



## United Nations Development Programme



### Annotated Project Document template for NAP/Readiness projects financed by the Green Climate Fund

<b>Project title:</b> Supporting the foundations for sustainable adaptation planning and financing in Morocco		
<b>Country:</b> Morocco	<b>Implementing Partner:</b> UNDP	<b>Execution Modality:</b> Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
<b>UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 2:</b> Public policies and national strategies related to industrial development, environment and spatial planning integrate the principles of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output:</b> 2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Low risk. SESP Screening Annexed	<b>UNDP Gender MarkerG:</b> EN1	
<b>Atlas Project ID:</b> 00135238	<b>Atlas Output ID:</b> 00126537	
<b>UNDP- PIMS ID number:</b> 6169	<b>GCF ID number:</b> MAR-RS 005	
<b>Planned start date of the Implementation Period:</b>  24 March 2021	<b>Expected Duration of the R&amp;P Support:</b>  <i>36 months</i>  <b>Planned end date of the Implementation Period:</b> 23 March 2024 (with additional grace period of 3 months until 23 June 2024)	
<b>PAC meeting date:</b> 07 July 2021		

**Brief project description:** Briefly (no more than 200 words) describe the overall development challenge and the expected results of the project

The Kingdom of Morocco, given its geographical location, climate and coastline, is highly vulnerable to climate change. By 2050, the country expects an increase in average temperatures estimated between 1 and 1.5°C, rainfall reduction of 10% to 30% depending on the areas, rising sea levels and an acceleration of extreme events (particularly droughts and floods). The project will build upon advances in planning for adaptation and climate resilient development. It will respond to the following goal statement: if Morocco develops a framework for systematic integration of adaptation needs into development planning, then the country will be able to implement high-impact adaptation measures because it will have strengthened institutional arrangements for adaptation planning, developed strategic coherent planning instruments aligned with national priorities and reared sustainable sources of finance for adaptation. This will be achieved through the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1: The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and regional levels;
- Outcome 2: Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated;
- Outcome 3: The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation are strengthened.


The project will have direct and indirect beneficiaries both at the national and subnational levels. Government officials working at local and national level in various regions and ministries (the Ministry of Energy, Mining and Sustainable Development, the Secretary of State in Charge of Water, the Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Waters and Forests, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, etc.) will gain significant knowledge and competencies in adaptation planning and management of climate risks.

#### FINANCING PLAN

GCF grant	2,329,236 USD (without DP fee)
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<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	2,329,236 USD (without DP fee)
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#### SIGNATURES

Signature:	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:
Dr. Edward Christow Resident Representative		08-oct.-2021

**Disbursement:** The UNDP CO is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FWA (and in particular Clause 4 of the FWA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of UNDP, UNDP must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FA.

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## II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Morocco is situated at the extreme North West of the African continent. The Moroccan territory extends over 710,850 km<sup>2</sup> and has important coastline of over 2900Km on the Atlantic Ocean, as well as 512 Km of coastline on the Mediterranean Sea<sup>1</sup>. The Moroccan population is around 33.8 million people<sup>2</sup>.

Morocco has enjoyed a steady political and economic development trajectory compared to neighbouring countries. The services sector accounts for about half of the GDP, and industry (primarily mining, construction and manufacturing) close to 30 percent (with tourism being amongst the sectors that grew the most). However, the country still depends heavily on the agriculture and fisheries sectors which account for about 15-20 percent of GDP, but employs 40 percent of the national population, and close to 80 percent of the rural population<sup>3</sup>.

The Moroccan climate is characterized by a high spatio-temporal variability. There are two major climatic zones in Morocco: The Northern regions (North of the High Atlas) which are influenced by Mediterranean and Atlantic climates, with differences between coastal, interior and mountain areas; and the Southern regions (South of the High Atlas), which have a semi-arid to desert climate with irregular rainfall.

### *Climate change risks*

2. Future climate trends in Morocco include rising temperatures of 1–1.5°C by 2050 (rate of warming faster in the interior) and a decrease in average precipitation by 10–20 percent across the country, and 30 percent decrease for the Saharan region by 2100. This would imply an increased incidence of drought conditions, which will highly impact the agriculture and fisheries sectors and the Moroccan economy as shown by the 2016 drought – the worst in 30 years – which reduced the rate of economic growth by 1.5%-1.7%<sup>4</sup> and crop yields by 70 percent<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, in the last decade, Morocco experienced (i) several floods due to extreme rainfalls, inducing heavy damages and losses to key economic sectors, and (ii) rising sea levels, which pose an increasingly high risk to coastal urban areas and the tourism sector, due to the high levels of coastal erosion. 60 percent of the Moroccan population and most the country's economic activities are in coastal areas and 42 percent of the Moroccan coastline will be at high risk of erosion and floods by 2030<sup>6</sup>. Another major climate risk for Morocco is the impact on already limited and declining water resources. Water resources are projected to decline due to increased drought conditions and water demand is expected to increase due to population growth, expanded irrigation schemes and an expected climate-induced rise in temperature. This will lead to potentially severe water shortages which are expected by 2020, particularly in the south<sup>7</sup>.

### *Climate related policies*

3. Morocco has several overarching policies and high-level documents that promote and enable climate resilient development. These include the “National Strategy for Sustainable development” (SNDD) for 2017-2030 and the “National Plan Against Global Warming” (PNRC, 2009) which identify the portfolio of actions undertaken by the government to fight climate change. The plan includes both adaptation and mitigation actions.

The *National strategy for sustainable development 2017-2030*, adopted in June 2017, aims to lay the foundations of a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2030 and an instrument for implementing the SDGs. The national strategy was adopted by the council of ministers. It highlights seven (7) pillars or strategic areas of focus. Climate

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<sup>1</sup> Third National Communication, 2016

<sup>2</sup> World Bank Data, 2014

<sup>3</sup> Third National Communication, 2016

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, Morocco's Economic Outlook, 2016

<sup>5</sup> Third National Communication, 2016

<sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2015. Integrated disaster risk management and resilience in Morocco. Program information Document.

<sup>7</sup> Third National Communication, 2016

adaptation is addressed through Pillar IV “*Accelerating the implementation of the national policy against climate change*”, which identifies three (3) major priority objectives:

- Improving climate governance
- Support local territories in developing plans to fight against climate change
- Seize the opportunities for climate finance

In addition to the national policies, plans and strategies that have an important component on climate adaptation, several other sectoral plans and strategies consider adaptation or contain activities that would support it. These include: The Plan ‘Green Morocco’ (le Plan Maroc Vert), National Plan for flood protection, National Plan for water, Forest Fire Master Plan, Master Plan for Spatial Planning.

In addition, the Moroccan NDC sets several quantified adaptation sectorial goals for 2020 and 2030, which focus primarily on the water sector, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture.

In 2014, Morocco developed its Climate Change Policy (MCCP), which includes a coordination mechanism for the various measures and initiatives on climate change. It represents the operational framework for the development of a medium and long-term strategy with a vision for 2040 and was designed to be a dynamic, participatory and flexible structuring policy instrument for low-carbon, climate-resilient development. The policy includes an adaptation component and a mitigation component, in addition to some key strategic and cross-cutting horizontal pillars, which include reinforcing legal and institutional frameworks, knowledge and territorial approaches; preventing and reducing climate risks; promoting research, innovation and technological transfer; and financing climate change. The adaptation component identifies 8 strategic sectors (water, agriculture, fishing, forestry and fight against desertification, biodiversity, health, tourism, housing-town planning and territories), and it highlights the development of a national adaptation plan (NAP) that should identify priority activities to address the adaptation needs to climate change.

#### ***Institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation coordination***

4. Since 2011, the government and the King of Morocco started a process of comprehensive political changes with a decentralisation reform that was intended to enhance the political participation of the population and make the work of state institutions more efficient and transparent across different regions of Morocco.

Important democratic principles such as participation and accountability were enshrined in the 2011 constitution. New laws for decentralisation reform and the first regional elections in 2015 laid key foundations for change, and adopted a new regional division of the kingdom, into 12 regions (instead of the 16 before). This change process is still ongoing, and most policies and strategies are aligning with the new decentralisation schemes.

The Moroccan Climate Change Policy and the National Strategy on Sustainable development both stress on the need to taking into account regional specificities and the active engagement of communities. In the regionalization context, the national objectives need to be translated and implemented at the regional level. For Climate change, the regions are mandated to develop “Territorial Plans against Global Warming” (PTRC), which should be articulated along with the regional development plans, and that guide regional investments.

5. The importance of reinforcing the local-to-central, “bottom-up” approach in the planning process for adaptation was also highlighted as a key recommendation of the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) study carried out by the World Bank in 2013, and is a key priority identified in the NAP roadmap. So far, only 2 regions in Morocco have developed their PTRC, with support from GIZ; the regions of Souss Massa and Marrakech Safi. The PTRCs address both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The adaptation component includes a vulnerability analysis, outlines the governance and operational planning for adaptation in the region, and identifies a list of strategic priorities and a portfolio of adaptation actions by sector. The development of these regional plans has

enabled more detailed climate risk analyses to inform planning, a stronger focus on the needs and priorities on the ground, a stronger engagement with the regional and local authorities and a more direct involvement of the vulnerable communities. So far, the two regions with PTRCs have not advanced on the implementation of the identified adaptation priorities as they have not developed a financial strategy to support them. Also, the integration with the regional development plans has been weak. This GCF-funded project will integrate these lessons learned in its activities.

The existing institutional framework for climate change adaptation coordination in Morocco was built gradually to meet the requirements of the UNFCCC. Morocco first established a National Committee for Climate Change in 2001 to oversee the preparation of the COP7 and with a vision to coordinate all climate change related activities. However, the Committee has been inactive for many years leaving a crucial gap in the governance structure for climate change. An inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee (CIS) composed of national experts (from national and regional institutions, universities, consultancy firms, civil society) was put in place for the development of the Third National Communication and is continuing to guide the development of the Fourth National Communication. In 2017, the Secretary of State for Sustainable Development (now Department of Environment) set up a National Adaptation Committee inviting all CIS institutions to designate at least two focal points on adaptation. However, the Committee is still lacking regulatory text for its mandate, which weakens its convening and decision power.

Finally, Morocco is currently undergoing some changes that will help improve the country's institutional framework, with the creation of a central directorate dedicated to climate change, biodiversity and green economy<sup>8</sup>, within the Department of Environment. However, further actions remain necessary, particularly the creation of a coordination mechanism with a clearly defined mandate and authority. This is a priority highlighted in all recent Moroccan policy documents.

### ***Adaptation Finance***

6. With regards to financing adaptation, Morocco has undertaken a CPEIR exercise in 2013, with the support provided by the World Bank. The results highlight that Morocco devoted 64 percent of all climate-related spending in the country over the period 2005- 2010 to adaptation. This represents 9 percent of the country's overall investment expenditures<sup>9</sup>. Morocco expects to dedicate at least 15 percent of its overall investment budgets to adaptation to climate change in the future<sup>10</sup>, with the most significant proportion dedicated to infrastructure. In the NDC, Morocco estimates that the cost of implementation of adaptation projects between 2020 and 2030 for the water, forestry and agriculture sectors, some of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change, will reach USD 35 billion at a minimum. The CPEIR highlighted that funding for climate change programs is fragmented, made up of several sources and managed by different budget structures, making management and monitoring difficult. One of the main CPEIR recommendations was to improve the efficiency of climate expenditure management through strengthening fiscal discipline, improving the intersectoral allocation of climate resources and improving operational performance through a climate sensitive budgeting process with budget tracking tools. As a follow up, the Department of the Environment is currently working on establishing a system to monitor public spending on climate change with the support of the Low Emission Capacity Building Project (NDC support programme-UNDP).
7. Morocco has experience in coordinating cross-cutting policies through budget management. The experience of gender responsive budgeting in Morocco can be an important reference for integrating climate change into the budget process. Similar to gender, climate change is a cross cutting issue that concerns the activities and budgets of many ministries and affects issues of strategy, nomenclature, budget allocation, and performance tracking. Since 2006, the Ministry of Economy and Finance publishes annually a "Gender Report" annexed to the Economic and Financial Report accompanying the Finance Act. This report summarizes the policies of each department to improve gender equality, examines the representation of these policies in the ministries' budget, and analyses the level of

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<sup>8</sup> Third National Communication

<sup>9</sup> INDC, 2015

<sup>10</sup> Morocco – Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC - 2016

gender mainstreaming in performance indicators while providing suggestions for improvement. The experience of gender budgeting also offers some lessons learned, such as difficulty in obtaining significant information in the budgets, existing performance indicators but containing little information and data to assess the progress of the gender policy.

8. Morocco has recently established two national funds: the 'National Environment Fund' and the 'National Fund Against Natural Disasters' ("Fonds de Lutte Contre les Effets des Catastrophes Naturelles" -FLCN). Both have the opportunity to invest in adaptation measures, and the government is keen to explore this option rather than set another stand-alone adaptation fund. The "FLCN was established by the 2009 Budget Law as a budget instrument (Compte d'Affectation Spéciale, CAS11) within the Ministry of Interior, in response to a series of natural catastrophes in Morocco; specifically, the floods in Gharb province in 2008. It receives funding from various sources, including external donations and allocations from the national budget. From 2009 to 2012, 43 percent of the funds went to reconstruction and repair of areas affected by the floods, and about 40 percent of funds were allocated to pre-disaster risk reduction measures and preparedness, including flood protection works and construction or improvement of weather stations for improved quality and accuracy of weather forecasts. The remaining 17 percent was spent for emergency response preparedness, including equipment for the Civil Protection Agency. Currently, the Government has begun to fundamentally reform its FLCN so that it can develop into a "National Resilience Fund". The reform seeks to improve Morocco's strategic orientation of the FLCN, with a focus on ex-ante mitigation and preparedness, and addressing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in an integrated manner covering DRM activities implemented by central government line ministries and other national entities (horizontal integration) and also by provincial and local governments (vertical integration). These reforms provide an opportunity to enhance synergies with climate change adaptation. The FLCN is also considering the establishment of a 'National Catastrophic Risk Insurance Program' through a public-private partnership, which provides an opportunity to strengthen the engagement with private sector on adaptation.

#### ***Climate related data and analyses***

9. Morocco has carried out various studies related to assessing climate change impacts and vulnerabilities at national level. This includes a GIS-based catastrophe risk modelling, the Morocco Natural Hazards Probabilistic Risk Assessment (MnhPRA), which allows for an analysis for risks (including hazards and vulnerabilities) of earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and droughts across Morocco, according to different return periods<sup>12</sup>. The regions of Sous Massa and Oasis in particular, have benefited from a high number of studies and pilot adaptation initiatives. Furthermore, ADA and IFAD conducted several studies that aimed to assess the vulnerabilities of small farmers to climate change according to the methodology proposed in IPCC fourth assessment report. ADA and AFD also carried out another study focusing on the assessment of vulnerability of agriculture (cereals, olives and rangeland). The Third National Communication (2016) includes a summary of the most recent climate projections and studies. In 2018, the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) has developed a methodology to assess the availability and access to data and climate information, and has conducted a) an inventory of existing sectoral and regional risk and vulnerability assessments; and b) a stocktake of national capacity to assess current and future climate risks. The design of this readiness proposal is informed by the conclusions of this work, particularly for sub-outcomes 1.2 and 2.1. Despite important progress, many gaps remain, particularly with regards to acquiring, managing and consolidating climate risk data and services, and making them accessible for planning and decision making<sup>13</sup>. Climate observation, studies and research are spearheaded by the National Directorate of Meteorology

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<sup>11</sup> A CAS in Morocco is a dedicated national budget instrument which allows for the allocation of resources earmarked for specific expenditures under the supervision of an "cordonateur"

<sup>12</sup> Building Morocco's Resilience. Inputs for an Integrated Risk Management Strategy. World Bank 2013.

<sup>13</sup> Third National Communication, 2016

(DMN). This agency also develops temperature and rainfall projections and manages the network of meteorological and climatological observations. Representatives of DMN will be part of the national adaptation coordination body being established under outcome 1 (activity 1.1.1). The climate data generated by DMN will be used by the Regional Information Systems on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) in support of adaptation planning (see para 2.2.8 below).

10. The data sharing mechanism within the framework of SIREDD involves all the actors that are responsible for climate and socio-economic data production at regional level, including DMN. In application of the decree, in each region, a Gubernatorial order (arrêtée Gubernatorial) will be drawn up and signed by all the regional actors under the supervision of the Wali of the region in order to operationalize the data sharing mechanism. This Gubernatorial order will establish and institutionalize a network that will focus on the observation and monitoring of the environment and climate change at regional level. It will specify the list of institutions that make up the network and their responsibilities, according to the mandates of each one. Similarly, the Gubernatorial order will invite each institution to designate a focal point and her/his assistant who will participate in all meetings and workshops. The Gubernatorial decree will also list the climate and socio-economic data and indicators that will be used to assess climate change and the risks associated with them in order to inform decision-makers. This Gubernatorial document will also specify the format of the data and indicators and indicate precisely the update periods. On the technical level, the data sharing mechanism will be a component of SIREDD. Each institution will have the possibility of authenticating through a username and password, in a highly secure WEB environment, in order to update their own data and indicators, and eventually to view the data and indicators of other institutions. Beyond data sharing, SIREDD will offer other modules and functionalities that will allow analysis and cross-referencing of indicators in order to inform decision-makers.
  
11. Currently in Morocco, there is no national system for monitoring and evaluating adaptation. However, two administrative regions (Souss Massa and Béni Mellal-Khénifra) have developed metrics for adaptation and defined a number of indicators. Efforts to monitor and assess vulnerability and adaptation to climate change has been undertaken at a regional level to provide the country's regions with tools, indicators and regional databases to monitor climate sensitivities and results stemming from adaptation actions, all the while taking gender issues into account. This is part of the SIREDD, set by the secretariat for sustainable development to improve knowledge on the state of the environment at a regional level. A pilot project to integrate climate change indicators in the SIREDD was first tested in 2 regions (Souss Massa and Beni Mellal) with views to be expended to other regions. It developed a high number of indicators and structured a model database for hosting the data. The initiative is still relatively new to extract lessons learned however, and it has encountered difficulties to access and populate the indicators with available data. Morocco is also developing M&E initiatives for several of its national strategies that can be very relevant to monitoring and evaluating adaptation, in particular the National Strategy for sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for DRR and the implementation of the SDGs.

### ***Status of the NAP process***

12. Morocco has started its process of adaptation planning since 2015, after the adoption of the Moroccan Climate Change Policy. A first study was carried out by the Ministry in charge of Environment and GIZ, in 2015-2016, to analyse how adaptation has been considered into sectoral planning. The study concerned six sectors, namely Water, Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Road Infrastructure and Human Health. These pilot sectors were considered as a priority in the Third National Communication.
  
13. In a follow-up, the Ministry in charge of environment with support from GIZ organised a national workshop involving 50 participants from all relevant stakeholder groups (in October 2016) applying the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning Tool (SNAP). The workshop identified and assessed needs and capacities for adaptation planning and developed a first draft of the Roadmap for the development of a NAP in Morocco. Regional



consultations on the roadmap were also undertaken through 4 workshops organised in the region of Béni Mellal-Khénifra and Souss-Massa, in March 2017. In April 2017, another workshop, aimed at developing and strengthening the technical skills of the Adaptation Committee focal points and additional regional representatives, was organised in response to the priorities on capacity building identified by the roadmap. The workshop was organised with support from GIZ, the UNDP-UNEP NAP-GSP and UNITAR and devoted one day to the revision of the draft roadmap for the progress of the NAP process in Morocco.

14. Since the beginning of the NAP process, Morocco has conducted a high number of consultations both at national and local levels, which enabled the building of a common vision, the validation of the gaps to be addressed, and the agreement around the strategies to be implemented for a successful national adaptation plan. The outcomes of these consultations have been compiled in an ambitious road map that was adopted by stakeholders (Annex II).

Following this roadmap, a NAP was formulated to provide an overall medium- and long-term adaptation strategy. It outlines key actions for the countries to undertake to: 1) access better data, available information and knowledge necessary to inform adaptation decision-making; 2) promote an enabling environment to systematically and coherently integrate adaptation in national and local planning; 3) initiate the proactive integration of adaptation in public policy; and 4) mobilise the resources required. It is comprised on five axes: 1) governance, 2) climate information and knowledge, 3) Vulnerability and risks assessment, prevention and reduction; 4) Resilience of sensitive resources and ecosystems; and 5) resilience of productive sectors. Each of these axes are accompanied by corresponding strategic objectives.

This project will build upon all the progress to date and help operationalize the NAP with a strong focus on the subnational level and translating the strategic objectives into concrete actions. It will link to various initiatives on adaptation and climate risk management that are being implemented in Morocco. This project also aligns with additional GIZ initiatives to the one mentioned on page 7, including the following:

- Establishment of a national competence centre for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Morocco (4C Maroc); which was formally established as a public interest group in October 2016 with a structure involving public and private sectors, civil society and research organisations in a single institution. It aims at supporting the Government in capacity building and experience sharing in relation with the different topics of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The website of 4C Maroc contains databases of projects and experts, as well as key documents for the national climate change policy. The NAP readiness will collaborate with the 4C Maroc with regards to activities on capacity building and information sharing and will tap onto the 4C expertise, in particular for activities related to the development of regional adaptation plans (outcome 2);
- Adaptation to climate change, and biodiversity: Adapting the framework for forestry policy to meet the needs of climate change in the MENA region. The NAP readiness will study the methodology used under this project and its outputs and lessons learned to undertake the activities identified under sub-outcome 2.1;
- Adapting to climate change in the water sector in the MENA region. Here again, the NAP readiness will study the methodology used under this project and its outputs and lessons learned to undertake the activities identified under sub-outcome 2.1;
- Private sector adaptation to climate change (PSACC): aims at building the capacities of SMEs and private sector intermediaries in the field of adaptation. It conducted vulnerability assessment for some SMEs as case studies in Morocco. The NAP readiness will draw from this initiative to identify private sector stakeholders, particularly those operating in the three targeted regions to engage with activities under outcome 3;

The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement-AFD), which is supporting the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar of the Green Morocco Plan, has provided assistance on agricultural sector risk insurance, and in particular on creating a climate index agriculture insurance, which will be used by the NAP

readiness as one incentive to mobilize insurances companies as part of efforts to mobilize the private sectors under outcome 3.

The World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction - GFDRR are also supporting Morocco through a

- programme on integrated disaster risk management and resilience, which seeks to establish a more integrated approach for addressing DRM with a focus on ex-ante mitigation and preparedness and to expand the number and range of risk reduction projects through incentive financing provided by the National Fund for Natural Disasters (FLCN) for eligible structural and non-structural risk reduction projects. The NAP readiness proposal will build on some of the results of the World Bank project and engage with the FLCN on options for investments in adaptation.

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### III. STRATEGY

The project goal statement is as follows: if Morocco develops a framework for systematic integration of adaptation needs into development planning, then the country will be able to implement high-impact adaptation measures because it will have strengthened institutional arrangements for adaptation planning, developed strategic coherent planning instruments aligned with national priorities and reared sustainable sources of finance for adaptation.

While Morocco has developed and executed various projects and initiatives on climate change adaptation and climate risk management, these were executed through isolated projects and in a piecemeal and disconnected fashion, each tackling a specific issue (water, agriculture, disaster risk, monitoring framework, data, capacity building etc). Today, climate change risks and adaptation needs are still not systematically considered when making development planning and or investment decisions, particularly at the regional level.

15. Morocco's investments in developing its national climate change policy, the national strategy on sustainable development and in initiating its NAP process has enabled a good understanding of the major barriers to effective adaptation planning. This GCF proposal will address five barriers in particular:

#### ***Absence of Institutional Coordination Institution***

16. Firstly, the existing institutional framework, gradually built to meet the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol requirements, is no longer sufficient or suitable for an effective implementation of the MCCP and the SNDD as it does not clearly identify the institution in charge of the coordination and arbitration of public policies.

#### ***Absence of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and learning system for adaptation***

17. There is currently no established means to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions both at the national and local levels. This situation puts a break to the learning opportunities of stakeholders and institutions and impede the ability to scale up adaptation actions.

#### ***Climate related data is fragmented, incomplete and difficult to access***

18. Another major barrier relates to the climate change related data. Beyond the climate data generated by the DMN, which relates to meteorological data, there is no centralized system to collect, store and analyse other climate-related data and information. The proposal will further capacitate the Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) to play this role by facilitating the integration of new components for climate risk and vulnerability data (sub-outcome 2.1). While a high volume of data on climate change and vulnerability is available as a result of the various projects being implemented, the access to the data and information is very difficult since each component sits in a different database that is only accessible by the particular sector or simply in reports

that are often not known to other sectors and stakeholders. In addition, the available data and information is usually collected and processed during the projects and rarely updated after. Furthermore, the quality of the data differs, is not harmonized in scale and does not enable comparative analyses between sectors or regions, which drastically limit its usability to inform sound decision making.

***Different methodologies and procedures tested leading to incompatible results***

19. A related obstacle is the multitude of methodologies applied to, and the various definitions of vulnerability and risks that have been used through different projects. This leads to different and incomparable results and is hindering the possibility to scale up some experiences as well as hampering a comprehensive understanding of the climate risks on the overall Moroccan context, ultimately deterring the confident identification and appraisal of adaptation investment priorities.
20. Effective adaptation mainstreaming requires harmonising methodologies, terminologies and definitions, agreeing on important indicators and enabling and capacitating the various stakeholders to easily access good quality data through a centralised system to inform their decision making with the relevant climate related risks. This will be addressed through the activities of this project.

***Limited engagement from private sector***

21. Another barrier that will be addressed through this project relate to the limited engagement and contribution by the private sector. While the project acknowledges that other initiatives are geared towards strengthening such engagement (see GCF projects listed on page 9), it also identifies an opportunity to complement these efforts, by promoting further engagement of the private sector in adaptation.
22. The foundation of this project's theory of change is to address these barriers alongside meeting the requirements of the strategies and priorities set through the Moroccan Climate Change Policy, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development –SNDD and the NAP roadmap, which outline the vision, priorities and commitments of the Government of Morocco.
23. The theory of change is based on the commitment of the Department of Environment (former Secretary of State for Sustainable Development), UNDP as well as the various stakeholders that have been consulted to ensure coordination, coherence and complementarity between this NAP readiness proposal with what has already been done in Morocco (NDC, SNDD, GIZ roadmap, etc.), and to capitalize on the specificities of the country context and the new directions set by the Government with regards to the regionalization process and climate-sensitive budgeting.
24. The consequence of this approach is that the outcomes align perfectly with the three priorities and change strategies outlined in the climate change pillar of the SNDD, which provides a framework of action until 2030. This also allows the output level targets and indicators to effectively address the barriers that have been identified, and directly contribute to the implementation of the national policies with the goal to successfully integrate adaptation systematically into planning, programming and budgeting.
25. The project aims to address the main barriers identified, through three major Outcomes, which are:

***1. The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness and capacity are enhanced at national and regional levels***

The project will support the strengthening and institutionalising of the coordination mechanisms, including through developing a work plan. The coordination mechanism will have the means to institute the adaptation planning arrangements to be followed by central government line ministries and other national entities (to facilitate horizontal integration), and by regional and local governments (to facilitate vertical integration). The governance will also be strengthened through the development of an M&E system that defines specific adaptation-relevant indicators. The M&E system will play a significant role in increasing coordination as it will provide an opportunity for

the various entities to agree on common goals. It will also increase transparency and accountability of the various stakeholders, which in turn will strengthen their governance systems.

Under this outcome, the project will also support raising awareness and communicating about adaptation needs and activities both to the public and decision makers, which will facilitate and improve citizens' civil society's and private sector's participation and engagement, while contributing to increase transparency and accountability. Ultimately, the results achieved through this Outcome, will facilitate the uptake of and improve collaboration between regional and central institutions, further supported through the activities undertaken under Outcome 2 and 3.

The project is also addressing the inconsistency of climate data quality. Activity 2.1.1, which will map existing datasets and metrics and their sources (in complement of the work undertaken under the GIZ-supported readiness proposal), will not only contribute to the enhancement of SIREDD (activity 1.2.4) but also the development of standardized guidelines and methodology for climate change risk and vulnerability assessment (activity 2.1.2). In turn, activity 2.1.2 will ensure reliability of data and provide a common framework for assessing risks and vulnerability to climate change, and as such, this activity will prepare the ground for the development of a pipeline of projects (activity 3.1.1).

**2. *Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated***

Given Morocco's recent reform for decentralization, and in line with the key priority areas of the MCCP and SNDD the project will specifically target its efforts to increase adaptation and climate risk management capabilities at the local level. Under this outcome, the project will target regional and local governments and local communities to facilitate the increased responsibilities entrusted on them for adaptation planning. This will prove to be paramount for an increased ownership, for the effective implementation of the national plan, and to catalyse new and scaled-up adaptation investments. Two regions (Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi) have already started their adaptation planning and are well advanced in developing their Regional Territorial Plan against Global Warming (PTRC) – which includes their regional adaptation plan (PTRCs along with a mitigation component). Consequently, the project aims to support 3 additional vulnerable regions in Morocco to develop their regional adaptation plan (the adaptation component of their PTRCs) through assessing climate risks and vulnerabilities in key sectors, identifying and prioritizing adaptation actions, and developing their adaptation plan. The prioritized regions are Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra. These were selected through a consultative process during the development of this proposal, using a multi-criteria assessment (see ANNEX III). These selected regions are the most vulnerable to the two major climate risks that Morocco faces: droughts and floods. They also present a variety of ecosystems (coastal, oasis, mountains, etc.) and socio-economic settings that facilitate replicability and scaling up. The risk and vulnerability analyses will focus on 3 major sectors that are the most important activities and investments in these regions, are the most vulnerable to climate related hazards and where basic information is available. These are Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure.

The project will work with 5 regions in total (the selected 3 and the 2 other regions that are advanced in their PTRCs) to develop guidance on integrating their adaptation plans with their regional development and land use plans to ensure an effective mainstreaming of adaptation, including through the strengthening and review of the M&E information system in the 5 regions. A regional dialogue on adaptation planning will enable these regions to share their experiences and lessons learned with the rest of the 12 regions of Morocco. This will increase take up of adaptation planning by other regions and improve collaboration between regional and central institutions, supported by the results of Outcome 1 and further consolidating the work undertaken through the activities under Outcome 3.

**3. *The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation are strengthened***

The project will dedicate efforts to strongly engage with the private sector and explore and catalyse its potential for investment in adaptation. The project will also develop and strengthen sustainable financing strategies for regional adaptation plans. By undertaking these interventions, appropriate financing for climate change adaptation actions is expected to be met for medium- to long-term planning needs.

**Goal Statement**

Building upon the existing adaptation foundation, develop a framework for systematic integration of adaptation needs into development planning in Morocco

**Outcomes**

**1** The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and regional levels

**2** Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated

**3** The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation are strengthened

**Project Results**

1.1. Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized

1.2. National and regional M&E system for adaptation developed

1.3. Communication and awareness to support effective adaptation planning improved

1.4. The mainstreaming of gender sensitivity into the government's planning processes is supported through the project

2.1. Climate risks and vulnerabilities assessed in key sectors in 3 regions

2.2. Adaptation options identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected regions

2.3. Three regional adaptation plans formulated and integration with regional development and land-use plans facilitated in 5 regions

3.1 Sustainable financing of regional adaptation plans strengthened

3.2. The private sector engagement strengthened and capacity to support adaptation enhanced

3.3. The private sector's investment potential in adaptation incentivized

**Activities**

1.1.1

1.2.1

1.2.2

1.2.3

1.2.4

1.3.1

1.3.2

1.3.3

1.3.4

1.4.1

1.4.2

2.1.1

2.1.2

2.1.3

2.2.1

2.2.2

2.2.3

2.3.1

2.3.2

2.3.3

3.1.1

3.1.2

3.2.1

3.2.2

3.3.1

3.3.2

3.3.3

**Barrier**  
Absence of institutional coordination institution

**Barrier**  
Absence of M&E and learning system for adaptation

**Risk**  
Lack of Political will to set the appropriate institutional arrangements to sustain the adaptation planning processes beyond the project

**Risk**  
Inadequate human resources to ensure a successful management and coordination among all stakeholders. This could also translate into lack of alignment with UNFCCC processes and technical guidance on Adaptation, alignment with SGDs-related work etc.

**Barrier**  
No existing centralized system to collect, analyse and disseminate climate-related data and information

**Risk**  
Potential delay in reporting project results and progress

**Risk**  
Lack of sufficient funding to ensure project results are sustained beyond the project life

**Barrier**  
Lack of financing strategies and limited engagement of the private sector in adaptation

**Assumption:** Political will for adaptation planning across ministries and regions; commitment from government agencies, in particular DMN to contribute to data sharing and dissemination; adequate level of stakeholder involvement in all processes; stakeholders are held to their roles and responsibilities; targeted personnel have sufficient base training to receive additional capacity-building; close collaboration with other initiatives, in particular NDC and TNC projects.

26. The starting point of the project is outcome 1, and most specifically, the operationalization of the adaptation coordination body, as this entity will stir all work under the other outcomes. It is therefore important to prepare a workplan for the coordination body in the first month of the project (activity 1.1.1). In complement, other activities aimed at strengthening the institutional framework for adaptation will also be conducted in the first months as part of sub-outcome 1.2. In the same vein, cross cutting activities such as adaptation communication and awareness (sub-outcome 1.3) and gender integration (sub-outcome 1.4) will be launched early too for their outputs and outcomes to feed into other activities of the project. Once this foundational work is initiated, technical activities under outcome 2 will be undertaken in a sequential manner. As such, climate risk and vulnerability assessments undertaken as part of sub-outcome 2.1 will lead to the identification and appraisal of adaptation measures under sub-outcome 2.2 followed by the development of PTRCs under sub-outcome 2.3. Outcome 3 focuses on means of implementation and lays the ground for scaling up financial investments, building on the results of sub-outcome 2.2 as well as other initiatives, including other GCF projects (see pages 7-9). Activities under this outcome are spread out over the project lifespan. A more in-depth focus on the financing strategies to support implementation will be placed in the second phase of this project (to be developed at a later stage but before the end of the first phase).

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#### IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

27. This project proposal builds upon the progress realised by the Government of Morocco and the policies and investments already in place, to enhance the consideration and integration of climate risks and of adaptation into development planning and reduce the vulnerability of Morocco to climate change.

The Government of Morocco plans to use the GCF readiness funds to address the barriers and gaps that it has identified, to support the implementation of the main priorities of the Moroccan Climate Change Policy and the climate change chapter of the National Strategy on Sustainable Development (SNDD), and to complement ongoing projects.

The following section will provide additional details related to the proposed activities developed under the three major outcomes. The order of the outcome and the activities is not chronological. The chronological sequence of the various activities is presented in the GANT chart. outcomes 1 and 3 will address work at the national level, both in building the foundation and necessary awareness and in providing the necessary tools and capacity to mainstream adaptation considerations and ensure coherence between national and regional levels. Outcome 2 will be dedicated to work at the regional level with a focus on 3 vulnerable regions and including some leveraging activities to engage with the rest of the regions in Morocco.

##### **Outcome 1: The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and regional levels**

28. The institutional framework is one of the weakest aspects of Morocco's climate change adaptation system as stated in the MCCP and SNDD. The current institutional framework is neither sufficient nor suitable for an effective implementation of the Morocco's recent climate change policy and sustainable development strategy. This outcome will address this major barrier through improving coordination structures; establishing a monitoring and evaluation system-designed to enhance coordination and transparency; and improving public awareness, private sector and citizen engagement. This outcome will draw from the outputs and outcome of the readiness for strengthening NDA and country programming, in particular under activity 1.3.2.

##### **Sub-outcome 1.1. Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized**

29. This sub-outcome will establish a formal coordination and governance structure and mechanisms with clearly defined roles and mandates to coordinate adaptation planning in Morocco. This is a priority that is outlined in the Moroccan climate change policy, the national strategy on sustainable development and in the NAP roadmap.

###### *1.1.1 Develop TORs, work plan and schedule for the national adaptation coordination body for the next 2 years*

This activity aims to support the national coordination body that has been established in developing clear Terms of References based on the mandate outlined in the Decree (activity 1.1.3), a work plan and time schedule for its activities for the first two years. The NDA will be a member of the national adaptation coordination body. Its involvement will ensure further alignment and complementarity with GCF funded projects. The project will support the coordination body in its initial tasks and with a minimum amount of funding. After the initial two years' trial the body will be hosted within the structure of the Moroccan government and the costs of its operations included in the government's budget (to be defined during the project), therefore ensuring continuity and sustainability after the project.

##### **Sub-outcome 1.2. National and regional M&E system for adaptation developed**

30. This sub-outcome will address all aspects for the design of a strong and institutionalized M&E system for adaptation. Activities under this sub-outcome will design a national M&E system, review and strengthen the regional adaptation



M&E, develop a protocol for improving the quality of the data collected, and enhance the database and system to enable effective sharing of the data. This will enable the M&E system to be a major contributor in strengthening adaptation governance by improving transparency, strengthening accountability, and building a performance culture within the various national and regional institutions to support better policymaking, budget decision-making, and management.

*1.2.1 Set up a national monitoring and evaluation system in consultation with key stakeholders. The M&E system will build on the experiences of Souss Massa and Béni Mellal-Khénifra in developing climate change metrics and indicators and link to ongoing M&E initiatives in Morocco (SDGs, Sendai, SNDD) to enable tracking progress of and evaluating adaptation at both national and regional levels, with a special focus on gender-disaggregated data*

Currently in Morocco, there is no national system for monitoring and evaluating adaptation. However, two administrative regions (Souss Massa and Béni Mellal-Khénifra) have developed metrics for adaptation and defined a number of indicators. This activity will develop a national M&E system (indicators, reference baselines and targets (gender disaggregated where relevant), periodicity, verification means, roles and responsibilities, budgets...) that takes into accounts the experiences and lessons learned of the two administrative regions, and expands on climate change metrics and the indicators already developed with the aim of developing a national system to monitor and evaluate adaptation planning and performance at both the national and regional levels. The M&E system will also link with other ongoing M&E initiatives and integrate relevant indicators, particularly ones for the SDGs, Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, SNDD. The data generated will also include costs to the private sector and will be shared with the private sector. The development of the M&E system will be done through a series of consultative workshop involving a wide range of stakeholders, experts and data owners.

*1.2.2 Develop a standardized protocol for gathering and sharing of climatic information and damage and loss data including socio-economic and gender disaggregated data to feed into the M&E system and indicators established in 1.2.1.*

One of the impediments to an effective adaptation planning in Morocco is the inconsistency of the climate data quality which impedes comparison and scaling up of the various climate risk and vulnerability analyses undertaken in various sectors and regions. This activity aims to develop a protocol to set standards for the collection and sharing of the climate data as well as the socio-economic information and the damage and loss data from climate-related natural disasters (collected by the DRR authorities). This will ensure that the future data collected by various agencies and stakeholders will effectively and harmoniously feed into the M&E system through its indicators and address the main socio-economic variables that are important for decision making, including gender disaggregation.

*1.2.3 Draft a decree to institutionalize systematic gathering of climate information, socio-economic and climate-induced damage and loss data (building on the results of 1.2.2.); archiving at national and regional level, as well as sharing and exchange of climate and disaster risk reduction data and information between ministerial and regional departments*

Previous experience of adaptation M&E at regional level have shown that data availability, access and sharing need to be strengthened. This activity aims to ensure compliance by all relevant institutions in providing and sharing the climate related data among public, private and academic institutions. The decree will also inform on the mechanisms for data sharing between the DMN and SIREDD. This is an absolute necessity for the success of the M&E system and will enable a cross-ministry government-wide exchange and management of climate risk data. The decree will mandate the systematic gathering of relevant climate data by the relevant institutions and set out the rules for sharing and exchanging the data between the various stakeholders both at national and regional levels. The access to and use of the same data by all agencies will foster consistency in analysis. It can also help breaking down “silos”, enhancing vertical and horizontal integration within the government and with other key stakeholders (such as scientific organizations, community leaders, businesses, NGOs etc) and ultimately improving effective risk management.

*1.2.4 Improve the Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) with new components for climate risk and vulnerability data to enhance adaptation planning and reporting at regional level and establish a new national level component that captures data from regional SIREDD to enable monitoring at national level.*

Morocco has established Regional Information Systems on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) to improve knowledge on the state of the environment at a regional level. To enhance synergies and avoid potential redundancies, Morocco has chosen to integrate adaptation monitoring at the regional level into the SIREDD system. The National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Department of Environment, in cooperation with GIZ has started a preliminary study to identify key adaptation indicators in 2 regions (Souss-Massa, and Beni Mellal-Khénifra) to be integrated in the SIREDD, as M&E of adaptation. Morocco has a vision for the SIREDDs converging and feeding into a national information system with indicators responding to national monitoring needs for climate change adaptation policies and programmes. However, the national system has not yet been designed.

This activity aims to adapt the integration of the adaptation M&E system designed in 1.2.1. into the SIREDD of 5 regions (Souss-Massa, Marrakech-Safi, Beni Mellal-Khénifra, Oriental and Draa-Tafilalet). In addition, a national level component will be developed to enable capturing the data from the regional information systems, complementing it and reporting it with national level data. This will improve the analysis of climate risk and adaptation, and inform decision making on climate risks to the sustainable development targets both at the regional and national levels

### **Sub-outcome 1.3. Communication and awareness to support effective adaptation planning improved**

31. While there are many activities on adaptation in Morocco, they are often known only to the few stakeholders involved. This outcome aims to improve knowledge sharing, communication and awareness raising to ensure that the integration of climate risk and adaptation considerations in development planning is accepted and takes into account the needs and concerns of vulnerable populations, private entities and the general public in the regions where the project will be implemented and throughout Morocco. The sub-outcome, in particular activities 1.3.2 and 1.3.4, will draw from the readiness for Strengthening NDA and country programming supported by Beya Capital in regard to engaging the private sector and from the project on development of Argan orchards in degraded environment, in regard to engaging local communities and actors in adaptation.

*1.3.1 Synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from regional planning activities in outcome 2 and setup a public web-based repository of the lessons learnt, successful stories and best adaptation practices, in collaboration with 4C Maroc.*

This activity aims to sharing the information developed through this project and other successful adaptation related initiatives to ensure that the results from the project be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with the national competence centre for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Morocco (4C Maroc). The 4C Maroc is a hub for development and dissemination of climate change expertise and information, with a national and African outreach.

*1.3.2 Develop a strategy and novel materials to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of climate adaptation and disseminate it in public fora (e.g. TV and Radio campaigns, special series in key newspapers, etc)*

Informed, engaged and committed stakeholders, partners and direct and indirect beneficiaries are essential to effectively address climate risks and adaptation needs. This sub-outcome will focus on designing and implementing a communication strategy on the need for considering climate risks in development planning and the importance of planning for adaptation. It will target public planners and decision makers at national and regional levels, other key actors related to the NAP process, including private sector. This activity will also facilitate and improve citizen's and civil society's participation and engagement in the project.

*1.3.3 Analyze the impacts of awareness raising strategy (visits to 4C Maroc website, the web-based repository of activity 1.3.1, review of public declaration of decision makers of different sectors, short poll of the population)*

This activity provides a method for assessing the expected increase in awareness of decision makers and the general public and its impact on adaptation planning, within 5-6 months following the start of the implementation of the communication strategy and deployment of outreach materials as part of activity 1.3.2 and after the organization of the first two public awareness days (activity 1.3.4). In light of the results of the analysis, corrective changes to the communication strategy will be made as necessary and reflected, among others on the organization of the third public awareness day.

*1.3.4 Organize three public awareness days related to climate change adaptation*

As part of the communication strategy, an important activity will be to organise 3 public awareness days (one per year) with a nation-wide citizens and private sector engagement on adaptation needs and priorities. The principal objective of the awareness campaign is to elevate the understanding of climate risks and the importance to adapt amongst the general public. Another objective of these awareness days is to share experiences, lessons learned and good practices with other regions and institutions not targeted by the project and encourage all stakeholders to integrate adaptation considerations, through the project results, into their own planning efforts.

**Sub-outcome 1.4: The mainstreaming of gender sensitivity into the government's planning processes is supported through the project**

- 1.4.1 Conduct a stocktaking of existing approaches for integrating gender in climate change actions and*
- 1.4.2 identify good practices on gender integration as a result of the stocktaking exercise and apply them to the project*

32. These two complementary activities provide an approach to integrate previous work on gender into the project, as a means to strengthening the overall gender approach for adaptation planning.

**Outcome 2: Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated**

33. This outcome aims to support 3 regions in Morocco, to develop the adaptation component of their PTRCs. These 3 regions are Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra. It will also leverage this experience together with the experience of the two other regions that have already developed their PTRC to develop guidance for mainstreaming adaptation in regional development and land-use plans and engage a dialogue and experience sharing with the rest of the regions in Morocco with the aim to improve coordination between regions as well as with central ministries and institutions. Outcome 2 will draw from the outputs and outcomes of: a) the readiness for strengthening NDA and country programming supported by Beya Capital to engage relevant stakeholders, b) the Saiss water conservation project supported by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to identify new water-related adaptation options; c) the Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco supported by AFD, to advance the formulation of a regional adaptation plan in Draa-Tafilalet. This sub-outcome will also ensure that the Enhancing access to climate finance in Morocco's region supported by GGI builds upon the adaptation priorities identified as part of sub-outcome 2.2.

**Sub- outcome 2.1. Climate risks and vulnerabilities assessed in key sectors in 3 regions**

- 2.1.1 In complement of GIZ work, map existing datasets, metrics and their sources*

34. This work will build on the work done by GIZ, which provided an inventory of existing climate related assessments as indicated on page 7 and contribute to lay the ground for the establishment of a standardized guideline and methodology (activity 2.1.2). It will also support the establishment of the M&E system (activity 1.2.1) and contribute in enhancing SIREDD (activity 1.2.4) by identifying existing data set, metrics and sources.

*2.1.2 Establish a standardized guideline and methodology (including definitions, sources of data, etc.) for climate change risk and vulnerability assessments at regional level for key sectors (Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure), and ecosystems to harmonize assessments in the regions and enable comparability and coherence at national level.*

This work will capitalize on ongoing work by GIZ, IFAD, ADA and AFD. The various adaptation projects and initiatives that have been implemented in Morocco have each used a different methodology, indicators and definitions for climate change risks and vulnerabilities assessments, which has reduced the comparability of the results and their use for setting priorities. This activity will establish a standardized guideline and methodology that will provide a common framework for analysing climate risks and vulnerabilities with unified definitions, sources of data, baselines, scales, etc. This has the objective of enhancing the use of the results of the various analyses in decision-making.

*2.1.3 Review, complete and update climate risk and vulnerability assessments for the key sectors (water, agriculture and infrastructure) and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra*

Building on existing analyses and filling gaps in ongoing efforts by GIZ, IFAD, ADA, AFD and others (see projects listed on pages 7-9), this activity will carry out additional risk and vulnerability assessments in three priority and vulnerable sectors (water, Agriculture and infrastructure) in each of the three identified regions and their specific ecosystems. The analyses will examine current and future climate scenarios and apply the guideline and methodologies developed in 2.1.1.

#### **Sub-outcome 2.2. Adaptation options identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected regions**

Activities under this sub-outcome will support the identification and prioritisation of adaptation options based on the results of the sub-outcomes 2.1, in each of the three regions. This will be done using multicriteria, cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analyses, through a participatory process that will involve all key stakeholders and vulnerable groups. The sub-outcome will help identify the priority adaptation measures in each region and support the development of adaptation options and actions for each of key sectors: water, agriculture, infrastructure and ecosystem managements. The results will contribute to the effective implementation of the SNDD.

*2.2.1 Building on the results of 2.1.2., identify a set of key adaptation measures for the key sectors and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra*

This activity will identify adaptation options in each of the key sectors and ecosystems in each region based on the results of the vulnerability and risk assessment studies. This will be done through a consultancy and validated through consultative workshops that will involve key experts in the sector together with vulnerable stakeholders and groups.

*2.2.2 Hold consultation workshops with key stakeholders in each region to review and prioritise adaptation measures across sectors in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra*

For each region, the adaptation measures identified in each of the vulnerable sectors and ecosystems will be prioritised according to a multi-criteria assessment using a set of criteria to be defined with the region and the adaptation coordination body to ensure coherence of approaches and results. The criteria will consider the feasibility and effectiveness of the measure, its socio-economic impacts, including gender differentiated impacts, the sectoral and regional development priorities, the ecosystem and environmental co-benefits. Key stakeholders, including the

private sector, will be identified through various means, including by reviewing the list of stakeholders engaged in the previous NAP consultations and in the projects mentioned on page 7-9.

*2.2.3 Undertake cost-benefits and cost-effectiveness analyses of top priority adaptation measures prioritised in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra*

A detailed analysis of the effectiveness and benefit-to-cost ratio will be undertaken in each region for the adaptation measures that have been prioritised in 2.2.2.

**Sub-outcome 2.3. Three regional adaptation plans formulated and integration with regional development and land-use plans facilitated in 5 regions**

35. This sub-outcome will support the integration of climate risks and adaptation considerations into 3 regional plans; it will facilitate the sharing of the experiences and results from the three regions with all the other regions in Morocco; and reflection on the integration of the regional adaptation plans with the regional development plans.

*2.3.1 Compile and finalise Adaptation component of PTRCs for the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra, through integrations of results from 2.1.2., 2.2.1, 2.2.2. and 2.2.3 and 3.3.1*

Through this activity, the 3 regions will be supported to compile and finalise the adaptation component of their PTRCs. The adaptation component will include the identification of priority risks building on the results of previous activities, in particular, the vulnerability assessments undertaken and detail of the CCA activities that have been prioritised and to be implemented. The Plan will also include an M&E component, integrating the results and experiences from sub-outcome 1.2.

*2.3.2. Develop a guideline on how to iteratively integrate the PTRC in the regional development and land-use plans*

This guideline will focus on how to iteratively integrate the regional adaptation plans into the regional development and land-use plans that are also being developed by the regions to ensure coherence and effective mainstreaming of adaptation in all aspects of development planning. This guideline will build on the experiences of the 5 regions in developing PTRCs and will be applicable to all regions in Morocco. In preparing the guidelines, the readiness proposal will tap onto the expertise of the 4C Maroc as well as the resources of the Ministry of Planning.

*2.3.3. Organise 2 inter-regional dialogues to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines*

The inter-regional dialogues will enable the sharing of experiences and lessons learned by the 5 regions that have embarked on the development of, or already developed their PTRCs with all regions in Morocco as well as with key central institutions. It will also offer space for collective reflection on how to improve the iterative and progressive mainstreaming of climate risks and adaptation considerations into planning and budgeting processes, as well as the effectiveness of the M&E system. The regional dialogues will be held once a year. The identification of key stakeholders to engage in the regional dialogues will follow the same approach as the one described in 2.3.2. These dialogues will also be an opportunity to validate the indicative pipeline of projects and concept notes developed under sub-outcome 3.1.

**Outcome 3: The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation are strengthened**

36. This outcome will be twofold. It will first facilitate the development of an indicative pipeline of projects following the identification and prioritization of adaptation measures for the three selected regions, i.e. *Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra* (activities under the sub-outcome 2.2.) It will then go one step further, recognizing that one of the main priorities of the SNDD and consequently the NAP roadmap is to identify additional sources of funding for climate change adaptation in the long-term and plan for the appropriate investments in the regions. Thus, drawing from the outputs and outcomes of GCF readiness projects geared towards enhancing finance for climate change actions, including through mobilizing the private sector (country readiness with Beya Capital, readiness with GIZ

support, readiness with AFD support, readiness with GGGI support), this outcome will support a strong engagement of the private sector with the view of exploring its potential for investing in adaptation.

### **Sub-outcome 3.1. Sustainable financing of regional adaptation plans strengthened**

#### *3.1.1 Develop an indicative pipeline of projects portfolio for the key adaptation priorities in the Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental, Beni Mellal-Khenifra, Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi*

37. Further to the work conducted under activities 2.2.1 to 2.2.3, this activity will consider the prioritized adaptation options resulting from activity 2.2.2, and from them develop thematic project ideas notes that are either complementary to, or reinforcing Morocco's past and ongoing adaptation projects, including the country's current funding proposal portfolio with GCF (see also page 14). Each project idea note will include a description, an overall cost estimate (building on activity 2.2.3), and suggestions on the institutional arrangements for project implementation, It is also worth noting that while the GIZ-led readiness project will also support the development of project pipelines in four selected regions and municipalities, the regions and sectors covered by this UNDP-led readiness proposal are different. Duplication of efforts between the two projects was carefully avoided through close collaboration with GIZ at the outset and throughout the proposal development. In fact, GIZ was involved in the consultations supporting the preparation and validation of the readiness proposal and the project also shares the same monitoring committee as the GIZ project. GIZ was also consulted during the revision of the proposal.

#### *3.1.2 Conduct one pre-feasibility study for 3-5 projects contained in the indicative pipeline of projects of each region*

Taking activity 3.1.1. one step forward, this activity will further the profiling of the projects under 3.1.1. by undertaking pre-feasibility studies to support the formulation of at least 3 concept notes covering 3 of the 5 regions. These concept notes aim at strengthening the projects baseline and will be developed through conducting pre-feasibility studies. In the course of these studies, barriers to the projects will be identified and solutions to remove those barriers proposed. The activity will also offer a timescale for each project and a sequencing.

### **Sub-outcome 3.2. The private sector engagement is strengthened and its capacity to support adaptation enhanced**

While there are clear efforts from the government to engage the private sector in addressing climate change, currently, most of the private sector engagement on climate change in Morocco is on mitigation. However, to the extent possible, activities under this sub-outcome will draw from these ongoing efforts as they focus on strengthening the interest of the private sector in adaptation and enhancing its capacity to engage.

#### *3.2.1 Building on existing efforts to engage the private sector in addressing climate change, assess and analyse the status of, barriers opportunities to private investments in climate change adaptation.*

This activity will particularly focus on the key private sectors in the five regions engaging in regional adaptation planning. It will first provide an analysis of the role currently played by private finance in confronting the challenges of climate change in Morocco, including by analyzing the summary reports of investment forums supported by partners such as GIZ, World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfD) and others. This analysis will further indicate the level at which private enterprises in Morocco invest in adaptation and how. It will also analyse the market barriers that inhibit investments in adaptation in Morocco in general and in the selected regions in particular, both from the perspective of the private enterprise investing in adaptation as well as the private financial institution financing such investment. The analysis will also outline practical policy solutions to remove the barriers and scale-up the volume of private financial flows for adaptation that will be discussed in the national investment forum (3.3.5). The practical policy solutions will be discussed and outlined, but not implemented under this GCF-funded initiative.

*3.2.2 Hold a two-day national climate investment forum focusing solely on adaptation, engaging financial institutions, private investment funds and private sector companies to discuss the opportunities and challenges of private investments in adaptation*

A second part of this activity will be to discuss the findings of this analysis and options for private investment in adaptation more generally with key players in the private sectors, in particularly financial institutions. For this, the project will organize a national climate investment forum, which unlike other forums will focus solely on adaptation. Stakeholders involved in other climate-change related investment forums in Morocco will be invited to participate and share experiences. The forum will inform the private sector on relevant results of activities 3.1.1., 3.2.1. and 3.2.2. and also bring in key international speakers. The agenda will be designed to further informed discussions that lead to a clear identification of concrete opportunities for private investment in adaptation.

**Sub-outcome 3.3 The private sector's investment potential in adaptation is incentivised**

38. The activities of this sub-outcome will particularly focus on strengthening the engagement of the private sector in adaptation interest with the aim to explore and catalyse the potential of private investment in adaptation.

*3.3.1 Analyze feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation*

The main obstacles to the development of Entrepreneurship and Moroccan MSMEs in the field of innovative technologies for climate change, that were identified in a study conducted by the World Bank (2013)<sup>14</sup> are the lack of incubators to assist start-ups, the lack of incentive regulation and the limited number of climate technology experts. Therefore, it would be appropriate to strengthen the existing incubators with ones fully dedicated to climate change adaptation. Business incubation is an important tool aimed at fostering innovative enterprise creation and growth. They can play an important role in spurring new adaptation solutions and creating the conditions to enhance entrepreneurship, so that the economic and social wealth creation potential of the invention can be realized.

This study intends to further define the feasibility and characterize the market demand for business incubators dedicated to adaptation solutions in Morocco and assessing and the costs and delivery of the services (programming and facilities) required by start-up and small businesses in adaptation.

The activity will also design standard MoUs to be further tailored to foster partnerships between business incubators for adaptation and the other incubators with the aim to attract companies which are focusing on climate change adaptation, so that they can benefit from the necessary supervision and knowledge in matters of climate change adaptation.

In a next stage, as the incubators are being operationalized, the FIs, DFIs and MSME will be engaged because the establishment of these incubators will create economic dynamics at the local, regional and even national levels. This dynamic will allow for the creation of local activities and jobs and contribute to the development of the local economy. The creation of these incubators will also reassure investors since they will make it possible to incubate projects adapted to climate change, sustainable and resilient to climate change in order to significantly reduced risks.

*3.3.2 Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in adaptation solutions through funding and organising a first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition" rewarding the first 3 winners*

This activity will organize a national competition on Adaptation innovation, designed to spur innovation on adaptation solutions and encourage entrepreneurship, particularly among the youth and women. A national jury made of experts will be judging the entries and selecting 3 winners, who will receive a reward and will be supported financially, technically and logistically to market and implement their solution. *The project will fund the first competition. Further editions (annual or biennial) will be funded thanks to the economic momentum created locally, regionally and even nationally by the project and the investors it has attracted.*

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<sup>14</sup> World Bank. 2013. Plan d'affaires pour le financement et la mise en œuvre de la CIC au Maroc. Centre D'Innovation Climatique – Maroc. 91p.

### 3.3.3 Analyze catastrophic risk insurance programme through a public-private partnership.

This activity will be conducted through partnership between the government and the Moroccan Federation of Insurance and Reinsurance (Fédération marocaine des sociétés d'assurance et de réassurance – FMSAR) to get a better understanding of climate related risk pools and make recommendations on ways key stakeholders can facilitate greater transparency, accountability and participation in existing risk pool and ways that new ones can be designed.

## Partnerships

### 39. Alignment with other GCF readiness activities and NDA capacity building:

In July 2017, the GCF approved a readiness and preparatory support proposal for Morocco. The entity implementing the project is the Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA), a national accredited entity. The project, approved for a total amount of 300,000 USD and a timeline of 24 months, is built around 3 main outcomes. These are: (1) Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation; (2) Improved governance and operational policies strengthened; (3) Initiating ADA's accreditation upgrade process. The progress reported under this initiative shows that work is undergoing for all 3 components. Namely, a "market place" is about to be launched for the identification and prioritization of project proposals, under outcome 1; ADA's amended internal policies and processes are under preparation, under outcome 2; and a contract has been signed with an international consultant to assist with the accreditation upgrade process under outcome 3. This GCF-funded adaptation planning project will directly benefit outcome 1 and 2 of the ongoing readiness project and indirectly outcome 3. The following table is an illustration of the mutually benefitting activities emanating from this project:

<b>GCF adaptation planning</b>	<b>Direct relevance to GCF readiness</b>	<b>Synergies</b>
<b>1.1 Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized.</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b>	<i>through the development of a gender-responsive options for institutional coordination mechanisms and governance system, based on consultations</i>
<b>1.2 National and regional M&amp;E system for adaptation developed</b>	<b>Outcome 2: Improved governance and operational policies strengthened</b>	<i>through the development of a monitoring and evaluation system, in consultation with all key stakeholders</i>
<b>1.3 Communication and awareness to support effective adaptation planning improved</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b>	<i>through the development of a web-based repository of the lessons learnt and adaptation practices and the awareness-raising campaigns</i>
<b>2.1 Climate risks and vulnerability assessed in key sectors in 3 regions</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b> <b>Outcome 2: Improved governance and operational policies strengthened</b>	<i>through the establishment of standardized guidelines and methodologies for climate change risk and vulnerability assessments</i>



<b>2.2 Adaptation options identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected regions</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b> <b>Outcome 2: Improved governance and operational policies strengthened</b>	<i>through the identification, appraisal and prioritization of adaptation measures, based on stakeholder consultations and experts' inputs</i>
<b>3.2 Capacity in adaptation planning</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b> <b>Outcome 2: Improved governance and operational policies strengthened</b>	<i>through the development and implementation of a capacity development program for improving the capacity of technical staff of public planning on climate adaptation</i>
<b>3.3 The private sector is strongly engaged, its capacity to support adaptation enhanced and its potential for investment in adaptation explored</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b>	<i>through the assessment and analysis of barrier and opportunities to private investments in climate change adaptation activities</i>
<b>3.4. Sustainable financing of regional adaptation plans strengthened</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Improved projects' identification, prioritization, preparation and implementation</b>	<i>through the development of an adaptation project portfolio</i>

The NAP readiness proposal will ensure alignment and complementarity with other GCF projects including:

- Readiness for strengthening NDA and country programming supported by Beya Capital, a national delivery partner (2017-2019). The NAP readiness will align with the country programme produced in December 2019 and build upon the collaboration established with a range of stakeholders, including with the private sector. Activities 1.3.2, 1.3.4, 2.2.2; and 3.2.1; 3.2.2 will particularly benefit of the alignment with this project.
- Accelerate Morocco readiness to implement the climate change policy at a large-scale level with the support of GIZ. The NAP readiness will build on this project and provide additional support to enhance the engagement of the private sector in medium- and long-term adaptation, and will also strengthened the participative process being established, in particular for activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.
- Transforming Financial Systems with the support of AFD. This global programme approved in October 201, in which Morocco is included, aims to boost emerging climate resilient business by plugging additional money into banking services. The NAP readiness will work closely with the programme managers and key stakeholders to prepare a national investment forum (activity 3.2.2) and conduct an analysis of business incubators for adaptation (activity 3.3.1).
- Saiss water conservation project with the support of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The NAP readiness proposal will draw from the outputs and outcome of this project, particularly to a) identify new water-related adaptation options that will support activities 2.1.2; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.3.1, and b) engage with private sector stakeholders for activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.
- Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco with the support of AFD (2019-2026). This project was approved in 2017. The NAP readiness will align with its outputs and outcomes, particularly those related to component 2, to support the formulation of a regional adaptation plan in Draa-Tafilalet, which is one of the proposals prioritized region. Activities 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.3.1; 2.3.3

- Development of Argan orchards in degraded environment (2017- 2022)– DARED with the support of ADA. The NAP readiness will draw from lessons learned from component 3 of this project in regard to engagement of local communities and actors in adaptation, particularly for activities 1.3.2; 1.3.4; 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.
- Enhancing access to climate finance in Morocco’s regions with the support of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). This NAP readiness will draw from the proceedings, outputs and outcomes of this readiness project by ensuring that adaptation priorities identified and prioritized under activities 2.2.1; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.3.3 and further elaborated into project idea notes and concept under activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, including at the sub-national level, are integrated in the National Financing Vehicle being developed. The proposal will also tap into the knowledge of the 4C Maroc.

### **Stakeholders consultation**

40. The current project builds on the key activities and priorities identified by the roadmap which is the result of an extensive consultative process that involved national and regional representatives, as well as the private sector, including representatives of the Adaptation Committee, representatives from vulnerable regions, NGOs, universities and research institutions, and private sector.

In addition, a national stakeholders’ workshop for this NAP readiness proposal was held on October 31<sup>st</sup> and November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 to discuss the priorities, shape content and provide input to this specific initiative. This stakeholders’ workshop was co-facilitated by the former Secretary of State for Sustainable Development (now Department of Environment), UNDP, and GIZ and included around 30 attendees from several ministries and representatives of regions as well as civil society organisations. The workshop has reviewed the progress on the road map and activities being implemented to advance it and agreed on key outcomes and a theory of change for this GCF proposal, as well as on a prioritization of regions based on a multicriteria assessment (ANNEX III). The same participants were invited to a second workshop that took place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 2018 to review and agree on the logframe and the activities of the project, which they approved.

41. The representation of the populations is ensured through the engagement of the Civil Society in the consultative process. For instance, the Foundation Mohammed VI, an active NGO working closely with Morocco’s populations, has participated in all consultations, making sure that the voices of these populations were heard. In addition, the 4C Maroc, while not present during the consultations will be actively involved in the implementation phase, including through its public interest group and its civil society college.
42. In every consultation, views of women were also included by ensuring participation of an institution/stakeholder that facilitate such integration. In some instances, it was a long-standing gender expert, in others, a representative of UN Women. Inputs provided by these experts were fully taken on board in full-alignment with the gender-sensitive roadmap of the NAP process prepared in August 2017. Said experts and stakeholders have also been consulted outside the consultation workshops.
43. An inception workshop will take place at the start of the project to re-engage key stakeholders, and to identify the key entities and responsible parties who will collectively support the project, which will facilitate sharing of knowledge and experiences, and collect the necessary data to monitor the progress of the initiative. In addition, the project has a communication and awareness component (sub-outcome 1.3.), which will enhance the outreach to citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector.

## V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b>  <i>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</i>  <i>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</i>  <i>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</i>  <i>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</i></p>
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b>          UNDAF/Country Programme Document Outcome 2: Public policies and national strategies related to industrial development, environment and spatial planning integrate the principles of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth</p>
<p><b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b>  <i>2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict</i></p>

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
<b>Outcome 1: The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and regional levels</b>					
Sub-outcome 1.1. Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized.	<p><i>Absence of formal coordination mechanism for adaptation with a clear mandate.</i></p> <p><i>Absence of regulatory text defining coordination structure and institutions mandate</i></p>	<i>Adaptation coordination mechanism set</i>	Output 1.1.1. Regulatory text defining coordination structure and institutions mandate is in place	Activity 1.1.1. Develop TORs, work plan and schedule for the national coordination body for the next 2 years	The adaptation coordination Committee is in operation by month 6 with clear terms of Reference and a 2-year work plan of the coordination body

<sup>15</sup> Please briefly elaborate on current baselines on which the proposed activities can be built on, processes that are in place that the current Readiness proposal can strengthen, or any gaps that the proposed activities would fill in. If more space is needed, please elaborate this in Section 4.

<sup>16</sup> Please include tangible and specific deliverables for each activity proposed. Please note that during implementation all deliverables should be included within the implementation reports for GCF consideration.

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
Sub-outcome 1.2 National and regional M&E system for adaptation developed	<p><i>M&amp;E indicators were piloted only in 2 regions, no M&amp;E system at national level</i></p> <p><i>Data sharing is sporadic and data form various sources are indifferent formats and scales not suitable to inform decision making and M&amp;E indicators</i></p> <p><i>Regional information system was piloted only in 4 regions in Morocco. No national information system exists.</i></p>	M&E system designed and adopted to work both at national and regional level	Output 1.2.1. M&E system	Activity 1.2.1: Drawing from the outcome of activity 2.1.1., set up a national monitoring and evaluation system (indicators, reference baselines, targets, periodicity, verification means...) in consultation with key stakeholders. The M&E system will build on the experiences of Souss Massa and Béni Mellal-Khénifra in developing climate change metrics and the indicators system and link to ongoing M&E initiatives in Morocco (SDGs, Sendai, SNDD...) to enable tracking progress of and evaluating adaptation at both national and regional levels, with a special focus on gender-disaggregated data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two consultation workshops (by month 15)</li> <li>• A revised and strengthened M&amp;E system and indicators at national and regional levels (by month 18)</li> </ul>
			Output 1.2.2 A standardized data collection and sharing protocol is in place	Activity 1.2.2 Develop a standardized protocol for gathering and sharing of climatic information and damage and loss data including socio-economic and gender disaggregated data to feed into the M&E system and indicators established in 1.2.1.	A standardized protocol for data gathering (by month 9)
			Output 1.2.3 A standardized data collection and sharing protocol is institutionalized	Activity 1.2.3 Draft a decree to institutionalize systematic gathering of climate information, socio-economic and climate-induced damage and loss data (building on the results of 1.2.2.); and archiving at national and regional level, as well as sharing and exchange of climate and disaster risk reduction data and information between ministerial and regional departments	Draft Ministerial decree mandating and institutionalizing data collection and sharing (by month 12)

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
			<p>Output 1.2.4</p> <p>The Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) includes climate change risks and vulnerability</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.4</p> <p>Drawing from 1.2.2, improve the SIREDD with new components for climate risk and vulnerability data to enhance adaptation planning and reporting at regional level and establish a new national level adaptation component that captures data from regional SIREDD to enable monitoring at national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centralized system with 5 enhanced regional platforms, which provides climate-relevant data and information (by month 18)</li> <li>National component for Climate Adaptation data (by month 18)</li> </ul>
<p>Sub-outcome 1.3:</p> <p>Communication and awareness to support effective adaptation planning improved</p>	<p><i>Information sharing on adaptation is limited and absence of centralised hub to share adaptation experiences</i></p> <p><i>Awareness on adaptation needs is limited with key decision makers and general public</i></p>	<p><i>Decision makers in different sectors and general public are making steps in addressing adaptation as proven by the results of an analysis</i></p>	<p>Output 1.3.1</p> <p>Web-based repository for adaptation is created and populated becoming the central place to find information on adaptation initiatives in Morocco</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1</p> <p>Synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from regional planning activities in outcome 2 and setup a public web-based repository of the lessons learnt, successful stories and best adaptation practices, in collaboration with 4C Maroc.</p>	<p>Open and free access to case studies and lessons from a web-based repository of lessons learnt, success stories and best practices <u>(by month 21)</u></p>
			<p>Output 1.3.2</p> <p>A strategy and relevant materials are produced</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.2</p> <p>Develop a strategy and novel materials to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of climate adaptation and disseminate it in public fora (e.g. TV and Radio campaigns, special series in key newspapers, etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A communication strategy (by month 15)</li> <li>Novel communication materials (by month 18)</li> </ul>
			<p>Output 1.3.3</p> <p>The profile of climate change adaptation in the eyes of various stakeholders (vulnerable populations, private entities and the general public) is evaluated</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.3</p> <p>Analyse the impacts of the awareness raising strategy (visits to 4C Maroc website, the web-based repository of activity 1.3.1, review of public declaration of decision makers of different sectors, short poll of the population)</p>	<p>An analysis report (by month 23)</p>
			<p>Output 1.3.4</p> <p>Climate change adaptation awareness events are organized</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.4</p> <p>Organize three public awareness days related to climate change adaptation</p>	<p>3 awareness days on CCA (one by month 6, one by month 15 and one by month 18)</p>

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
					24) based on the analysis report produced under 1.3.3
Sub-outcome 1.4 The mainstreaming of gender sensitivity into the government's planning processes is supported through the project	<i>Scattered information on climate-related gender-sensitive efforts undertaken thus far</i>	Good and replicable practices on integration of gender into adaptation planning are applied	Output 1.4.1 Existing approaches for integrating gender in climate actions are known	Activity 1.4.1 Conduct a stocktaking of existing approaches for integrating gender in climate change actions	Stocktaking of existing approaches for integrating gender in climate actions (by month 5)
			Output 1.4.2 <i>Good and replicable practices on integrating gender considerations in climate change action are identified</i>	Activity 1.4.2 Identify good practices on gender integration as a result of the stocktaking exercise and apply them to the project	Good practices on gender integration that can be replicated (by month 6)
<b>Outcome 2: Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated</b>					
Sub-outcome 2.1 Climate risks and vulnerabilities assessed in key sectors in 3 regions	<i>No common methodology for vulnerability studies leading to mismatched data</i>  <i>Few vulnerability studies in Draa, Oriental and Beni Mellal regions often at sub-regional scale.</i>	<i>Structured and consistent way to conduct climate vulnerability assessment at regional level is achieved for the following sectors: Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure</i>	Output 2.1.1 Existing climate related datasets and metrics are identified	Activity 2.1.1 In complement of GIZ work, map existing datasets and metrics and their sources	Data set and metrics are localized and identified (by month 12)
			Output 2.1.2 A standardized guideline and methodology are established for climate risk and vulnerability assessments are established	Activity 2.1.2 Establish a standardized guideline and methodology (including definitions, sources of data, etc.) for climate change risk and vulnerability assessment at regional level for key sectors ( <i>Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure</i> ), and ecosystems to harmonize assessments in the regions and enable comparability and coherence at national level. This work will capitalize on ongoing work by GIZ, ADA and AFD.	Standardized guidelines for regional-level climate vulnerability and risk assessment (by month 24)
			Output 2.1.3 Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments in 3	Activity 2.1.3 Review, complete and update climate risk and vulnerability assessments for the	Climate and vulnerability assessment for each region and sectors (i.e. 9 assessments) (by month 18)

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
			vulnerable sectors at regional level for 3 vulnerable regions.	key sectors (water, agriculture and infrastructure) and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra	
Outcome 2.2 <i>Adaptation measures identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected regions</i>	Adaptation measures have not been identified in the regions of Draa, Oriental and Beni Mellal	<i>Adaptation measures identified and prioritised with cost/benefit analyses undertaken in 3 regions (Oriental and Beni Mellal)</i>	Output 2.2.1 Adaptation measures are identified	Activity 2.2.1 Building on the results of 2.1.2., identify a set of key adaptation measures for the key sectors and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra	Adaptation options identified for each sector and region. (a total of 9 set of options) (by month 15)
			Output 2.2.2 Adaptation measures are prioritized	Activity 2.2.2 Hold consultation workshops with key stakeholders at each region to review and prioritize adaptation measures across sectors in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 regional consultation workshops to prioritize adaptation measures (by month 15)</li> <li>3 list of prioritized adaptation measures for each region. (by month 21)</li> </ul>
			Output 2.2.3 Adaptation measures are appraised	Activity 2.2.3 Undertake cost-benefits and cost-effectiveness analyses of top priority adaptation measures prioritized in 2.2.2. in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra	Top priority adaptation measured of each region are appraised (by month 24)
Outcome 2.3 <i>Three regional adaptation plans formulated and integration with regional development</i>	The regions of Oriental and Beni Mellal have not started with the development of their PTRCs  <i>No forum for inter-regional sharing of experience on</i>	PTRCs are used as instruments to integrate adaptation in regional development and land-use plans	Output 2.3.1 The adaptation chapter of PTRC finalised for the regions of Draa Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra	Activity 2.3.1 2.3.1. Compile and finalize Adaptation component of PTRCs for the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra, through integrations of results from 2.1.2., 2.2.1, 2.2.2. and 2.2.3 and 3.3.1	PTRC of the 3 regions include an adaptation component (by month 24)
			Output 2.3.2 The iterative integration of PTRCs in the regional	Activity 2.3.2 Develop a guideline on how to iteratively integrate the PTRCs in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through 3 consultative workshops, feedback obtained from key stakeholders from regions on essential elements for iterative</li> </ul>

Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
<i>facilitated in 5 regions</i>	<i>adaptation planning</i>		development and land-use plans is supported	regional development and land-use plans	<p>integration of PTRC in the regional and development and land-use-plans (by month 24)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A guideline to integrate PTRC with regional development plans. (by month24)</li> </ul>
			<p>Output 2.3.3</p> <p>Exchange between the 5 regions take place to share experience and lessons learnt and validate the pipeline of projects</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.3.</p> <p>Organise 2 inter-regional dialogues with 5 regions to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 inter-regional dialogues are organized (by months 9 and 30)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3: The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation are strengthened</b>					
<i>Sub-outcome 3.1 Sustainable financing of regional adaptation plans strengthened</i>	No optimization of adaptation measures and lack of financing strategy for their implementation	Adaptation options identified under outcome 2 are optimized	<p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>An indicative adaptation pipeline of projects with pre-feasibility studies is designed to optimize adaptation options</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.1</p> <p>Develop an indicative pipeline of projects for the key adaptation priorities in Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental, Beni Mellal-Khenifra , Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi</p>	<p>Indicative pipeline of projects (by month 21)</p>
				<p>Activity 3.1.2. Conduct pre-feasibility studies to formulate 3-5 projects concept notes contained in the indicative pipeline of projects of each region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of 3 pre-feasibility studies to be conducted (by month 24)</li> <li>• A minimum of 3 concept notes formulated based on the pipeline of projects (by month 24)</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-outcome 3.2. The private sector is strongly engaged and its capacity to support</i>	Weak private sector engagement and investment on adaptation despite ongoing efforts to engage the private sector in	Opportunities and barriers for private sector engagement and investment in adaptation analysed and discussed with private sector.	<p>Output 3.2.1</p> <p>Assessment of adaptation barriers and opportunities</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1.</p> <p>Building on existing efforts to engage the private sector in addressing climate change, assess and analyse the status of, barriers and opportunities to private sector investment in climate change adaptation activities</p>	<p>Report analysing status, barriers opportunities and incentives of private investments in adaptation. (by month 15)</p>



Outcomes	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables <sup>16</sup>
<i>adaptation is further enhanced</i>	addressing climate change		Output 3.2.2 An enhanced platform to engage private sector stakeholders is offered	Activity 3.2.2: Hold a two-day national climate investment forum focusing solely on adaptation, engaging financial institutions, private investment funds and private sector companies to discuss the opportunities and challenges of private investments in adaptation	A two-day national adaptation investment forum with 100 attendants from at least 20 companies and its final report (by month 15)
Sub-outcome 3.3 <i>The private sector's investment potential in adaptation is incentivized</i>	Still limited engagement of the private sector in adaptation compared to mitigation	Incentives to further encourage and showcase private sector's engagement in adaptation	Output 3.3.1 Information available to decision-makers for setting up business incubators for adaptation in Morocco	Activity 3.3.1. Analyse interest, feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation.	Analysis report indicating the interest, feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation (by month 9)
			Output 3.3.2 Three private entities showing innovation and entrepreneurship in adaptation rewarded	Activity 3.3.2. Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in adaptation solutions through funding and organizing a first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition" rewarding the first 3 winners	Adaptation innovation competition (by month 27)
			Output 3.3.3 Catastrophic risk insurance programme analysed and PPP promoted	Activity 3.3.3 Analyse national catastrophic risk insurance Programme through a PPP	Report of the analysis of national catastrophic risk insurance programme (by month 33)

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## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported bi-annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GCF initial approach to monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GCF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

### **M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:**

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Bi-Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner (UNDP): The UNDP CO, as the Implementing Partner for the project, is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The UNDP CO will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken effectively, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report, the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Bi-Annual Project Report and the UNDP

ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

UNDP - Nature, Climate and Energy Unit (UNDP-NCE): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-NCE Directorate as needed.

**Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:**

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within one month after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

A project inception workshop will:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log;
- g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the periodic audit; and
- h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Bi-Annual Project Interim Progress Report (due no later than 60 days following respectively 30 June (in relation to the period of 1 January to 30 June) and 31 December (in relation to the period from 1 July to 31 December) for each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the bi-annual interim progress reports covering the 6 months in the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

The Bi-Annual Interim progress Report will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the inputs of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous

information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

**Final Independent Evaluation Report:** A final independent evaluation report will be completed by 22 March 2024. The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-NCE Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

**Final Project Completion Report<sup>17</sup>:** The project's final Bi-Annual Project Report along with the final independent evaluation report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

#### **Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:**

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>18</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Y1/Q1
<b>Inception Report and baseline assessments</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Y1/Q1
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)</b>	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	Project Manager	Per year: USD 10,000 Total: 30,000 USD	None	Annually

<sup>17</sup> A completion report to be submitted no later than six (6) months after the end of the Implementation Period of the project.

<sup>18</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>18</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
<b>GCF Bi-Annual Project Report</b>	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Bi-Annually as per FA
<b>Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	None	At minimum annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>19</sup>	None	One per year
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>GCF learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-NCE Unit	TBC	None	To be determined.
<b>Final independent evaluation and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-NCE Unit	USD 16000	None	TBC
<b>Translation of evaluation reports into English</b>	UNDP Country Office	USD 2000	None	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 48,000</i>	<i>None</i>	

#### Other relevant information

44. **Sustainability:** The project will provide with key tools and processes to strengthen adaptation planning in the mid- and long-term. Activities targeting the private sector will be instrumental to ensure sustainability of activities and results. By supporting the development of project concept notes, this project also seeks to leverage other internal and external funding sources to further advance climate change adaptation. Finally, The M&E framework will also be key to strengthen sectoral and local planning, based on lessons learnt.
45. **Accessibility and use of logo:** With regard to disclosure, materials will be accessible to stakeholders through the web platform established under activity 1.3.1. and in complement, to ensure that the deliverables produced with GCF resources are immediately accessible and shareable for all relevant stakeholders, the UNDP and NDA official websites and social media accounts will be used as the main channels for posting and dissemination, subject to the terms and conditions of the said framework agreement between the GCF and the UNDP. With regard to GCF logos and trademarks, in order to give proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware, subject to the terms and conditions of the said framework agreement between the GCF and the UNDP. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>20</sup> and the relevant GCF policies.

<sup>20</sup> See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

46. **Gender:** Morocco has been a pioneer of integrating gender considerations into development planning, and in particular in developing gender sensitive budgeting. It has established a Strategy for Institutionalizing Gender Integration in the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. One chapter of this strategy is devoted to gender considerations in the fight against climate change. In addition to identifying actions already taken and challenges that need to be addressed, the Strategy also highlights the opportunities available to Morocco for a better integration of gender approaches, in particular through the 4C Maroc. This strategy will serve as an overarching guide for gender considerations in each activity of the readiness project. In addition, the development of the road map on which most of this project proposal is based, has undergone a gender-inclusion process, to examine and include critical gender aspects. The project will also build on other previous work on gender integration by conducting a stocktake of existing gender-sensitive approaches in climate change projects and identifying good practices that can be replicated (see newly added activity 1.4). Specifically, under this project, gender integration includes: a) the identification and collection of sex-disaggregated data and use of relevant indicators as part of the M&E activities (sub-outcome 1.2); a gender responsive governance (sub-outcome 1.1); gender-sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments (sub-outcome 2.1); and the application of a gender lens in identifying adaptation measures (sub-outcome 2.2). The objective being that gender considerations are reflected systematically throughout the entire project duration. Inter alia, a gender lenses will be applied to the analysis and development of options for institutional coordination mechanisms and governance system; the development of a monitoring and evaluation system that will feed on gender-disaggregated data; the socio-economic analysis for the vulnerability assessments of the 3 prioritized regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra; and the identification of the most suitable adaptation measures.

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## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### 47. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM), in accordance with the terms of conditions set forth in the Second Amended Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF. The implementation of the readiness activities under this project will be in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement ("Framework Agreement") between UNDP and the GCF, effective as of 17 August 2020.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP. UNDP, through the Country Office, is therefore responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP is responsible for:

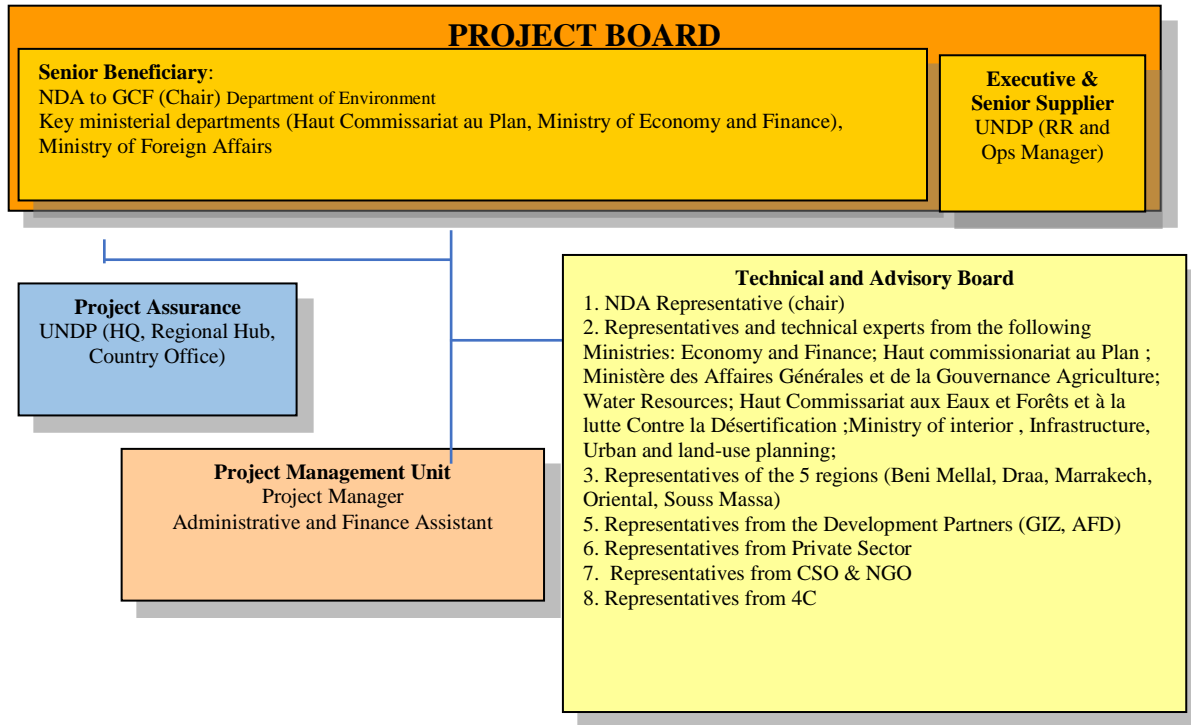
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

A strict firewall must be maintained between UNDP oversight services funded by GCF DP Fee and execution services provided by personnel funded by GCF project budget.

Responsible Parties (referred to as Implementing Entities under the FWA): No RPs have been identified in advance. Note that a change of a Responsible Party (Implementing Entity in GCF terms) or, an adverse change in the legal status of a Responsible Party (GCF Implementing Entity) involved in the implementation of the approved proposal that materially and adversely affects the achievement of intended outcomes will constitute a major change that would require prior approval from GCF.

The UNDP is a long-standing partner of the Government of Morocco. The agreement governing UNDP assistance to Morocco was signed between the Government of Morocco and UNDP on 13 May 1982. The most recent United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was signed between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cooperation partners and the United Nations System in May 2017. A Country Programme Document (2017-2021) was developed in support of the UNDAF. UNDP supports the implementation of the Country Programme Document and as such, supports the strategic objectives of the UNDAF related to advanced regionalization and democratic governance; inclusive and sustainable development and economic inclusion, as well as reduced inequalities and vulnerabilities. In complement, since 1992, several projects have been developed with the Environment Department around key themes (Climate Change, Biodiversity, Green Economy, Chemical and Hazardous Waste, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Desertification, Water Resources Management, Green Jobs, Support associations, micro-financing, the integration of the environment into local planning, etc.). For further information, please visit UNDP Morocco website at: <https://www.ma.undp.org/>

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).  
The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below:



48. The **Project Board** is comprised of the **Director of Partnership, Cooperation and Communication of the Department of Environment (former Secretariat of State for Sustainable Development) which operates also as NDA and will act as chair of the project board), key ministerial departments (including the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Haut Commissariat au Plan), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP.** The NDA acts as senior beneficiary and in this role represents the other key national governmental and non-governmental agencies and appropriate local level representatives. These stakeholders influence the project decision-making processes through establishing close liaison with the NDA and are also part of the Technical and Advisory Board.

The Project Board will provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project, ensure adherence to the DIM guidelines and ensure compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures. The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA). The Project Board will meet twice a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the augmented Project Board meetings as observers.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Addresses project issues as raised by the project manager;



- Provides guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agrees on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Reviews the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;
- Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assesses and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

a) **An Executive:**

The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. The Project Executive for this project is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

b) **Senior Supplier**

The UNDP will serve as Senior Supplier representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

c) **Senior Beneficiary:**

Individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people. The Senior Beneficiary for this project would be the Environment Department.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

49. The **Technical and Advisory Board** will be chaired by a representative from the NDA and comprise representatives and technical experts of the following Ministries: Economy and Finance; Haut commissionariat au Plan; Ministère des Affaires Générales et de la Gouvernance Agriculture; Water Resources; Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la lutte Contre la Désertification; Ministry of Interior, Infrastructure, Urban and land-use planning. In addition, the Technical and Advisory board will include representatives of the 5 regions where the project will undertake activities (Beni Mellal, Draa-Tafilalt, Marrakech, Oriental, Souss Massa), Representatives from the Development Partners (GIZ, AFD), representatives from 4C, Representatives from the Private Sector and Representatives from NGOs and Civil society organisations.

The Technical and Advisory board will provide overall technical guidance and advice to the project and recommendations to the Project Board approval. Specific responsibilities include: reviewing project progress to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans; appraising the annual project implementation report including the quality assessment rating report; and providing recommendations for the work plan.

50. **A Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be responsible for implementing the project. The PMU will be based at the Department of Environment and will be responsible for daily technical, administrative and financial management of the project. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation. It shall serve as the secretariat for the Project Board, and Technical and Advisory Board. The PMU will comprise of a Project Manager (PM), and an administrative and financial assistant. The project staff will be recruited through a competitive process.

UNDP will play oversight and quality assurance roles vis-à-vis the PMU.

**Project Manager:** The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager's function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP has been completed and submitted to UNDP. He/she will be supported by an Administrative and Finance Assistant for operational aspects of the project.

UNDP, in its capacity of Implementing Partner (GCF Delivery Partner) appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if access is made available.
- Prepare the Bi-Annual Project Report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Bi-Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the final evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final evaluation report to the Project Board;
- Provide technical and operational support to the Project Management Unit (PMU)

51. **Project Assurance:** UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. For the CO level, the project assurance role will be played by the

portfolio manager, with the RTA and the UNDP Global Environmental Finance team at regional and NY levels respectively. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the Delivery Partner fee provided by the GCF. As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

52. Changes to the Approved R&P Support Proposal: Any modification or proposed changes to the approved readiness proposal which could reasonably constitute a major change shall require prior approval of the GCF. Prior to a final Project Board decision to approve and effect such modifications or proposed changes, UNDP will inform the GCF in writing and seek the GCF's instructions on the necessary steps to effect such changes. Upon GCF approval, these changes would be signed by the Delivery Partner, the GCF and the NDA.
53. Project Extensions: The UNDP-NCE Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will need to be covered by non-GCF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources.

As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Project start-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal</li> <li>• Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts</li> <li>• Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document</li> <li>• Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee</li> <li>• Project document signature</li> <li>• Ensure quick project start and first disbursement</li> <li>• Hire project management unit staff</li> <li>• Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop</li> <li>• Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Project implementation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings</li> <li>• <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the approved readiness proposal</li> <li>• <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP bi-annual project report</u>: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections</li> <li>• <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the FWA.</li> <li>• <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan</li> <li>• <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions</li> <li>• <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies</li> <li>• <u>Performance management of staff</u>: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff</li> <li>• <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>	
Oversight of project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response</li> <li>• Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response</li> <li>• Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting</li> <li>• Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF</li> <li>• Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF</li> </ul>	10%
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports</li> <li>• Quality assurance of the GCF bi-annual project interim progress reports and portfolio reports</li> <li>• Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports</li> <li>• Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports</li> </ul>	20%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

54. **Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the relevant GCF policy.

55. **Disclosure of information:** Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GCF Disclosure Policy.

## VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

56. The total cost of the project is USD 2,329,236 USD. This is financed through a GCF grant. UNDP, as the GCF Delivery Partner, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-NCE Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually. Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-NCE Unit in NY, as agreed in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement, the Delivery Partner shall inter alia be required, when submitting Requests for Disbursement, to provide confirmation or evidence that at least 70% of the aggregate amounts previously disbursed by GCF have been committed and/or expended for Eligible Expenditures.

An Indicative Disbursement Schedule is provided below for reference.

<i>Month</i>	<i>6 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>24 months</i>	<i>30 months</i>	<i>36 months</i>
<i>Amount in USD</i>	91,358.33	255,238.33	404,138.33	625,548.83	873,713.83	79,238.30
<i>Total Project Outcomes in USD</i>	2,329,236					
<i>DP Fee in USD</i>	197,985					
<i>Total Project Budget in USD</i>	2,527,221					

UNDP Support Service Costs: UNDP will provide technical support services, according to UNDP policies on GCF funded projects. UNDP Support Services are over and above the project cycle management services, and its costs are those incurred by UNDP for the provision of services that are execution driven and can be traced in full to the delivery of project outcomes and activities. Eligible Support Services costs should not be charged as a flat percentage.

Technical support services will be reflected in the project budget at the output/activity level and should be charged to the budgetary Account codes: “61100-Salary Costs – NP Staff” and “61300-Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff”. UNDP Support Services costs charges shall not exceed the capped amount approved by the GCF. Any additional UNDP Support Service costs after GCF approval of the proposal needs to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat for re-approval.

UNDP Support Services costs charges shall not exceed the capped amount approved by the GCF. Any additional UNDP Support Service costs after GCF approval of the proposal needs to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat for re-approval.

**Budget Revision and Tolerance:** 20% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among outcomes. No changes are allowed in the PMC. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-NCE Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by the Country Office using non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

**Audit:** The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.

**Project Closure:** Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.<sup>21</sup> On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator.

**Operational completion:** The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The UNDP CO through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP NCE Unit when operational closure has been completed.

**Transfer or disposal of assets:** In consultation with the other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file<sup>22</sup>.

**Financial completion:** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) UNDP CO has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP CO has certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the UNDP CO will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-NCE Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

**Refund to GCF:** Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-NCE Unit in New York.

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<sup>21</sup> see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

<sup>22</sup> See

[https://popp.undp.org/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP\\_POPP\\_DOCUMENT\\_LIBRARY/Public/PPM\\_Project%20Management\\_Closing.docx&action=default](https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default).

**IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN**

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN			
Atlas [1] Proposal or Award ID:	00135238	Atlas Primary Output/Project ID:	00126537
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Morocco NAP-GCF		
Atlas Business Unit	MAR10		
Atlas Primary Output/Project Title	Morocco NAP-GCF		
PIMS No.	6169		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

GCF OUTCOME	GCF Outputs	Responsible party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Outcome 1: The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and regional levels	Output 1.1 Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized.	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	3,687.50	3,687.50	3,687.50	11,062.50	5
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	6,000	0	0	6,000	4
					71200	International Consultants	12,000	6,000	0	18,000	2
					71300	Local Consultants	6,000	0	0	6,000	1
					60000	Staff Costs	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	3
					74500	Miscellaneous	371.75	371.75	371.75	1,115.25	6
					<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 1.1</b>					<b>56,877.75</b>	
	Output 1.2 National and regional M&E system for adaptation developed	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	3,687.50	3,687.50	3,687.50	11,062.50	5
					75700	Training/Workshop/ Conference	15,120	0	0	15,120	10
					71300	Local Consultants	18,000	0	0	18,000	7
					71600	Travel	7,000	7,400	0	14,400	8
					60000	Staff Costs	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	3



				72800	Information Technology Equip	20,000	0	0	20,000	9
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	100,000	150,000	0	250,000	11
				74500	Miscellaneous	2,288.55	2,288.55	2,288.55	6,865.65	6
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 1.2</b>		<b>350,148.15</b>				
				<b>Output1.3</b>	UNDP	66001	12526			
				71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	3,687.50	3,687.50	3,687.50	11,062.50	5
				71300	Local Consultants	0	12,000	0	12,000.00	12
				75700	Training/Workshop/ Conference	0	24,600	0	24,600	14
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	0	40,000	20,000	60,000	13
				60000	Staff Costs	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	3
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	25,000	0	25,000	15
				74500	Miscellaneous	982.42	982.42	982.42	2,947.25	6
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 1.3</b>		<b>150309,75</b>				
				<b>Output 1.4</b>	UNDP	66001	12526			
				71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	3,687.50	3,687.50	3,687.50	11,062.50	5
				71300	Local Consultants	0	6,000	0	6,000	16
				60000	Staff Costs	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	3
				74500	Miscellaneous	0	635.25	0	635	6
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 1.4</b>		<b>32,397.75</b>				
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTCOME 1</b>		<b>589,733.40</b>				
				<b>Outcome 2</b>	UNDP	66001	12526			
				<b>Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco and</b>						
				<b>Outcome 2.1</b>						
				Climate risks and vulnerabilities assessed in key sectors in 3 regions						
				71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	4,916.66	4,916.66	4,916.66	14,749.98	5
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	0	300,000	203,000	503,000	17
				75700	Training/Workshop/ Conference	0	20,000	30,400	50,400	18
				60000	Staff Costs	6,533.33	6,533.33	6,533.33	19,599.99	3
				74500	Miscellaneous	3,918.33	3,918.33	3,918.33	11,755	6

strengthened for 2 additional regions and integration into regional development and land use plans facilitated					<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 2.1</b>				<b>599,504.97</b>			
	<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Adaptation measures identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected regions	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	4,916.66	4,916.66	4,916.66	14,749.98	5	
					60000	Staff Costs	6,533.33	6,533.33	6,533.33	19,599.99	3	
					75700	Training/Workshop/Conference	0	0	7,200	7,200	22	
					71200	International Consultants	0	0	15,000	15,000	20	
					71300	Local Consultants	0	9,000	0	9,000	19	
					71600	Travel	0	9,000.00	0	9,000	23	
					72100	Contractual Services: Companies	0	53,000	100,000	153,000	21	
					74500	Miscellaneous	0	2,275.50	2,275.50	4,551	6	
	<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 2.2</b>					<b>232,100.97</b>						
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Three regional adaptation plans formulated and integration with regional development facilitated in 5 regions	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	4,916.66	4,916.66	4,916.66	14,749.98	5		
				75700	Training/Workshop/Conference	0	8,000	10,000	18,000	27		
				71300	Local Consultants	0	7,000.00	6,500.00	13,500	24		
				71600	Travel	0	40,000	20,000	60,000	26		
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	0	30,000	60,000	90,000	28		
				60000	Staff Costs	6,533.33	6,533.33	6,533.33	19,599.99	3		
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,539	1,539	1,539	4,617	6		
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 2.3</b>					<b>220,466.97</b>			
<b>TOTAL GCF OUTCOME 2</b>					<b>1,052,072.91</b>							
<b>Outcome 3</b> The foundations for sustainable finance for adaptation	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	7,375	7,375	7,375	22,125	5		
				75700	Training/Workshop/Conference	0	0	18,000	18,000	31		
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	0	35,000	100,000	135,000	32		

				71300	Local Consultants	0	12,000	36,000	48,000	30
				71200	International Consultants	0	22,800	30,000	52,800	29
						0	5,000	10,000	15,000	25
				60000	Staff Costs	9,800	9,800	9,800	29 400	3
				74500	Miscellaneous	2,035.50	2,035.50	2,035.50	6,106.50	6
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 3.1</b>		<b>326,431.50</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> The private sector is strongly engaged and its capacity to support adaptation is further enhanced	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	7,375.00	7,375.00	7,375.00	22,125	5
				71600	Travel	0.00	0.00	9,600.00	9,600	35
				71300	Local Consultants	0.00	37,000.00	50,000.00	87,000	34
				60000	Staff Costs	9,800.00	9,800.00	9,800.00	29,400	3
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,541.00	1,541.00	1,541.00	4,623	6
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 3.2</b>		<b>152,748</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> The private sector's investment potential in adaptation is incentivized	UNDP	66001	12526	72100	Innovation Prizes Companies	0	0	60,000	60,000	36
				71200	International Consultants	0	13,000	10,000	23,000	33
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTPUT 3.3</b>		<b>83,000</b>				
				<b>TOTAL GCF OUTCOME 3</b>		<b>562,179.50</b>				
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b> Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services: Individuals	35,750	35,750	35,750	107 250	5
				72800	Information Technology Equip	7,500	0	0	7,500	37
				74100	Professional Services - Audit	3,500	3,500	3,500	10,500	38
<b>Total GCF Project Management</b>						<b>46,750</b>	<b>39,250</b>	<b>39,250</b>	<b>125,250</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST EXCLUDING DP FEE</b>						<b>346,596.67</b>	<b>1,029,687.17</b>	<b>952,952.14</b>	<b>2,329,235.98</b>	

<b>Budget Notes</b>	
<b>1</b>	A rate of US\$300/day was considered for all national consultants (NC). Costs associated with contractual appointment of national consultants for the following activities: NC1 to develop TOR, Work plan for national coordination body: (300*20 = US\$6,000). Assumed in Y1.
<b>2</b>	A rate of US\$600/day was considered for all international consultants, unless otherwise stated in the budget note. Assumed in Y1 and Y2. Costs associated with individual International Consultants (IC) for the following activities:  IC1 develop a standardized protocol for gathering and sharing of climatic information and damage and loss data (30x600) = US\$18,000.
<b>3</b>	Staff: This cost is for the services of an existing UNDP CO staff member who will provide direct technical support to the delivery of the project. Programme Analyst will guide and support technical aspects and activities of the project including preparation of TORs, monitoring and reporting of activities, technical validation of studies and reports, coordination and mobilization of partners, alignment with UNFCCC processes and technical guidance on Adaptation, alignment with SGDs-related work. Programme Analyst will dedicate 60% of <b>his/her</b> time to the project at a cost of 58,800 USD per year (cost share of NOB- Program Analyst (60%) at 98,000 USD average proforma per year). Cost will be split among the three outcomes equally. Assumed in Y1, Y2 and Y3.
<b>4</b>	Costs associated to the organisation of training, workshops and conference (WC). WC1 costs of material production, venue and supplemental meeting needs (100 national stakeholders) = US\$6,000 Assumed in the second half of Y1.
<b>5</b>	Costs associated with Contractual Services -individual SCs. Assumed in Y1, Y2 and Y3. <b>SC1</b> Recruiting a full time project manager (36 months x US\$3,750 = US\$135,000) distributed equally across outcome 1-2-3 and PMU (33,750 usd each) <b>SC2</b> Administrative and Financial Assistant 35,000 USD per year-105,000 USD for 3 years( 30% equally distributed under Outcomes (10,500 USD each), 70% under PMU). Assumed in Y1, Y2 and Y3.
<b>6</b>	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency beyond this will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications. (2%). Assumed in Y1, Y2 and Y3.
<b>7</b>	NC2 to define and update the indicators and conceptual data model for M&E of adaptation (300*60 = US\$18,000). Assumed in the second half of Y1.
<b>8</b>	TR1 Travel costs for regional participants to attend a workshop related to set up a national monitoring and evaluation system (4 persons x 3 regions x 3 days x 2 workshps) = \$14,400. Assumed in Y1 and Y2.

9	Acquisition of a server mirror equipment for SIREDD, to improve the Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) US\$20,000. Assumed in Y1.
10	Costs associated to the organisation of training, workshops and conference (WC). Assumed in Y1. WC2 2 consultation workshops of 3 days for each region to set up a national monitoring and evaluation system (3 regions with SIREDD: Beni Mallal, Souss Massa, Tanger-Tetouane) with 4 persons from each region (2 workshops x 3 days x 4 persons x 3 regions) = US\$4,320 and 30 participants (2 workshops x 3 days x 30 participants) = US\$ 10,800. Total:15,120 USD Total US\$4,320 + US\$ 10,800 = US\$15,120
11	Costs associated with contractual services offered by companies (CSC) for the following activities. Assumed in Y1 and Y2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSC1 to establish a new national level component that captures data from regional SIREDD to enable monitoring at national level= US\$120,000</li> <li>• CSC2 for development of revised SIREDD in 4 regions that have SIREDD (25,000 x 4)= US\$100,000</li> <li>• CSC3 to develop CC component of SIREDD Marrakech-Safi region= US\$30,000</li> </ul>
12	NC4 to Synthesize lessons learned from regional planning activities (300*40 = US\$12,000). Assumed in Y2
13	Comms material to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of adaptation (1.3.2): US\$ 60,000. Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
14	Costs associated to the organisation of training, workshops and conference (WC). Assumed in Y2. WC3 organisation of 3 awareness days related to climate change adaptation (1 per year), using comms material from 1.3.2.: US\$ 8,200 x 3 = US\$24,600.
15	Costs associated with contractual services offered by companies (CSC) for the following activities. Assumed in Y2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSC4 to design /Set up web repository of the lessons learnt, successful stories and best adaptation practices, in collaboration with 4C Maroc - (4C)=US\$10,000</li> <li>• CSC5 to develop a strategy and novel materials to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of climate adaptation and disseminate it in public fora (e.g. TV and Radio campaigns, special series in key newspapers, etc)= US\$15,000.</li> </ul>
16	NC3 national gender expert (20*300 = US\$6,000). Assumed in the second half of Y2.
17	Costs associated with contractual services offered by companies (CSC) for the following activities. Assumed in Y2 and Y3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSC6 to map existing climate-related data, metrics and identify their sources, and establish a standardized guide-line and methodology (including definitions, sources of data, etc.) for climate change vulnerability assessment at regional level for key sectors (Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure), and ecosystems = US\$35,000</li> <li>• CSC7 for climate change vulnerability assessment in 3 regions and for 3 sectors (52,000 x 3 regions x3 sectors = 468,000)</li> </ul>
18	Organisation of training, workshops and conference. Assumed in Y2 and Y3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WC4 costs of a consultative workshop to discuss and agree on the standardized guideline and methodology (including definitions, sources of data, etc.) for climate change vulnerability assessment at regional level for key sectors (Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure), and ecosystems (90 persons) = US\$5,400</li> <li>• WC5 costs of 3 workshops in each region to validate results of the review, complete and update climate risk and vulnerability assessments for key sectors (water, agriculture and infrastructure) and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra (3 regions x 3 workshops) = 45,000</li> </ul>
19	Costs associated with contractual appointment of national consultants for the following activities: NC5 finalize the adaptation component of PTRC of the regions of Daraa-Tafilalt, oriental and Béni Mellal-Khénifra (300*30 = US\$9,000) Assumed in Y2.
20	IC2: one economist (25d*600USD = 15,000). Assumed in Y3.

21	CSC9 to undertake cost-benefits analyses of top priority adaptation measures in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra (3 regions x US\$ 51 000 = US\$153,000). Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
22	WC6 Costs of 3 consultation workshops (\$2,400 each) with key stakeholders (40 persons) (one in each region) to review and prioritise adaptation measures across sectors in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifraworkshop (40 persons x 3 regions) = US\$7,200. Assumed in Y3.
23	TR2 Travel of participants to 3 workshops with key stakeholders at each region to review and prioritise adaptation measures across sectors in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra(3 travels x 15persons) = US\$9,000. Assumed in Y2.
24	Costs associated with contractual appointment of national consultants for the following activities: <b>NC6</b> develop a guideline on how to integrate the PTRC with the regional development and land-use plans (45d*300 = USD\$13,500) Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
25	IC3: one project development specialist (30d*500USD = 15,000 USD) to support the development of concept notes; Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
26	<b>TR3</b> of participant to 3 inter-regional dialogue to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines (3 workshops, 4 persons from 12 regions and 2 persons from Rabat for 2 days) US\$60,000 Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WC7</b> costs of 3 regional workshops (\$3,600 each) to develop a guideline on how to integrate the PTRC with the regional development and land-use plans (3 workshops x 30 persons x 2days) = US\$10,800</li> <li>• <b>WC8</b> Costs of 2 inter-regional dialogues to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines (2 worshps x 60 persons) = US\$7,200.</li> </ul> Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
28	Costs associated with contractual services offered by companies (CSC) for the following activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CSC8</b> to identify a list of key adaptation measures for the key sectors and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra (3 regions x 3 sectors x US\$ 10 000 = US\$90,000)</li> </ul> Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
29	Costs associated with contractual appointment of International Consultants (IC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IC4</b> to assess and analyse the status and barriers and identify opportunities and tools to stimulate and incentivise innovative and private adaptation finance (20d x US\$1 200 = US\$24,000</li> <li>• <b>IC7</b> support the local governments of Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi to develop a sustainable financing strategy for their PTRC (40d*600 = US\$24,000).</li> <li>• <b>IC5</b> 2 International key speakers to facilitate 2 day national adaptation investment forum (2 x 2 x US\$1200 = US\$4,800)</li> </ul> Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
30	Costs associated with contractual appointment of national consultants <b>NC7</b> estimates cost of adaptation for key sectors and regions (100 d*300 = USD\$30,000) <b>NC8</b> assess and analyze the status and barriers and identify oppor-tunities and tools to stimulate and incentivise innovative and private adaptation finance (60*300: US\$18,000) Assumed in Y2 and Y3.
31	Organisation of training, workshops and conference as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WC9</b> Costs of two-day national adaptation investment forum, with 100 participants (\$6,000 x 2 days) = US\$12,000</li> <li>• <b>WC10</b> 2 consultation workshops (\$3,000 each) 1 per region to support the regions of Souss-Massa and Marrakech-Safi to develop a sustainable financing strategy for their PTRC (50persons x 2 workshops) = US\$6,000</li> </ul> Assumed in Y3.

32	<p>Costs associated with contractual services offered by companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSC10 organisation: calls, promotion, etc. of the first edition of “Adaptation innovation competition” (US\$10,000)</li> <li>• CSC11 for the organisation of the awards ceremony of the first edition of “Adaptation innovation competition” (US\$ 20,000)</li> <li>• CSC12 to develop 5 concept notes, 1 par region 3-5 for priority projects, consolidating work between re-gions/sectors as relevant (US\$21 000 x 5 concept notes = US\$ 105,000).</li> </ul> <p>Assumed in Y2 and Y3.</p>
33	<p><b>IC6</b> constitute a jury and selection process during the first edition of “Adaptation innovation competition” (US\$ 5,000)</p> <p><b>IC8</b> terminal evaluation of the project (30days*600)=18,000 USD</p> <p>Assumed in Y2 and Y3.</p>
34	<p>NC9 analyze interest, feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation (60*300: US\$18,000)</p> <p>NC10 designs of programme and facilitation and reporting during a two days national adaptation investment forum (30d*300: US\$9,000 )</p> <p>NC11 Develop a project portfolio with description and cost estimations for the key adaptation priorities in the PTRCs of the 5 regions (Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental, Beni Mellal-Khenifra, Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi) and develop 3-5 concept notes for priority projects, consolidating work between regions/sectors as relevant ( 200d*300: US\$60,000)</p> <p>Assumed in Y2 and Y3.</p>
35	<p><b>TR4</b> Travel costs of an international consultant (IC2) for the assessment and analysis of the status and barriers and identify opportunities and tools to stimulate and incentivise innovative and private adaptation finance, including per diem (18 days * 300) = US\$ 5,400</p> <p><b>TR5</b> travels costs of an international consultant (IC3) to Morocco to facilitate two-day national adaptation investment forum, including per diem 300 x 14 days = US\$4,200.</p> <p>Assumed in Y3.</p>
36	<p>Costs for rewarding the first 3 winners of the first edition of “Adaptation innovation competition”to develop innovative projects (US\$ 30 000 for the first place, US\$20 000 for the second place and US\$10000 for the thrd place) = US\$60,000</p> <p>Assumed in Y3.</p>
37	<p>Acquisition of 3 laptops (1,500*3: US\$4,500) • acquisition of hard drives, toner and software licenses to support project implementation(US\$1,500)• Acquisition of a printer: US\$1,500.</p> <p>Assumed in Y1.</p>
38	<p>Costs associated with professional services (<b>PS</b>)</p> <p><b>PS1</b> related to the audit of the project (US\$3 500 x 3 years = US\$ 10,500)</p> <p>Assumed in Y1, Y2 and Y3.</p>

Timeline																
Deliverables	2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
<b>1. The institutional framework for adaptation planning is strengthened and awareness is enhanced at national and re-gional levels</b>																
1.1. Coordination and governance structure for adaptation at national and regional levels set up and operationalized																
1.1.1. Develop TORs, work plan and schedule for the national coordination body for the next 2 years																
The Adaptation Coordination Committee is in operation with TDR and a 2 year work plan			X	X												
1.2. National and regional M&E system for adaptation established																
1.2.1. Set up a national monitoring and evaluation system (indicators, reference baselines, targets, periodicity, verification means...) in consultation with key stakeholders																
Two consultation workshops.						X	X									
A revised and strengthened M&E system and indicators at national and regional levels					X	X	X	X								
1.2.2. Develop a standardized protocol for gathering and sharing of climatic information and damage and loss data including socio-economic and gender disaggregated data to feed into the M&E system and indicators established in																
A standardised protocol for data gathering					X											
1.2.3. Draft a decree to institutionalize systematic gathering of climate information, socio-economic and climate-induced damage and loss data (building on the results of 1.2.2.); and archiving at national and regional level, as well as sharing and exchange of climate and disaster risk reduction data and information between ministerial and regional departments																
Draft Ministerial decree mandating and institutionalizing data collection and sharing					X	X										
1.2.4. Improve the Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) with new components for climate risk and vulnerability data to enhance adaptation planning and reporting at regional level, and establish a new national level component that captures data from regional SIREDD to enable monitoring at national level																
Centralized system with 5 enhanced regional platforms					X	X	X	X								
National component for Climate Adaptation data						X	X	X								
1.3. Communication and awareness to support effective adaptation planning improved																



1.3.1. Synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from regional planning activities in outcome 2 and setup a web-based repository of the lessons learnt, successful stories and best adaptation practices, in collaboration with 4C Maroc.												
Easy access to case studies and lessons from a web-based repository tory of lessons learnt, success stories and best practices									X	X		
1.3.2. Develop a strategy and novel materials to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of climate adaptation and disseminate it in public fora (e.g. TV and Radio campaigns, special series in key newspapers, etc)												
A communication strategy						X	X	X				
Novel communication materials					X	X	X	X				
1.3.3. Analyse the impacts of the awareness raising strategy (visits to 4C Maroc and web-based repository of activity 1.3.1, review of public declaration of decision makers of different sectors, short poll of the population)												
Analysis report										X		
1.3.4. Organize three public awareness days related to climate change adaptation												
3 awareness days on CCA (one per year)					X			X			X	
1.4. Gender sensitivity is applied addressed throughout the project life-span												
1.4.1 Conduct a stocktaking of existing approaches for integrating gender in climate change actions												
Stocktaking completed					X							
1.4.2 Identify good practices on gender integration as a result of stocktaking exercise and apply them to the project												
Identification and application of good practices in all 3 outcomes of the project					X							
<b>2. Regional adaptation plans (Territorial Plans against Global Warming) and their sustainable financing strategies formulated for 3 vulnerable regions in Morocco</b>												
2.1. Climate risks and vulnerabilities assessed in key sectors in 3 regions												
2.1.1. Map existing data set and metrics and their sources												
Data set and metrics are localized and identified								X				
2.1.1. Establish a standardized guideline and methodology (including definitions, sources of data, etc.) for climate change risk and vulnerability assessment at regional level for key sectors ( <i>Water, Agriculture and Infrastructure</i> ), and ecosystems to harmonise assessments in the regions and enable comparability and coherence at national level. This work will capitalise on ongoing work by GIZ, ADA and AFD												
Structured and consistent way to conduct climate vulnerability assessment at regional level for the following sectors: Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure								X	X	X		
2.1.2. Review, complete and update climate risk and vulnerably assessments for the key sectors (water, agriculture and infrastructure) and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra												
Climate and vulnerability assessment for each region and sectors (i.e. 9 assessments)					X	X	X	X	X			
2.2. Adaptation measures identified, assessed and prioritized in the 3 selected												
2.2.1. Building on the results of 2.1.2., identify a list of key adaptation measures for the key sectors and ecosystems in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra												
Adaptation options identified for each sector and region								X				
2.2.2. Hold consultation workshops with key stakeholders at each region to review and prioritise adaptation measures across sectors in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra												
3 regional consultation workshops to prioritise adaptation measures										X		
3 list of prioritised adaptation measures for each regions										X		

2.2.3. Undertake cost-benefits and cost-effectiveness analyses of top priority adaptation measures prioritised in 2.2.2. in the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra													
Top priority adaptation measures of each region appraised										X	X		
2.3. Three regional adaptation plans formulated and integration with regional development and land-use plans facilitated													
2.3.1. Finalise Adaptation component of PTRCs for the regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra, through integrations of results from 2.1.2., 2.2.1, 2.2.2. and 2.2.3 and 3.3.1													
PTRC of the 3 regions include an adaptation component										X	X		
2.3.2. Develop a guideline on how to iteratively integrate the PTRC in the regional development and land-use plans													
Through a consultative workshop, feedback obtained from key stakeholders from regions on essential elements for iterative integration of PTRC in the regional development and land use plans consultation										X	X		
A guideline to integrate PTRC with regional development plans											X		
2.3.3. Organise inter-regional dialogue to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines													
Experiences shared through 2 regional dialogues with 12 regions of Morocco (one in year 2 and one in year 3)					X							X	
<b>3. The foundations for sustainable planning and finance for adaptation are strengthened</b>													
3.1. Sustainable financing of regional adaptation plans strengthened													
3.1.1. Develop a project portfolio for the key adaptation priorities in the three regions													
Project portfolio											X		
3.1.2. Undertake pre-feasibility studies for each project contained in the project portfolio													
Concept notes to be included in the project portfolio										X	X		
3.2. The private sector is strongly engaged and, its capacity to support adaptation is further enhanced													
3.2.1. Assess and analyses the status of, barriers and opportunities to private sector investment in climate change adaptation activities													
Report analyzing status, barriers opportunities and incentives of private investments in adaptation										X	X		
3.2.2. Hold a two-day national adaptation investment forum, engaging financial institutions, private investment funds and private sector companies to discuss the opportunities and challenges of private investments in adaptation													
A two-day national adaptation investment forum with 100 attendants from at least 20 companies and its final report										X	X		
3.3. The private sector's investment potential in adaptation is further strengthened													
3.3.1 Analyse interest, feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation.													
Information available to decision-makers for setting up business incubators for adaptation in Morocco					X	X							
3.3.2. Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in adaptation solutions through funding and organising a first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition" rewarding the first 3 winners													
"Adaptation innovation competition" rewarding 3 winners											X	X	
3.3.3. Analyse national catastrophic risk insurance Programme through a PPP													
Report of the analysis of national catastrophic risk insurance programme												X	X



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**X. LEGAL CONTEXT**

57. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Morocco and UNDP, signed on 13 May 1982. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules, practices, procedures and financial governance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

### UNDP (DIM)

58. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]<sup>23</sup> [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]<sup>24</sup> are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.

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<sup>23</sup> To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

<sup>24</sup> To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- a. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
- b. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- c. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).
- d. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- e. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- f. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

*Note:* The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- g. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- h. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- i. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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## **XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES**

*The following documents are mandatory annexes and must be included as part of the final Project Document and not as separate documents.*

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

Annex C: Procurement plan

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team Unit and UNDP staff (as needed)

Annex E: UNDP Risk Log

Annex F: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system, does not need to be attached as separate document)

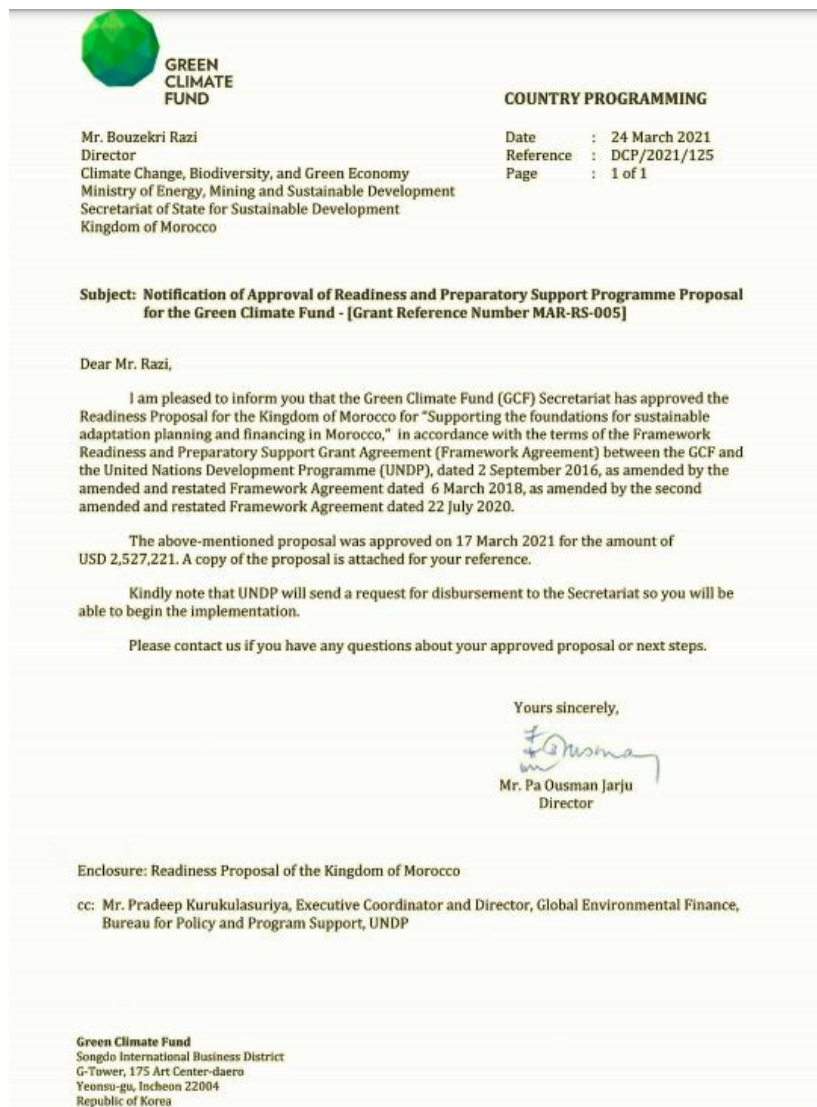
Annex G: Social and Environmental Screening Template



**Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal**

The file is available on PIMS+: [GCF Readiness Proposal](#)

## Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter



**Annex C: Procurement plan**

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
<b>Goods and Non-Consulting Services</b>						
Contractual Services- Companies (CSC1)	to establish a new national level component that captures data from regional SIREDD to enable monitoring at national level	120,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y1/Q4
CSC2	Development of revised SIREDD in 4 regions that have SIREDD	100,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y1/Q4
CSC3	to develop CC component of SIREDD Marrakech-Safi region	30,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y1/Q4
CSC4	to design /Set up web repository of the lessons learnt, successful stories and best adaptation practices	10,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
CSC5	to develop a strategy and novel materials to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of climate adaptation and disseminate it in public fora	15,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
CSC6	to map existing climate-related data, metrics and identify their sources, and establish a standardized guide-line and methodology for climate change vulnerability assessment	35,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4

CSC7	for climate change vulnerability assessment in 3 regions and for 3 sectors	468,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$150000 and above	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
CSC8	to identify a list of key adaptation measures for the key sectors and ecosystems in the 3 regions	90,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
CSC9	to undertake cost-benefits analyses of top priority adaptation measures in the three regions	153,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$150000 and above	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
CSC10	calls, promotion, etc. of the first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition"	10,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y1/Q4
CSC11	for the organisation of the awards ceremony of the first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition"	20,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y2/Q1
CSC12	to develop 5 concept notes, 1 par region 3-5 for priority projects	105,000.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4
Professional Services	Audit of the project	10,500.00	Request for Proposal	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y3/Q3	Y3/Q4
Workshop (WC1 )	Initiation (Kick off) Workshop	6,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
WC2	2 consultation workshops of 3 days for each region to set up a national monitoring and evaluation system	15,120.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
WC3	organisation of 3 awareness days related to climate change adaptation	24,600.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3
WC4	consultative workshop to discuss and agree on the standardized guideline and methodology for climate change vulnerability assessment	5,400.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4
WC5	3 workshops in each region to validate results of the review, complete and update climate risk and vulnerability assessments for key sectors	45,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
WC6	3 consultation workshops with key stakeholders to review and prioritise adaptation measures across sectors	7,200.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4

WC7	3 regional workshops to develop a guideline on how to integrate the PTRC with the regional development and land-use plans	10,800.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q2	Y2/Q2
WC8	2 inter-regional dialogues to share experiences and promote the development and regular updating of PTRC in the different administrative regions of Morocco according to the developed guidelines	7,200.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y3/Q1	Y3/Q1
WC9	Costs of two-day national adaptation investment forum	12,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
WC10	2 consultation workshops 1 per region to support the regions of Souss-Massa and Marrakech-Safi to develop a sustainable financing strategy for their PTRC	6,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q3
Equipment	Acquisition of a server mirror equipment for SIREDD, to improve the Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development	20,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y2/Q1
Materials	Communication material to raise awareness and communicate about the importance of adaptation	60,000.00	Request for Quotation	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
IT Equipment	3 Laptops	4,500.00	Micro-purchasing	Below US\$5000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	hard drives, toner and software licenses	1,500.00	Micro-purchasing	Below US\$5000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
	Printer	1,500.00	Micro-purchasing	Below US\$5000	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
<b>Sub-Total (US\$)</b>		<b>\$ 1,393,320.00</b>				
<b>Consultancy Services</b>						
National Consultant (NC1)	To develop TOR, Work plan for national coordination body	6,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q3	Y1/Q3

NC2	to define and update the indicators and conceptual data model for M&E of adaptation	18,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q1
NC3	national gender expert	6,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q1	Y2/Q2
NC4	to Synthesize lessons learned from regional planing activities	12,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
NC5	finalize the adaptation component of PTRC of the regions of Daraa-Tafilalt, oriental and Béni Mellal-Khénifra	9,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4
NC6	develop a guideline on how to integrate the PTRC with the regional development and land-use plans	13,500.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y3/Q1	Y3/Q1
NC7	estimates cost of adaptation for key sectors and regions	30,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
NC8	assess and analyze the status and barriers and identify oportu-nities and tools to stimulate and incentivise innovative and private adaptation finance	18,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q4	Y2/Q1
N9	analyze interest, feasibility and costs for setting up business incubators for adaptation	18,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q1	Y1/Q2
NC10	designs of programme and facilitation and reporting during a two days national adaptation investment forum	9,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
NC11	Develop a project portfolio with description and cost estimations for the key adaptation priorities in the PTRCs of the 5 regions	60,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q4	Y2/Q4
International Consultant (IC1)	develop a standardized protocol for gathering and sharing of climatic information and damage and loss data	18,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y1/Q2	Y1/Q2

IC2	Economist	15,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
IC3	Project development Specialist	15,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q3
IC4	to assess and analyse the status and barriers and identify opportunities and tools to stimulate and incentivise innovative and private adaptation finance	24,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
IC5	2 International key speakers to facilitate 2 day national adaptation investment forum	4,800.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
IC6	constitute a jury and selection process during the first edition of "Adaptation innovation competition"	5,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
IC7	support the local governments of Souss Massa and Marrakech-Safi to develop a sustainable financing strategy for their PTRC	24,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y2/Q3	Y2/Q4
IC8	terminal evaluation of the project	18,000.00	open public call for national consultants	US\$5000 to \$149,999	Y3/Q3	Y3/Q4
<b>Sub-Total (US\$)</b>		<b>\$ 323,300.00</b>				

## **Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team**

### **Terms of Reference for Project Board**

Composition: The Project Board will be comprised of NDA-GCF, Ministry of Environment (Climate Change Central Department (CCCD)), and UNDP.

Structure: The Project Board will be jointly chaired by the NFP-GCF and UNDP

Duties and Responsibilities: The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when further guidance is requested by the Project Manager. The Project Board will ensure that the project is on track, discuss how to mitigate the identified risks, and discuss any necessary revision. The Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Project Board, final decision shall rest with UNDP. As such, while UNDP assumes ultimate management responsibility and accountability for all of the project implementation, i.e. delivering all activities to reach the expected outputs of the approved project, this accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project as approved by the NDA. It does not in any way imply UNDP ownership or ultimate accountability for the formal approval or post-project implementation of any country plans, policies or other deliverables of the project which fall under the purview of the host government. UNDP's final vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Project Board. The specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- 1: Provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- 2: Addresses project issues as raised by the project manager;
- 3: Provides guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- 4: Agrees on project manager's tolerances as required;
- 5: Reviews the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- 6: Appraises the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work-plan;
- 7: Provides ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- 8: Assesses and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The Project Board Meetings: The Project Board should meet at least twice a year. The Project Board may convene additional meetings as necessary with appropriate note.

Conflicts of Interest: The Project Board members must exercise objectivity, independence, due care, and diligence on all matters.



## Terms of Reference for PMU

### **Project Manager (SC-SB4),**

#### Background

The Project Manager (PM) will be appointed by the project implementing partner and UNDP. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.

It is the PM's primary responsibility to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM will inform the Project Board and the Project Management Committee of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

#### Duties and Responsibilities

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks – initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GCF bi-annual report submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GCF Interim Progress Reports and portfolio reports.
- Prepare the GCF bi-annual report;
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-NCE;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;
  - Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation

- Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project;
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components;
- Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project;
- Support the Terminal Evaluation process.

#### Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences.
- At least 10 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 10 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management.
- Previous experience in project management with an international agency is an asset

#### Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Indonesian protected area system, biodiversity conservation and law enforcement at national and subnational levels.  
Excellent command of English and local languages.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCE ASSISTANT (SC-SB2/SB3)**

For assistance in day-to-day operations of the project, as related to missions, organizations of workshops and meetings. Responsibilities include (but is not limited to):

- Provide logistical support to the team and Ics in organizing training events, workshops and global meetings.
- Assist international, short-term consultants by organizing their travel schedules, arranging meetings with different stakeholders and booking hotel accommodations.
- Draft necessary correspondence with local and international agencies and stakeholders.
- Assist in the timely issuance of contracts and assurance of other eligible entitlements of the project personnel, experts, and consultants by preparing annual recruitment plans.
- Provide other substantive support to the team for overall implementation.
- Comply and verify budget and accounting data by researching files, calculating costs, and estimating anticipated expenses.
- Prepare financial status reports, progress reports, and others
- Process payment requests for settlement purpose, including quarterly advances to the partners.
- Prepare financial reports and documents as per specified formats, project, programme plans and general reference documents and general administrative/financial or specialized tasks related to the project which may be of a confidential nature within the assigned area of responsibility.

- Assist in the timely issuance of contracts and assurance of other eligible entitlements of the project personnel, experts, and consultants by preparing annual recruitment plans.
- Provide other substantive support to the team for overall implementation.

### **ToR for UNDP CO Staff**

#### **ToR Programme Analyst – (Energy & Environment)**

This TOR details the provision of technical support the UNDP Country Office in Morocco will extend towards the implementation of the GCF-funded project, *“National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Project for adaptation planning and implementation in Morocco”*

The UNDP Country Office will provide the following technical services through the partial engagement of a national Energy & Environmental Analyst, NOB, equivalent to no more than 60% of full-time for 3 years.

The UNDP National Officer will spend 60% of his/her time on technical services that require consultations with the government counterparts and strategic engagement, dialogue and policy coordination. The national officer will also support the development of the terms of references and deliverables bringing in lessons and experience from the broader portfolio of governance, climate, NDCs and SDGs to ensure coherence and integration.

The costs incurred for the provision of the services described herein shall be recovered from the project budget.

This technical assistance will be provided in the following areas:

- (a) Regular facilitation and participation in dialogue with project partners and UNDP development partners (monthly) to ensure alignment of the NAP project outputs and results with the SDGs and other development frameworks as necessary;
- (b) Substantive technical inputs to align the project outputs and results to broader Climate adaptation related initiatives in Morocco;
- (c) Policy analysis and technical inputs to align the project with other environmental and climate change related initiatives, including but not limited to the GCF Readiness project, GEF projects, supported by UN Agencies and other development partners;
- (d) Policy analysis and inputs to ensure coherence with efforts to implement the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs);
- (e) Regular engagement and coordination with the National Committee on Climate Change and the Adaptation Working Group;
- (f) Participate in and provide expert advice in the design and agendas of Adaptation Working Group meetings, workshops and other consultations;
- (g) Support the development of key TORs throughout the project, in particular, those of the roster of national experts on CCA, the Adaptation Working Group, the Experts and Consulting Companies **of CCA studies** in the three priority sectors, and the PMU team;
- (h) Support the development of key TORs's studies and services, in particular, those of:
  - a. national and regional monitoring and evaluation system;
  - b. protocol for data gathering;
  - c. regulation framework;
  - d. climate risks and vulnerabilities assessment in key sectors in 3 regions;
  - e. improvement of the Regional Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDD) with new components for climate risk and vulnerability data to enhance adaptation planning and reporting at regional level;
  - f. regional adaptation plans formulation and integration with regional development and land-use plans;
  - g. development of a project portfolio for the key adaptation priorities in the three regions
  - h. pre-feasibility studies of the project portfolio;

- i. private sector's investment potential in adaptation.
  - (i) Review and provide technical inputs to all project deliverables;
  - (j) Support the development of key knowledge products, in particular the PNA studies, appraisal guidelines for public and private adaptation investments, climate change risk screening tool, reports and awareness-raising materials, etc.

The costs will be charged against the Staff lines of the project budget and will amount to 58,800 USD/year (176,400 for 3 years).

## Annex E: UNDP Risk Log

Risk category	Date identified	Description	Impact & Probability	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)	Status
Political	18/12/2020	Lack of Political will to set the appropriate institutional arrangements to sustain the adaptation planning processes beyond the project	P: 1 I: 4	<p>Morocco has shown a strong political will by hosting COP22, presenting an ambitious NDC and respecting the reporting commitments to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>This is presently translated in the adoption of the Moroccan Climate Change Policy, the institution of the National Adaptation Committee, the establishment of two national funds (FNE and FLCN), the Territorial Plans against Global Warming regions are mandated to develop, etc.</p>	NDA, Project Board, PMU	
Operational	18/12/2020	Limited technical capacity to build on and support the mainstreaming of the project results	P: 2 I: 3	<p>This risk is deemed to be low, given Morocco's experience with the 3 NCs and 1 BUR already submitted to the UNFCCC. Through these experiences, significant capacities were developed both at national public institutions and consultancy firms.</p> <p>Weaknesses do remain, as clarified in section 2.4 of this proposal. To respond to this risk, however, the project includes specific activities to address the remaining weaknesses, particularly those focusing on capacity building and on the</p>	Project Board, PMU	

Risk category	Date identified	Description	Impact & Probability	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)	Status
				institutionalization of tools, processes and systems.		
Organizational	18/12/2020	Inadequate human resources to ensure a successful management and coordination among all stakeholders (public institutions, private sector, civil society, academia, etc., nationally, and internationally). This could also translate into lack of alignment with UNFCCC processes and technical guidance on Adaptation, alignment with SGDs-related work etc.	P:2 I:4	This risk is low given Morocco's extensive experience in implementing climate change projects, including GCF-funded projects. Besides, the capacity of the NDA, including its reporting capacity has been enhanced through GCF readiness support. Any remaining weaknesses will be mitigated by UNDP as it will play oversight and quality assurance roles vis-à-vis the PMU.	NDA; Project Board, PMU	
Organizational	18/12/2020	Potential delay in reporting project results and progress	P: 2 I: 3	This risk is low given Morocco's extensive experience in implementing climate change projects, including GCF-funded projects. Besides, the capacity of the NDA, including its reporting capacity has been enhanced through GCF readiness support. Any remaining weaknesses will be mitigated by UNDP as it will play oversight and quality assurance roles vis-à-vis the PMU.	NDA; Project Board, PMU	
Financial	18/12/2020	Lack of sufficient funding to ensure project results are	P:1 I:3	This risk is low since the estimation of the financial resources required for the attainment of each activity was performed on the basis of country	NDA, Project Board, PMU	

Risk category	Date identified	Description	Impact & Probability	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)	Status
		sustained beyond the project life.		benchmarks and similar previous (including ongoing). To mitigate this risk, the project has been designed to include activities that will strengthen the foundations for sustainable financing for adaptation, with a specific focus on domestic finance, private sector engagement, as well as international financing including the GCF.		

**Annex F: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system, does not need to be attached as separate document)**

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL	
OVERALL RATING	<b>2.56 (AVERAGE)</b>
DECISION	
PROJECT NUMBER	PIMS 6069
PROJECT TITLE	Supporting the foundations for sustainable adaptation planning and financing in Morocco
PROJECT DATE	Start Date: March 24, 2021 End Date: June 23, 2024

RATING CRITERIA									
For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project									
STRATEGIC									
<p><b>1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme’s Theory of Change?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The project is clearly linked to the programme’s theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project’s strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The project is clearly linked to the programme’s theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme’s theory of change.</li> </ul> <p><i>*Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.</i></p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">③</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">See section III on “Strategy” summarised in the diagramme on page 14</td> </tr> </table>	③	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>		See section III on “Strategy” summarised in the diagramme on page 14	
③	2								
1									
<b>Evidence</b>									
See section III on “Strategy” summarised in the diagramme on page 14									
<p><b>2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan and adapts at least one Signature Solution. The project’s RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)</li> <li><b>2:</b> The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan . The project’s RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)</li> <li><b>1:</b> The project responds to a partner’s identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">③</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">See Section V on “Projects Results Framework”</td> </tr> </table>	③	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>		See Section V on “Projects Results Framework”	
③	2								
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<b>Evidence</b>									
See Section V on “Projects Results Framework”									



3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	Yes	No
<b>RELEVANT</b>		
<p><b>4. Do the project target groups leave furthest behind?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The target groups are not clearly specified.</li> </ul> <p><i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support</i></p>	3	②
1		
<p><b>Evidence</b></p> <p>The target group is the GoM, but clearly mentions about specific measures for women and will consult vulnerable communities</p>		
<p><b>5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.</li> </ul> <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p>	③	2
1		
<p><b>Evidence</b></p> <p>See Section II “Development Context” which presents a comprehensive list of initiative this project builds upon.</p>		
<p><b>6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project’s intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between</li> </ul>	3	②
1		
<p><b>Evidence</b></p> <p>Partnerships are clearly described at national level under Section VII and Section I. No analysis on other funding sources.</p>		

<p>UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1:</b> No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>									
<b>PRINCIPLED</b>									
<p><b>7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">②</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Project has been designed utilizing a human rights approach and seeks to engage a wide variety of stakeholders in implementation.</td> </tr> </table>	3	②	1		<b>Evidence</b>		Project has been designed utilizing a human rights approach and seeks to engage a wide variety of stakeholders in implementation.	
3	②								
1									
<b>Evidence</b>									
Project has been designed utilizing a human rights approach and seeks to engage a wide variety of stakeholders in implementation.									
<p><b>8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2:</b> A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">②</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">A basic gender analysis was conducted and is scattered across Section II and VI.5. Gender is consistently integrated across various outputs (See PRE)</td> </tr> </table>	3	②	1		<b>Evidence</b>		A basic gender analysis was conducted and is scattered across Section II and VI.5. Gender is consistently integrated across various outputs (See PRE)	
3	②								
1									
<b>Evidence</b>									
A basic gender analysis was conducted and is scattered across Section II and VI.5. Gender is consistently integrated across various outputs (See PRE)									
<p><b>9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">③</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The project's main objective is to support the resilience and</td> </tr> </table>	③	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>		The project's main objective is to support the resilience and	
③	2								
1									
<b>Evidence</b>									
The project's main objective is to support the resilience and									

<p>appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2:</b> The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed,</li> <li>• relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	<p>sustainability. See Section II</p>	
<p><b>10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks?</b> The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conference sand/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]</p> <p>SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials</li> <li>2: Organization of an event, workshop, training</li> <li>3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences</li> <li>4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks</li> <li>5: Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)</li> <li>6: UNDP acting as Administrative Agent</li> </ol>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>MANAGEMENT &amp; MONITORING</b></p>		
<p><b>11. Does the project have a strong results framework?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The project’s selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The project’s selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The project’s selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)</li> </ul>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>		
<p><b>Evidence</b> The PRF (Section V) has SMART, results-oriented indicators, baselines and targets.</p>		

<p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>									
<p><b>12. Is the project’s governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>3:</b> The project’s governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)</li> <li>▪ <b>2:</b> The project’s governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key <b>governance</b> roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)</li> <li>▪ <b>1:</b> The project’s governance mechanism is loosely defined in the <b>project</b> document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No <b>information</b> on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.</li> </ul> <p>Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">③</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">See Section VII</td> </tr> </table>	③	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>		See Section VII	
③	2								
1									
<b>Evidence</b>									
See Section VII									
<p><b>13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>3:</b> Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme’s theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)</li> <li>▪ <b>2:</b> Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.</li> <li>▪ <b>1:</b> Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">③</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">See annex E</td> </tr> </table>	③	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>		See annex E	
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<b>Evidence</b>									
See annex E									
<p><b>EFFICIENT</b></p>									

<p><b>14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example:</b></p> <p>i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.</p> <p>ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions.</p> <p>iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.</p> <p>iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects.</p> <p>v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.</p> <p><i>(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)</i></p>	Yes (3)	No (1)
<p><b>15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.</li> </ul>	3	2
<p><b>16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)</li> <li><b>2:</b> The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross subsidizing the project.</li> </ul> <p>*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.</p>	3	2
<b>EFFECTIVE</b>		
<p><b>17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)</li> </ul>	3	2
	1	
	<p><b>Evidence</b></p> <p>See Section II. The target group is the</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2:</b> Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.</li> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>	GoM and was fully engaged in the design. Further stakeholder consultations also took place (page 8)	
<b>18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?</b>	Yes (3)	No (1)
<b>19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.</b>	Yes (3)	No (1)
*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of “no”		
<b>Evidence</b>  See Section VI on M&E		
<b>SUSTAINABILITY &amp; NATIONAL OWNERSHIP</b>		
<b>20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?</b>	(3)   2 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.</li> </ul>	<b>Evidence</b>  The project could only be developed upon the request of the Moroccan NDA to the GCF and could only be submitted by them. They are also fully part of the implementation arrangements (See Section VII)	
<b>21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?</b>	(3)   2 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Capacity assessments have not been carried out.</li> </ul>	<b>Evidence</b>  This project aims at building the GoM’ capacities for resilience. Many activities in in the PRF reflect this approach (see Section V)	

<b>22. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?</b>	Yes (3)	No <del>(1)</del>
<b>23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?</b>	<del>Yes (3)</del>	No (1)

## Annex G – Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

### Project Information

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Supporting the foundations for sustainable adaptation planning and financing in Morocco
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS 6169
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Morocco
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (approval/ProDoc stage)
5. Date	April 2021

### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

The project aims to strengthen institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and develop strategic coherent planning instruments aligned with national priorities in Morocco. The project has a strong focus on enhancing regional and local capacities for adaptation planning and financing. While mainstreaming the human rights based approach will not be specifically covered in the project due to the nature of its activities, in general terms, the design and implementation of the project activities will be in line with the principles of human rights based approach. The implementing partner as well as the project partners acknowledge human rights practices under international law and the application of human rights-related standards in the design and implementation of the project. The project is designed to strengthen the understanding of the challenges and impacts climate change will have on the economy and the development of the country and therefore, incentivize the identification and development of adaptation initiatives, including projects, programs, policies and strategies respectful of human rights principles.

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment*



Gender inclusiveness is at the center of the NAP process as it highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation planning and budgeting and recognizes that adaptation cannot be successful without the involvement of all, and women in particular. Gender is therefore mainstreamed throughout the project. Morocco has been a pioneer of integrating gender considerations into development planning, and in particular in developing gender sensitive budgeting. It has established a Strategy for Institutionalizing Gender Integration in the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. This strategy will serve as an overarching guide for gender considerations in each activity of the readiness project. The project will also build on other previous work on gender integration by conducting a stocktake of existing gender-sensitive approaches in climate change projects and identifying good practices that can be replicated (see newly added activity 1.4). Specifically, under this project, gender integration includes: a) the identification and collection of sex-disaggregated data and use of relevant indicators as part of the M&E activities (sub-outcome 1.2); a gender responsive governance (sub-outcome 1.1); gender-sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments (sub-outcome 2.1); and the application of a gender lens in identifying adaptation measures (sub-outcome 2.2). Inter alia, a gender lenses will be applied to the analysis and development of options for institutional coordination mechanisms and governance system; the development of a monitoring and evaluation system that will feed on gender-disaggregated data; the socio-economic analysis for the vulnerability assessments of the 3 prioritized regions of Draa-Tafilalet, Oriental and Beni Mellal-Khenifra; and the identification of the most suitable adaptation measures. These activities should enable greater participation of women and integration of gender consideration into adaptation actions prioritized and implemented in Morocco, and consequently an improvement in gender equality and resilience of women.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

This project is focused on setting up the structures, capacities, and processes that will enable climate adaptation mainstreaming and the financing of adaptation interventions in the long-term. Its main beneficiary is the Ministry of Energy, Mining and Sustainable Development and its objective is to implement high-impact adaptation measures. It will fully build on existing climate information as well as other environmental data. One of its main activities is to improve the production and sharing of such data so that they can be used and mainstreamed throughout development planning, thus fostering environmental sustainability.

## **Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b> <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b> <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			<b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b>
<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b>	<b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b>
Risk 1: Activities under Sub-outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 which focus on prioritizing adaptation options and integrating climate change concerns into regional development plan might have indirect environmental impacts. Similarly, under Outcome	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	Adaptation measures will be prioritized under Output 2.2. based on criteria to be decided by the stakeholders, using existing guidance, which includes	No further assessment and/or management measures are needed.

<p>3, project concept notes will be developed based on the options prioritized in the plans and innovative adaptation solutions supported that may have adverse impacts. These impacts could be for instance adverse changes and impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services and the wider environment due to the prioritisation of adaptation actions with income generation or other benefits but that fail to take into account biodiversity and the protection of natural habitats.</p> <p>(Principle 3, Standard 1, Q1.3, 1.11)</p>			<p>environmental and biodiversity protection ones. These will be the basis for the integration into regional development plans as well as for the project concept notes to be developed under Outcome 3.</p>	
<p>Risk 2: Project activities might not be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner or might potentially endorse existing discriminatory practices in its activities (All Outcomes). (Principle 2, q2)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Gender is mainstreamed across the project. As specified in Section II, the project also builds on gender-sensitive institutional frameworks (gender-sensitive budgeting, gender-sensitive M&amp;E system under development). The project will further strengthen gender mainstreaming in the M&amp;E system under sub-outcome 1.2, which will allow for better tracking of project activities as well, and will strengthen gender integration in government planning through a specific sub-outcome (1.4)</p>	<p>No further assessment and/or management measures are needed.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Outcome 2 focuses on regional development plans. Local communities are present in these regions. The project could have indirect adverse impacts (land rights, livelihoods) depending on the process to revise and content of the regional development and land-use plans developed with the support of the project.</p> <p>(Principle 3, Standard 6, q6.1, 6.3)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Adaptation measures will be prioritized under Output 2.2. based on criteria to be decided by the stakeholders, using existing guidance, which includes social and environmental vulnerability. Moreover, extensive stakeholder consultations of vulnerable populations in the regions.</p>	<p>No further assessment and/or management measures are needed.</p>
<p><b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b></p>				
<p>Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</p>			<p><b>Comments</b></p>	
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>			<p><b>X</b></p>	<p>The project does not include the construction of any infrastructure and will focus on soft interventions, including capacity building activities, sensitization interventions,</p>

			consultations and training workshops with no impact on the environment.
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>		
	Check all that apply		<b>Comments</b>
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

### SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>25</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No

<sup>25</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

<i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>		
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered.</i>	Yes

<i>Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>		
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>26</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No

<sup>26</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>27</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	Yes

<sup>27</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No