; consultation for the preparation of project proposals; exchanges for the preparation of the ‘Methodological Guidelines on Preparing a Financial Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Mediterranean Coastal Areas’ and the ‘Assessment on Private Sector Engagement to Catalyse Financing for Climate Adaptation in the Mediterranean (with emphasis in the coastal area of developing countries)’; Trainings; the Webinar on Climate Adaptation Financing and the Regional Roundtable on Climate Adaptation Financing & The Role of the Private Sector; promotional and awareness raising initiatives at regional level; SCCF Side Events at UNFCCC COP29; climate change vulnerability studies.

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Under **Component 1**, further progress was achieved over the reporting period under Activity 1.1. With regards to the gender-sensitive climate risk assessments of both pilot sites, a report consisting of a downscaled application of the Coastal Risk Index-Local Scale to the pilot site of Kotor Bay, Montenegro was published. Under Activity 1.2, Plan Bleu published a Baseline Study of Coastal Adaptation Solutions in both pilot sites based on two participatory workshops on this theme held in July 2022 (Montenegro) and December 2022 (Morocco), laying the ground for the application of cost-benefit analyses to prioritise coastal adaptation solutions in both pilot sites by PAP/RAC. Plan Bleu led a Panel at MEDCOP 3 in Tangier on 22 June 2023 together with Union for the Mediterranean to showcase the achievements of the SCCF, CP 2.1 and CP 2.2 projects in the Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region, Morocco, with interventions from project partners PAP/RAC and GWP-Med. During the reporting period, the planned work was finalized for Output 1.3 *“Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas”* with the organization of two hybrid participatory workshop in English on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in Kotor Bay on 3-4 October 2024 and, in French, on 5-6 November in Tangiers, and Output 1.4 *“Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment decisions”* with the publication of two rapid capacity and gap assessments concerning Coastal Adaptation Finance in both pilot sites in September 2024, followed by an online training webinar on ‘Mobilising Finance for Coastal Adaptation in the Mediterranean’ (29 October 2024, exceeding 150 registered participants) in English and French targeting all SCCF project countries. This webinar also informed the ‘Regional Roundtable on Catalysing Financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean: The Role of the Private Sector’ (2-3 December 2024 in Athens & online, exceeding 200 registered participants) organised by GWP-MED and Plan Bleu, as a joint SCCF project/WES-Med event under **Component 3**. Output 1.4.7 (Report on the role of coastal setback for financing sector) of PAP/RAC benefited from the land cover change analysis performed within CP 2.1 and was finalized, together with a Policy Brief in Q3 2024 and also promoted at the UNFCCC COP29.

Under **Component 2**, the coastal adaptation measures identified through the Climagine meetings (scoping meeting, diagnostic meeting, coastal adaptation meeting ) organised through CP 2.1 and SCCF and prioritized through were integrated in the local ICZM plan for Boka Kotorska Bay and in the final ICZM coastal plan (SRL TTA) for the Tangiers, Tetouan, Al-Hoceima region in Morocco (final draft finalized in April 2024). For Boka Kotorska Bay, also the study on main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions was finalized during the second semester of 2024. For Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region, a similar study on main legal and institutional barriers was finalized in December 2024, after the bilateral meetings to discuss the institutional barriers and the was forward regarding the ICZM coastal plan finalization held in Tangier and Rabat in November 2024. In Morocco, the Inter-ministerial meeting planned for June 2024 in order to discuss legal and institutional barriers was done in October 2024.

Under **Project Component 3** on “Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments”, progress has been accelerated in the final semester of implementation and all activities and deliverables were completed. A series of guideline documents on how to access financial resources for climate change adaptation were reviewed along with case studies and lessons learned from resource mobilization for coastal adaptation in the Mediterranean region. This information provided the basis for the compilation of a guidelines document on how to prepare a financing plan for climate risk adaptation in coastal areas which, among others, was utilised for guiding the preparation of one regional project proposal for coastal adaptation in at least two participating countries. Selection criteria and a proposed timeline were prepared and discussed at the SCM of June 2023. Four options on possible contents of the project

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proposal were prepared and, after an initial screening, an option that integrates two of them was elaborated in more detail, discussed and preliminarily validated by financing partners (GCF) and three interested Partner Countries (Morocco, Tunisia and Libya), culminating into the GCF Project Concept Note 'Sustainable Source to Sea solutions for Mediterranean coastal resilience: Enhancing blue carbon ecosystems and water adaptation capacity'.

Three additional activities focusing on private sector engagement for coastal climate adaptation have been co-designed and implemented by SCCF in synergy with and co-financed by the EU Water & Environment Support Project: (i) elaboration of the 'Regional Assessment on Private Sector Engagement to Catalyse Financing for Climate Adaptation in the Mediterranean' and (ii) organisation of the 'Webinar on Mobilising Finance for Coastal Adaptation in the Mediterranean' (29 October 2024, exceeding 150 registered participants), and (iii) organisation of the hybrid 'Regional Roundtable on Catalysing Financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean: The Role of the Private Sector' (2-3 December 2024 in Athens & online, exceeding 200 registered participants).

The implementation of the activities relating to **Project Component 4** on "Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing", were successfully completed. A Regional Meeting was organised back to back with the second MedProgramme Annual Stock-Taking Meeting in Montenegro in April 2024. Implementation progress and preliminary outputs were illustrated together with previous experiences in the region for the development of an adaptation relevant monitoring and evaluation framework. The SCCF project structure and preliminary results were also illustrated at the Regional Forum organised by the Union for the Mediterranean "Green Week on Energy, Environment and Climate Action" in Istanbul on 14 May 2024. Given that a scientific report on climate risk in the Mediterranean had been recently released by the MedECC initiative, it was decided to refocus the report on good practices for coastal adaptation in the region resulting in a "report on coastal risks in the Mediterranean and on good practices – potential solutions" which illustrates "the major climate risks and hotspots in the region" along with climate change adaptation good practices and most promising solutions for addressing the coastal risks and a glossy electronic brochure to illustrate and promote widely the SCCF Legacy in terms of tools, methods and approaches promoted and tested by the project. The brochure includes a short description of each tool and a link to access more information and download project documents. The planned awareness raising initiative were organised back to back with the presentation of the coastal plans in Morocco and Montenegro. The SCCF project also contributed to the implementation of the Child Project 4.1 which is to foster programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, effective portfolio coordination, gender mainstreaming and monitoring progress to impacts. SCCF has contributed to develop the first version of the MedProgramme Knowledge Management Platform and in particular the project management tool, the Medprogramme website and database which will support overall visibility and dissemination of results and outputs, and of the MapX based visualization tool allowing to visualise the linkages between Child Projects implementation progress and the changes in the environmental and sustainable development indicators utilised in the Mediterranean monitoring frameworks. In addition to the above activities, the team worked on the following administrative activities in the reporting period: Online monthly meetings with the individual EPs; Support to the preparation of the Quarterly Progress, Expenditure and co-financing Reports from S2 2024 to S4 2024; Preparation of the contribution to the Third MedProgramme Annual Stock-Taking Meeting in April 2025; Organisation of the Fifth and Final Steering Committee Meeting on 4-5 December 2024.

Under **Component 4**, PAP/RAC organized a side event at COP29 in Baku in November 2024, in which the activities of adaptation to climate change and coastal plans were presented (SCCF and CP2.1 projects), with participation of Plan Bleu, GWP-Med, and representatives of four countries: Morocco, Tunisia, Montenegro and Croatia. Furthermore, GWP-MED organized the SCCF Side Event on 'Harnessing freshwater, wetlands and coastal and marine ecosystems through Source to Sea and WEFE Nexus approaches for a net-zero transition', and the High Level Segment on 'Fostering adaptation and mitigation co-benefits in the freshwater- coastal- marine ecosystems

continuum: Leveraging opportunities and mobilizing finance for resilient and net-zero development’, 18 November 20204, Baku, at UNFCCC COP 29. PAP/RAC prepared a specific website promoting PAP/RAC’s activities within the SCCF project. It may be found on the following address: <https://gefmed.paprac.org/sccf-project/>.

**Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities**

Challenges encountered in project implementation include the difficulty to manage the contribution of multiple stakeholders from different sectors, the procedures for administrative and financial management, the delays in the implementation of the other projects linked with SCCF (2.1 and 4.1).

**2.4 Co Finance**

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 4,891,894	<b>Actual Co-finance:</b>	\$ 2,791,894 (TBC)
<b>Progress</b>	<b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b>		
	Co-financing reports are still being received and summary status will be provided shortly to the Terminal Review team.		

**2.5. Stakeholder**

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	Five Steering Committees Meetings had been organized by the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU). The first one on 18 June 2021, the second one on 25 May 2022, the third one on 6 June 2023 , the fourth one on 25 April 2024, and the final one on 4-5 December 2024.  2024-12-04
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	During this reporting period, the MedPCU organized the Final Project Steering Committee meeting in Athens on 3-4 December to illustrate in detail the outputs of the project and to evaluate its outcomes, and the Third Annual Stocktaking Meeting (ASM) which brought together in Istanbul in April 2025 over 60 MedProgramme Stakeholders, thematic experts and other Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The ASM acted as a platform for the exchange of experiences and learning across MedProgramme. Participants gathered to reflect on achievements, share knowledge, and explore new ways to amplify impact under the theme “The MedProgramme: Greater than the Sum of its Parts”.  With the intention to create a ripple effect to accelerated results for environmental security in the Mediterranean Basin, innovative, art-

	<p>inspired and out-of-the-box tools and techniques were employed to unlock break throughs for enhanced collaboration across projects, countries, and sectors.</p> <p>One session brought together subject matter experts, countries, partners and sectors for guided discussions on emerging topics such as climate change adaptation, source-to-sea management, and the circular economy. Meanwhile, art students captured these conversations in sketches, which were later transformed into an AI-generated movie highlighting common challenges and proposed solutions. This creative approach showcased the power of collective effort, proving that together, we can achieve more and be greater than the sum of our parts. In addition, the knowledge management (KM) platform - the “go to” place for knowledge for the Child Projects within the MedProgramme, launched during the 2nd ASM meeting, allowed to strengthen the systematic documentation of the progress in the implementation of Programme activities including the progress to impact, for improving the dissemination and transfer of results, lessons learned and good practices, and for supporting the knowledge exchanges between and across Child Projects, among participating countries and involved stakeholders; thereby contributing to a region wide knowledge exchange experience. On the project level, and in the current reporting period, the SCCF project ensured stakeholders’ engagement through the organization of multiple meetings in Montenegro and Morocco and at regional level to gather involved players and stakeholders and exchange on the outcomes and outputs of the project. Challenges encountered in stakeholder engagement included striking the right balance between representativeness of involved players and the necessity of adequate arrangements to properly manage and streamline the contributions provided by involved players. In Morocco this resulted in setting up two different Coordination Committees, one with a larger number of stakeholders for consultation purposes (and legally appointed by the regional governor ‘wali’) and a more restricted one including the players indicated in the ICZM law to take decisions on the integrated plan and its implementation (in accordance with the regional ministry for the environment DRE TTA, acting secretary of the project). In Montenegro, the recommendations for adaptation measures, to be mainstreamed into the Coastal Management Plan, are set to be presented to the national working group on ICZM, which is a part of the National Council for Sustainable Development. Joint CP 2.1 and SCCF stakeholder engagement meetings related to the activities in Montenegro implemented from July 2023 to December 2024 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 July 2023: Fourth stakeholder meeting on the ICZM Plan and Climagine Coastal Plan 4 workshop – 29 stakeholders, held in Tivat</li> <li>• 5 July 2023: in-person interviews with the officials of Tivat and Kotor municipalities</li> <li>• 27 September 2023 in-person interview (in Podgorica) with the officials of Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management</li> <li>• 7 December 2023 Online interview with officials from the Forest Administration</li> <li>• 3-4 October 2024: Regional training on Ecosystem-based adaptation and Nature-based adaptation solutions in Kotor</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 October 2024: Webinar on Mobilizing Finance for Coastal Adaptation</li> <li>• November 2024 Meeting for the presentation of the ICZM Plan in Podgorica</li> <li>• 2-3 December 2024: Hybrid Regional Roundtable on Catalysing Financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean: The Role of the Private Sector</li> <li>• Joint CP 2.1 and SCCF stakeholder engagement meetings related to the activities in Morocco implemented from July 2023 to December 2024 include:</li> <li>• September 2023: Second stakeholder meeting on the Plan (Diagnostic meeting) and Climagine Coastal Plan 2 workshop; held in Tangier</li> <li>• 21 September 2023: In-person working meeting with the regional stakeholders in Tangier, to discuss and present the zero draft of the ICZM coastal plan SRL TTA</li> <li>• 30 January 2024: Virtual working meeting with the regional ministry DRE TTA regarding the first draft and the key points of the ICZM coastal plan SRL TTA.</li> <li>• 9 April 2024: finalization of the ICZM coastal plan SRL TTA and the cartographic atlas, the documents shared with the regional and national authorities for the validation.</li> <li>• June 2024: organisation and moderation of a panel at MEDCOP 3 in Tangier, focusing on ICZM and the WEF Nexus to support adaptation efforts in the Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima and Morocco, organised with UfM and showcasing the work of the SCCF project partners</li> <li>• November 2024: bilateral meetings in Tangier and Rabat on institutional barriers and the ways forward towards the finalization of the ICZM coastal plan SRL TTA.4-5 November 2024: Regional training on Ecosystem-based adaptation and Nature-based adaptation solutions in Tangier</li> </ul> <p>In Algeria, under CP 2.1, Output 1.3 ICZM Strategies/plans developed and adopted, a methodological document integrating climate, environmental and socioeconomical vulnerabilities (based on the SCCF approach) was drafted, and will be presented during stakeholder workshops which will be organized in second half of 2024 in the Wilayas of El Tarf and Mostaganem. The DPSIR analysis will be presented for the approval and inputs of stakeholders.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	Yes
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	<p>The finalization of recruiting the gender expert allowed to gather data on the implementation of the gender action plan and prepare for reporting. However, gender aspects were observed in the invitation letters where gender parity was encouraged as well as in the ASM and SC meetings where gender aspects were monitored. In principle, gender parity was always achieved in project activities with many occasions where number of female participants exceed male participants. For example, the Boka Kotorska Bay Coastal Plan and Climagine Workshop held on 4 July 2023 consisted of 81 % female (6 males, 23 females). The substantive work on gender aspects was carried out during the 2nd ASM meeting from 22 to 24 April 2024 and the Third ASM in Istanbul in April 2025. The outcomes of the ASMs discussion indicated that the MedProgramme was the first initiative to put an accent on gender and to reflect on this new thematic for many of the executing partners, including the ones where the question is the least obvious (such as MedWaves dealing with chemicals and waste). The Panel confirmed that country specificities should always be taken into account when addressing gender equality, and the discourse needs to be adapted to the national context. Documented progress on gender mainstreaming mostly include two gender-sensitive assessments of climate change risks developed in Kotor Bay in Montenegro and the Tangier-Tetouan-Al-Hoceima region in Morocco that shed light on how gender inequalities exacerbate vulnerabilities to climate change risks and impacts in the Mediterranean context. These assessments integrated the lessons from the Climagine methodology underway in both pilot sites to provide a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable and gender-responsive manner. This is an innovative approach according to which vulnerability assessments also include gender criteria and variables to ensure that differentiated risks for women and men are adequately identified, and to contribute to understanding how gender-specific coping capacities to climate change impacts can be identified and valorised.</p>

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b> No <b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b>

	<b>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</b>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</b>	<p><b>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</b></p> <p><b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</b></p>
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>This project was focused on planning methods and systems and was therefore deemed a low-risk rating. The SCCF project was proposing and pilot testing an innovative methodology for the development of coastal adaptation plans which is supposed to influence and guide policies at the country level. The objective of the project was to promote the development of carefully assessed and prioritized coastal adaptation plans based on a participatory approach and a multicriteria cost-benefit analysis. Those criteria included environmental and social safeguards parameters. Thus, the proposed priority interventions identified under Output 1.2 incorporate environmental and social safeguards management measures. This project was implemented in coastal areas that were considered fragile and at risk of degradation and as well as sensitive terrestrial and marine biodiversity hotspots. It was expected that the positive impacts produced by the project through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the implementation of the ICZM protocol would have had positive impacts on these ecosystems. Also, the project's gender mainstreaming activities represented a strong response to the UNEP Safeguard Standard 8 (Gender equity), since gender equality and women's empowerment were being integrated in a holistic manner throughout the technical assistance and knowledge management activities of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme (see the above Gender section for more details).</p>

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	<p>The Knowledge Management strategy of the MedProgramme operates at two levels: at the programmatic level (to support the entire portfolio with KM services and products delivered through the Hub Child Project 4.1); and at the individual child project level (with specific outputs and activities that build on the overall programmatic services and are supported by the Med PCU for their execution). The SCCF Project has integrated the programmatic KM approach in its project document narrative and has annexed the full KM strategy to the ProDoc; it also foresaw its Component 4 "Knowledge management, project coordination and influencing" which aims at strengthening the science-policy interface, making accessible knowledge generated in the framework of the project and enhancing regional climate information in order to up-scaling and promoting broader adoption of the planning approaches, vision, policies and practices that it promotes.</p> <p>In the reporting period the project implemented the planned awareness raising campaigns in the pilot sites, prepared "report on coastal</p>
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	<p>risks in the Mediterranean and on good practices – potential solutions” which illustrates “the major climate risks and hotspots in the region” along with climate change adaptation good practices and most promising solutions for addressing the coastal risks and a glossy electronic brochure to illustrate and promote widely the SCCF Legacy in terms of tools, methods and approaches promoted and tested by the project. The brochure includes a short description of each tool and a link to access more information and download project documents. At the level of the MedProgramme Child Project 4.1, the regional hub support project with the objective, among others, to foster programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge and effective portfolio coordination and synergistic interactions among Child Projects (CPs), the SCCF project has contributed to the development of the MedProgramme Knowledge Management Platform.</p> <p>The project organized the final project Steering Committee meeting, in Athens on 3-4 December 2024, back with the ‘Regional Roundtable on the Role of the Private Sector in catalysing financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean coastal area in a Source-to-Sea approach’ allowing for the detailed illustration and dissemination of all project outputs with a wide audience. The SCCF project and its results were also illustrated during the 2025 MedProgramme ASM which provided the opportunity to share lessons learned and information generated from the project with a wide number of stakeholders from the region as well as the final Steering Committee Meeting, organized on 3-4 December 2024</p>
<b>Main learning during the period</b>	<p>There is a need for multi-sectoral and gender sensitive Climate Risk Assessment methods and tools</p> <p>There is a strong demand of know-how and support in the field of design and implementation of nature-based solutions.</p> <p>Evidence based participatory identification, prioritization and planning of coastal adaptation measures is a demanding process requiring strong institutional support and coordination. However it may lead to good and accepted results. The finance, including the private, sector should be involved since the initial stage of the process in order to contribute effectively</p> <p>Cost-Benefit analysis should be as much as possible multi-dimensional and involve multiple natural resources users and stakeholders</p> <p>While discussing with participating Countries on enhancing climate adaptation &amp; mitigation in Mediterranean coastal areas a key priority which emerged is increasing water and energy efficiency of water-related infrastructure (wastewater treatment, desalination) while, as pertinent, tackling food and ecosystems objectives, in an integrated approach of Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems (WEFE) Nexus in a Source-to-Sea (S2S) Continuum. Interest is also high on protecting and restoring blue carbon ecosystems as nature-based adaptation solutions which also contribute to carbon sequestration.</p>

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	<p>Effective promotion of climate change adaptation in Mediterranean coastal areas would greatly benefit from an extensive region wide catalogue of relevant adaptation solutions and good practices from previous successful experiences</p> <p>With regards to knowledge management and dissemination, the 2nd ASM meeting focused specifically at the role of the KM platform as an effective means for drawing key messages for learning. Specifically, the 2nd ASM meeting recommended:</p> <p>The KM platform is to be used to support the preparation of documented story maps and replication atlas in order to establish linkages between the implementation and delivery progress and changes in the environmental indicators and data displayed on the Dashboard.</p> <p>Additional relevant datasets produced or gathered in the framework of the implementation of the MedProgramme should, where possible, be published on the platform.</p> <p>The MedPCU should pay the highest attention to the use and display only maps that respect the format agreed at the MAP level</p> <p>Introductory and training sessions can be organized for the platform users including mainly the contracting parties to support knowledge and information dissemination, as well as benefiting from the available information on the platform for their reporting requirements.</p> <p>The platform and its proposed utilization and contribution mechanisms should be promoted as much as possible at national level, at regional level and globally.</p> <p>The platform is essential for ensuring proper visibility to planned, ongoing and finalized activities and deliverables under each Child Project. Executing Partners, under each Child Project should set out a continuous and sustainable contribution. This would ensure that the MedProgramme community is informed and that potential synergies and collaboration among Child Project and Countries are timely identified and activated.</p> <p>The Platform can also serve as a mechanism for promoting the possible extension and replication of MedProgramme actions. In a rapidly evolving context, the Executing Partners and the MedPCU should strike the right balance between rapidity of editing and publishing contributions, lightness and usability of information formats and correctness of the information published while avoiding information overload.</p>
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## Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
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## 2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>During the reporting period, the SCCF project generated several stories that illustrate how technical progress translated into tangible, people-centred outcomes in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>In <b>Montenegro</b>, the presentation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Boka Kotorska Bay in December 2024 was accompanied by a <b>local awareness campaign in schools</b>. Children and young people learned, many for the first time, how rising seas and changing weather patterns affect their own coastlines. By turning classrooms into climate forums, Montenegro demonstrated how adaptation planning can inspire the next generation to act.</p> <p>In <b>Morocco</b>, the MEDCOP 3 event in Tangier in June 2024 offered an <b>innovative bridge between science and art</b>. While technical experts debated climate risks and resilience strategies, art students captured the discussions in live sketches. These drawings were later transformed into an <a href="#">AI-generated film</a>, reflecting both the urgency and hope of Mediterranean climate action. This creative approach showed that adaptation is not only a technical exercise but a narrative that young people can shape and share.</p> <p><b>Women's leadership</b> also came to the fore. At a Climagine workshop in Kotor in July 2023, women accounted for more than 80 per cent of participants. Their contributions shaped gender-sensitive climate risk assessments in <b>both Montenegro and Morocco</b>, shedding light on how floods and storms affect women and men differently. These assessments ensured that adaptation measures addressed real inequalities and built resilience that benefits entire communities.</p> <p>The reporting period also saw the <b>completion of cost-benefit analyses for priority measures in both pilot sites, focusing on reforestation and protection from coastal flooding</b>. By putting numbers on the value of nature-based solutions, governments now have evidence that investing in ecosystems saves money and protects lives. This provides a persuasive case for scaling up adaptation through practical, nature-driven measures.</p> <p>Finally, in December 2024, <b>more than 200 bankers, insurers and private sector leaders joined climate experts in Athens to discuss financing adaptation in coastal zones</b>. Together, they explored innovative mechanisms, from insurance tools that discourage risky coastal construction to co-investment in resilient infrastructure. The strong participation confirmed that financing resilience requires not only public policy but also private capital aligned with long-term sustainability goals.</p> <p>These stories underline how the SCCF project has successfully combined technical analysis with participatory processes, creative outreach, and financial innovation to make adaptation more visible, inclusive, and actionable across the Mediterranean.</p>
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### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To assist countries to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change with the view to influencing wider development processes in the region.	Number of Countries in the Mediterranean region supported by the project	CCA not mainstreamed into ICZM plans	NA	6 Countries	100%	Progress at the objective level, when measured against the end-of-project targets, has primarily involved the two primary Partner Countries (Montenegro and Morocco) in the integration of climate change adaptation measures in local coastal management plans. Additionally, vulnerability studies have been done in Algeria, jointly with the project CP 2.1. Under the 2.1 a methodology for development of coastal plans, with CCA mainstreamed is under finalization. The other Partner Countries have benefited of the regional activities implemented in the reporting period: exchanges and discussions at the Regional Meeting organised on 24 April 2024 in Podgorica, Montenegro, back to back with the MedProgramme ASM; consultation for the preparation of project proposals; exchanges for the preparation of the 'Methodological Guidelines on Preparing a Financial Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Mediterranean Coastal Areas' and the 'Assessment on Private Sector Engagement to Catalyse Financing for Climate Adaptation in the Mediterranean (with	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						emphasis in the coastal area of developing countries); Trainings; the Webinar on Climate Adaptation Financing and the Regional Roundtable on Climate Adaptation Financing & The Role of the Private Sector; promotional and awareness raising initiatives at regional level; SCCF Side Events at UNFCCC COP29; climate change vulnerability studies	
Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced in all project countries	Number of partnerships developed through the project.	Currently, there is limited coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in the two priority coastal areas of Kotor Bay and Tangier-Tétouan-Al Hoceima and in the region to discuss solutions to build coastal resilience.	NA	At least 2 partnerships to progress adaptation investments in the coastal zone.	100%	Two partnerships to progress adaptation investments in the coastal zone were established in the two priority coastal areas in Montenegro and Morocco under the respective “coastal zone management committees”. Those bodies were established by law to provide for the elaboration of the local ICZM plan, however the integration of climate change adaptation and the development of coastal climate resilience was not considered among their tasks. The EA and the EPs have built climate change adaptation partnership upon those multi-stakeholder committees established for supporting the development of integrated coastal zone management plans in Morocco and Montenegro. Those committees include representatives of the regional and local institutions and organisations involved in the management of the coastal area including representatives of the technical and scientific sector and of the private sector. Involved entities have been working together	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						sharing common goals and framing collaboration mechanisms and partnerships to achieve them. The EA and the EPs have been cultivating those partnerships and expanding them on climate change adaptation planning resulting in the identification of priority adaptation measures and the preparation of related investment plans. The different stakeholder meetings organised gathered 66 participants in Montenegro (including 45 women) 169 participants in Morocco (including 80 women) . These figures are good indicators of stakeholder involvement and participation. The productive work done by these multi-stakeholder partnerships on adaptation planning in the targeted coastal areas is also an indicator of a consolidating partnership.	
Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans	Number of local ICZM/ coastal plans developed that mainstreams adaptation.	Only 2 ICZM Strategies (Algeria and Montenegro) and 1 Plan (Transboundary Buna/Bojana IRM Plan) include some	NA	Adaptation mainstreamed into two ICZM plans	100%	Adaptation mainstreamed in the Tangiers Tetouan AlHoceima ICZM Plan in Morocco and in the Kotor Bay ICZM Plan in Montenegro. This was achieved through two stakeholder assessments and two gender-sensitive climate risk studies for the two pilot sites and through a series of Climagine meetings (scoping meeting, diagnostic meeting, coastal adaptation meeting ) organised through	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		considerations of the likely impacts of climate variability and change.				CP 2.1 and SCCF in Kotor (December 2021, July 2022, January 2023 and July 2023) and in Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (March 2022, September 2022, March 2023 and June 2023); through the identification of a first set of adaptation recommendations, for each coastal area; through the prioritization, cost-benefit assessment of identified measures and their integration in the provisional ICZM coastal plan SRL TTA in Morocco (advanced draft in line with the ICZM Protocol finalized in April 2024, final draft aligned with the national ICZM law expected for March 2026); and through integrating identified recommendations in the local ICZM plan for Boka Kotorska Bay completed in the reporting period. In addition, for Boka Kotorska Bay, the study on main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions was completed.	
Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing	Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing	Leveraged financing for projects in the region	NA	Leveraged adaptation financing for at least 2 countries in the region	100%	The “Methodological guidelines on preparing financial plans for climate change adaptation in Mediterranean coastal areas” were finalized, by GWP-Med with the support by PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu, with the aim to support countries screening, targeting and successfully mobilizing available funding sources for climate action	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>comprising domestic, international, and private sector investment. A project proposal on climate change adaptation in coastal areas was developed with two components, one on the upgrade of waste water treatment plants and construction of low carbon desalination plants and one on the protection and restoration of sea grass meadows. The proposal received the manifestation of interest by Morocco, Tunisia and Libya. A concept note for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was drafted and preliminarily discussed with UNEP. Two additional/new activities on private sector engagement for coastal climate adaptation were co-designed, co-financed and implemented by SCCF and the EU Water &amp; Environment Support Project: (i) elaboration of the 'Regional Assessment on Private Sector Engagement to Catalyse Financing for Climate Adaptation in the Mediterranean' and(ii) organisation of the webinar on 'Mobilizing Finance for Coastal Adaptation' and (iii) organisation of the 'Regional Roundtable on the Role of the Private Sector in catalysing financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Mediterranean coastal area in a Source-to-Sea approach' 2-3 December 2024, Athens).	
Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.	Number of brochures and scientific reports developed and shared by the project on climate risks in the Mediterranean region	0	NA	1 glossy brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on climate risks in the Mediterranean prepared	100%	The science-policy interface was strengthened through enhanced accessibility to regional climate change information including the production and dissemination through the MedProgramme Knowledge management Platform and various events of one glossy electronic brochure illustrating and promoting the SCCF Legacy in terms of tools, methods and approaches promoted and tested by the project, through the dissemination of the scientific report on climate risk in the Mediterranean by the MedECC initiative, and the development and dissemination during MedProgramme events of the “report on coastal risks in the Mediterranean and on good practices – potential solutions” which illustrates “the major climate risks and hotspots in the region” along with climate change adaptation good practices and most promising solutions for addressing the coastal risks . At the level of the MedProgramme Child Project 4.1, the regional hub support project with the objective, among others, to foster programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge and effective	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						portfolio coordination and synergistic interactions among Child Projects (CPs), the SCCF project has contributed to the development of the MedProgramme Knowledge Management Platform	
Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.	Number of regional forums organized by the project to share lessons learned and information generated from the project	0	NA	1 regional forum organized in one partner country to share the lessons learned from the project.	100%	A regional meeting for the preliminary dissemination of project results and for sharing good practices for the definition of a monitoring system for coastal adaptation in the Mediterranean was organised in April 2024 in Podgorica, Montenegro, back to back with the second Annual Stocktaking Meeting. Participating countries confirmed the validity of the approach to climate change adaptation in coastal areas adopted by the SCCF project as well as their interest in the tools and methods developed and promoted. The SCCF project and its preliminary results were also illustrated during the Union for the Mediterranean Green Week on Energy, Environment and Climate Action by UNEP/MAP Coordinator. During the event, the UfM Secretariat pointed out the validity of the SCCF work for further extension and replication in the region. Also the Third ASM provided the opportunity to share lessons learned and information generated from the project	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						with a wide number of stakeholders from the region as well as the final Steering Committee Meeting, organized on 3-4 December 2024 back with the 'Regional Roundtable on the Role of the Private Sector in catalysing financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean coastal area in a Source-to-Sea approach' allowing to share all project outputs with a wide audience.	

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced	A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority coastal hotspots areas and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable and inclusive manner.	2022-12-30	100%	100%	No further activity in the reporting period The Gender-sensitive climate risk assessments had been finalised for Kotor Bay and Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima on the basis of the Local Scale Coastal Risk Index method. Quantitative risk index study, not originally planned, was applied for Morocco and for Montenegro. Assessment studies were utilised to support the elaboration of adaptation measures. A more in-depth application of the Coastal	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Risk Index-Local Scale to Kotor Bay was published by Plan Bleu in June 2024.	
1 Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced	Interventions identified for building coastal resilience in two priority coastal areas (based on a stakeholder- led process using the participatory method “Climagine”).	2023-06-30	100%	100%	In the Reporting period the Reports of each Climagine workshop were published on Plan Bleu’s website. Kotor (December 2021, July 2022, January 2023 and July 2023) and in Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (March 2022, September 2022, 7 December 2022, March 2023 and June 2023).	S
1 Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced	Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas.	2024-09-30	35%	100%	In the reporting period two hybrid participatory workshops on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation were held in Kotor Bay on 3-4 October 2024 with 35 participants (66% female, 34% male) and English/Montenegrin interpretation and on 5-6 November in Tangier with 90 participants (43% female, 57% male) with English/French translation. A training module based on the IUCN Global Standard for NbS was developed and applied during the workshops. The results were synthesized in a final report, published in English and French in March 2024.	S
1 Stakeholder engagement on climate change	Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low- lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and	2024-09-30	40%	100%	In the reporting period, Plan Bleu has finalised two rapid capacity and gap assessments of coastal adaptation finance in both pilots sites and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced	institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment decisions.				published them in September 2024. Their publication was followed by an online training webinar on 'Mobilising Finance for Coastal Adaptation in the Mediterranean' (29 October 2024, exceeding 150 registered participants) in English and French targeting all SCCF project countries. This webinar was followed by a 'Regional Roundtable on Catalysing Financing for Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean: The Role of the Private Sector' (2-3 December 2024 in Athens & online, exceeding 200 registered participants). The roundtable was organised by GWP-MED and Plan Bleu, as a joint SCCF project/WES-Med event. Output 1.4.7 (Report on the role of coastal setback for financing sector) of PAP/RAC benefited from the land cover change analysis performed within CP 2.1 and was finalized, together with a Policy Brief in Q3 2024 and also promoted at the UNFCCC COP29 in Baku.	
2 Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability	Recommendations for adaptation mainstreaming in Morocco and Montenegro's local ICZM plans produced under Child Project 2.1. developed (based on a participatory process).	2023-12-31	100%	100%	In the Reporting period the presentation of the ICZM Plan and prioritized climate change adaptation measures was done in Kotor, Montenegro, on 9 and 10 December 2024 with the participation of the MedProgramme Coordinator and the UNEP Task Manager.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating	
	and climate resilience in the coastal zone.				The ICZM plan in Morocco is pending some developments to align it completely with the national regulatory frameworks and will be officially presented in 2026 by the end of CP2.1 project of MedProgramme		
2	Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone.	For at least two priority coastal areas, reports on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions.	2024-12-31	50%	100%	In Montenegro, this activity was finalized in November 2024. The preparation of the report in Morocco was finalized in December 2024.	S
3	Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments	Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments).	2024-12-31	90%	100%	The Guidelines document was finalized in October 2024	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments	A proposal to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed with at least two countries as participating partners.	2024-12-31	40%	100%	A twofold project proposal on climate change adaptation bringing together WEFE NEXUS (desalination and waste water treatment) and nature-based solutions (protection of sea grass meadows) was elaborated based on the inputs received from the interested countries. Morocco, Tunisia and Libya have confirmed their interest in the proposed project which is being developed for submission to the Green Climate Fund.	S
4 Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing	One regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.	2024-09-30	100%	100%	No further activity in the reporting period  The regional meeting was organised in April 2024 back-to-back with the Second Annual Stocktaking Meeting. The methodologies adopted and the preliminary outputs of the project were illustrated and the way forward was discussed in order to maximise coordination among components, outreach and impact.	S
4 Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing	Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal area) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools	2024-12-31	40%	100%	In the reporting period an awareness raising campaign, addressed primarily to schools, was conducted in Montenegro in December 2024, back-to-back with the presentation of the coastal management plan. The Coastal Plan and Climagine workshops organized in Morocco and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Montenegro had included awareness raising sessions (on CC adaptation) which involved local authorities, local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector.	
4 Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing	One glossy and eye- catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region (based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-makers).	2024-12-31	40%	100%	<p>In the reporting period a glossy brochure was produced to illustrate and promote the SCCF Legacy, in particular the tools, the methods and approaches promoted and tested by the project and the “report on coastal risks in the Mediterranean and on good practices – potential solutions” was finalized and published. The brochure was produced as electronic brochure to ensure widest dissemination through social media and utilization on smartphones.</p> <p>Concerning the planned scientific assessment report, considering that a high standing assessment report had been published in November 2020 by the “The Mediterranean Experts on Climate and environmental Change (MedECC)”, and taking into consideration that a new MedECC Special Report on coastal risks was expected to be published in 2024 and that the IPCC AR6 included a chapter on the Mediterranean, and that those reports were developed with a sound scientific approach and a regional scope, SCCF, while contributing to disseminate those reports, focused its effort to prepare a “report on coastal risks in the Mediterranean and on good practices – potential</p>	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					solutions". This report includes two parts. The first highlights "the major climate risks and hotspots in the region" based on the findings of already released scientific reports such as the MedECC MAR, the expected MedECC report on coastal risks and the Mediterranean chapter of the AR6. The second part focuses on climate change adaptation good practices and illustrates 10 case studies from the region representing the most interesting/promising solutions for the coastal risks. This document serves to raise awareness of the coastal risks; to demonstrate case studies of solutions for enhancing resilience for the coastal regions; and to influence coastal regions to speed up the systemic transition. Both Moroccan and Montenegrin coastal plans from this project are presented among the success societal adaptation options.	
4 Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing	One major forum in the Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others	2024-12-30	100%	100%	In the Reporting period SCCF outcomes were illustrated at the COP 29 Climate in Baku, Azerbaijan. On that occasion, SCCF project results on climate adaptation in Moroccan and Montenegrin coastal plans were presented on a side event held by PAP/RAC, with participation of four Mediterranean countries and three partner institutions. Furthermore, an SCCF Side Event on 'Harnessing freshwater, wetlands and coastal and marine ecosystems through Source to Sea and WEF Nexus approaches for a net-zero transition',	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>and the High Level Segment on 'Fostering adaptation and mitigation co-benefits in the freshwater- coastal- marine ecosystems continuum: Leveraging opportunities and mobilizing finance for resilient and net-zero development', were organized by GWP-MED at COP 29.</p> <p>SCCF project and its preliminary outputs had been presented at the UfM Mediterranean Green Week, 14-16 May 2024 in Istanbul, Turkiye. During the event, the UfM Secretariat pointed out the validity of the SCCF work for further extension and replication in the region. The project was also previously presented at the COP27 in Sharm El Sheik in Egypt in November 2022 where the project approach was illustrated in the framework of the activities of the Mediterranean Pavillion with positive feedback from regional stakeholders</p>	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Lack of Political Support	Output 1.1. 1.2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.2	L	L	M	M			M		Integrating climate change adaptation in ICZM plans requires strong political support which for Morocco and Montenegro has been

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										confirmed. Political support from the other participating countries without pilot activities might reveal difficult to achieve. therefore the risk level has been maintained at level M
Political and economic instability	Output 1.1. 1.2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 3.2	L	L	L	L			L		Political and economic instability may affect development priorities; however. most pilot countries have been stable
Limited collaboration and sharing of information among the countries involved in the project	Output 1.3. 1.4. 4.3. 4.4	L	L	L	L			L		Regional project activities achieved a good interest and participation from all participating countries, the two priority countries proactively collaborated to share implementation information and lessons learned
Lack of availability of key stakeholders and experts to participate in consultations and trainings	All outputs	L	L	L	L			L		Stakeholders' participation in Morocco and Montenegro was confirmed very positive. At regional level initially it was weak, then the situation improved
Lack of coordination and synergies between the SCCF Project activities and those undertaken through the MedProgramme	All outputs	L	L	L	L			L		Coordination and synergies among SCCF and the other MedProgramme Child Projects resulted very good
Lack of gender- responsive ness. particularly women's participation in the project implementation.	Output 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 1.4. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 4.1	M	L	L	L			L		Gender mainstreaming activities advanced more smoothly than expected
Climate Change and Variability	All outputs	N/A	L	L	L			L		Future climatic scenarios indicate that the Mediterranean region is one

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										of the most affected by climate change and variability. are confirmed. However. improving the resilience of coastal populations and ecosystems to climatic impacts – increased frequency. duration and intensity of droughts. sea level rise. increased evaporation – is and remains a key objective of the MedProgramme. and of the SCCF Project in particular. On this basis. it is not expected that climate change will have an impact on the Child Projects execution. although specific activities may be affected by unanticipated adverse effects.
Unavailability of the banking, insurance, private sectors to participate to project activities	Output 2.3. 3.2	N/A	L	L	L			L		The good results in terms of active participation and contribution by the banking. insurance and the private sectors allowed progress in the achievement of Outputs 2.3 and 3.2. Particularly related to private sector, a regional assessment and a regional roundtable on climate adaptation financing the role of the private sector were part of the SCCF activities.
Difficulty to actively involve the countries where pilot activities are not planned	Output 1.3. 1.4. 3.1. 3.2. 4.1. 4.3. 4.4	N/A	L	M	M			M		The contributions by the countries not involved in pilot activities to the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
(Albania, Algeria, Tunisia) and to successfully implement actions with a regional scope										regional meetings were initially quite limited. Further MedPCU and EPs efforts allowed to increase interest and participation in planned activities with a regional scope
The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic may adversely impact delivery of project activities	All outputs	N/A	M	L	L			L		The risks from COVID 19 have decreased, however, the initial delays at the early onset of the project have caused significant delays in the project's lifetime
Delayed delivery of project outputs from executing partners	Outcome 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	M			L		Also thanks to the MedPCU follow up, Executing Partner delivered expected outputs in time.
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
	All outputs	L	L	L	L			L		

### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Lack of Political Support	Improved promotion of climate change adaptation and of project results at different levels, participation to high level meetings	Improved promotion of climate change adaptation and of project results at different levels, participation to high level meetings			

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Difficulty to actively involve the countries where pilot activities are not planned (Albania, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia) and to successfully implement actions with a regional scope	Increased promotion of project results and of regional activities, synergies and joint actions with other regional initiatives in the same sector	Increased promotion of project results and of regional activities, synergies and joint actions with other regional initiatives in the same sector			

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

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## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

#### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

#### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument		2020-12-09	2020-12-10	2024-12-31	NA
Amendment 1	Extension	2023-12-31	2023-12-31	2025-06-30	Extension of ICA for 6 months at no cost
Amendment 2	Extension	2024-08-23	2024-08-29	2025-12-31	Extension of ICA for an additional 6 months at no cost

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kotor Bay. Montenegro	42.47194	18.74444		Kotor Bay	Elaboration of climate risk adaptation measures for integration in the Coastal Management Plan under development
Tangiers-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region. Morocco	35.76727	15.79975		Tangiers-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	Elaboration of climate risk adaptation measures for integration in the Coastal Management Plan under development

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

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None

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

**Additional Supporting Documents:**

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
MedProgramme - Multi-country Porgamme GCF CN.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-22 12:24:28	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
SCCF Climate Finance Methodological Guidelines_Final.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-22 12:21:09	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
SCCF Project2025-4a.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-22 12:19:20	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
SCCF Project2025_case studies.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-22 12:19:20	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
wg.598_3_project_report.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-22 11:13:05	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>