GEF-8 REQUEST FOR FSP CHILD AND MSP CHILD CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Circular solutions to plastic pollution in Morocco		
Region:	MENA	GEF Project ID:	11192
Country(ies):	Morocco	Type of Project	Full-sized Child Project
GEF Agency(ies):	**UNIDO**	GEF Agency Project ID:	230062
Project Executing Entity(s) and Type:	UNDP	**GEF AGENCY**	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area	Submission Date:	
Type of Trust Fund:	GEF Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)	60
GEF Project Grant: *(a)*	6,222,018	Agency Fee(s) Grant *(b)*	559 982
PPG Amount: *(c)*	200,000	PPG Agency Fee: *(d)*	18,000
Total GEF Financing: *(a+b+c+d)*	6,782,000	Total Co-financing:	53,371,225
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d)	7,000,000		
Project Sector (CCM only)			
Rio Markers			
- Climate Change Mitigation	☐ No Contribution (0) ☒ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
- Climate Change Adaptation	☒ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
- Biodiversity	☐ No Contribution (0) ☒ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		
- Land Degradation	☒ No Contribution (0) ☐ Significant Objective (1) ☐ Principal Objective (2)		

Project Summary

Plastic pollution in marine environments is severely affecting the blue economy's potential, marine habitats and ecosystem services in Morocco and coastal waters. The plastics industry plays a crucial role supporting around 75,000 direct and 320,000 indirect jobs, and achieving a turnover of approximately $2.3 billion in 2019. Plastic pollution has a profound economic impact on Morocco's Blue Economy, incurring annual losses of $26 million.There is a need for industry to enhance its competitive edge by securing access to high-quality alternatives to new plastic imports.

The aim of the project is to hasten the shift toward a circular economy for plastics within Morocco's food and beverage industry, by advancing circular practices and supporting Morocco’s National Strategy to Sustainable Development. This project will deliver seven key outcomes:

- Enhanced management of plastics and items containing Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- Raised standards regarding harmful chemicals in disposable plastic items.
- Strengthen frameworks, policies, and guidelines to foster a circular economy for plastics.
- Expanded opportunities for the replacement or reuse of disposable plastic items.
- Improved ability of the private sector to enact policies and strategies for circular solutions.

- Increased sharing of experiences and replication of successful practices.
- Heightened awareness of the project's achievements within the global plastics initiatives.

The project will deliver Global Environmental Benefits including:

- Reduction in plastic pollution lessening the anthropogenic impact on the marine environment and biodiversity;
- Replacement of plastic materials with more sustainable alternatives reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions;
- Reduced pollution from harmful additives in plastic food and beverage products;
- Support to job creation.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective*:	**To accelerate the transition towards a circular economy for plastics in the food and beverage sector of Morocco through the adoption and enhancement of circular approaches to reduce stress on ecosystem and human health**					
Child Project Components	Component Type	Child Project Outcomes	Child Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $) GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Tools for enabling the creation of standards to tackle pollutants in Food & Beverage plastics Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project	TA	Outcome 1.1: Improved standards on harmful chemicals in plastic items used in the F&B industry Outcome 1.2: Increased amount of POPs-containing plastics/plastic items treated according to BEP/BAP.	Output 1.1: Developing a comprehensive decision-making tool for plastics in the food and beverage sector Output 1.2: Eliminating plastics containing POPs and other harmful chemicals in Morocco	GEFTF	1141400	9,400,000
Component 2: Improving Recyclability and Enhancing Recycled Content through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Regulatory Frameworks Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project	TA	Outcome 2.1: A unified, strengthened framework and operational EPR system initiating the use of recycled plastic within the food and beverage sector, contributing to a circular plastics economy	Output 2.1: Review and recommendations towards the development and Implementation of an Integrated Policy and EPR Framework Output 2.2: Promoting Safe Recycled Content in Food and Beverage-Contact Applications	GEFTF	1111400	9,400,000
Component 3: Promoting Sustainable Alternatives for single-use plastics within the framework of Circular Economy practices	TA	Output 3.1: A significant industry shift towards adopting sustainable practices, with increased recyclability and reuse of single-use plastic items,	Output 3.1: Facilitating Material Substitution and Eco-Design in Single-Use Plastics Output 3.2: Enhancing Recycling Infrastructure and	GEFTF	1446400	11,700.000

Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project		supported by robust policy frameworks and active consumer engagement	Consumer Participation			
Component 4: Engaging private sector to anticipate the need for highly recyclable materials Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project	TA	Outcome 4.1: Strengthened capacity of private sector to implement policies and plans for circular solutions to combat plastic pollution	Output 4.1: Design and implement a training and technical assistance program for SMEs focusing on key aspects of the circular economy in the food and beverage sector. Output 4.2: Provide support to SMEs in securing the necessary funding for the development of their activities. Output 4.3: Promote the establishment of local and international partnerships through the organization of workshops, forums and study tours. Output 4.4: Support to the implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate circular practices.	GEFTF	1484400	11,700,000
Component 5: Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program Contributing to Component 5 of IP and Global Project	TA	Outcome 5.1: Increased experience sharing and replication of successes. Outcome 5.2 Increased awareness of project results nationally within the global integrated program and	Output 5.1 Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented Output 5.2: Best practices, success stories, and other knowledge products developed	GEFTF	577872	8,500,000

		beyond the GEF portfolio	Output 5.3. Sharing of project lessons, best practices, and materials			
M&E** Contributing to the overall effective monitoring and evaluation of the Global IP	**TA**			GEFTF	165,000	255,452
Subtotal				GEFTF	5,926,472	50,955,452
Project Management Cost (PMC)*** (if this is an MTF project, please report separate PMC lines for each TF). ***If amount requested is above limits, a pop-up menu should open for the Agency to provide an explanation***				GEFTF	295,546	2,547,773
Total Project Cost					6,222,018	53,503,225

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

1.1 Background and Context

Marine plastic pollution is threatening the potential of the blue economy, the status of the marine habitats and the ecosystem services provided in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, which has experienced high waste leakage into the marine environment.

The main consumer of the plastics sector in Morocco is the food industry at approximately 50% (packaging). Strikingly, most of the recycled raw materials are not reused by the sector due to concerns over safety of these recycled products. Thus, the industry is faced with the challenge of improving their competitiveness through access to quality, recycled raw material at a competitive price in substitution for imports of new plastic.

There is a large economic impact due to plastic pollution on Morocco's Blue Economy, which loses $26m yearly. Approximately $13.6M is lost to pollution yearly in coastal tourism. Additionally, tourists generate around 18kT of waste ($900,000 for waste management processes). Marine pollution can clog boat engines and fishing nets leading to disruption of the fishing industry, reducing total GDP from fishing by 0.3% annually, valued at $8M.

Morocco has put in place important measures to address plastic pollution. These are part of the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable DevelopmentUpstream and midstream measures concern the reinforcement of the legal framework, notably through the promulgation of Law 77-15 on the prohibition of plastic bags, and the amendment of Law 28.00 on waste management to integrate the principle of extended producer responsibility. In 2014, an eco-tax on the sale, ex-factory and import of plastic materials and articles made of these materials was introduced in the 2013 finance law and began to fund, in 2014, the National Fund of Environment and Sustainable Development (FNEDD). The rate of the plastic eco-tax was set at 1.5% ad valorem then revised to 1% and generates approximately 25 million dollars per year.

On average, people in the MENA countries release 6kg/person of plastic waste every year into the surrounding seas and ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea has become a global marine plastic pollution hotspot. The plastics industry in Morocco is a key sector that contributes to the development of the country. It generates nearly 75,000 direct jobs and more than 320,000 indirect jobs, with a turnover of around $2.3 billion in 2019. To cater to the production needs, the plastics industry in Morocco relies mainly on the transformation of imported virgin resins from abroad, with a large proportion of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) manufactured locally (80.000 tonnes in 2022). The quantity of imported virgin resins has significantly increased in recent years, exceeding by 40% the volume from a decade ago, indicating an upward trend in plastic importation and plastic waste generation.

Post-consumer plastic waste is estimated at approximately 8% of household and similar waste. With an annual household waste tonnage of around 8 million tons for a population of 37.754 million in 2022, this translates to approximately 656,000 tons per year of plastic waste, or 17.3 kg per capita per year.

Approximately 29% [1] of this plastic waste is recycled, with 60,000 tonnes per year recycled by formal means and 120,000 tonnes [2] per year recycled by the informal sector.

Globally, approximately 40% of plastics are utilized in the food and beverage sector, but in Morocco, the food and beverage industry play a significant role, accounting for an estimated 50% of plastic usage, equivalent to 635,000 tonnes per year. More details about the distribution of plastics by type and use in the food and beverage industry are presented in Annex K.

Table 1. Key national users, manufacturers, and suppliers

Organization	Description
Moroccan Federation of Plastics Industry **(FMP)**	650 companies, 71% of which import virgin plastic granules for processing. Production mainly concerns everyday consumer goods, packaging, plasticulture and construction. The packaging market accounts for 30% of market share[3]. Members operating in the packaging sector include the *Association Marocaine des Fabricants de Sacs, Poches et Films Plastiques*, etc.
National Federation of Agri-food **(FENAGRI)**	Primary network of agri-food entrepreneurs in Morocco.
Alliance pour l'innovation et le recyclage des emballages **(AIRE)**	Nonprofit network of of key players in the fast-moving consumer goods industry (innovation, implementation, regulatory instruments, etc.). AIRE is involved in several initiatives to combat plastic pollution and is committed to facilitating the establishment of a framework conducive to extended producer responsibility.
National federation for consumer rights **(FMDC)**	Nonprofit network of consumers rights associations all over the country, for consumer protection and the development of a consumerism culture.

The fact that plastic is not properly managed means that a large proportion of it ends up in the in the marine environment (through illegal dumps and run-off). It was already estimated in 2014 that plastic entering the Mediterranean Sea is about 5.300 tonnes/year, particularly from rivers and coastal activities (e.g in the east of Morocco, Moylouya River is responsible for 26% of Morocco's plastic waste in the Mediterranean). Plastic pollution costs Morocco about 26 million USD per year [4].

1.2 Addressing the issue of current persistent organic pollutants containing plastics in the food and beverage sector

Larger plastic products, including food and beverage packaging, degrade into micro and nano-plastics (MNPs) due to chemical, physical, and biological factors. These substances representing a significant proportion of marine debris estimated between 60 and 80%[5], are among the most durable pollutants in oceanic waters and coastlines worldwide. MNPs can release and adsorb/absorb a variety of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), thereby amplifying their bioavailability, toxicity, and dispersion. Thus, MNPs play a double role, serving both as a source and a vector for POPs. POPs are synthetic organic compounds released into the environment either intentionally or accidentally. Characterized by their predominantly polychlorinated structure, they are among the most stable and persistent anthropogenic

[1] https://sine.environnement.gov.ma/Themegeneral/themegeneralcontent?themegeneralcontent=6

[2] Stratégie du Maroc « Littoral Sans Plastiques » LISP: Réduction de la pollution marine par le plastique et promotion des approches de l'économie circulaire _Rapport Diagnostic VF.pdf

[3] https://www.fmplasturgie.ma/le-marche-de-la-plasturgie-au-maroc/

[4] WWF,2019, Stop the flood of plastic

[5] Details in Annex K – baseline situation on single use plastics in Morocco

substances, with a high persistence in the environment. They are also slightly soluble in water but highly soluble in lipids. This property leads to their bioaccumulation in the fatty tissues of living organisms and their bio amplification at the top of the food chain. Imitating the water cycle, they can also travel long distances through atmospheric currents and their adsorption onto solid particles (aerosols), thus spreading globally, including to remote regions like the Arctic, posing health risks to humans and ecosystems even at low concentrations. Studies indicate widespread contamination leading to increased cancer risks, hormonal disruptions, cardiovascular diseases, metabolic disorders, and biodiversity loss[6]. Economically, the presence of POPs incurs substantial costs in public health, agriculture, fishing, and environmental cleanup and poses transboundary issues regionally and globally.

The Stockholm Convention, adopted in 2001 and ratified by 186 countries including Morocco, targets POPs categorized into pesticides, industrial chemicals, and unintentionally produced chemicals (details provided in Annex K).

The proposed project will be focusing on single-use plastics in the food and beverage sector by addressing upstream and mid-stream actions to reduce their use and/or increase their reuse. Upstream is defined in this project as referring to the production and consumption of virgin plastic polymers and mid-stream refers to product design and use.[7]

1.3 Main barriers that the project aims to address

Upstream barriers include:

- Lack of clear standards and well-functioning recycling value chain (to reduce dependency on imports/virgin material)
- Poor access to quality recycled raw materials that comply with health requirements (free from contaminants like POPs) at competitive price (as a substitution for imports)
- Insufficient information on current control capacity of single use plastics (to control imported, produced and recycled plastic destined to the food and beverage industry).
- Lack of access to alternatives to plastic based single use items (material substitutes with less environmental impacts).

Mid-stream challenges include:

- **Packaging design capacity in SMEs is poor and non-circular**. Awareness raising and capacity building activities can be coupled with incentives and pave the way for innovative solutions. Strategic public-private partnerships can favour the interchange of knowledge.
- There is a **lack of alternative and scaled business models**. A decreased penetration of single-use plastics in the market and the "polluter pays" principle promoted by Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR) schemes can foster positive consumers' behaviours, favour the uptake of takeback schemes and/or stimulate new business models.

Cross-cutting barriers include:

- There is a **lack of technical know-how and capacity to provide high quality products,** including design for environment. Standards for various uses are missing. Peer exchange, knowledge transfer, dissemination of best practices and guidance on the principles of Circular Economy (CE)

[6] [6] Food safety: Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) (who.int)

[7] Simon, N., Raubenheimer, K., Urho, N., Unger, S., Azoulay, D., Farrelly, T., & Weiand, L. A binding global agreement to address the life cycle of plastics. Science. 2021. 373(6550), 43-47.

and sustainable management of plastics can create cross-sectoral positive change. Untapped potential of recycled plastics can be addressed with normative action, and innovation can be fostered.

- **Data is often insufficient and there is a poor dissemination of information.** Coordination among different institutions can facilitate information exchange if accompanied by rigorous common metrics and standards. Additionally, the institutionalization of oversight over single use plastics can be very useful (effective environmental governance, market control and disseminating successful single use plastics management strategies).

In addition, specific barriers and solutions, identified through national stakeholder consultations are presented below.

Barriers	Potential measures identified
Barriers identified by the Private Sector The major challenges hindering the development of plastic recycling in the food and beverage industries sector are varied and multifactorial., including: • Regulatory constraints: Regulations, notably article 5 of law 28.00, pose legal and regulatory challenges to the use of recycled plastic in direct contact with food. The current opposition of the ONSSA to amending this article reflects concerns about food safety. • Technical barriers: Technical challenges can also impede the plastic recycling process, particularly regarding the quality and traceability of recycled materials. • Lack of sectoral data: A significant gap in the collecting and analyzing data on the plastic recycling industry limits the overall understanding of the sector, thereby hindering development initiatives.	• Preparation of voluntary application standards: The creation of voluntary standards to accompany the amendment of Law 28.00 would ensure the quality and safety of recycled plastic packaging. These standards could include guidelines on the traceability of plastic packaging and verification of compliance with food safety standards. • Evaluation of the current control system: A thorough evaluation of the food suitability control system of plastics used in packaging is necessary. This would make it possible to determine existing gaps and target control needs in order to address ONSSA's concerns and remove obstacles to the use of recycled plastic.
Barriers identified by public sector organisations : The obstacles hindering the recycling of plastics used in packaging are multiple and complex. Among the main identified issues are: • The lack or insufficiency of sorting at source, which compromises the effective separation of different types of plastics and makes the recycling process more difficult and less profitable. • Lack of adequate decontamination techniques to remove potentially harmful contaminants from recycled plastics, limiting their use in sensitive applications such as food packaging.	• Apply the principle of extended producer responsibility. • Implementing a traceability system to ensure transparency and verification of the composition of packaging materials throughout the supply chain. • Developing a reference framework or certification schemes for plastics intended for food use, allowing companies and consumers to distinguish quality materials that meet safety standards. • Establishing a rigorous control system to ensure that plastic products used in food packaging meet health and regulatory requirements. • Capacity building, among others, of the Technical Center for Plastic and Rubber (CTPC) in order to involve it more in the quality control of recycled plastics or creating a dedicated control laboratory

• Challenges related to quality control of recycled plastics, particularly with regard to their purity and compliance with food safety standards.	to ensure the conformity of materials to the required standards.

Table 1: Barriers and potential measures identified through national stakeholder consultations

2.1 Baseline Scenario

Morocco has undertaken concrete actions for plastic management in the post-consumption phase of the product life cycle. Upstream and midstream actions concern the reinforcement of the legal framework. They extend across the entire socio-economic sector, particularly the food and beverage industry. Several laws are designed to protect the environment and manage waste (water, Law N°. 10-95 revised by Law N°. 36-15, environmental impact assessments, Law N°. 12-03, protection and improvement of the environment, Law N°. 11-03, waste management and disposal, Law N°. 28-00 complemented by Law N° 23-12 and coastal preservation, Law N°. 81-12). Morocco has implemented concrete measures towards the sustainable management of plastics. Upstream of the plastics value chain, Law N°: 77-15 and its application texts prohibit the manufacture, import, export, sell, and use of plastic bags. However, the impact on the ground of this law is minimal given that the bags produced as substitutes are the majority of non-woven bags made from 100% plastic. Only supermarkets and formal retailers, pharmacies, pastry shops, grocers, etc. have migrated to eco-friendly packaging. To meet this challenge, an amendment to Law 77-15 previously published is proposed through Law N°. 57-18. A decree N°: 98-16 was published in 2016 prohibiting the export of plastics categorized under nomenclature 3915 in order to ensure the availability of raw materials for domestic recycling. Furthermore, the recently published (19-02-2024) issued resolution N°: 502 by the Ministry of Industry and Trade stipulates that the recycling or manufacture, import or export of exempted plastic bags should go through an electronic form for authorization, enabling seamless and up to date market mapping and control. Additionally, in 2014, Morocco has opted to introduce an eco-tax, on companies that import/sell plastic introducing a 1.5 % then revising to 1 % in 2016, generating $25M annually for the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (*Fonds National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable FNEDD*). In particular, this tax contributes largely to the establishment of sorting centres at controlled landfills with an important sorting capacity (see Annex K). In the same perspective of sustainable plastic management, an amendment of Law 28-00 is under way (aligning with the principles outlined in Law N°: 99-12) to integrate the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR).

The legal arsenal relating to solid waste management was strengthened in 2006 with the adoption of the law No. 28-00 relating to waste management and its elimination. This law establishes the rules and fundamental principles relating to waste management and its elimination. The most important contributions of this text are as follows: - It defines the rules for organizing existing landfills and calls for their replacement by controlled landfills by classifying the latter into three distinct categories depending on the types of waste they contain. are authorized to receive; - It encourages waste management planning by providing for the establishment of master plans adapted to the territorial level and the waste category plan. - It confirms the municipality's responsibility for the management of household and similar waste; - It establishes the principle of a fee for the removal and elimination of household and similar waste. The municipal council concerned sets the rate of this fee in the forms and conditions provided for by law; - It provides for the possibility of marketing and reuse by municipalities of recovered waste products; - It sets up a system of accountability for waste generators (polluter pays principle); - It sets by regulation the deadlines for setting up waste sorting, treatment, elimination or recovery facilities; - It sets by regulation the technical requirements concerning the sorting, packaging, collection, transport, storage, treatment and elimination of waste as well as their classification.

In this context, several programmes and projects are implemented by Morocco. **On the National level**, they contribute to the preservation and management of plastic pollution (National Household Waste Program (**PNDM**), National Sustainable Development Strategy (**SNDD**), National Strategy for Waste Reduction and Recovery (**SNRVD**), National Waste Recovery Programme, National Mutualised Liquid Sanitation Programme, Bathing Water Quality Monitoring Programme, Land-based pollution monitoring programme, etc.). These efforts have been consolidated by the adoption of the Strategy and Action Plan "Moroccan Plastic Free Coastline". Morocco is also engaged in a pilot activity in collaboration with the Equatorial Coca-Cola Bottling Company under the SWITCH2CE[8] project to establish the country's first PET bottle-to-bottle recycling process. **At the regional level**, the governments of Morocco and Tunisia partner with the World Bank to address marine plastic pollution by taking circular economy approaches.

Globally, Morocco is also a member of GACERE[9] and has taken part in UN discussions to set up a legally binding agreement to address plastic pollution under UNEA resolution 5.2 in 2022. The completion of the works on the UN binding instruments is targeted for the end of 2024[10], coinciding with UNEA 6.2, over which Morocco will preside. Morocco has also ratified several international treaties dealing with harmful chemicals and POPs, including plastic waste. These treaties include Stockholm Convention, Barcelona Convention, and Bale Convention.

National Policies and Priorities

Concerning the institutional framework of the circular economy and plastics, consultations and coordination processes with the various stakeholders are already implemented, namely:

- The National Strategic Orientation Committee for Sustainable Waste Management: The creation of this committee is provided for in the draft amendment to law 28-00 will be responsible for setting strategic guidelines in the field of waste management, in particular consultation, coordination and proposal of all measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening the legal, economic, financial, social and technical aspects in this area;
- The coalition for waste recovery.(COVAD): The Coalition was created in October 2015. This brings together actors from the private sector, civil society and government authorities. It is essentially a consultation and proposal body, which aims to develop solutions adapted to all the problems in the waste recovery sector. Its founding members are the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Industry and the CGEM and they contributed to a study on the green ecosystem dedicated to the development of recycling and industrial and energy recovery of waste, particularly plastic waste.

In addition, several institutions are deployed for better management of single use plastics, including:

- **The Technical Center for Plastics and Rubber (CTPC[11])** supports Moroccan companies in plastic packaging to switch to circular economy. This center is under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It is equipped with the technical skills and the necessary equipment to carry out the necessary conformity tests.
- Morocco, through its **National Office for Food Safety** (Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits Alimentaires - ONSSA[12]), and in total collaboration with IMANOR (Institut Marocain de

[8] See Annex N – Relevant national and global projects and initiatives

[9] UNIDO -Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE)

[10] Plastic pollution floats in the ocean Breadcrumb Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution

[11] https://ctpc.ma

[12] https://www.onssa.gov.ma

Normalisation) has adopted several norms related to packaging, labeling, recycling, and managing packaging waste, in particular norm 11.4.006 on Plastic packaging - Global migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Basic rules[13]. Furthermore, Morocco has adopted standards banning recycled packaging in contact with foodstuffs. To control for food contact plastic by ONSSA, a food safety certificate is required (**Law N°: 12.06**).

In addition, relevant projects and initiatives that are informing this project are summarised in Annex N.

The current project is building on national policy initiatives that are evolving and will be influenced by the results of this project. The political and legislative landscape in Morocco regarding plastics is complex and evolving, which presents short- and long-term risks and opportunities for the project. La remains references being here law 99-12 relating to the Charter for the environment and sustainable development and the national sustainable development strategy (SNDD) was adopted in 2017 for 2030becausetheytend to define the government's broader overall ambition. The SNDD aims to implement the foundations of a green economy and circulated. It covers 7 issues, one of which is linked to the project: issue 2 “Successfully make the transition to a green economy” integrating the axis “Promote integrated waste management to implement a circular economy”. To ensure consistency with the orientations of the New Development Model (NMD) and respond to new national and international challenges, it was decided in 2021 to proceed with the updating of the SNDD.

The relative political context more particularly in the area of waste that currently influences or will affect the plastic industry in the country concerned the proposed amendment to law 28.00, in particular the specific revision of Article 5 relating to the ban on recycled materials in contact with food products and the addition of Articles 4.1 concerning extended producer responsibility (EPR) are of particular importance. The amendment also provides for the Creation of the National Strategic Orientation Committee for Sustainable Waste Management responsible for setting strategic orientations in the field of waste management, in particular consultation, coordination and the proposal of all measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening the legal aspects, economic, financial, social and technical in this area, the development of necessary standards for recycled products and the principle of extended producer responsibility.

Concerning policies (strategies and programs), let us quote the revision in progress of the National Household Waste Management Program (PNDM), the National Strategy for the Reduction and Recovery of Solid Waste (SNRVD), the Strategy for the establishment of the “green ecosystem”, relating to waste recovery sectors. These initiatives provide invaluable platforms for collective action and resource sharing. To maximize impact, it is therefore essential to strengthen collaboration with several ongoing initiatives that align with the objectives of this project, promoting synergies, knowledge sharing and coalition building (see detailed baseline report in Annex J).

Action/Project/Policy	Description	Contribution
Law N°. 77-15 on Plastic Bags	Prohibits the manufacture, import, export, sale, and use of plastic bags.	Reduction in plastic bag consumption and encouragement of transitioning to eco-friendly alternatives, though actual impact is limited by informal markets.

[13] https://www.imanor.gov.ma/Norme/nm-11-4-006/

Action/Project/Policy	Description	Contribution
Eco-tax	Introduced in 2013 on the sale, import, and factory of plastics, funding the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD) to support plastic waste recycling and management.	Financing selective collection infrastructure, sorting centers, and recycling units, thus modernizing waste management.
Amendment of Law N°. 28-00	Integrate bi-flow collection (separation of the organic part from the inorganic part); Incorporating Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to act upstream through eco-design and downstream through end-of-life plastic product management.	Guarantee a quality deposit for recycling Strengthening producer responsibility in plastic waste management, promoting better waste management practices.
Environmental Legal Framework	**Framework Law No. 99.12 establishing the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development.** This text aims to strengthen environmental protection measures and establish the principles of sustainable development. It provides that public and private companies, carrying out industrial and commercial activity, must adopt supply, operating and production methods that meet the requirements of sustainable development. **Law N°. 12-03** requires environmental impact studies for various projects, including in the food and beverage industry. Law N°. 11-03 aims to protect the environment against pollution and degradation. **Law N°. 28-00**, supported by **Law N° 23-12**, focuses on waste management and disposal, promoting waste prevention, collection, treatment and recovery. **Law N°. 81-12** is dedicated to coastal preservation, aiming to maintain biodiversity and combat pollution along Morocco's coasts.	Reinforcement of legal framework for improved environmental and waste management, as well as coastal preservation.
National Household Waste Program (PNDM)	Carried out over a period of 15 years (2008-2022) with World Bank support, aiming to significantly increase waste collection and controlled landfill rates.	Improvement in municipal waste management, contributing to reduced plastic pollution.
National Strategy for Waste Reduction and Valorization (SNRVD)	Sets ambitious recycling targets in the plastic sector, aiming for increased recycling rates and formalization of waste picker activities.	Promotion of plastic waste recycling and valorization, and formalization of waste picker activities.
"Coastline without Plastic" (LISP) Strategy	Aims to reduce marine pollution from plastic waste and encourage circular economy models in coastal regions.	Contribution to reducing marine pollution and promoting circular economy practices in coastal areas.
Ratification of International Treaties	Ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes, Rotterdam Convention	International commitment to waste management and pollution control, enhancing Morocco's position in global

Action/Project/Policy	Description	Contribution
	on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and conventions on marine pollution.	environmental efforts, including tackling plastic pollution.
ONSSA Standards on Packaging and Recycling	Adoption of standards by ONSSA to regulate packaging, labelling, recycling, and packaging waste management [14].	Strengthening standards to promote more sustainable packaging practices and better waste management.

Table 2: Specific policies regarding sustainable plastic management in Morocco

Additional information on the conformity of the project with the priorities in Morocco is presented in Section C (**TABLE 5: RELEVANT POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN MOROCCO**)

Associated Baseline initiatives that support this project

The project has attracted co-financing from interested partners in Morocco to the estimated value of **53,371,225 USD**. The co-financing contributions are contributing broadly to the focus of this project in all components of the project. The project will engage with these activities to share workshops and to disseminate experiences, guidance and lessons for the Global Child Project. Co-financing letters supporting this project are included in Annex B.

The **Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (MTEDD)** is providing **53.3 million USD** as cofinancing to the project through two major initiatives addressing plastic packaging in Morocco between 2024 and 2028 through investments planned for the implementation of the National Strategy for Waste Recycling and Recovery, notably:

- Installation of Waste Sorting and Valorization Centres (including plastic packaging at the national level and with urban centres (38 million USD);
- The establishment of a waste sorting centre, including plastic, in the City of Rabat (15 million USD);
- The Department of Sustainable Development will support the project from the inception to completion through project supervision, technical guidance, attendance at workshops and conferences, etc. (300,000 USD).

AIRE (Alliance pour l'innovation et le recyclage des emballages) will provide cofinancing estimated at **71,225 USD**) across all components. Specific details of their support are documented in the co-financing letter in Annex B. The expected contributions to project components include participation at meetings, provision of training, conferences, pilot participation, benchmarking, testing new concepts across membership of AIRE, information dissemination, etc.:

The baseline on gender includes many years of actions that are presented in detail in Annex I and summarised below.

For more than two decades, Morocco has recorded notable developments in terms of human rights in general and women's rights in particular. This development was marked by the signing of international

[14] https://www.onssa.gov.ma/normalisation/

conventions; the revision of discriminatory laws; institutional and legislative reforms; the adoption of public policies aimed at reducing inequalities of all kinds and the implementation of measures to increase the representation of women in different decision-making bodies.

The main reference relating to the political context are the 2011 constitution which represents a true charter of fundamental rights and freedoms and contains nearly 18 provisions relating to women's rights, in particular article 19 which enshrines the principles of equality; The Government Plan for Equality(PGE)in its two versions “ICRAM 1, 2012-2016»,“ICRAM 2, 2017-2021» and EMP 3 for the period 2021-2026 which established the reference and convergence framework for interventions by government departments in matters of equality.

Gender Sensitive Budgeting is an important vector for introducing the gender dimension into the budgetary programming of public policies. It allows Morocco to equip itself with analytical instruments for monitoring and evaluating these policies with regard to gender and to guarantee that State resources benefit men and women equitably, and that these contribute to the reduction of persistent inequalities. Initiated in 2002, this gender-sensitive budgeting process was adopted in April 2015 by the reform of the organic law of the finance law, article 39 of which sets out the integration of the gender dimension in the programming of the budgets of the various ministries and in the monitoring and evaluation stages. The Gender Analysis and strategy to guide the implementation of this project is presented in Annex I.

Synergizing and Engaging Stakeholders to Combat Plastic Pollution and Promote Circular Economy in Morocco. Based on an analysis of the roles of stakeholders, including public institutions, the private sector, research institutions, the informal sector, the associative sector and financial sector, the project seeks to identify synergies and collaboration opportunities to maximize its impact. The stakeholder groups identified for the project are:

- **Public institutions**, such as the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others, are crucial for developing policies, regulations, and law enforcement to reduce plastic pollution and promote a circular economy in Morocco.
- **The private sector**, represented by organizations such as the Moroccan Federation of Plastics Industry (FMIP), the National Federation of Agro-Food (FENAGRI), and the Alliance for the Innovation and Recycling of packaging (AIRE) are called upon to play a crucial role in implementing circular solutions and promoting sustainable practices in plastic packaging for food and beverages. It is imperative for the private sector to adapt its technologies and production processes to integrate more environmentally friendly practices, including eco-design, the use of recyclable materials, and the reduction of plastic waste production.
- **Research institutions** such as the Technical Center for Plastics and Rubber (CTPC) and the Technical Center for Agro-Food (CTIA) play a crucial role in providing essential expertise and support for the development of innovative solutions, particularly in eco-design and recyclability of plastics.
- **The informal waste sorting and recycling sector,** represented by actors such as the National Federation of Waste Sorting and Recycling Cooperatives, plays a crucial role in plastic waste management, contributing to reducing plastic pollution by collecting and recycling waste. These actors, often from local communities, provide an essential service by recovering recyclable materials and reintegrating them into the economic cycle.

- **The associative sector**, represented notably by organizations such as the Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of the Environment, plays a key role in public awareness and behaviour change. These organizations implement awareness and education programs to inform communities about the issues related to plastic pollution and encourage more sustainable practices.
- **Financial institutions**, such as banks and investment funds, can contribute to catalysing change by providing financing and investments for sustainable initiatives. They can support companies engaged in projects aimed at reducing single-use plastic, developing sustainable alternatives, and further engaging in the circular economy.

The **financial and non-financial sector** can play a pivotal role in funding the private sector for investment contributions to the Project, which can occur at different stages of the latter.

In Morocco, innovative financing mechanisms for supporting pilot and upcoming regular projects for alternatives to F&B single-use plastic may include several options that could be summed up: **(a)** Impact investing presents a promising avenue, with impact investors (Refer to Annex O for the detailed list) spanning Moroccan active private equity firms, international investment funds, and multilateral development banks offering not only financial support with longer tenors but also expertise in sustainability and governance. This aligns well with the goals of this Project's initiative. **(b)** Grants and challenge funds provided by governments, philanthropic organizations, and corporate foundations can further bolster these initiatives by covering various stages of project development, from research to scaling up production. **(c)** Public-private partnerships (PPPs) offer another avenue, leveraging the resources and expertise of both government entities and private sector stakeholders to co-finance and implement these projects for public benefit. **(d)** Classic financing tools like standard bank loans can be explored after an established plan had been initiated by the Project with each one of the local banks in Morocco. **(e)** Green bonds are debt instruments specifically earmarked to finance projects with environmental benefits. Issuing green bonds may provide a source of capital to fund the development, production, and adoption of alternatives to single-use plastics. Proceeds from green bond issuances can be allocated to projects focused on researching, developing, and scaling up sustainable packaging materials and technologies. Together, these mechanisms can offer crucial support for Pilot and following projects, facilitating their development and scalability in tackling the issue of single-use plastics.

It is important to note that, sources of funding pertaining to grants, green bonds and government initiatives could finance early stage pre investment phase while loans and equity stakes will more be suited to finance hard assets during the investment phase.

The project aims to effectively combat plastic pollution and promote the circular economy in Morocco through collaboration with these stakeholders and with international initiatives (e.g. Consumer Goods Forum) through the Global Child Project within the IP.

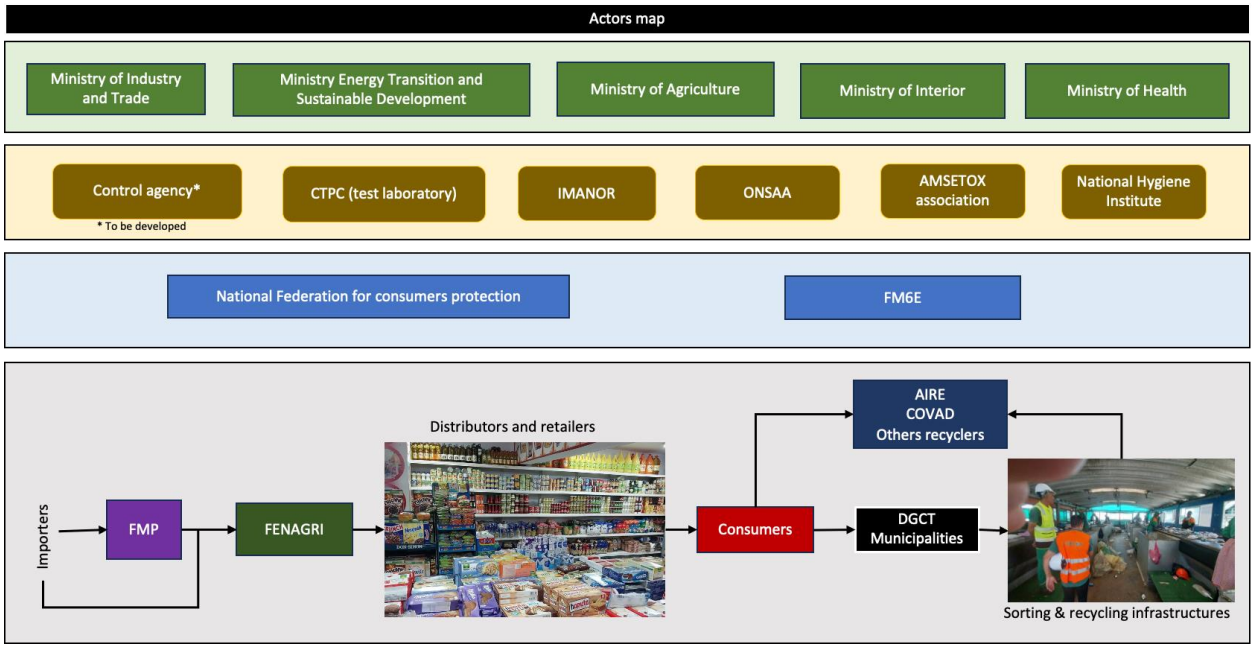


Figure 1 - Stakeholders in plastic, particularly single use plastic in the Moroccan food and beverage industry

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project seeks to drive the transformation of Morocco's food and beverage industry through the adoption of circular economy (CE) practices, addressing the urgent challenge of plastic pollution that significantly impacts the nation's blue economy and marine habitats. Recognizing the critical role of the plastics industry in Morocco's economic development, the project aims to address the dual challenge of environmental sustainability and industry competitiveness by fostering the integration of recycled materials and minimizing the use of hazardous substances such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in plastic production.

The project is strategically focused on upstream and midstream interventions, targeting the enhancement of plastics management, the establishment of standards for the safe use of chemicals in disposable plastic items, and the promotion of extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes. This holistic approach is rooted in Morocco's substantial legislative efforts towards sustainable development, including the prohibition of plastic bags and the implementation of an eco-tax to support environmental initiatives.

Central to the project's methodology is the engagement with the private sector (PS), encouraging the adoption of CE approaches through a blend of capacity building, technical assistance, and innovative finance solutions. This includes the development of standards and policies to mitigate the impact of POPs, thereby safeguarding public health and the environment while maintaining industry competitiveness. Key to this initiative are pilot projects designed to test the viability and effectiveness of these alternatives in real-world settings. The pilots are expected to cover a range of interventions—from material substitution, where conventional plastics are replaced with organic or more sustainable materials, to eco-design principles aimed at creating packaging that is inherently circular and more environmentally friendly. Additionally, consumer-oriented solutions such as deposit-return schemes for bottles and the installation of public water sources aim to directly reduce plastic waste. The project will take advantage of the facilities to coordinate global interactions through the Global Project within the, for example, the Consumer Goods Forum, and financial institutions

Moreover, the project aims to leverage Morocco's policy advancements and practical achievements in waste management and environmental sustainability as a foundation for this transition. By aligning with national strategies and fostering collaboration across sectors, it seeks to catalyse systemic change, showcasing scalable and replicable models for circular economy practices within the region and beyond.

This endeavour is anticipated to make significant contributions towards reducing plastic pollution, enhancing environmental health, and promoting economic resilience through sustainable industry practices. By fostering an integrated approach that bridges policy development, industry participation, and financial innovation, the project aims to pave the way for Morocco's transition to a more sustainable, circular economy, setting a precedent for environmental stewardship and economic sustainability.

In addition to the general assistance to the SMEs that would be granted, the Project will establish the links between the private sector players (including SMEs and larger organisations) and each of the financial and non-financial institutions that could contribute to fund any potential investment include:

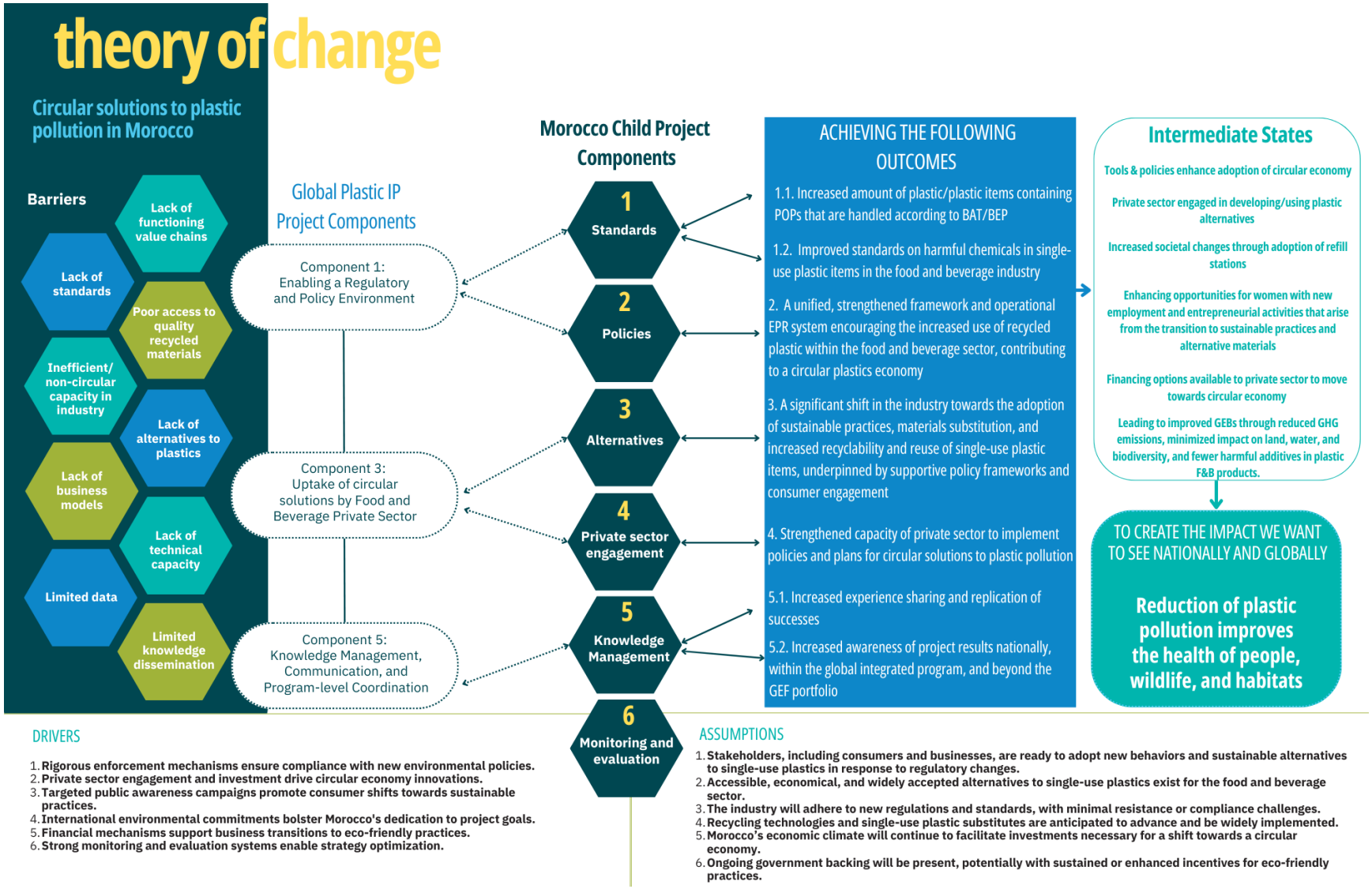
Category of player	Action/ activity	Expected output
Execution agency	1) Contract a local financing consultancy to coordinate the work and any funding related topic between existing operators and the execution agency, hence ensuring continuity and visibility of funds for all the investments cycles falling under the Project. The consulting company must have a deep local knowledge of the financial sector in Morocco with the necessary network to ensure an efficient coordination and implementation, as well as the knowledge of large cap corporate sector, the local and international investment funds and the multilateral agencies/ development banks. 2) Contract an international finance consultancy to design the framework of investment projects analysis based on a competitive digitalized selection process: "Periodic Call for project proposals (CFPP)" for the high transparency of this solution. 5) a) Organize webinars and workshops to communicate up to 3 months prior to each CFPP	1) A centralized professional interlocutor for all routes and categories of funding that has the knowledge to address issues effectively according to each category of player 2) Externalize the process of selection allowing a high frequency treatment of investment projects with high standard of risk management. This operating process allows trust from other players (banks, funds, foundations, etc.), and the blending of financial tools such as Moroccan and International investment grants. 2) a) Webinars and workshops led by the consultancy and the execution agency will allow the project sponsors to prepare thoroughly for the selection process and gather the needed complementary fundings and required documentation
Banks	3) Signature of trilateral MoU with each of the local banks (UNIDO/ MTEDD[15]/ Bank "X") stating the general avenues of collaboration between the banks and the Project in terms of cofinancing the private sector projects could be concluded. 4) Signature of a Framework Agreement or *"Contrat Programme"* with interested banks and MTEDD to define the general conditions under which the loans would be agreed upon for different categories of projects and project sponsors, could be concluded. 5) Organise periodic communication events with each interested banks and their clients operating in the F&B plastic value chain in order to reach the existing base of the SMEs that are capable of submitting	3) The MoU will foster relations between the executing agency and the fund providers with the shared vision of reducing plastic pollution and reaching more circularity in the economy building. 4) The Framework Agreement would allow more fluidity in the decision making process, with the bulk of the financing contract being agreed upon in advance leading to a crucial time saving (from 3 to 6 months) for the project sponsors and facilitating the blending with other financial tools such as Private Equity investors or Impact investment funds. 5) Targeted and concentrated communication events would help

[15] Ministère de la Transition Energétique et du Développement durable

Category of player	Action/ activity	Expected output
	an investment proposal once the digital platform is operational	constitute a first base of project proposals and create emulation between the private sector players for the duration of the Project
Private Equity Funds and Impact Investment Funds	6) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with active funds operating in Morocco from local and international players 7) Reach the impact investment funds via a corporate presentation with a primary focus on the Pilot projects	6) PE funds would be alert to new investment proposals and can easily be dragged along with any investment that has visibility on fundings from grants and bank loans, which will encourage them to take more risks 7) Have the flagship pilot projects being financed by solely the impact investment funds to kickstart the Project purpose and create a precedent paving the way for the upcoming regular projects
Foundations and Universities	8) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with the large corporates foundations that are sensitive to circular economy 9) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with universities that conduct research in the field of circular economy, and organize events and workshops with selected universities	8) Have the pre-investment phase financed through corporates that have interest to take the direction of circular economy and are willing to improve their ESG impact 9) Have the researchers, students, and startup incubators working on R&D concepts to be applied to large corporates and SMEs in the field of circular economy especially within the Project's framework

Table 3 -Potential financial and non-financial institutions

Figure 2 – Project Theory of Change



The child project aligns well with the Program's Theory of Change (ToC) as it follows a causally and chronologically coherent roadmap, outlining desired short, medium and long term outcomes and planning activities to achieve them. The ToC also summarises the main assumptions and drivers that are underlying the approach to the project's design. It operates effectively at various stages, upstream and mid-stream, utilizing feedback mechanisms, data collection and diverse channels to effect market transformation and drive change:

- Eliminating the production and usage of single-use plastics used in the food and beverage sector;
- Phasing out products containing chemicals of concern;
- Supporting mainstreaming of sustainable materials which are less harmful if released;
- Increasing reusability and recyclability of products (fostering availability of safe, recycled material);
- Exploring innovative business models which stimulate a circular economy;
- Strengthening coordination along the plastic value chain and sharing best practices (cross-cutting).

The project activities will be designed to ensure the key involvement of women as leaders and as beneficiaries. During the project design, a detailed gender analysis and a specific gender mainstreaming work plan, with gender-sensitive targets and indicators, will be developed and integrated in the project results framework. Adequate financial resources shall be allocated to support the gender mainstreaming proposals.

The child project's Theory of Change (ToC) is structured around the holistic integration of three core pillars: People, Process, and Systems, ensuring a human-centric approach, exploring causality in processes, and embedding a systemic perspective for lasting impact.

- **People**: Central to the project's ToC is its human-centric focus, which prioritizes the welfare and advancement of the Moroccan public and key stakeholders. The project endeavours not only to mitigate environmental risks posed by plastic pollution but also to enhance the livelihoods, health, and well-being of communities. This is evidenced by the project's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring that women are integral leaders and beneficiaries. The project aligns with Morocco's progressive gender legal frameworks, emphasizing the equitable development of all societal segments.
- **Proces**ses: The ToC delineates various causal pathways linking barriers to outcomes, reflecting a deep understanding of the processes involved in transitioning to a circular economy. It maps out how each activity addresses specific challenges, such as phasing out harmful chemicals and increasing the recyclability of materials. These pathways showcase the interlinkages between the components of the ToC, signifying a comprehensive approach to achieving the project's ambitious objectives.
- **Systems**: Adopting a systemic perspective, the ToC lays a foundation for enduring change by embedding long-term strategies that extend beyond the project's immediate timeline. It targets systemic shifts in policy, industry standards, and consumer behaviour, aiming for sustained reduction in plastic pollution. The ToC also emphasizes the replication and scaling of successful interventions, ensuring that the project's impacts are multiplied and serve as a template for further national and international initiatives. This includes the fostering of government and private sector commitment, as well as the utilization of the IP knowledge platform to share successes and lessons learned.

The Project Activities have been developed with considerable stakeholder involvement and consultation.

- During the preparation and design phase of the Project, the team of experts conducted an initial workshop and held five subsequent meetings with stakeholders representing various sectors between January 25, 2024, and March 8, 2024. These engagements included representatives from the private sector (such as FENAGRI, FMP, AIRE, among others), the public sector (including the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Industry, IMANOR, ONSSA, among others), Moroccan banks, and more. These consultations were aimed at gathering input, aligning objectives, and establishing partnerships to facilitate the successful implementation of the project. Overall, these interactions played a crucial role in ensuring robust stakeholder engagement, fostering collaboration, and laying the foundation for the project's successful execution.
- Benchmark and feedback from countries making progress in single use plastics management in the food and beverage industry;
- An understanding of the objectives of the project and its parallel with the other countries involved;
- Expertise in single use plastics management and the feedback of all the experts used as part of this consultation.

The PPG phase has developed a draft model Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that has been discussed with potential national partner banks, government and private sector organisations. intended to facilitate securing additional co-financing funds for pilot actions.

The project will be executed through five interlinked components (see Annex S for additional details of the components, outputs and activities). The following provides a summary of the main aspects of the components and outputs.

Component 1: Tools for enabling the creation of standards to tackle pollutants in Food & Beverage plastics

Component 1 will focus on identifying and managing POPs-containing plastics/plastic items (and other hazardous substances) within the food and beverage sector. The aim is to bolster the effectiveness of current collection schemes by integrating enhanced identification mechanisms that leverage existing infrastructures and technologies. The component will also support the creation of a national directive aimed at banning harmful chemicals in plastic items used in the food and drink sector, aligning with national and international standards for environmental safety..

Furthermore, the are studies show that women are particularly more susceptible to plastic pollution for biological reasons because their bodies more easily absorb toxins from the chemicals contained in plastic[16]. Since women's bodies contain more fat than men's, they accumulate more fat-soluble chemicals such as phthalates used as plasticizers.

It is for this purpose and as indicated in the guide to gender integration in UNDP-GEF projects on chemicals and waste[17], this project could take into account the following basic information and sex-disaggregated data to assess the impact of plastic pollution, exposure routes for men/women/children as well as gender-specific recommendations to better prevent the harmful effects of chemicals in targeted plastic waste on the health of men and women.

[16] https://fr.boell.org/fr/2020/02/05/les-femmes-surexposees-au-plastique

[17] This Guide for Gender Mainstreaming in UNDP-GEF Team Projects on Chemicals and Waste was developed in February 2017 to support programs and projects related to chemicals and waste in country

Output 1.1: Developing a comprehensive decision-making tool for single use plastics in food and beverage sector–

Mapping single use plastics market in food and beverage industry is a prerequisite for effective and adaptive policy making and the establishment of national standards. Thus, project will assist to establish a national database based on different criteria such as Circularity (Recyclability and recycling rate), Toxicity (POPs content and other harmful chemicals), Life cycle analysis (LCA) data, Use data by volume and sector, Eco-design scoring.

Output 1.2: Eliminating plastics containing POPs and other harmful chemicals in Morocco –

The project will focus on the implementation of several policies to eliminate plastics/plastic Items with POPs or other harmful chemicals in the food and beverage sector, acting upstream[18]. The project activities will assess the feasibility and benefits of establishing a unit to analyse, monitor and over the long term, potentially control the market entry of imported and domestically produced/recycled plastics with POPs and other harmful chemicals that do not meet public health standards. This would follow the thresholds defined by IMANOR standards, and with the input and assistance of the CTPC.

Component 2: Improving Recyclability and Enhancing Recycled Content through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Regulatory Frameworks

Component 2 will be responsible for establishing comprehensive regulatory frameworks and operational mechanisms that not only incentivize the use of recycled content in products, particularly those in direct contact with food, but also enhance the recyclability of plastics within the food and beverage sector. This component will implement a robust Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system tailored to Morocco's plastic packaging sector, focusing on creating conditions that facilitate both recycling and the use of recycled materials.

These actions will be supported by a public-private multi-actor dialogue and stakeholder consultations. The approach will follow the gender strategy presented in Annex I, and summarised in the activities and outputs. The government will validate the proposed legal and administrative framework, with the aim of signing memorandums of understanding with the organizations concerned. Finally, the component will contribute to the implementation of EPR to improve the management of household waste, particularly plastic waste derived from the food and beverage sector.

Output 2.1: Review and recommendations towards the development and Implementation of an Integrated Policy and EPR Framework

Like other countries, the circular economy is no longer an option in Morocco, but rather an obligation to face the challenges of tomorrow and ensure the country's transition to an ecological and social economy. This involves making the circular economy a state choice with the establishment of a political, regulatory, and institutional framework while establishing a governance model specific to the circular economy in order to activate the modalities and mechanisms linked to the mobilization of all sectors. In this context, the scoping study of the bill on the circular economy

[18] Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development - second national implementation plan of the Stockholm Convention on POPs (2019)

currently being carried out aims to identify the conditions and legislative levers as well as the measures to be undertaken to facilitate the Kingdom's transition towards a circular, green, inclusive, and sustainable economy as well as 'to identify three priority sectors and propose requirements. The circular economy also constituted a reference for the launch of the scoping study regarding the development of a National Strategy for the Valorization and Recycling of Waste (Strategic Axis #10 of the SNVRD) and the establishment of priority waste recycling and recovery sectors[19]particularly plastic waste.

Output 2.2: Promoting Safe Recycled Content in Food and Beverage-Contact Applications

By promoting the safety and efficacy of recycled plastics in contact with food, this output aims to improve public confidence in recycled products and support the market transition towards sustainable packaging solutions. This includes developing and refining regulatory mechanisms and standards that ensure the safety of recycled content, thus facilitating its broader acceptance and use. Article 5 of Law 28-00 on waste currently prohibits the use of recycled materials in packaging intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. Given its limitations, Law 28-00 is being modified and a preliminary draft law has been developed and proposes a series of provisions relating to waste management by modifying and supplementing a range of articles[20], of the legal regime relating to waste management, in application of the provisions of article 8 of framework law no. 99.12 as well as the national charter for the environment and sustainable development, which provides in particular for the modernization of the framework legislation related to waste in order to strengthen aspects linked to the development of waste recovery techniques. The draft revision of Article 5 states as follows: "The use of materials from waste processing in the manufacture of articles intended to come into direct contact with foodstuffs is prohibited. However, exceptions may be made by the administration, subject to conditions, terms and standards specified in a regulatory text. The amendment to the law provides for the development of the necessary standards for recycled products.

Component 3: Promoting Sustainable Alternatives for single-use plastics within the framework of Circular Economy practices

Component 3 is dedicated to transforming the production and consumption patterns of single-use plastics in the food and beverage industry by promoting sustainable alternatives that inherently enhance the circular economy. Component 3 will focus on undertaking a national feasibility study on the production and import of single-use food and beverage plastics with added recommendations for the updating of legal frameworks and supplementing the current lack of materials and processing knowledge for alternatives to single use plastics available to the private sector. It will also look at identifying single-use food and beverage plastics with opportunity for a safe and economically viable substitution, including development of a decision-support system for distinguishing products that will never be economically viable to recycle from those that are. Once completed, material substitution opportunities will be identified for products (ensuring that they offer the best social, health, economic and environmental outcomes). This effort aligns with the broader circular economy practices by reducing reliance on non-renewable resources and enhancing the lifecycle usability of materials. Furthermore, the project will assist to incentivise upstream actions to develop alternatives, and design re-usable and recyclable productions. This initiative not only supports waste reduction but also fosters the development of a market for sustainable products. Finally, there will be an assessment of locally produced alternatives and availability of technologies needed for their end of life, and creation of an Action Plan for selected

[19]Used lead acid batteries, used tires, used motor oils, paper and cardboard, used cooking oils, waste electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste.

[20]Articles to be modified: 1, 3, 5, 16, 24, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 69, 70, 72, 73 and 74. And 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 86 Articles to be completed: 4.1, 69.1, 69.2, 69.3, 69.4, 70, 87 and 88 and addition of article 7.

materials. The details of the Action Plan will be established following the project's inception and will utilise potential financing selection criteria approaches outlined in this document. Assessment will include screening of potential social (including gender in accordance with the guidance in the Gender Strategy – Annex I) and environmental risks and impacts, and, if applicable, the requirement to identify avoidance or mitigations measures. Pilot projects identified under the Action plan will be implemented by stakeholders with the project providing technical guidance and assisting with identifying financing options, however grants will not be provided by the project to the stakeholder undertaking the pilot.

Up to four pilot initiatives exploring alternatives are anticipated to be undertaken. In addition to awareness raising, training and standardization activities are likely to be identified as a major asset for changing behaviour. Potential pilot actions to be further explored during project inception (within the first six months of execution) could include:

- (Producer oriented): Material substitution, from conventional plastic to bio-based plastic.
- (Producer oriented): Eco design as an alternative to produce circular packaging.
- (Consumer oriented): Deposit machines at supermarkets to return post consumption bottles.
- (Consumer oriented): The installation of a water source in common areas (Public and private establishments).

Output 3.1: Facilitating Material Substitution and Eco-Design in Single-Use Plastics

As the Moroccan market is restricted to certain single use plastics, it is crucial to offer alternatives for the companies that will be impacted by this regulation. Alternatives concern plastics through the whole value chain, mainly in terms of material substitution, eco-design, and consumption habits. In this output, the project will focus on material substitution, specifically by the substitution of conventional plastic by bio sourced and biodegradable plastic and alternative materials like glass and paperboard.

Output 3.2: Enhancing Recycling potential and Consumer Participation

To increase the amount of recycled plastic in the single use plastics market in the food and beverage industry, the project will investigate how Morocco can act upstream increasing recyclability and circularity. Currently, Law N° 28-00 bans the use of products derived from waste recycling in food contact material. Hence, this project will explore unbanning these to promote recycling of single use plastic within the food and beverage industry (Component 2).

Additionally, this project will explore the implementation of a Malus-Bonus[21] system within the ERP framework to promote upstream recyclable design. This system would reward the reduction of composite and non-recyclable materials and sanction non-eco-designed products.

Component 4: Engaging private sector to anticipate the need for highly recyclable materials

This component will focus on training, technical assistance and business development service support to SMEs willing to shift to production on greener food and beverage single-use items through circular economy (CE) practices, especially on product design. Whilst the project support will focus on SMEs, larger organisations will be invited to participate to share experiences and to

[21] Within EPR framework, producers are incentivized to eco-designing their product by imposing penalties (Malus) for non-compliance with environmental standards and rewarding (Bonus) sustainable practices.

potentially lead to additional co-financing during project execution. It will also promote the creation of partnerships between local private sector, institutions, and international companies already working with UNIDO to transfer knowledge. Finally, demonstration of selected technologies in pilot projects with high potential for scale-up will be undertaken.

The mobilization of the private sector in the transition to highly recyclable materials is essential to anticipate the impact targeted by the project on legal, regulatory, political and technical levels, as well as to address the growing demand for eco-friendly plastics in the food and beverage sector. By establishing a favourable legal framework and facilitating the adoption of innovative technologies and materials, the project aims to create the necessary conditions for a successful transition to a circular economy in this sector.

Output 4.1: Design and implement a training and technical assistance program for SMEs focusing on circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector

A comprehensive training program will be developed specifically to address the needs of Moroccan businesses, with a particular focus on SMEs. This program will be designed to target technical, research and development (R&D) and quality, safety and environment (QSE) managers within companies, who play a crucial role in the adoption of sustainable and highly recyclable practices in the production process. These training sessions aim to strengthen their skills and understanding of the fundamental principles of the circular economy, as well as best practices in environmentally friendly product design.

Output 4.2: Provide support to SMEs in securing the necessary funding for the development of their activities.

The project plans to support companies in their efforts to mobilize the necessary funding for their investments in the transition to highly recyclable materials and technologies that reduce the plastic quantities. To achieve this, the project will identify financial support mechanisms, specifically aimed at assisting SMEs in accessing the resources needed to carry out their sustainable development initiatives.

In collaboration with financial institutions, such as government grant programs, funds specializing in sustainable development, or green banking financing, the project will establish dedicated channels for processing financing applications. This strategic collaboration will streamline administrative processes for businesses by simplifying financing application procedures and reducing processing times.

To formalize this collaboration with green banking financing, and ensure mutual commitment to project objectives, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) could be signed between the project and partner banks. These MOUs will clearly define cooperation modalities, each party's responsibilities, and specific commitments. They will also establish communication and monitoring processes to ensure effective collaboration throughout the project duration.

Output 4.3: Promote the establishment of local and international partnerships through the organization of workshops, forums and study trips.

The project will actively promote the establishment of strategic partnerships by creating spaces for exchange and interaction conducive to collaboration among various stakeholders in the food and beverage sector. These partnerships will be crucial for enhancing the capacities of businesses and accelerating the transition to more eco-friendly plastics.

With this objective in mind, the project will organize workshops and forums as well as study trips where stakeholders from the local private sector, national institutions, international companies and UNIDO experts come together, exchange ideas and share their experiences. These meetings will create an environment conducive to the emergence of strong and lasting partnerships, while also facilitating knowledge sharing and technology transfer.

As an example, trips could include destinations such as France, which has implemented several initiatives and policies to encourage sustainable solutions and transition to a circular economy, or Germany, a leader in circular economy practices. Furthermore, the project will promote South-South exchanges by including African countries such as Rwanda or Kenya, which have implemented effective measures to combat plastic pollution, and with other child projects within this overall GEF Integrated Programme to encourage south-south exchanges of information (including South Africa, Senegal, Burkina Fason, Nigeria). These trips will enable participants to gain practical knowledge and establish connections with other stakeholders committed to combating plastic pollution and promoting a more sustainable circular economy. In conclusion, by promoting the establishment of partnerships through the creation of spaces for exchange and interaction, the project will strengthen cooperation among various stakeholder in the food and beverage sector, thus contributing to accelerate the transition to more eco-friendly plastics and promoting a more sustainable circular economy.

Output 4.4: Support to the implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate circular practices

The project will contribute to the implementation of pilot projects in the field of eco-design and the replacement of classic plastic materials with highly recyclable alternatives. To achieve this, a rigorous process for selecting pilot projects will be established, aiming to identify and support initiatives best suited to the project's objectives.

Firstly, a call for expressions of interest will be launched to invite businesses and organizations in the food and beverage sector to submit their proposals for pilot projects. The selection criteria will include, in particular, the project's relevance to the overall project objectives, its potential impact on reducing the use of non-recyclable plastics, its innovativeness, and its capacity to be reproduced on a larger scale. Other criteria could include stakeholder engagement, the economic viability of the project, its potential to create green jobs, and its alignment with national priorities on environmental sustainability. Each pilot project will be screened against UNIDO SE principles and standards, and those with potential significant social and environmental impacts will have to commit to developing and funding the environmental and social management plan (ESMP), in order to be selected for receiving the project support. When pilots are identified local communities and workers will be involved as outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex J).

Component 5: Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program

The knowledge management (KM) and communication of the Morocco child project will operate under the umbrella of the Global Project for the Integrated Program on Plastics. Effective KM is a core leveraging mechanism of the Integrated Program to achieve up scaling of approaches, policies and technologies promoted at multiple scales. These will foster the sharing of project lessons and experiences within Morocco and extend to the Global Project to amplify impact and behaviour change to a broader audience.

This project will be closely aligned and will interact with the overall IP approach as guided by the Global Child project on Events and Communication:

Events

The Global Project will host events, webinars, and meetings to ensure regular coordination across the Program. Budget and staff resources have been allocated to actively participate and engage in the following activities.

- Participation and contribution of inputs (to documents, agenda, etc) in the Annual Conference, starting in 2025, in order to share and exchange experiences, knowledge and best practices. Representation from government and the Project Management Unit have been budgeted.
- Attendance and contributions to at least 2 virtual learning sessions on relevant topics per month, in order to apply IP assets to national planning and adapt these to the local national context.
- Participation and contributions to working groups organized by the Global Project, in particular the Advisory Committee, Private Sector Working Group and Technical Working Group meetings.

Communications

The Global Project will be responsible for program-level Knowledge Management and Communications. In addition to accessing the knowledge shared and generated by the Global Project for uptake at the country level, the following activities will be undertaken to ensure the project fully contributes to the Program's Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy:

- Ensure alignment with the IP branding guidelines and the communications strategy.
- A designated project staff from PMU will be responsible for liaising with the Global Project on communications matters related to the Program.
- Sharing of key knowledge and communication products (in English) to the Global Project Web-site; if needed, translate Global Project content for national partners and stakeholders to increase uptake.
- Provide updates and inputs to the project webpage (to be hosted on the Program website).
- Share challenges and successes with the broader IP (through virtual meetings and online forum) and the contribution to the broader community via knowledge sharing with relevant external fora (e.g. participation in events, panels, conferences, contributing to external websites, the Global Project, etc.).

Output 5.1 Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented

A communications and knowledge management strategy will be developed that fully aligns with the Global Program in terms of the website subpage, branding material, communication products, stakeholder engagement events, disseminating lessons learned, and other project outputs. The strategy will also list any key national and global events where the project will present its work. The strategy will include relevant social media tools based on consultation with the Global Project to ensure appropriate content and material is developed to populate these channels to achieve the desired impact.

Activities will lead to the Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy compliant with the GEF and the Global Project requirements, to plan the activities on the production of communication materials (such as press release, videos, web stories, content for social media) and knowledge products (lessons learned, results and experience notes) and the dissemination plan (media outreach, meetings, high-level events) towards the target audience, while linking closely with the activities of the other four project components. Finally, the strategy will include a list of contacts for local media

to establish long-standing collaborations throughout the duration of the project to increase mutual understanding and flow of information.

Output 5.2. Best practices, success stories, and other knowledge products developed

The project will synthesize its key lessons learned, results, and best practices using templates developed by the Global Project. It will also develop short newsletters on a quarterly basis that capture the project progress and highlight key achievements/partnerships. This will enable the child project to increase its engagement with its stakeholders, thus enabling the replication of successes. Translations of key communications outputs will be carried out in English and French to ensure ample dissemination. All project developed material will be shared on the Global KM Platform and at key events.

Output 5.3. Sharing of project lessons, best practices, and materials

The Morocco child project will share all the materials developed under Output 5.2 at project steering committee meetings, national events, and global events listed under Output 5.1 and adapt these materials to the relevant fora. Through this output the Morocco Child Project will engage with the Global Projects on multiple events and activities, including: Annual IP conference, IP PSC meetings, Working Group Participation, IW Conferences etc. The participation will involve both in-person participation and online attendance as required. To further enrich the national project's implementation and outcomes, it will actively seek and integrate feedback and successful experiences from other GEF programs and national child projects under and beyond the Plastics IP, ensuring that strategies are informed by the best available evidence and practices. This engagement will be facilitated through the Global IP's workshops, joint learning events, and digital platform to ensure comprehensive access to global best practices.

A tentative timeline for project implementation at the activity level is presented in Annex Q.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with UNIDO's and the GEF's policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation activities:

- **Continuous monitoring of the project** will be ensured through adopted indicators such as quality of deliverables, expenditures versus performance, observance of timing, etc. Outcome and Output indicators are specified to support monitoring of the project success (See Project Results Framework – Annex C). This includes sex disaggregated data and monitoring progress of the implementation of the gender strategy and action plan. This also includes monitoring of ESMP implementation and, if needed possible update of ESS template and / or ESMP.
- **Project implementation plan**, quality of outputs/deliverables, identification of controversial points or deviations from the initial planning, analysis of options for correcting deviations (if any) will be dealt with by the Project Manager, Project Management Team and presented to the Donor and to the Steering Committee for feedback.
- The Project Manager will report to UNIDO for technical and financial purposes.
- For the project planning and progress monitoring the following reports will be prepared:
    - Inception Report
    - Annual Progress reports, PIRs;

- Final report including lessons learned and recommendations for future
- Project Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

The overall objective of the M&E is to ensure successful and quality implementation of the project by: i) tracking and reviewing project activities execution and actual accomplishments against targets; ii) providing visibility into progress as the project proceeds so that the implementation team can take early corrective action if performance deviates significantly from original plans; and iii) adjusting and updating project strategy and implementation plans to reflect possible changes on the ground, results achieved and corrective actions taken. The costs and plan for M&E implementation are presented in Annex C.

This project will be closely aligned and will interact with the overall IP approach as guided by the Global Child project on M&E and reporting:

M&E and reporting

The M&E framework has been designed to ensure alignment with the wider program's guidance. This includes following the Global Project's methodologies on the core indicators.

The project will share key reports (PIR, Results Framework Tracking, etc) to the Global Project, and provide inputs to the Global Projects M&E reporting including the Annual Report and Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation if appropriate.

The project will also coordinate with the Global Project on M&E requirements as needed, including incorporation and tracking of program-level indicators.

The project is also committed to following the Private Sector Engagement Guidelines to ensure good partnerships and an aligned vision.

Incremental reasoning: The GEF grant levers in excess of **53, 503, 225 USD** through ongoing national actions (summarised above and confirmed in Co-financing letters). In addition, the project has innovative approaches to stimulate and mobilise financing for the pilots expected in Components 3 and 4 with extensive contacts and consultation workshops during the PPG phase with potential financing organisations that are interested in participating in this project.

In all the project components the GEF grant will leverage co-financing from sources identified at the concept stage. The pilots will benefit from technical support on techniques, alternatives to single-use plastics and upscaling process provided by the project, with additional co-financing sources being secured from the initial work undertaken in the PPG phase and the support that will be provided by the PCU expert on Innovative financing.

By addressing the above in an integrated manner, this child project will also contribute to multiple global environmental benefits:

- Reduction in plastic pollution lessening the anthropogenic impact on the marine environment and biodiversity;
- Replacement of plastic materials with more sustainable alternatives will reduce GHG emissions;

- Pollution from chemicals will be tackled with a strategy for the reduction of POPs or harmful additives in plastic food and beverage products;
- Support to job creation (new design of products; development and use of alternative materials to plastics; change of delivery and production models; repair and reuse to extend product life) relative to business as usual which can be replicated in other countries.

Innovativeness, Sustainability, scaling-up: This Project will provide an innovative and transformative stimulation to transition towards a circular economy of plastics, to prevent plastic pollution at the national level. This will provide opportunities for replication regionally and globally through sharing lessons and experiences through the Global Child Project within the IP. Specifically, the project will assist with the identification and access to innovative financing mechanisms to enable private sector partners engaged in food and beverage packaging adopt alternatives to single use plastics. The Project will also assist stakeholders identify innovative approaches to stimulate the adoption of policies and approaches to encourage citizens to understand and implement procedures to reduce the overall consumption of packaging materials (e.g. refill stations).

The success of the Project hinges significantly on securing an innovative financing expert capable of ensuring transparent allocation of necessary funds to all investment projects meeting the Project's criteria. This expert's role is essential in facilitating seamless coordination between existing operators and the execution agency, thereby maintaining an efficient mechanism for managing work and addressing any funding-related matters. Possessing profound insights into Morocco's financial sector and boasting an extensive network, the expert plays a pivotal role in driving the Project's implementation, particularly concerning investments by the private sector. Serving as the primary point of contact for various funding routes and categories, the expert possesses the expertise to effectively resolve any issues pertinent to each player category, thus ensuring smooth progress and successful outcomes.

Stakeholders Involvement: The PPG stage has involved extensive stakeholder discussions and input to the project design. A detailed stakeholder analysis has been conducted resulting in a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex J). This annex contains details of the potential financing organisations that have been conducted in the PPG phase that will be further explored during the Inception Phase to act as funders to the pilot (this resource will be the responsibility of the organisations undertaking the pilots, technically supported by the project).

Gender equality and Women's empowerment: This project provides for the establishment and implementation of a Gender strategy. The objective is to identify potential activities to support gender equality throughout the value chain of the project's theory of change, at all stages of the project (from design, implementation to final evaluation) and at all levels of organizations involved in single-use plastics in the food and drink sectors. The strategy will also propose a gender-specific approach to project governance at the level of each stakeholder. (Annex. I).

Environmental and Social Safeguards: Environmental and Social Risks' screening (Annex F) has resulted including this project in the **Category B**, since it will support implementation of pilot projects, such as setting up the plastics recycling and recyclable plastics production facilities, introducing the small-scale 'green' technologies, and introducing the alternative recyclable plastic materials. The pilot project may have negative environmental and social impact, especially related to chemicals and waste generation and management. Therefore, the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** has been developed (see the Annex F.2). ESMP identifies potential SE impacts of sub-projects / pilot projects and suggests assessment and management measures for their avoidance or mitigation. The ESMP may be updated during the project implementation, once

the locations of pilot projects, and exact approaches and technologies will be specified. See Annex F and Annex F.2 for more information

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

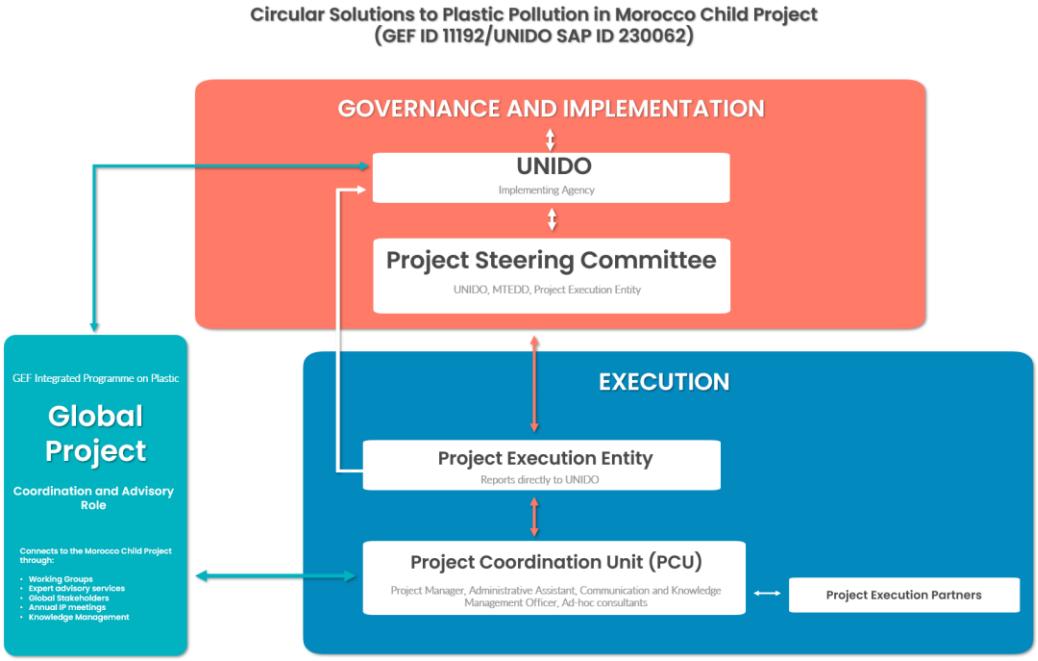


Figure 3 Implementation arrangements

The project will be implemented by UNIDO as Project Implementing Agency (GEF Agency), which entails oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. UNIDO as the GEF Agency will also be accountable to the GEF Council for the GEF-financed activities, and will be responsible for project cycle management services and corporate activities, including all enquiries regarding the project implementation progress, project-level reporting, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and the achievement of the project's impacts on the global environment.

At the request of the MTEDD, the PEE for this project will be UNDP through the Morocco Country Office. UNIDO will sign an Interagency Agreement with UNDP for the overall project execution.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be recruited by the PEE (UNDP). The PCU will include a Project Manager, Technical, Finance and Policy experts and a Communication Coordinator and Project Assistant, together they will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. Additional experts will be hired by the project as required. Tentative project staffing and their responsibilities are given below.

Additional tasks of the PCU include: development of annual workplans, support the execution of the draft of the PIRs, execution of project activities, ensuring coordination and collaboration with other projects; and ensuring public relations and communication of project results, lessons learned and success stories. The PEE will work closely and be the main point of contact with UNIDO and will take care of reporting on the project's status to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), as well as monitoring and evaluation of project activities, as to be specified in the project workplan.

Outline Terms of Reference for Project Staff and short-term experts, PSC meetings and the responsibilities of the PEE are presented in Annex H.

Position	Responsibilities
PCU Staff	
Project Manager	The Project Manager will be based in the PCU and will report to the Executing Agency. The Project Manager will be responsible for all day-to-day management actions related to the execution of the UNIDO/GEF Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution in Morocco Project. The project manager will be expected to provide overall project management for 25% of their time and to take the lead on policy, technical or finance mobilisation depending on their experiences.
Technical Expert	The Technical Specialist will be responsible for all technical elements of project (specifically C1, C3 and with technical support of C4)
Policy Expert	The Policy Specialist will be responsible for component 2 of the project and will provide policy and institutional guidance to all other components. The Policy Specialist will report to the Project Manager and be based at the PCU in Morocco.
Private Sector /Finance Mobilisation Expert	The Private Sector/Financing Expert will take a lead on Component 4 and contribute financing expertise to Component 3. They will be able to coordinate the work and any funding related topic between existing operators and the execution agency, hence ensuring continuity and visibility of funds for all the submitted projects. The expert must have a deep local knowledge of the financial sector in Morocco with the necessary network to ensure an efficient coordination and implementation of the projects. The expert must also have sound knowledge of the SMEs and large corporates landscape, the local and international investment funds and the multilateral agencies/ development banks. The expert will also work very closely with the stakeholder engagement consultant to ensure consistency of engagement and planning. The expert will be responsible for ensuring sustainability of the project activities beyond the project duration.
Project Assistant –	responsible for admin, meeting arrangements and financial reporting
Information coordinator	To coordinate the project's approach to KM, Communication and awareness raising (specifically C4) through PT consultants supporting the project
Communication specialist	Responsible for developing and implementing the Communication Plan (including the child project subpage on the Global Project website, interaction with Global Project Team, etc.)
Short-term Consultants	
Knowledge Management Specialist	Responsible for developing and implementing the KM strategy, day to day information management, and development of all project materials and knowledge products. Coordinating closely with the Global Project
Capacity Development specialist	Coordination of all capacity development actions (including identification of trainers, participants, locations etc.) and wider awareness raising on single-use plastics in F&B sector
Stakeholder Engagement Specialist	The Stakeholder Engagement consultant plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of all project components. Their role is to stimulate stakeholder involvement to promote the adoption of circular economy practices in the food and beverage industry. Their expertise in stakeholder relationship management, will ensure the success of initiatives undertaken by the project
Gender consultant	The Gender will provide inputs to all necessary project outputs. The expert will also assist collecting relevant indicators for the annual reports (including PIRs) and assisting with the data collecting for the MTE and TE. Specific details of the required inputs will be specified by the Project Manager the Project Inception Phase.
Safeguards Consultant	Project shall consider hiring the SE safeguards expert to support and oversee the pilot projects' SE screening, assessment, and implementation and monitoring of SE impacts' management measures.
MTR Consultant	Standard UNIDO requirements
TE Consultant	Standard UNIDO requirements

Table 4 –Potential project staffing

A PSC will be formed at project start to ensure project oversight, coherence and institutional ownership of the project, as well as to provide advisory inputs in key topics attaining the project. The PSC will be chaired by UNIDO and will include the PEE and Project Execution Partners (PEPs) as members.

The PSC will meet annually and approve the annual work plans and budgets, as well as the annual progress reports. The PSC will act as an advisory mechanism to ensure the successful design and implementation of the project through providing operational guidance as well as overall, high-level coordination. Any changes/amendments proposed to the project and/or to the workplans and budgets by the PSC are done in accordance with the approved project document, the GEF policy, and UNIDO rules and regulations. Minutes of meetings are signed by UNIDO and at least one other member of the PSC.

The Morocco Child Project will interact with a range of ongoing and planned projects and initiatives as summarised in Annex N to share results and lessons. Where appropriate, this project will link with the UNDO/GEF Sustainable Cities IP in Morocco to provide specific information on upstream legislation and activities that could inform city level waste management plans. Preliminary discussions with GPAP during the PPG phase have indicated that collaboration with this global initiative could be possible if/when GPAP establish an initiative in Morocco. This will be proactively followed-up during project execution.

Within the GEF Integrated Programme, the Global Project envisages a number of working groups and advisory functions, in which the Morocco Child Project will take an active role. Other than the technical functions undertaken by the project and the supervision by the PSC, no additional advisory group functions are anticipated at the national level. As guided by the Global Project, an extensive range of interactions are planned with this project. These are further elaborated in Component 5.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?
☐ Yes ☒ No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

During the Project Inception Phase the specific pilot actions will be identified and confirmed. The planned training programmes, exchange visits, study tours etc. will be finalised to enable further collaboration and ongoing cooperation between the pilot projects and relevant other national and international actions addressing similar circular economy activities.

The project will benefit from the results of the GEF and other donor-funded project indicated in Annex N that will provide on-going lessons and experiences that will be mined to provide continuous guidance to this Child Project in Morocco.

The actions of the other Child Projects within the IP will be shared with the national authorities and pilot project to ensure wide dissemination of key findings. In addition, the co-financing projects presented in the Baseline Section (above) will be encouraged to participate in project workshops and trainings to encourage the uptake of experiences within this GEF project and to ensure that lessons also are shared with the co-financing activities.

Core Indicators

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	
3	Area of **land and ecosystems under restoration** (hectare)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (hectare)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (hectare)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO_2e)	182,314
7	**Shared water ecosystems** under new or improved cooperative management (count)	2
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	121,542
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	12 gTEQ
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex** (count)	10000 (50:50 F/M)

The indicators were calculated based on data on the amount of plastic waste generated in **Morocco**, the % of plastic contributed by the food and beverage sector, and the estimated recycling rate in the country. The emission factor of uncontrolled combustion was used per the Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases to quantify unintentionally produced POPs to air and GHG emission factors for CO_2 releases[22][23][24]. Full details of the methodology used are presented in Annex R and an Excel tool used for the calculations is presented in Annex R.2.

Risks to Project Implementation

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CONTEXT		
Climate	L	Whilst climate change is anticipated, the project is attempting to reduce GHG emissions. The project will ensure that all pilot interventions and policy recommendation consider

[22] https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0039597
[23] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378023000146
[24] https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aba3656#T1

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		and, where possible, identify means to reduce the impacts of CC on activities.
Environment and Social	L	Environmental and Social Risks' screening (Annex F) has resulted including this project in the **Category B**, since it will support implementation of pilot projects, such as setting up the plastics recycling and recyclable plastics production facilities, introducing the small-scale 'green' technologies, and introducing the alternative recyclable plastic materials. The pilot project may have negative environmental and social impact, especially related to chemicals and waste generation and management. Therefore, the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** has been developed (see the Annex F.2). ESMP identifies potential SE impacts of sub-projects / pilot projects and suggests assessment and management measures for their avoidance or mitigation. The ESMP may be updated during the project implementation, once the locations of pilot projects, and exact approaches and technologies will be specified.
Political and Governance	L	The Project has identified a robust governance approach to supervise the activities with in-country execution. The project is closely aligned with the work of MTEDD who will provide a pivotal role in the PSC.
INNOVATION		

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Institutional and Policy	L	The project closely aligns with the MTEDD's strategies and policies.
Technological	L	The project has been developed with significant national experts' inputs and with the wide involvement of private sector, including financial institutions, and government stakeholders.
Financial and Business Model	L	During the PPG phase the project has utilized the guidance from a finance mobilization expert that will continue (full time) during project execution. This expert has developed initial links to potential financing bodies that could support the pilots planned for Components 3 and 4. A draft MoU has been prepared to facilitate the involvement of national banks, the government and private sector organisations responsible for the pilots.
EXECUTION		
Capacity for Implementation	L	The project will support the further strengthening of capacity within the ministry and within the private sector bodies executing pilot projects
Fiduciary	L	UNIDO's grant policies, procedures and practices are governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNIDO and in compliance with UNIDO's accountability and internal control framework and enterprise risk management policy and other internal policies. UNIDO also applies the Harmonized Approach to

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Cash Transfers (HACT) framework which was first adopted in 2005 by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/201 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.
Stakeholder	L	The PPG has had extensive active engagement with national stakeholders that will be maintained during execution as indicated in the stakeholder analysis and engagement plan (Annex J)
Overall Risk Rating	L	UNIDO is the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project will maintain the overall oversight on the project implementation, manage the overall project budget and supervise the project execution. A Project Manager will be appointed in UNIDO HQ to oversee the implementation of the project and the UNIDO Country Office in Morocco may also provide in-country support. UNIDO country-level monitoring will be provided as part of the in-kind contribution of the organization to the project.

Safeguards Rating (endorsement level) '**Category B**'

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

The Morocco Child Project is in line with the objectives of the GEF-8 Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program which intends to catalyze circular economy approaches to reduce plastic

production, consumption, and waste, investing in national and city-level initiatives with some global-level investments given the global nature of the value chain and given that many countries are only beginning to tackle plastic pollution.

The Project is coherent, and supports, national objectives towards a circular economy approach for addressing single-use plastics in the food and beverage sector in Morocco.

The project supports the GEF programming directions with specific contributions to:

- BD 1-4: Biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors
- IW-1-1: Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy - Sustaining Healthy Blue Ecosystems

In addition, the project will provide the following co-benefits:

- **International Waters** –plastic waste has significant impacts on marine and freshwater ecosystems and ecosystem services. It is a transboundary issue, as plastics that start on land are polluted into rivers and oceans. The Project will support goals under the IW focal area by reducing the amount of plastic pollution entering transboundary marine and freshwater ecosystems.
- **Chemicals and Waste** - Chemicals and additives in plastic products pose health and environmental hazards when products become waste and they are improperly disposed of, or enter the recycling loop. The Project will explore alternative solutions to plastic packaging that contain fewer chemicals and additives.
- **Biodiversity** - marine, freshwater, and terrestrial biodiversity are all threatened by plastic pollution. In the ocean, more than 2,000 species are impacted, with negative effects such as entanglement, ingestion, smothering, and chemical pollution. Birds and terrestrial species face similar threats. By promoting circular systems, the Project aims to protect and preserve the habitats and ecosystems that support biodiversity.
- **Climate Change Mitigation** – plastic waste production and incineration release significant amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, which this Project aims to address through upstream and midstream interventions.

There is a strong link between circular solutions to plastic pollution and the global biodiversity framework: the global biodiversity framework is set to protect and restore biodiversity reducing negative impacts of human activities on nature including plastic-induced pollution.

Circular solutions to plastic pollution promoting approaches to reduce the amount of plastic waste generated by the environment by adopting circular solutions will help protect biodiversity and preserve the health and diversity of ecosystems and species around the world. Therefore, circular solutions to plastic pollution are an important component of the global biodiversity framework and are essential to achieving a sustainable future.

Specifically, the biodiversity effects of plastic pollution are associated with entanglement, toxic ingestion, suffocation, starvation, and general debilitation. These deadly effects are evident across marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems.

Therefore, the Project's actions will result in biodiversity benefits helping reduce the rates of loss and degradation of globally important ecosystems and biodiversity, reducing threats to freshwater and

coastal aquatic ecosystems, and improving ecosystem health in coastal areas, due to improved circular practices which will reduce the leakage of plastic into inland and oceans ecosystems. These benefits will contribute directly to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including:

- TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas
- TARGET 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity
- TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People
- TARGET 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption
- TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity
- TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action
- TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all
- TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

The project conforms and facilitate national actions and policies as described in Table 8[25]:

TABLE 5: RELEVANT POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN MOROCCO

Policy/Regulations	Calendar	Responsible Ministry	Description
Law No. 99-12: National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development	2010-Ongoing	A national commission made up of several ministries: Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, already since 2010, includes references to solid waste management by linking it to the circular economy.
National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (SNDD) (revised in 2023)	2023 – 2030.	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The launch of a national strategy for sustainable development was provided for in Law 99:12. It aims to implement the foundations of a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2030. In 2023 – it was revised to ensure its consistency with the New Development Model.
Law 28-00 – Waste management and disposal [Draft amendment]	Originally 2006. The Daft amendment is still under development.	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	General regulatory framework for solid waste disposal and management. Regarding its relevance for bottle-to-bottle recycling, article 5 of the law specifies that the use of products resulting from the recycling of waste in the manufacture of products intended to be in direct contact with food products is prohibited.
Extended producer responsibility (described in framework law 99-12) (to be integrated into law 28:00)	In development	Environment Department at the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The development of a roadmap is underway. This describes the steps before finalizing the EPR model.
National Program for Household and	2008-2023	Interior, in collaboration with the	The objective is to address concerns related to the protection of public health, water resources and the environment. Includes the

[25] Full details provided in Annex M (policy baseline) and in section N (Previous actions, projects, and policies regarding sustainable plastic management in Morocco)

Policy/Regulations	Calendar	Responsible Ministry	Description
Similar Waste (PNDM)	Currently being updated	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	development of 80 controlled landfill sites, improving waste collection services and increasing recycling by 20%, all by 2020. The expected results have not been achieved. A new program is currently under development by the World Bank in close cooperation with the ministry of interior and the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Department).
National Waste Recovery Program (PNVD)	2012	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The PNVD aims to establish the legal, technical and financial pillars for the reuse and recovery of waste, through: the promotion of integrated and sustainable waste management; organization of recycling and waste recovery sectors.
National Strategy for Waste Reduction and Recovery (SNRVD)	2019-Ongoing	Funded by the EU PACC program and GIZ MEFRA, MICEVN, MEME	The SNRVD was developed with the support of the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ). It defines the objectives and strategic axes of waste reduction and recovery. It constitutes a national reference framework and a decision-making tool for sustainable waste management and the promotion of the circular economy on a territorial scale.
National action plan on sustainable consumption and production patterns (PAN-MCPD)	2015	SwitchMed Initiative (EU), UNEP, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The Action Plan for the Promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (PAN-MCPD), developed within the framework of the SwitchMed initiative and with the support of the European Union and the United Nations Environment Program , in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, gives new impetus to the dynamic inspired by the SNDD.
Circular economy bill	In the frame	Department of the Environment at the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development & COVAD (funded by UNEP SWITCH Med)	Currently developed by COVAD in partnership with the /Ministry DD with financial support from UNEP under the SWITCHMED Program.
Strategy for implementing the "green ecosystem", relating to waste recovery projects	2022-2032	Ministry of Industry, Investment, Trade and the Green and Digital Economy COVAD	This is currently at the proposal stage. Could have a significant impact on waste management in Morocco over the next decade.
Ecotax on plastics	2013-Ongoing	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development.	This is a tax on the sale, exit from factory and import of plastic materials and goods manufactured from these products falling under chapter 39 of the Harmonized System (HS), the rate of which is set at 1% ad valorem.
National plastic waste reduction plan (to be defined via the INC process for a Global Plastics Treaty)	To be determined	To be determined	It is likely that at the conclusion of the CNI negotiations, Morocco will be required to produce a national action plan against plastic pollution. This will likely require an annual report on progress, commitments and other items.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B).

☒ Yes ☐ No (If –and only if— NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

1)Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?
☒ Yes ☐ No

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2)Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ tbd

Stakeholder Engagement*
We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.
☒ Yes ☐ No

(If –and only if— NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:
Consulted only; ☒ **Yes** ☐ No
Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; ☐ Yes–☒-**No**
Co-financier; ☐ Yes ☒-**No**
Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; ☐ Yes–☒-**No**
Executor or co-executor; ☐ Yes -☒-**No**
Other (Please explain) ☐ Yes ☒-**No**

Stakeholder Consultation in the PPG phase

The PPG team organised a number of information sharing and consultation meetings with specific stakeholder groups during the PPG phase, in addition to meetings, emails and phone discussions with individuals. These meetings and discussions provided significant input to the design of the project's outputs and activities and paved the way to active involvement by the stakeholders during implementation, including in the development and implementation of the expected pilot actions in Components 3 and 4.

Significantly the PPG team held initial discussions with relevant banks that could be considered as potential partners offering finance mobilisation to the private sector companies that will be identified for implementing the demonstration pilot actions. This has resulted in a tentative draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be used between banks (Annex O) and private sector organisations undertaking pilots (Annex O.2) that will assist in levering expected additional co-financing following the agreement of potential pilot actions with the private sector.

Full details of these consultations are included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex H)

- Meetings with Ministry representatives in the development and implementation of the PPG phase
- Project launch workshop (January 25, 2024) – including a broad range of stakeholders from civil society/informal sector to Private sector and Government representatives.
- Preparation meeting for the stakeholder consultation phase (February 25, 2024)
- Private Sector Consultation Meeting (February 14, 2024)
- Consultation meeting of public institutions (February 20, 2024)
- Bank consultation meeting (March 5, 2024)
- Working meeting with the Alliance for Packaging Innovation and Recycling (AIRE) (March 7, 2024)

Private Sector
Will there be private sector engagement in the child project?
☒ Yes ☐ No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "child project description"?
☒ Yes ☐ No

Environmental and Social Safeguards
We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).
☒ Yes ☐ No (If –and only if— NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification
Following the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy and Procedures (ESSPP), this has been classified as a **Category B project**. Therefore, the project document is accompanied with the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP),** proposing SE impacts' assessment and management measures.

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management*
We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

☒ Yes
10% overall budget linked to KM and Comms – as per Child Project Guidance (summarise the main interactions with the IP here and supplement with national KM activities)

Knowledge Management is fully integrated and described in Component 5, the following summarises the anticipated budget and timeline. For each KM and communication activity, the project will document recipients and audiences in gender disaggregated data, and analyse the impacts related to behaviour change.

The Knowledge Management (KM) Approach for the circular solutions to plastic pollution in Morocco will play a crucial role in capturing, managing, and sharing knowledge gained throughout the project's lifecycle. KM in this project is designed to bolster stakeholder engagement, amplify awareness of project results, and encourage the replication of successful strategies. It will align with the Global Program on Plastics, ensuring cohesive branding and messaging.

The KM approach aims to create a rich knowledge ecosystem that not only serves the immediate needs of the project but also contributes to a global understanding and implementation of circular economy solutions to plastic pollution. By actively managing and sharing knowledge, the project can significantly impact reducing plastic pollution and creating a model for sustainable industry practices in Morocco and beyond. The successful execution of this KM approach hinges on continuous engagement, effective dissemination of information, and responsive adaptation of strategies based on feedback and evaluated outcomes.

Key deliverables, the timeline, and key responsible actors are shown for the main activities:

Activity	**Impact contribution**	**Responsible Actor**	**Timeline**	**Deliverables**	**Indicative Budget**	**Co-financing**
Activity 5.1.1.. Outlining and agreeing on a Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy, including clearly identified objectives, processes, and benefits of the project to be conveyed to key target audiences at the national and global level and a rapid assessment of communication capabilities to ensure that the communication strategy is	Establishes the project's communication foundation. Facilitates consistent messaging and stakeholder engagement	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert	Q2, Year 1	Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy formulated and agreed upon Assessment of communication capacity conducted Key targeted audiences were identified, and mailing lists developed	$73,585	150,000

Activity	Impact contribution	Responsible Actor	Timeline	Deliverables	Indicative Budget	Co-financing
realistic, actionable, and measurable.						
Activity 5.1.2. Developing Communication and Knowledge Products	Documents learnings, which aids in replicating successful approaches. Ensures best practices are shared widely, contributing to policy formation and industrial practices. Keeps stakeholders informed and engaged. Encourages community involvement and support for circular economy practices. Serves as a repository for all knowledge products. Enhances visibility and facilitates global knowledge exchange.	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert	Ongoing Quarterly, 4 times a Month, monthly Respectively Set Up in Year 1, Updated Regularly	Best practices, success stories, and knowledge products (experience notes etc) Newsletters, social media content, and regular updates A dedicated subpage on the Global KM Platform	$179,507	300,000
Activity 5.2.1 Disseminate project knowledge	Presents project findings and engages	Project Manager, Communication and	Monthly / Annually.	Participation in key events and conferences	$330,000	600,000

Activity	Impact contribution	Responsible Actor	Timeline	Deliverables	Indicative Budget	Co-financing
products via various platforms	with the national and global community. Influences broader policy and investment decisions in the sector	Knowledge Management Expert				

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)			
					GEF Project Grant (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant (for NGI only) (b)	Agency Fee (c)	Total GEF Financing (a+b+c)
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2717294		244556	2961850
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	905765		81519	987284
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	International Waters	IW IP Contribution	2598960		233906	2832866
Total GEF Resources					6222018		559982	6782000

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes[26]: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	35000	3150	38150
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	11667	1050	12717
UNIDO	GEFTF	Morocco	International Waters	IW IP Contribution	153333	13800	167133
Total PPG Amount					200000	18000	218000

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
UNIDO	GEF TF	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3000000
Total GEF Resources					3000000

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IP-Solutions to Plastic Pollution	GEFTF	6222018	
Total Project Cost		6222018	

[26] *Note: Make this into a "pop-up" which appears only if PPG was selected, and if amount requested is above limits, they have to justify it*

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)	Upload letters of co-finance
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de la Transition Energétique et du Développement durable (MTEDD)	In-kind	Investment Mobilized	53,000,000	<< add option to link the letters of co-finance for each row>>
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de la Transition Energétique et du Développement durable (MTEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent costs	300,000	
Other	Alliance pour l'innovation et le recyclage des emballages (AIRE)	In-kind	Recurrent Costs	71,225	
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent costs	132, 000	
Total Co-financing				53,503,225	

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- Installation of Waste Sorting and Valorization Centres (including plastic packaging at the national level and with urban centres (38 million USD);
- The establishment of a waste sorting centre, including plastic, in the City of Rabat (15 million USD);

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

Name of GEF Agency Coordinator	GEF Agency Coordinator Contact Information
Anya Ganna Onysko	Tel: (+43-1) 26026-3647 E-Mail: G.Onysko@unido.org
Name of Agency Project Coordinator	**Agency Project Coordinator Contact Information**
Natalie Degger	Tel: (+43-1) 26026-3373 E-Mail: n.degger@unido.org

Compilation of Letters of Endorsement

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) in this Annex. For SGP, use the SGP OFP endorsement letter format. For regional and global projects (as appropriate): please include a compilation of the signed LOEs in one PDF file in this annex.

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK*

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

*TOOLTIP start
Please itemize the use of PPG funds according to categories listed in the guidelines <<Please add link>>.
TOOLTIP end*

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES*

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	**Location Name** *Required field*	**Latitude** *Required field*	**Longitude** *Required field*	**Location Description** *Optional text field*	**Activity Description** *Optional text field*
2542007	Kingdom of Morocco	28.5	-10		

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX F AND F.1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s),

Safeguards Rating (endorsement level) '**Category B**'

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here*

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here