

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Circular solutions to plastic pollution in Morocco

Region	Morocco	GEF Project ID	11192
Country(ies)	Morocco	Type of Project	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID	230062
Project Executing Entity(s)	UNDP	Project Executing Type	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Multi Focal Area	Submission Date	6/25/2024
Type of Trust Fund	GET	Project Duration (Months)	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	6,222,018.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)	559,982.00
PPG Amount: (c)	200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)	18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	7000000	Total Co-financing	53,503,225.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Plastic pollution has a profound environmental impact and including on Morocco's Blue Economy, incurring annual losses of \$26 million. **There is a need** for industry to enhance its competitive edge by securing access to high-quality alternatives to new plastic imports.

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

- Enhanced management of plastics and items containing Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- Raised standards regarding harmful chemicals in disposable plastic items.
- Strengthen frameworks, policies, and guidelines to foster a circular economy for plastics.
- Expanded opportunities for the replacement or reuse of disposable plastic items.
- Improved ability of the private sector to enact policies and strategies for circular solutions.
- Increased sharing of experiences and replication of successful practices.
- Heightened awareness of the project's achievements within the global plastics initiatives.

The project will deliver Global Environmental Benefits including:

- **Reduction in plastic pollution lessening the anthropogenic impact on the marine environment and biodiversity (anticipated at avoiding 121 k tonnes over the project lifetime);**
- **Replacement of plastic materials with more sustainable alternatives reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions (anticipated at avoiding 182 k tonnes over 10 years);**
- **Reduced pollution from harmful additives in plastic food and beverage products;**
- **Support to job creation.**

[1] World Bank 2022, Stratégie du Maroc 'Littoral sans plastique', Rapport de diagnostic

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To accelerate the transition towards a circular economy for plastics in the food and beverage sector of Morocco through the adoption and enhancement of circular approaches.

Plastic pollution in marine environments is severely affecting the blue economy's potential, marine habitats, and the ecosystem services in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, due to significant leakage of waste into the oceans. On average, each person in the MENA region contributes 6kg of plastic waste annually to the seas, with the

Mediterranean Sea emerging as a critical hotspot for marine plastic pollution . In Morocco, the plastics industry plays a crucial role in the nation's development, supporting around 75,000 direct and over 320,000 indirect jobs, and achieving a turnover of approximately \$2.3 billion in 2019. This sector, which heavily relies on imports of 680,000 tonnes of new plastic and 80,000 tonnes of nationally produced recycled materials (meeting only 10.5% of its needs), faces the challenge of utilizing recycled materials due to safety concerns. The food industry, consuming about 50% of the plastics sector's output primarily for packaging, is a significant contributor to this issue. Consequently, there's a pressing need for the industry to enhance its competitive edge by securing access to high-quality, competitively priced recycled materials as alternatives to new plastic imports.

Plastic pollution has a profound economic impact on Morocco's Blue Economy, incurring annual losses of \$26 million. Coastal tourism suffers a yearly loss of \$13.6 million due to pollution, with tourists generating approximately 18kT of waste, costing \$900,000 in waste management. Moreover, marine pollution interferes with maritime activities, such as boating and fishing, leading to a 0.3% reduction in the GDP from fishing, equating to an \$8 million loss annually.

To combat plastic pollution, Morocco has implemented significant measures as part of its National Strategy for Sustainable Development. These measures include strengthening the legal framework with the enactment of Law 77-15, which bans plastic bags, and amending Law 28.00 on waste management to adopt the principle of extended producer responsibility. Furthermore, since 2013, an eco-tax on plastic materials has been levied to support the National Fund of Environment and Sustainable Development (FNEDD), initially set at 1.5% ad valorem and later adjusted to 1%, generating around \$25 million annually.

The aim of the project is to hasten the shift toward a circular economy for plastics within Morocco's food and beverage industry, by promoting and advancing circular practices. This initiative will be executed through five interconnected components, aiming to achieve seven key outcomes:

- Enhanced management of plastics and items containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in accordance with Best Environmental Practices (BEP) and Best Available Practices (BAP).
- Raised standards regarding harmful chemicals in disposable plastic items within the food and beverage (F&B) sector.
- Established or reinforced frameworks, policies, and guidelines to minimize the use of disposable plastics and foster a circular economy for plastics in the food and beverage industry.
- Expanded opportunities for the replacement or reuse of disposable plastic items.
- Improved ability of the private sector to enact policies and strategies for circular solutions to combat plastic pollution.
- Increased sharing of experiences and replication of successful practices.
- Heightened awareness of the project's achievements within the global plastics initiative and extending beyond the Global Environment Facility (GEF) portfolio.

Project Components

Component 1: Tools for enabling the creation of standards to tackle pollutants in Food & Beverage plastics Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,141,400.00	9,400,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Improved standards on harmful chemicals in plastic items used in the F&B industry

Outcome 1.2: Increased amount of POPs-containing plastics/plastic items treated according to BEP/BAP.

Output:

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

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

Component 2: Improving Recyclability and Enhancing Recycled Content through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Regulatory Frameworks Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,111,400.00	9,400,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: A unified, strengthened framework and operational EPR system initiating the use of recycled plastic within the food and beverage sector, contributing to a circular plastics economy

Output:

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

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

Component 3: Promoting Sustainable Alternatives for single-use plastics within the framework of Circular Economy practices Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

1,446,400.00

11,700,000.00

Outcome:

Output 3.1: A significant industry shift towards adopting sustainable practices, with increased recyclability and reuse of single-use plastic items, supported by robust policy frameworks and active consumer engagement

Output:

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

Output 3.2: Enhancing Recycling Infrastructure and Consumer Participation

Component 4: Engaging private sector to anticipate the need for highly recyclable materials Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance

GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

1,484,400.00

11,700,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened capacity of private sector to implement policies and plans for circular solutions to combat plastic pollution

Output:

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

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

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

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

Component 5: Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program Contributing to Component 5 of IP and Global Project

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance

GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

577,872.00

8,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: Increased experience sharing and replication of successes.

Outcome 5.2 Increased awareness of project results nationally within the global integrated program and beyond the GEF portfolio

Output:

Output 5.1 Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented

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

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

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
165,000.00	255,452.00

Outcome:

Output:

Mid-term review

Terminal evaluation

Audit

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Tools for enabling the creation of standards to tackle pollutants in Food & Beverage plastics Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project	1,141,400.00	9,400,000.00
Component 2: Improving Recyclability and Enhancing Recycled Content through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Regulatory Frameworks Contributing to Component 1 of IP and Global Project	1,111,400.00	9,400,000.00
Component 3: Promoting Sustainable Alternatives for single-use plastics within the framework of Circular Economy practices Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project	1,446,400.00	11,700,000.00

Component 4: Engaging private sector to anticipate the need for highly recyclable materials Contributing to Component 3 of IP and Global Project	1,484,400.00	11,700,000.00
Component 5: Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program Contributing to Component 5 of IP and Global Project	577,872.00	8,500,000.00
M&E	165,000.00	255,452.00
Subtotal	5,926,472.00	50,955,452.00
Project Management Cost	295,546.00	2,547,773.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	6,222,018.00	53,503,225.00

Please provide Justification

The PMC cost is 5%.

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1.1 Background and Context

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

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

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

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

On average, people in the MENA countries release 6kg/person of plastic waste every year into the surrounding seas and ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea has become a global marine plastic pollution hotspot. The plastics industry in Morocco is a key sector that contributes to the development of the country. It generates nearly 75,000 direct jobs and more than 320,000 indirect jobs, with a turnover of around \$2.3 billion in 2019. To cater to the production needs, the plastics industry in Morocco relies mainly on the transformation of imported virgin resins from abroad, with a large proportion of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) manufactured locally (80,000 tonnes in 2022). The quantity of imported virgin resins has significantly increased in recent years, exceeding by 40% the volume from a decade ago, indicating an upward trend in plastic importation and plastic waste generation.

Post-consumer plastic waste is estimated at approximately 8% of household and similar waste. With an annual household waste tonnage of around 8 million tons for a population of 37.754 million in 2022, this translates to approximately 656,000 tons per year of plastic waste, or 17.3 kg per capita per year. Approximately 29% ^[11] of this plastic waste is recycled, with 60,000 tonnes per year recycled by formal means and 120,000 tonnes ^[12] per year recycled by the informal sector.

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

Table 1. Key national users, manufacturers, and suppliers

Organization	Description
Moroccan Federation of Plastics Industry (FMP)	650 companies, 71% of which import virgin plastic granules for processing. Production mainly concerns everyday consumer goods, packaging, plasticulture and construction. The packaging market accounts for 30% of market share ^[13] . Members operating in the packaging sector include the <i>Association Marocaine des Fabricants de Sacs, Poches et Films Plastiques</i> , etc.
National Federation of Agri-food (FENAGRI)	Primary network of agri-food entrepreneurs in Morocco.
Alliance pour l'innovation et le recyclage des emballages (AIRE)	Nonprofit network of key players in the fast-moving consumer goods industry (innovation, implementation, regulatory instruments, etc.). AIRE is involved in several initiatives to combat plastic pollution and is committed to facilitating the establishment of a framework conducive to extended producer responsibility.
National federation for consumer rights (FMDC)	Nonprofit network of consumers rights associations all over the country, for consumer protection and the development of a consumerism culture.

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

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

Larger plastic products, including food and beverage packaging, degrade into micro and nano-plastics (MNPs) due to chemical, physical, and biological factors. These substances representing a significant proportion of marine debris estimated between 60 and 80% [\[5\]](#), are among the most durable pollutants in oceanic waters and coastlines worldwide. MNPs can release and adsorb/absorb a variety of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), thereby amplifying their bioavailability, toxicity, and dispersion. Thus, MNPs play a double role, serving both as a source and a vector for POPs. POPs are synthetic organic compounds released into the environment either intentionally or accidentally. Characterized by their predominantly polychlorinated structure, they are among the most stable and persistent anthropogenic substances, with a high persistence in the environment. They are also slightly soluble in water but highly soluble in lipids. This property leads to their bioaccumulation in the fatty tissues of living organisms and their bio amplification at the top of the food chain. Imitating the water cycle, they can also travel long distances through atmospheric currents and their adsorption onto solid particles (aerosols), thus spreading globally, including to remote regions like the Arctic, posing health risks to humans and ecosystems even at low concentrations. Studies indicate widespread contamination leading to increased cancer risks, hormonal disruptions, cardiovascular diseases, metabolic disorders, and biodiversity loss [\[6\]](#). Economically, the presence of POPs incurs substantial costs in public health, agriculture, fishing, and environmental cleanup and poses transboundary issues regionally and globally.

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

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

1.3 Main barriers that the project aims to address

Upstream barriers include:

- Lack of clear standards and well-functioning recycling value chain (to reduce dependency on imports/virgin material)
-

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

Mid-stream challenges include:

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

Cross-cutting barriers include:

- There is a **lack of technical know-how and capacity to provide high quality products**, including design for environment. Standards for various uses are missing. Peer exchange, knowledge transfer, dissemination of best practices and guidance on the principles of Circular Economy (CE) and sustainable management of plastics can create cross-sectoral positive change. Untapped potential of recycled plastics can be addressed with normative action, and innovation can be fostered.
- **Data is often insufficient and there is a poor dissemination of information.** Coordination among different institutions can facilitate information exchange if accompanied by rigorous common metrics and standards. Additionally, the institutionalization of oversight over single use plastics can be very useful (effective environmental governance, market control and disseminating successful single use plastics management strategies).

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

Barriers	Potential measures identified
<p>Barriers identified by the Private Sector</p> <p>The major challenges hindering the development of plastic recycling in the food and beverage industries sector are varied and multifactorial., including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory constraints: Regulations, notably article 5 of law 28.00, pose legal and regulatory challenges to the use of recycled plastic in direct contact with food. The current opposition of the ONSSA to amending this article reflects concerns about food safety. • Technical barriers: Technical challenges can also impede the plastic recycling process, particularly regarding the quality and traceability of recycled materials. • Lack of sectoral data: A significant gap in the collecting and analyzing data on the plastic recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of voluntary application standards: The creation of voluntary standards to accompany the amendment of Law 28.00 would ensure the quality and safety of recycled plastic packaging. These standards could include guidelines on the traceability of plastic packaging and verification of compliance with food safety standards. • Evaluation of the current control system: A thorough evaluation of the food suitability control system of plastics used in packaging is necessary. This would make it possible to determine existing gaps and target control needs in order to address ONSSA's concerns and remove obstacles to the use of recycled plastic.

<p>industry limits the overall understanding of the sector, thereby hindering development initiatives.</p>	
<p>Barriers identified by public sector organisations :</p> <p>The obstacles hindering the recycling of plastics used in packaging are multiple and complex. Among the main identified issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack or insufficiency of sorting at source, which compromises the effective separation of different types of plastics and makes the recycling process more difficult and less profitable. • Lack of adequate decontamination techniques to remove potentially harmful contaminants from recycled plastics, limiting their use in sensitive applications such as food packaging. • Challenges related to quality control of recycled plastics, particularly with regard to their purity and compliance with food safety standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the principle of extended producer responsibility. • Implementing a traceability system to ensure transparency and verification of the composition of packaging materials throughout the supply chain. • Developing a reference framework or certification schemes for plastics intended for food use, allowing companies and consumers to distinguish quality materials that meet safety standards. • Establishing a rigorous control system to ensure that plastic products used in food packaging meet health and regulatory requirements. • Capacity building, among others, of the Technical Center for Plastic and Rubber (CTPC) in order to involve it more in the quality control of recycled plastics or creating a dedicated control laboratory to ensure the conformity of materials to the required standards.

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

2.1 Baseline Scenario

Morocco has undertaken concrete actions for plastic management in the post-consumption phase of the product life cycle. Upstream and midstream actions concern the reinforcement of the legal framework. They extend across the entire socio-economic sector, particularly the food and beverage industry. Several laws are designed to protect the environment and manage waste (water, Law N°. 10-95 revised by Law N°. 36-15, environmental impact assessments, Law N°. 12-03, protection and improvement of the environment, Law N°. 11-03, waste management and disposal, Law N°. 28-00 complemented by Law N° 23-12 and coastal preservation, Law N°. 81-12). Morocco has implemented concrete measures towards the sustainable management of plastics. Upstream of the plastics value chain, Law N°: 77-15 and its application texts prohibit the manufacture, import, export, sell, and use of plastic bags. However, the impact on the ground of this law is minimal given that the bags produced as substitutes are the majority of non-woven bags made from 100% plastic. Only supermarkets and formal retailers, pharmacies, pastry shops, grocers, etc. have migrated to eco-friendly packaging. To meet this challenge, an amendment to Law 77-15 previously published is proposed through Law N°. 57-18. A decree N°: 98-16 was published in 2016 prohibiting the export of plastics categorized under nomenclature 3915 in order to ensure the availability of raw materials for domestic recycling. Furthermore, the recently published (19-02-2024) issued resolution N°: 502 by the Ministry of Industry and Trade stipulates that the recycling or manufacture, import or export of exempted plastic bags should go through an electronic form for authorization, enabling seamless and up to date market mapping and control. Additionally, in 2014, Morocco has opted to introduce an eco-tax, on companies that import/sell plastic

introducing a 1.5 % then revising to 1 % in 2016, generating \$25M annually for the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (*Fonds National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable FNEDD*). In particular, this tax contributes largely to the establishment of sorting centres at controlled landfills with an important sorting capacity (see Annex K). In the same perspective of sustainable plastic management, an amendment of Law 28-00 is under way (aligning with the principles outlined in Law N°: 99-12) to integrate the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR).

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

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

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

National Policies and Priorities

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

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

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

- **The Technical Center for Plastics and Rubber (CTPC^[11])** supports Moroccan companies in plastic packaging to switch to circular economy. This center is under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It is equipped with the technical skills and the necessary equipment to carry out the necessary conformity tests.
- Morocco, through its **National Office for Food Safety** (Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits Alimentaires - ONSSA^[12]), and in total collaboration with IMANOR (Institut Marocain de Normalisation) has adopted several norms related to packaging, labeling, recycling, and managing packaging waste, in particular norm 11.4.006 on Plastic packaging - Global migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Basic rules^[13]. Furthermore, Morocco has adopted standards banning recycled packaging in contact with foodstuffs. To control for food contact plastic by ONSSA, a food safety certificate is required (**Law N°: 12.06**).

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

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

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

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

Action/Project/Policy	Description	Contribution
Law N°. 77-15 on Plastic Bags	Prohibits the manufacture, import, export, sale, and use of plastic bags.	Reduction in plastic bag consumption and encouragement of transitioning to eco-friendly alternatives, though actual impact is limited by informal markets.
Eco-tax	Introduced in 2013 on the sale, import, and factory of plastics, funding the National Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FNEDD) to support plastic waste recycling and management.	Financing selective collection infrastructure, sorting centers, and recycling units, thus modernizing waste management.
Amendment of Law N°. 28-00	Integrate bi-flow collection (separation of the organic part from the inorganic part); Incorporating Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to act upstream through eco-design and downstream through end-of-life plastic product management.	Guarantee a quality deposit for recycling Strengthening producer responsibility in plastic waste management, promoting better waste management practices.
Environmental Legal Framework	Framework Law No. 99.12 establishing the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development. This text aims to strengthen environmental protection measures and establish the principles of sustainable development. It provides that public and private companies, carrying out industrial and commercial activity, must adopt supply, operating and production methods that meet the requirements of sustainable development. Law N°. 12-03 requires environmental impact studies for various projects, including in the food and beverage industry. Law N°. 11-03 aims to protect the environment against pollution and degradation.	Reinforcement of legal framework for improved environmental and waste management, as well as coastal preservation.

Action/Project/Policy	Description	Contribution
	<p>Law N°. 28-00, supported by Law N° 23-12, focuses on waste management and disposal, promoting waste prevention, collection, treatment and recovery.</p> <p>Law N°. 81-12 is dedicated to coastal preservation, aiming to maintain biodiversity and combat pollution along Morocco's coasts.</p>	
National Household Waste Program (PNDM)	Carried out over a period of 15 years (2008-2022) with World Bank support, aiming to significantly increase waste collection and controlled landfill rates.	Improvement in municipal waste management, contributing to reduced plastic pollution.
National Strategy for Waste Reduction and Valorization (SNRVD)	Sets ambitious recycling targets in the plastic sector, aiming for increased recycling rates and formalization of waste picker activities.	Promotion of plastic waste recycling and valorization, and formalization of waste picker activities.
'Coastline without Plastic' (LISP) Strategy	Aims to reduce marine pollution from plastic waste and encourage circular economy models in coastal regions.	Contribution to reducing marine pollution and promoting circular economy practices in coastal areas.
Ratification of International Treaties	Ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and conventions on marine pollution.	International commitment to waste management and pollution control, enhancing Morocco's position in global environmental efforts, including tackling plastic pollution.
ONSSA Standards on Packaging and Recycling	Adoption of standards by ONSSA to regulate packaging, labelling, recycling, and packaging waste management [14]14 .	Strengthening standards to promote more sustainable packaging practices and better waste management.

Table 2: Specific policies regarding sustainable plastic management in Morocco

Additional information on the conformity of the project with the priorities in Morocco is presented in Section C (**TABLE 8: RELEVANT POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN MOROCCO**)

Associated Baseline initiatives that support this project

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

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

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

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

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

For more than two decades, Morocco has recorded notable developments in terms of human rights in general and women's rights in particular. This development was marked by the signing of international conventions; the revision of discriminatory laws; institutional and legislative reforms; the adoption of public policies aimed at reducing inequalities of all kinds and the implementation of measures to increase the representation of women in different decision-making bodies.

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

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

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

- **Public institutions**, such as the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others, are crucial for developing policies, regulations, and law enforcement to reduce plastic pollution and promote a circular economy in Morocco.
- **The private sector**, represented by organizations such as the Moroccan Federation of Plastics Industry (FMIP), the National Federation of Agro-Food (FENAGRI), and the Alliance for the Innovation and Recycling of packaging (AIRE) are called upon to play a crucial role in implementing circular solutions and promoting sustainable practices in plastic packaging for food and beverages. It is imperative for the private sector to adapt its technologies and production processes to integrate more environmentally friendly practices, including eco-design, the use of recyclable materials, and the reduction of plastic waste production.
- **Research institutions** such as the Technical Center for Plastics and Rubber (CTPC) and the Technical Center for Agro-Food (CTIA) play a crucial role in providing essential expertise and support for the development of innovative solutions, particularly in eco-design and recyclability of plastics.
- **The informal waste sorting and recycling sector**, represented by actors such as the National Federation of Waste Sorting and Recycling Cooperatives, plays a crucial role in plastic waste management, contributing to reducing plastic pollution by collecting and recycling waste. These actors, often from local communities, provide an essential service by recovering recyclable materials and reintegrating them into the economic cycle.
- **The associative sector**, represented notably by organizations such as the Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of the Environment, plays a key role in public awareness and behaviour change. These organizations implement awareness and education programs to inform communities about the issues related to plastic pollution and encourage more sustainable practices.
- **Financial institutions**, such as banks and investment funds, can contribute to catalysing change by providing financing and investments for sustainable initiatives. They can support companies engaged in projects aimed at reducing single-use plastic, developing sustainable alternatives, and further engaging in the circular economy.

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

In Morocco, innovative financing mechanisms for supporting pilot and upcoming regular projects for alternatives to F&B single-use plastic may include several options that could be summed up: **(a)** Impact investing presents a promising avenue, with impact investors (Refer to Annex O for the detailed list) spanning Moroccan active private equity firms, international investment funds, and multilateral development banks offering not only financial support with longer tenors but also expertise in sustainability and governance. This aligns well with the goals of this Project's initiative. **(b)** Grants and challenge funds provided by governments, philanthropic organizations, and corporate foundations can further bolster these initiatives by covering various stages of project development, from research to scaling up production. **(c)** Public-private partnerships (PPPs) offer another avenue, leveraging the resources and expertise of both government entities and private sector stakeholders to co-finance and implement these projects for public benefit. **(d)** Classic financing tools like standard bank loans can be explored after an

established plan had been initiated by the Project with each one of the local banks in Morocco. **(e)** Green bonds are debt instruments specifically earmarked to finance projects with environmental benefits. Issuing green bonds may provide a source of capital to fund the development, production, and adoption of alternatives to single-use plastics. Proceeds from green bond issuances can be allocated to projects focused on researching, developing, and scaling up sustainable packaging materials and technologies. Together, these mechanisms can offer crucial support for Pilot and following projects, facilitating their development and scalability in tackling the issue of single-use plastics.

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

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

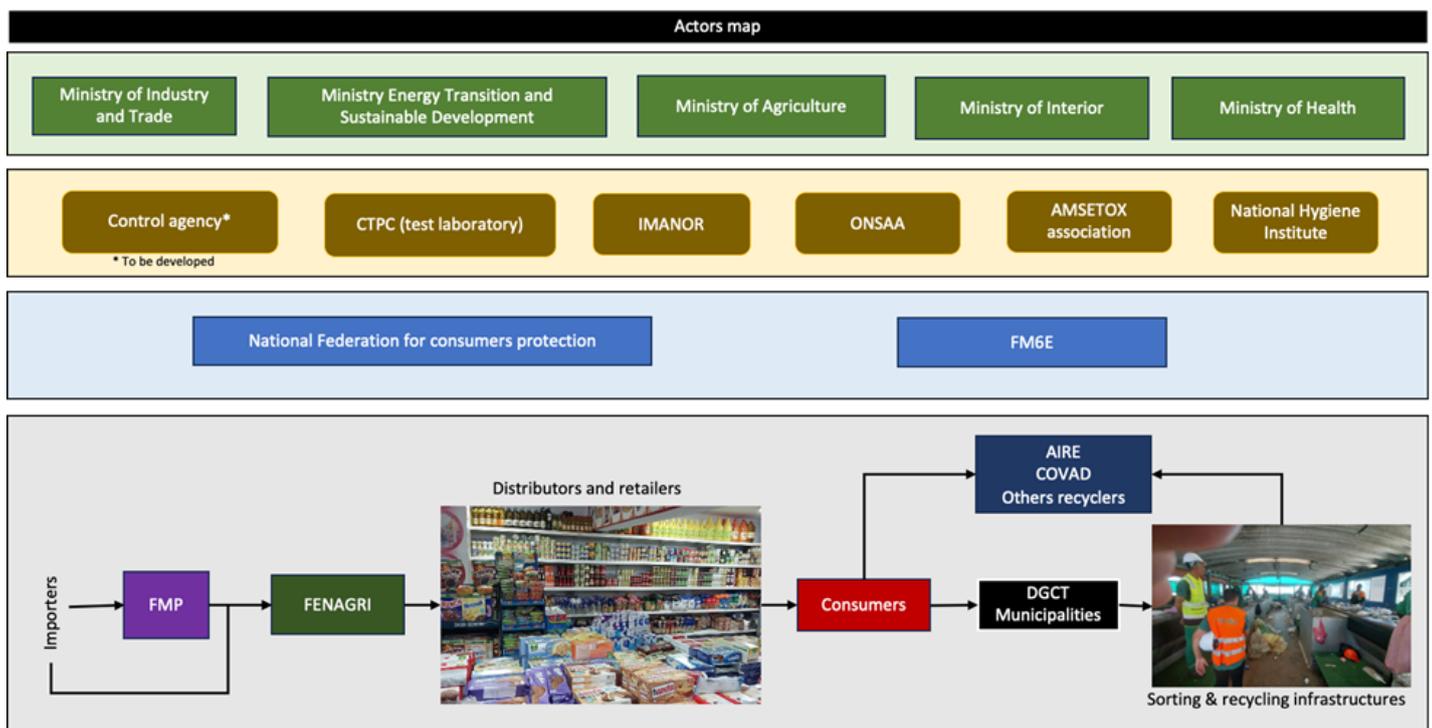


Figure 1 - Stakeholders in plastic, particularly single use plastic in the Moroccan food and beverage industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11] <https://ctpc.ma>

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

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

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

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

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

[3] [3] [Food safety: Persistent organic pollutants \(POPs\) \(who.int\)](#)

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

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[11] <https://www.onssa.gov.ma/normalisation/>

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

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

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

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

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

The project is strategically focused on upstream and midstream interventions, targeting the enhancement of plastics management, the establishment of standards for the safe use of chemicals in disposable plastic items, and the promotion of extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes. This holistic approach is rooted in

Morocco's substantial legislative efforts towards sustainable development, including the prohibition of plastic bags and the implementation of an eco-tax to support environmental initiatives.

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

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

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

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

Category of player	Action/ activity	Expected output
Execution agency	<p>1) Contract a local financing consultancy to coordinate the work and any funding related topic between existing operators and the execution agency, hence ensuring continuity and visibility of funds for all the investments cycles falling under the Project.</p> <p>The consulting company must have a deep local knowledge of the financial sector in Morocco with the necessary network to ensure an efficient coordination and implementation, as well as the knowledge of large cap corporate sector, the local and international investment funds and the multilateral agencies/ development banks.</p> <p>2) Contract an international finance consultancy to design the framework of investment projects analysis based on a competitive digitalized selection process: "Periodic Call for project</p>	<p>1) A centralized professional interlocutor for all routes and categories of funding that has the knowledge to address issues effectively according to each category of player</p> <p>2) Externalize the process of selection allowing a high frequency treatment of investment projects with high standard of risk management.</p> <p>This operating process allows trust from other players (banks, funds, foundations, etc.), and the blending of financial tools such as Moroccan and International investment grants.</p> <p>2) a) Webinars and workshops led by the consultancy and the execution agency will allow the project sponsors to prepare thoroughly for the selection process and</p>

Category of player	Action/ activity	Expected output
	<p>proposals (CFPP)" for the high transparency of this solution.</p> <p>5) a) Organize webinars and workshops to communicate up to 3 months prior to each CFPP</p>	<p>gather the needed complementary fundings and required documentation</p>
Banks	<p>3) Signature of trilateral MoU with each of the local banks (UNIDO/ MTEDD[115/ Bank "X") stating the general avenues of collaboration between the banks and the Project in terms of cofinancing the private sector projects could be concluded.</p> <p>4) Signature of a Framework Agreement or "Contrat Programme" with interested banks and MTEDD to define the general conditions under which the loans would be agreed upon for different categories of projects and project sponsors, could be concluded.</p> <p>5) Organise periodic communication events with each interested banks and their clients operating in the F&B plastic value chain in order to reach the existing base of the SMEs that are capable of submitting an investment proposal once the digital platform is operational</p>	<p>3) The MoU will foster relations between the executing agency and the fund providers with the shared vision of reducing plastic pollution and reaching more circularity in the economy building.</p> <p>4) The Framework Agreement would allow more fluidity in the decision making process, with the bulk of the financing contract being agreed upon in advance leading to a crucial time saving (from 3 to 6 months) for the project sponsors and facilitating the blending with other financial tools such as Private Equity investors or Impact investment funds.</p> <p>5) Targeted and concentrated communication events would help constitute a first base of project proposals and create emulation between the private sector players for the duration of the Project</p>
Private Equity Funds and Impact Investment Funds	<p>6) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with active funds operating in Morocco from local and international players</p> <p>7) Reach the impact investment funds via a corporate presentation with a primary focus on the Pilot projects</p>	<p>6) PE funds would be alert to new investment proposals and can easily be dragged along with any investment that has visibility on fundings from grants and bank loans, which will encourage them to take more risks</p> <p>7) Have the flagship pilot projects being financed by solely the impact investment funds to kickstart the Project purpose and create a precedent paving the way for the upcoming regular projects</p>
Foundations and Universities	<p>8) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with the large corporates foundations that are sensitive to circular economy</p> <p>9) Prepare a targeted communication via a corporate presentation of the Project to share with universities that conduct research in the field of circular economy, and organize events and workshops with selected universities</p>	<p>8) Have the pre-investment phase financed through corporates that have interest to take the direction of circular economy and are willing to improve their ESG impact</p> <p>9) Have the researchers, students, and startup incubators working on R&D concepts to be applied to large corporates and SMEs in the field of circular economy especially within the Project's framework</p>

Table 3 -Potential financial and non-financial institutions

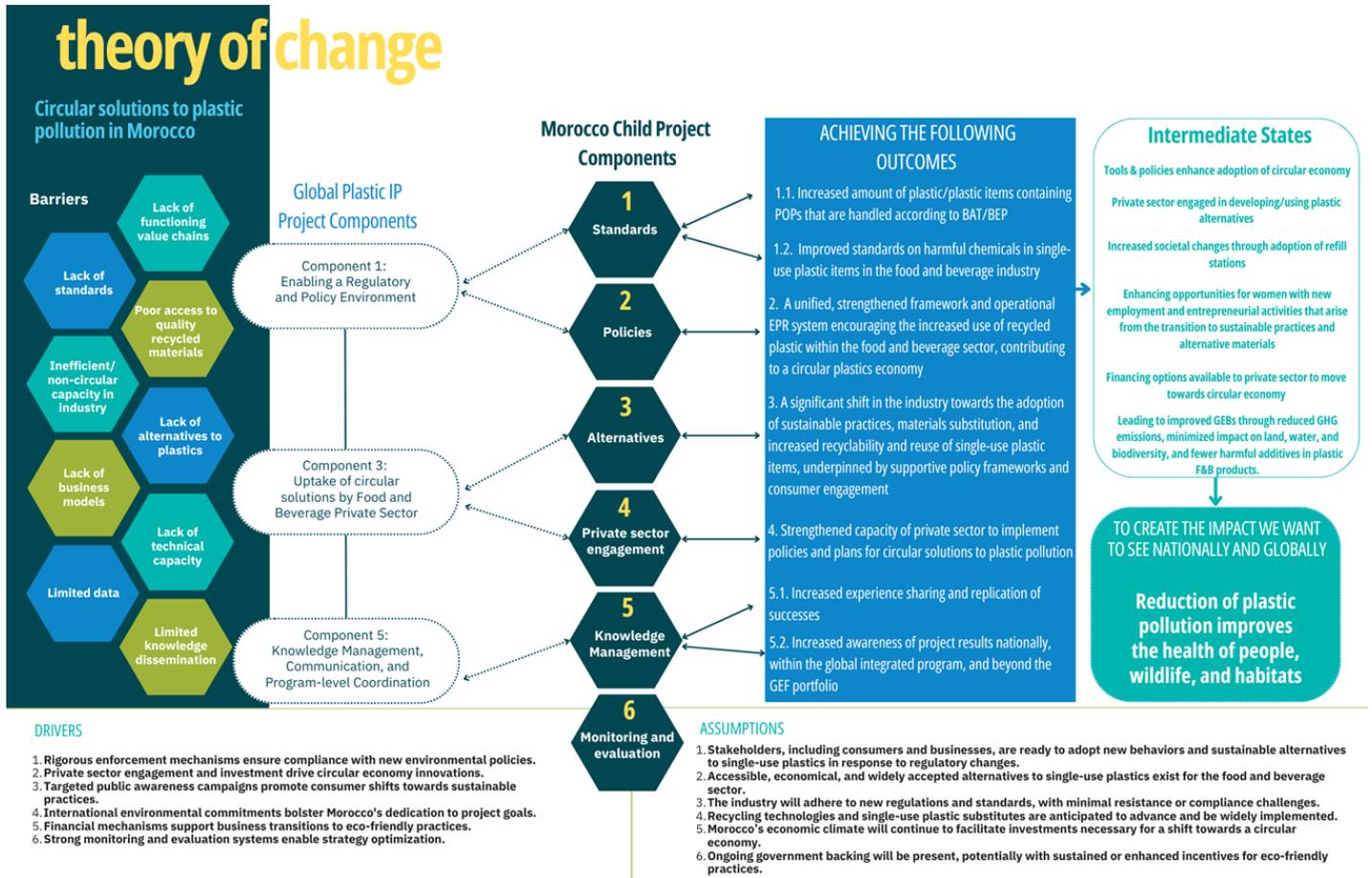


Figure 2 – Project Theory of Change

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

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

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

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

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

fostering of government and private sector commitment, as well as the utilization of the IP knowledge platform to share successes and lessons learned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, the are studies show that women are particularly more susceptible to plastic pollution for biological reasons because their bodies more easily absorb toxins from the chemicals contained in plastic^{[2]¹⁶}. Since women's bodies contain more fat than men's, they accumulate more fat-soluble chemicals such as phthalates used as plasticizers.

It is for this purpose and as indicated in the guide to gender integration in UNDP-GEF projects on chemicals and waste^{[3]¹⁷}, this project could take into account the following basic information and sex-disaggregated data to assess the impact of plastic pollution, exposure routes for men/women/children as well as gender-specific recommendations to better prevent the harmful effects of chemicals in targeted plastic waste on the health of men and women.

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

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

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

The project will focus on the implementation of several policies to eliminate plastics/plastic Items with POPs or other harmful chemicals in the food and beverage sector, acting upstream^{[4]¹⁸}. The project activities will assess the feasibility and benefits of establishing a unit to analyse, monitor and over the long term, potentially control the market entry of imported and domestically produced/recycled plastics with POPs and other harmful chemicals that do not meet public health standards. This would follow the thresholds defined by IMANOR standards, and with the input and assistance of the CTPC.

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

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

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

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

Like other countries, the circular economy is no longer an option in Morocco, but rather an obligation to face the challenges of tomorrow and ensure the country's transition to an ecological and social economy. This involves making the circular economy a state choice with the establishment of a political, regulatory, and institutional framework while establishing a governance model specific to the circular economy in order to activate the modalities and mechanisms linked to the mobilization of all sectors. In this context, the scoping study of the bill on the circular economy currently being carried out aims to identify the conditions and legislative levers as well as the measures to be undertaken to facilitate the Kingdom's transition towards a circular, green, inclusive, and sustainable economy as well as 'to identify three priority sectors and propose requirements. The circular economy also constituted a reference for the launch of the scoping study regarding the development of a National Strategy for the Valorization and Recycling of Waste (Strategic Axis #10 of the SNVRD) and the establishment of priority waste recycling and recovery sectors^[519] particularly plastic waste.

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

By promoting the safety and efficacy of recycled plastics in contact with food, this output aims to improve public confidence in recycled products and support the market transition towards sustainable packaging solutions. This includes developing and refining regulatory mechanisms and standards that ensure the safety of recycled content, thus facilitating its broader acceptance and use. Article 5 of Law 28-00 on waste currently prohibits the use of recycled materials in packaging intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. Given its limitations, Law 28-00 is being modified and a preliminary draft law has been developed and proposes a series of provisions relating to waste management by modifying and supplementing a range of articles^[6120], of the legal regime relating to waste management, in application of the provisions of article 8 of framework law no. 99.12 as well as the national charter for the environment and sustainable development, which provides in particular for the modernization of the framework legislation related to waste in order to strengthen aspects linked to the development of waste recovery techniques. The draft revision of Article 5 states as follows: "The use of materials from waste processing in the manufacture of articles intended to

come into direct contact with foodstuffs is prohibited. However, exceptions may be made by the administration, subject to conditions, terms and standards specified in a regulatory text. The amendment to the law provides for the development of the necessary standards for recycled products.

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

Component 3 is dedicated to transforming the production and consumption patterns of single-use plastics in the food and beverage industry by promoting sustainable alternatives that inherently enhance the circular economy. Component 3 will focus on undertaking a national feasibility study on the production and import of single-use food and beverage plastics with added recommendations for the updating of legal frameworks and supplementing the current lack of materials and processing knowledge for alternatives to single use plastics available to the private sector. It will also look at identifying single-use food and beverage plastics with opportunity for a safe and economically viable substitution, including development of a decision-support system for distinguishing products that will never be economically viable to recycle from those that are. Once completed, material substitution opportunities will be identified for products (ensuring that they offer the best social, health, economic and environmental outcomes). This effort aligns with the broader circular economy practices by reducing reliance on non-renewable resources and enhancing the lifecycle usability of materials. Furthermore, the project will assist to incentivise upstream actions to develop alternatives, and design re-usable and recyclable productions. This initiative not only supports waste reduction but also fosters the development of a market for sustainable products. Finally, there will be an assessment of locally produced alternatives and availability of technologies needed for their end of life, and creation of an Action Plan for selected materials. The details of the Action Plan will be established following the project's inception and will utilise potential financing selection criteria approaches outlined in this document. Assessment will include screening of potential social (including gender in accordance with the guidance in the Gender Strategy – Annex I) and environmental risks and impacts, and, if applicable, the requirement to identify avoidance or mitigations measures. Pilot projects identified under the Action plan will be implemented by stakeholders with the project providing technical guidance and assisting with identifying financing options, however grants will not be provided by the project to the stakeholder undertaking the pilot.

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

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

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

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

Output 3.2: Enhancing Recycling potential and Consumer Participation

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

Additionally, this project will explore the implementation of a Malus-Bonus^{[7]²¹} system within the ERP framework to promote upstream recyclable design. This system would reward the reduction of composite and non-recyclable materials and sanction non-eco-designed products.

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

This component will focus on training, technical assistance and business development service support to SMEs willing to shift to production on greener food and beverage single-use items through circular economy (CE) practices, especially on product design. Whilst the project support will focus on SMEs, larger organisations will be invited to participate to share experiences and to potentially lead to additional co-financing during project execution. It will also promote the creation of partnerships between local private sector, institutions, and international companies already working with UNIDO to transfer knowledge. Finally, demonstration of selected technologies in pilot projects with high potential for scale-up will be undertaken.

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

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

A comprehensive training program will be developed specifically to address the needs of Moroccan businesses, with a particular focus on SMEs. This program will be designed to target technical, research and

development (R&D) and quality, safety and environment (QSE) managers within companies, who play a crucial role in the adoption of sustainable and highly recyclable practices in the production process. These training sessions aim to strengthen their skills and understanding of the fundamental principles of the circular economy, as well as best practices in environmentally friendly product design.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As an example, trips could include destinations such as France, which has implemented several initiatives and policies to encourage sustainable solutions and transition to a circular economy, or Germany, a leader in

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

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

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

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

Component 5: Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program

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

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

Events

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

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

Communications

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

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

Output 5.1 Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- **Continuous monitoring of the project** will be ensured through adopted indicators such as quality of deliverables, expenditures versus performance, observance of timing, etc. Outcome and Output indicators are specified to support monitoring of the project success (See Project Results Framework – Annex C). This includes sex disaggregated data and monitoring progress of the implementation of the gender strategy and action plan. This also includes monitoring of ESMP implementation and, if needed possible update of ESS template and / or ESMP.

- **Project implementation plan**, quality of outputs/deliverables, identification of controversial points or deviations from the initial planning, analysis of options for correcting deviations (if any) will be dealt with by the Project Manager, Project Management Team and presented to the Donor and to the Steering Committee for feedback.
- The Project Manager will report to UNIDO for technical and financial purposes.
- For the project planning and progress monitoring the following reports will be prepared:
 - o Inception Report
 - o Annual Progress reports, PIRs;
 - o Final report including lessons learned and recommendations for future
 - o Project Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

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

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

M&E and reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Reduction in plastic pollution lessening the anthropogenic impact on the marine environment and biodiversity;
- Replacement of plastic materials with more sustainable alternatives will reduce GHG emissions;
- Pollution from chemicals will be tackled with a strategy for the reduction of POPs or harmful additives in plastic food and beverage products;
- Support to job creation (new design of products; development and use of alternative materials to plastics; change of delivery and production models; repair and reuse to extend product life) relative to business as usual which can be replicated in other countries.

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Ministère de la Transition Énergétique et du Développement durable

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

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

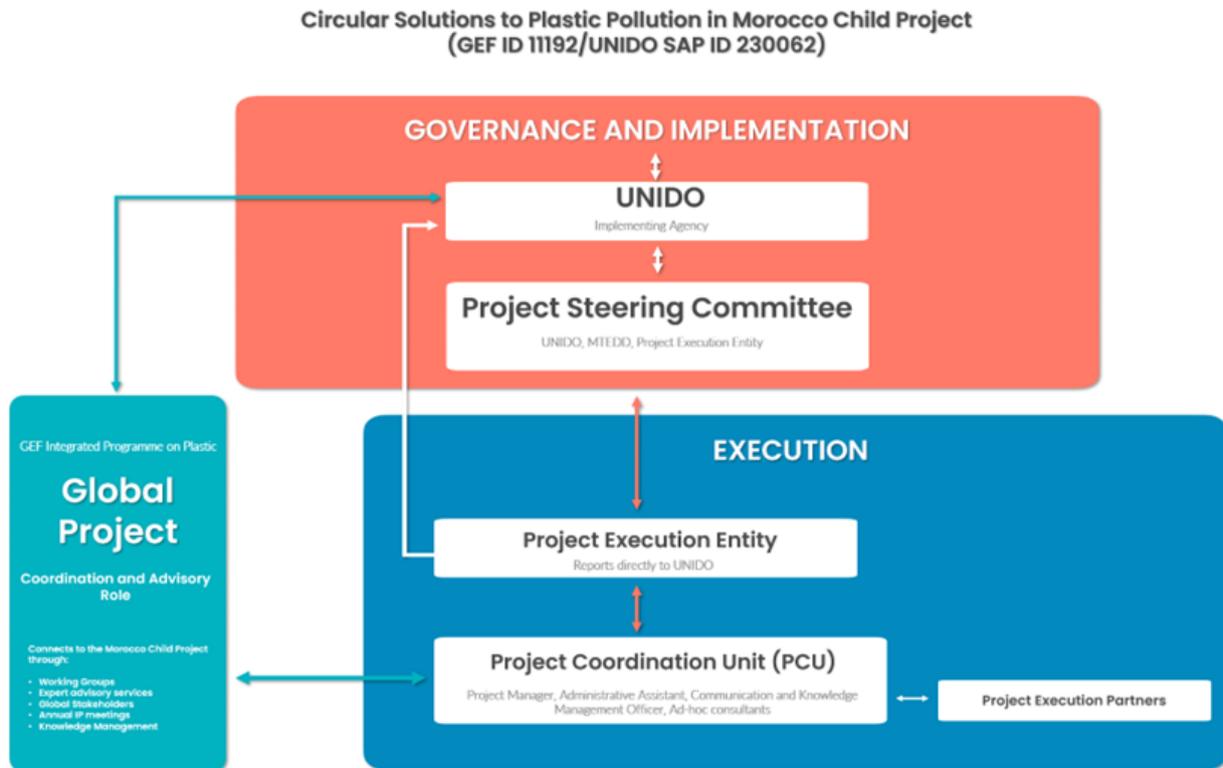


Figure 3 Implementation arrangements

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

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

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

Additional tasks of the PCU include: development of annual workplans, support the execution of the draft of the PIRs, execution of project activities, ensuring coordination and collaboration with other projects; and

ensuring public relations and communication of project results, lessons learned and success stories. The PEE will work closely and be the main point of contact with UNIDO and will take care of reporting on the project's status to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), as well as monitoring and evaluation of project activities, as to be specified in the project workplan.

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

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

Gender consultant	The Gender will provide inputs to all necessary project outputs. The expert will also assist collecting relevant indicators for the annual reports (including PIRs) and assisting with the data collecting for the MTE and TE. Specific details of the required inputs will be specified by the Project Manager the Project Inception Phase.
Safeguards Consultant	Project shall consider hiring the SE safeguards expert to support and oversee the pilot projects' SE screening, assessment, and implementation and monitoring of SE impacts' management measures.
MTR Consultant	Standard UNIDO requirements
TE Consultant	Standard UNIDO requirements

Table 7 –Potential project staffing

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

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

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

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

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

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

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

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

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

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

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	406560	182314	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	406,560	182,314		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2025		
Duration of accounting	10	10		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)

Target Energy Saved (MJ)				
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Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Mediterranean Sea			
Count	1	0	0	0

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea	1			

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea	1			

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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121,543.00	121,543.00		
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Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
15.00	12.00		

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		5,000		
Male		5,000		
Total	0	10,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The indicators were calculated based on data on the amount of plastic waste generated in Morocco, the % of plastic contributed by the food and beverage sector, and the estimated recycling rate in the country. The emission factor of uncontrolled combustion was used per the Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases to quantify unintentionally produced POPs to air and GHG emission factors for CO₂ releases. Full details of the methodology used are presented in Annex R and an Excel tool used for the calculations is presented in Annex R.2. a) The Excel tool provided for the calculation is based on a 10 year horizon. The National plastics expert disagreed with the inclusion of 'emissions avoided from the burning of cables and other plastics' in step 3. They did not consider this a relevant source in Morocco. We have followed this recommendation and have reached a projection of 182,314 tonnes of CO₂ avoided.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Whilst climate change is anticipated, the project is attempting to reduce GHG emissions. The project will ensure that all pilot interventions and policy recommendation consider and, where possible, identify means to reduce the impacts of CC on activities.
Environmental and Social	Low	Environmental and Social Risks' screening (Annex F) has resulted including this project in the Category B, since it will support implementation of pilot projects, such as setting up the plastics recycling and recyclable plastics production facilities, introducing the small-scale 'green' technologies, and introducing the alternative recyclable plastic materials. The pilot project may have negative environmental and social impact, especially related to chemicals and waste generation and management. Therefore, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed (see the Annex F.2). ESMP identifies potential SE impacts of sub-projects / pilot projects and suggests assessment and management measures for their avoidance or mitigation. The ESMP may be updated during the project implementation, once the locations of pilot projects, and exact approaches and technologies will be specified.
Political and Governance	Low	The Project has identified a robust governance approach to supervise the activities with in-country execution. The project is closely aligned with the work of MTEDD who will provide a pivotal role in the PSC.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	The project closely aligns with the MTEDD's strategies and policies.
Technological	Low	The project has been developed with significant national experts' inputs and with the wide involvement of private sector, including financial institutions, and government stakeholders.
Financial and Business Model	Low	During the PPG phase the project has utilized the guidance from a finance mobilization expert that will continue (full time) during project execution. This expert has developed initial links to potential financing bodies that could support the pilots planned for Components 3 and 4. A draft MoU has been prepared to facilitate the involvement of national banks, the government and private sector organisations responsible for the pilots.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The project will support the further strengthening of capacity within the ministry and within the private sector bodies executing pilot projects
Fiduciary	Low	UNIDO's grant policies, procedures and practices are governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNIDO and in compliance with UNIDO's accountability and internal control framework and enterprise risk management policy and other internal policies. UNIDO also applies the Harmonized Approach

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

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Morocco Child Project is in line with the objectives of the GEF-8 Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program which intends to catalyze circular economy approaches to reduce plastic production, consumption, and waste, investing in national and city-level initiatives with some global-level investments given the global nature of the value chain and given that many countries are only beginning to tackle plastic pollution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, the Project's actions will result in biodiversity benefits helping reduce the rates of loss and degradation of globally important ecosystems and biodiversity, reducing threats to freshwater and coastal aquatic ecosystems, and improving ecosystem health in coastal areas, due to improved circular practices which will reduce the leakage of plastic into inland and oceans ecosystems. These benefits will contribute directly to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including:

- TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas
- TARGET 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity
- TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

- TARGET 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption
- TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity
- TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action
- TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all
- TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

The project conforms and facilitate national actions and policies as described in Table 8^{[1]²²}:

TABLE 8: RELEVANT POLICIES AND ACTIONS IN MOROCCO

Policy/Regulations	Calendar	Responsible Ministry	Description
Law No. 99-12: National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development	2010-Ongoing	A national commission made up of several ministries: Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, already since 2010, includes references to solid waste management by linking it to the circular economy.
National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (SNDD) (revised in 2023)	2023 – 2030.	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The launch of a national strategy for sustainable development was provided for in Law 99:12. It aims to implement the foundations of a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2030. In 2023 – it was revised to ensure its consistency with the New Development Model.
Law 28-00 – Waste management and disposal [Draft amendment]	Originally 2006. The Daft amendment is still under development.	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	General regulatory framework for solid waste disposal and management. Regarding its relevance for bottle-to-bottle recycling, article 5 of the law specifies that the use of products resulting from the recycling of waste in the manufacture of products intended to be in direct contact with food products is prohibited.
Extended producer responsibility (described in framework law 99-12) (to be integrated into law 28:00)	In development	Environment Department at the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The development of a roadmap is underway. This describes the steps before finalizing the EPR model.
National Program for Household and Similar Waste (PNDM)	2008-2023 Currently being updated	Interior, in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The objective is to address concerns related to the protection of public health, water resources and the environment. Includes the development of 80 controlled landfill sites, improving waste collection services and increasing recycling by 20%, all by 2020. The expected results have not been achieved. A new program is currently under development by the World Bank in close cooperation with the ministry of interior and the Ministry of Energy Transition and

Policy/Regulations	Calendar	Responsible Ministry	Description
			Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Department).
National Waste Recovery Program (PNVD)	2012	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The PNVD aims to establish the legal, technical and financial pillars for the reuse and recovery of waste, through: the promotion of integrated and sustainable waste management; organization of recycling and waste recovery sectors.
National Strategy for Waste Reduction and Recovery (SNRVD)	2019-Ongoing	Funded by the EU PACC program and GIZ MEFRA, MICEVN, MEME	The SNRVD was developed with the support of the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ). It defines the objectives and strategic axes of waste reduction and recovery. It constitutes a national reference framework and a decision-making tool for sustainable waste management and the promotion of the circular economy on a territorial scale.
National action plan on sustainable consumption and production patterns (PAN-MCPD)	2015	SwitchMed Initiative (EU), UNEP, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	The Action Plan for the Promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (PAN-MCPD), developed within the framework of the SwitchMed initiative and with the support of the European Union and the United Nations Environment Program , in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, gives new impetus to the dynamic inspired by the SNDD.
Circular economy bill	In the frame	Department of the Environment at the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development & COVAD (funded by UNEP SWITCH Med)	Currently developed by COVAD in partnership with the /Ministry DD with financial support from UNEP under the SWITCHMED Program.
Strategy for implementing the “green ecosystem”, relating to waste recovery projects	2022-2032	Ministry of Industry, Investment, Trade and the Green and Digital Economy COVAD	This is currently at the proposal stage. Could have a significant impact on waste management in Morocco over the next decade.
Ecotax on plastics	2013-Ongoing	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development.	This is a tax on the sale, exit from factory and import of plastic materials and goods manufactured from these products falling under chapter 39 of the Harmonized System (HS), the rate of which is set at 1% ad valorem.
National plastic waste reduction plan (to be defined via the INC process for a Global Plastics Treaty)	To be determined	To be determined	It is likely that at the conclusion of the CNI negotiations, Morocco will be required to produce a national action plan against plastic pollution. This will likely require an annual report on progress, commitments and other items.

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

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

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

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) No

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

Socio-economic Benefits

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

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Contributions	Grant	2,645,626.00	238,106.00	2,883,732.00
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,682,294.00	241,407.00	2,923,701.00
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	894,098.00	80,469.00	974,567.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						6,222,018.00	559,982.00	6,782,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Contributions	106,667.00	9,601.00	116,268.00
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	70,000.00	6,299.00	76,299.00
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	23,333.00	2,100.00	25,433.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNIDO	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00

Total GEF Resources	3,000,000.00
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Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Plastics IP	GET	6,222,018.00	53503225
Total Project Cost		6,222,018.00	53,503,225.00

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de la Transition Énergétique et du Développement durable (MTEDD)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	53000000
Others	Alliance pour l'innovation et le recyclage des emballages (AIRE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	71225
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	132000
Recipient Country Government	Ministère de la Transition Énergétique et du Développement durable (MTEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300000
Total Co-financing				53,503,225.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

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

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/6/2024	Ganna Onysko	4312602636	G.Onysko@unido.org
Project Coordinator	6/6/2024	Natalie Degger	4312603733	n.degger@unido.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Rachid Firadi	Mr	MTEDD	5/24/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in accordance with established UNIDO and GEF procedures. An effective monitoring and evaluation system which will ensure the sustainability of project impact will be designed and implemented. It will include SMART output and outcome indicators with periodic review processes to monitor the project implementation progress as well as the quality of project implementation. The main purpose of the M&E program will be to measure and document progress towards the achievement of project results, as well as the overall development objectives as evidenced by the related means of verification. In so doing, it will help in identifying underperforming activities and suggesting remediation actions. The system will monitor project risks early on and implement mitigation measures as and when needed, in order to ensure a coherent, coordinated and timely achievement of project objectives in accordance with the project results framework. It will further support the communication and coordination mechanisms of the project network by compiling the lessons learnt and experiences from the project, and disseminating this information among the primary stakeholders as well as the international community. Moreover, evaluation of performance will assist in assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project's results to ensure that the project is well on track to deliver its development objectives. Gender issues and environmental and social safeguards will be fully integrated in the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The M&E system will include participatory elements for joint planning and review with project stakeholders and beneficiaries. Effective mechanisms will be adopted for the engagement of project partners throughout the duration of the project. This may include the involvement of project partners and stakeholders in annual project planning sessions, periodic field monitoring visits as well as in joint project review or evaluation sessions.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies such as Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted within the scope of the M&E plan. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities. The M&E will specifically comply with the rules and regulations governing the M&E of UNIDO technical cooperation projects, in particular the UNIDO Evaluation Policy and the Guidelines for Technical Cooperation. Within the M&E plan, Integrated Results and Performance Framework (IRPF) indicators will be incorporated to ensure alignment with the UNIDO Programme Framework and support the implementation of the UNIDO Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) and the Evaluation Policy.

The M&E Plan will include time-bound milestones and deliverables. The PCU will also draft progress review reports every six months and will update the PSC before each meeting. There will be a Mid-term review and a Terminal Evaluation as indicated in the CEO document.

The M&E plan will encompass monitoring of the Project Results Framework targets, Environmental and Social Management Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Framework, the Gender Analysis Report, and a Risk Analysis. An overview of indicative costs of M&E activities is provided in the table below.

The project results, based on the agreed logical framework, will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation as part of the planning processes undertaken by the project team in accordance with established GEF and UNIDO monitoring and evaluation procedures. The evidence of outputs as indicated in the Project Results Framework such as the number of participants in training activities, the release of reports and manuals, site visits at pilot facilities, etc. will confirm congruence of outcomes and objectives.

Day to day monitoring of project execution progress will be performed by the project team according to the work plan and identified indicators reported in the project's Annual Work Plan. The Project Team will inform UNIDO of any delays or difficulties faced during execution so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely manner. Periodic monitoring will be performed through site visits at the project demonstration facilities by UNIDO, the PMU and other members of the PSC wishing to join these visits. Field visit reports will be prepared to ensure adherence to the agreed work plan. M&E will be a collective function but in order to ensure effectiveness and accountability, an M&E Expert will be engaged as a member of the PMU who will be assigned a clear responsibility for routine day-to-day M&E functions including results (output and outcome) indicators tracking and collation of periodic project reports including the coordination of the annual GEF PIR report. Additionally, the M&E expert will provide project level leadership for the annual joint or participatory stakeholder planning sessions as well and provide guidance to other technical experts on the project in planning and reporting field activities so as to ensure that the right indicators are reported on. Where the project baseline is found to be inadequate, the M&E expert will support the PET to fill the data gaps by providing the needed guidance for collecting such unavailable data. Other functions of the M&E Expert will be elaborated during the recruitment process.

Annual project reviews will be done through PSC meetings which will take place once a year with a UNIDO representative present. The PMU will also organize PSC meetings, as required. The first of such meetings will be held within 12 months of the start of full project implementation or as agreed during the Inception Meeting. The terminal evaluation will be performed at the end of project life and will consider the implementation of the project as a whole, paying attention to whether the project has achieved its development objective and contributed to the GEBs. Thematic impact studies may be conducted during the project implementation, and particularly in the last year of implementation, to gather knowledge on the impact of various interventions.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the PRF will be collected and analysed to	Quarterly, or in the frequency	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
	assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	required for each indicator.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNIDO's Social and Environmental Standards, and the Gender Action Plan. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNIDO's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNIDO's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Every two years	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	The project's governance mechanism will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Steering	At least annually (in-person or remote)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
	Committee will hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		actions agreed to address the issues identified.

Data Collection Methods

Component	Indicator	Data Collection Method	Frequency
1	Number of BEP/BAP standards developed and implemented	Review of policy documents, stakeholder interviews	Annually
2	Number of policies and guidelines revised or implemented	Policy analysis, workshops, and stakeholder consultations	Bi-annually
3	Increase in recyclability rates of targeted plastics	Surveys with industry stakeholders, waste audits	Annually
4	Number of SMEs adopting eco-design and circular economy practices	Surveys, interviews, and case studies	Semi-annually
5	Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated	Content analysis, website metrics, social media analytics	Quarterly

Reporting Requirements

Regular reporting of the achievement of the project objectives and activities forms part of the monitoring and evaluation process. During project lifetime, the project team in conjunction with the PSC members and UNIDO will prepare and submit the following reports:

Inception Report (IR)

An Inception Workshop (IW) will be held within the first 3 months of project inception. The IW will serve as the official launch of the project to provide relevant stakeholders and project partners an overview of the project. The first year Annual Work Plan (AWP), including appropriate indicators and related means of measuring performance will be presented during the meeting. A detailed schedule of project review meetings and related M&E requirements and reporting activities, including the scheduling of the mid-term review and terminal evaluation, will also be developed during the IW. Subsequent meetings of the PSC will be planned and

scheduled, too. The first PSC meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the IW. As an overall objective, the meeting will provide an opportunity to all partners to better understand and assimilate the goals and objectives of the project and take ownership of the project.

A Project Inception Report (IR) will be prepared at the beginning of project implementation and immediately following the Project Inception Workshop (IW). It will include: (i) a detailed Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the activities of the first year of the project; (ii) a fine-tuning of verifiable indicators and corresponding means of verification to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12-month timeframe of the AWP; (iii) a detailed project budget for the first year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP. The Inception Report will be prepared by the PEE and agreed with UNIDO.

Project Implementation Report (PIR)

The Project Implementation Report (PIR) is an annual management and monitoring process. It is an essential monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. After the first year of project implementation, the project team shall prepare and submit the GEF PIR in collaboration with PEE and other project partners. The annual PIR is one of the mandatory tools used by the GEF for monitoring its portfolio and reviewing financial status, procurement activities, progress in implementation and project impacts. The project team will be required to prepare the PIR at the end of every reporting year for submission to the GEF through UNIDO as per standard procedures.

Project Terminal Report

During the last three months of the project, the project management unit will prepare the Project Terminal Report (PTR), which will be the last PIR. It will be a comprehensive report summarizing the results achieved, areas where results may not have been achieved and lessons learned. The Project Terminal Report and the Terminal Evaluation (TE) report will form the final project documentation package to be discussed with the PSC during the Terminal Project Workshop.

The Terminal Project Workshop will be held in the last month of project implementation. The TPW will be aimed at assessing the implementation of the project as a whole and if it has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader GEBs expected within the project. Particular focus will be given to lessons learned and how the project's results will be sustained and replicated in Morocco.

The Project Terminal Report (PTR) will be the definitive statement of the Project's achievements. This comprehensive report will be the overall evaluation of the project and will summarize all activities, outputs and outcomes of the Project, objectives met (or not met), structures and systems implemented, etc., paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its immediate objectives and contributed to the GEBs. It will also serve as a source of lessons learned and will lay out recommendations for follow-up activities that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities. The project team will prepare the PTR during the last three months of the project lifetime. It shall be prepared in draft sufficiently in advance to allow review and technical clearance prior to the final PSC meeting.

Thematic Reports

As and when called for by UNIDO, the project team will prepare specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNIDO and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports will be used as a form of lessons learned exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

Additionally, Thematic Impact Studies may also be commissioned by the PMU or upon request by UNIDO. These impact studies will assist the project to gather detailed knowledge and lessons on the impacts of specific interventions implemented under the project. The Thematic Impacts Studies will be employed during the final year of implementation to for in-depth analysis of specific interventions to gather data for enriching the PTR.

Independent Evaluations

Midterm Review

The mid-term review (MTR) will be undertaken at mid-term (between the second and third year of project implementation) by an independent consultant to review the progress of each project activity and assess effectiveness of implementation according to the output and outcome indicators presented in the Project Results Framework. The Terms of Reference for this mid-term review will be prepared jointly by the PEE and UNIDO.

The MTR will assess the effectiveness, efficacy and timeliness of project execution, evaluate the effectiveness of the Partnership composition and of the interaction between partners, identify potential issues which could prevent optimal development of the project. This assessment will be extended to the administrative aspects and will also consider the provision of financial resources and co-financing provided by the project partners. The MTR findings could propose recommendations and remedial actions to be incorporated as improvement in the implementation strategy and execution for the remainder of the project's duration, if necessary. This review will also highlight initial technical achievements, achievement of GEBs and lessons learned derived from project implementation. The final MTR report will be reviewed by UNIDO and presented to the PSC.

Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation (TE) is under the responsibility of UNIDO and will, ideally, begin three months before the completion of the project and after the end of the main planned project activities. This will allow the independent consultant to carry out the evaluation when major activities are already completed but with the project team still in charge. The terminal evaluation will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. However, since all the planned project activities set-out in the Project Results Framework will be completed at the start of the evaluation, a greater focus on identifying and extracting project impacts including the contribution in building local capacity, the achievement of global environmental goals, lessons learned, sustainability and replicability of project results will be reserved. This evaluation will be performed on the basis of the delivery of the project's results as initially planned, eventually as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place. The TE will also provide recommendations on how to disseminate products and outputs of the project most efficiently within and outside the country. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by UNIDO with support from its Independent Evaluation Division. The PMU and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process.

M&E Activity	Timeframe	GEF Grant (USD)	Co-financing (USD)	Responsible Partner
Implementation of the M&E plan	Within the first 3 months	Part of PM responsibilities	50,000	PCU/PEE in consultation with other project partners
Project Inception meeting and PSC meeting facilities	Within the first 3 months	20,000	50,000	PCU/PEE/UNIDO in consultation with other project partners
Tracking output and outcome indicators and general project progress, including ESMP and gender related indicators*	Regular project activity	PEE, local, and international consultants and other project partners as needed	40000	PEE, UNIDO, local and international consultants and other project partners as needed
Project progress reports	Every 3 months	Part of PM responsibilities	45,452	PCU
Supervision missions	As required	From UNIDO fee		PEE/UNIDO
Learning missions	C5	Funded from C5		PCU/PEE
Project Implementation Reports (PIR)	Annually	Part of PM responsibilities	20,000	PCU/PEE
National consultants to support PIR and MTR/TE data collection	As required	5,000		PCU
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Mid point of project execution	30,000	25,000	PEE, UNIDO, Independent evaluators
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Within 3 months of project end-date	30,000	25,000	PEE, UNIDO, Independent evaluators
Terminal Project Audits	As required	70,000		PEE
Total Indicative Costs		165,000	255,452	

ESMP – review may be required when pilots (C3 and C4) are identified prior to confirmation of these activities by the PSC

Project Results Framework

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Objective <i>To accelerate the transition towards a circular economy for plastics in the food and beverage sector of Morocco through the adoption and enhancement of circular approaches to reduce stress on ecosystem and human health</i>	GEF Core Indicator 6.7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU sector (indirect)	0	To be established in project inception when the pilots are identified	PIR	To be established during inception phase
	GEF Core indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products	0	4	PSC minutes	
	GEF Core indicator 9.8: Avoided Residual Plastic Waste	0	To be established in project inception when the pilots are identified		
	GEF Core Indicator 10: Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced	0	To be established in project inception when the pilots are identified		
	GEF Core indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex	0	10,000 (50:50 F/M)		
	Increased adoption of Circular Economy Approaches by organisations (Private Sector, Government, etc.)	Baseline to be agreed following completion of data collection and sector mapping (Output 1.1)	20 organisations in Morocco adopt or strengthen their circular economy approaches as a result of the project	Surveys	Presented below in footnote 1
			Monitoring of sector mapping conclusion		
			Reports to PSC		
Component 1. Tools for enabling the creation of standards to tackle pollutants in Food & Beverage plastics					
Outcome 1.1 Improved standards on harmful chemicals in single-use plastics items in the F&B industry					
Output 1.1. Developing a comprehensive decision-making tool for single use plastics in food and beverage industry	Stakeholder workshops to identify and agree approach to 'mapping' single-use plastics	0	> 10 workshops completed by year 2 > 100 participants (50:50 F/M)	Report on meetings	Presented below in footnote 1
	Draft MRV system	0	PSC approves report Yr 2	PSC minutes	
	Final MRV approved	0	PSC approves final tool Yr 3		
	Training provided on MRV/mapping	0	5 training events completed > 50 Industry/government stakeholders complete training (50:50 F/M)		

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1.2 Increased amount of POPs-containing plastics/plastic items handled according to BEP/BAP					
Output 1.2 Eliminating plastics containing POPs and other harmful chemicals in Morocco –	# participants (F/M) at workshops to review POPs regulations	0		Report on meetings	Presented below in footnote 1
	Recommendations on updating legal framework on POPs containing plastics accepted	0	PSC approves recommendations – Yr 4	Minutes of PSC meetings	
	Feasibility study on approach/costs to establish unit for analysing monitoring and potentially controlling POPs	0	PSC approves recommendations – Yr 3		
	Guidelines for POPs monitoring prepared and approved	0	PSC approves recommendations – Yr 3		
Component 2. Improving Recyclability and Enhancing Recycled Content through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Regulatory Frameworks					
Outcome 2.1 A unified, strengthened framework and operational EPR system initiating the use of recycled plastic within the food and beverage sector, contributing to a circular plastics economy.					
Output 2.1: Review and recommendations towards the development and implementation of an integrated policy and EPR framework	# participants at workshops to develop policy framework on CE (F/M)	0	> 75 participants by Yr 3	Report on meetings	Presented below in footnote 1
	# participants at workshops to develop EPR system (F/M)	0	> 75 participants by Yr 3		
	# participants in public/private workshops to review framework (F/M)	0	> 50 public and 50 private sector participants	Minutes of PSC meetings	
	Acceptance of recommended policy framework adopting circular economy	0	PSC approves Yr 3	Final study Report	
	Acceptance of recommendations relating to operationalising EPR on plastic packaging	0	PSC approves Yr 3		
	# agreements/protocols signed (public-private) with agri-food sector on REP	0	> 5 end of project	Partnership agreement signed	
	Acceptance of outline governance structure on overseeing plastic recycling operation and their compliance	0	PSC approves Yr 3		
Output 2.2: Promoting Safe Recycled Content in	# participants at workshops to discuss regulatory mechanisms (F/M)	0	> 50 participants	Report on meetings	
	Recommendations accepted on strengthening	0	PSC approves report/recommendations – Yr 3		

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Food and Beverage- Contact Applications	regulatory mechanisms			Minutes of PSC meetings	
	Recommendations accepted on new/strengthening national infrastructure for testing plastic packaging	0	PSC approves report/recommendations – Yr 4	Final study Report	
	# of Standards formulated and adopted on recycled plastics use	0	> 3 by Yr 3		
	Acceptance on sectoral gender analysis and recommendations on CE in plastics sector	0	PSC approves by Yr 3		
Component 3. Promoting Sustainable Alternatives for single-use plastics within the framework of Circular practices					
Outcome 3.1: A significant shift in the industry towards the adoption of sustainable practices and reduction of unnecessary packaging, materials substitution, and increased recyclability and reuse/repurposing of single-use plastic items, underpinned by supportive policy frameworks and consumer engagement					
Output 3.1: Facilitating Material Substitution and Eco-Design in Single-Use Plastics	# workshops completed on bio-based and eco-design alternatives and total participants (F/M)	0	> 10 workshops with > 50 participants	Report on meetings Minutes of PSC meetings	Presented below in footnote 1
	Reports and recommendations on alternatives, labelling and eco-design solutions approved	0	PSC – Yr 2		
	# of organisations responding to EoI for project support (indicating F/M ratio)	0	>10		
	# of organisations seeking project assistance to mobilise financing	0	>3		
	E&S screening reports for pilot projects seeking project assistance	0	>3		
	E&S assessment and management reports for supported pilot projects	0	All supported pilot projects associated with the E&S risks		
	# Study tours completed	0	3		
Output 3.2: Enhancing Recycling Infrastructure and Consumer Participation	Report and recommendations accepted on integration of informal sector and level of involvement of women in sector	0	PSC – Yr 2		
	Report and recommendations accepted on climate	0	PSC Yr 2		

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	resilient options on water refill stations				
	Support to the implementation of pilot on water refill station	0	> 1 site selected by year 2 (3 sites by end of project).		
	# study tours completed (and ratio of F/M)	0	3; With >40% F		
Component 4. Engaging private sector to anticipate the need for highly recyclable materials					
Outcome 4.1 Strengthened capacity of private sector to implement policies and plans for circular solutions to plastic pollution					
Output 4.1: Design and implement a training and technical assistance program for SMEs focusing on key aspects of the circular economy in the food and beverage sector	Training programme developed and approved	0	PSC approves – Yr 2		
	# of trainees (F/M) – in collaboration with C1, 2 & 3	0	100 by mid term, 200 by end of project		
	# of on-going training events during pilot implementation – in collaboration with C1, 2 & 3	0	>3 per year		
Output 4.2: Provide support to SMEs in securing the necessary funding for the development of their activities	Review of sustainable financing mobilization, detailed support plan, EoI and mechanism for assessing success of support approved	0	PSC – Yr 1	Report on meetings	
	# of companies responding to EoI for support	0	8		
	# of potential pilot projects identified for support from 3 rd party financing and agreeing a MoU	0	3	Minutes of PSC meetings	
	# of potential pilot projects – see above – screened for E&S risks	0	3		
Output 4.3: Promote the establishment of local and international partnerships through the organization of workshops, forums and study tours	# stakeholders (F/M) attending workshops to exchange ideas on partnerships – in collaboration with C1, 2 & 3	0	200 participants (50:50 F/M)		
	# study tours conducted and participants (F/M)	0	5 study tours 25 female participants 25 male participants		
	# of partnerships established with organizations or	0	15		

Presented below in footnote 1

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	entities to collaborate on organizing forums				
	# of participants stakeholders represented in the forums (F/M)	0	100 (50:50)		
Output 4.4: Support to the implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate circular practices.	Approval of project selection criteria	0	PSC – Yr 1		
	# companies responding to Call for interest	0	16		
	# of potential pilots approved (with financial support from external sources)	0	4		
	# of pilot projects – see above - screened for E&S risks	0	3		
	E&S assessment and management reports for the approved pilots supported pilot projects	0	All supported pilot projects associated with the E&S risks		
Component 5. Knowledge management and coordination with the Integrated Program					
Outcome 5.1 Increased engagement and cooperation with stakeholders and replication of successes					
Output 5.1 Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy developed and implemented	Strategy document finalized and approved and integrated with the gender strategy	0	PSC – Yr 1, Q2	Approved strategy document.	
	Number of stakeholders (F/M) reached during project implementation (PPG phase reached XX stakeholders)	0	1000 stakeholders reached in total (50:50 F:M) Annual stakeholder engagement review	Minutes of meetings or events	Presented below in footnote 1
	Number of stakeholders (F/M) from local communities reached during pilot projects (see Components 3 and 4 above) selection and implementation	0	Annual stakeholder engagement review with >40% F	Stakeholder survey feedback	
Outcome 5.2 Increased awareness of project results within Morocco, the global plastics program, and beyond the GEF portfolio and successes replicated					
	Number of mentions in media and social media reach annually		Year 1: 3 media mentions, 1000 social media reach; Year 2: 10 media mentions, 2000 social media reach; Year 3: 10 media mentions, 3000 social media reach. Year 4: 10 media mentions, 3000 social media reach. Year 5: 15 media mentions, 3000 social media reach	Media monitoring reports, social media analytics.	Presented below in footnote 1

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator [1] ²³	Base- line	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Output 5.2: Best practices, success stories, and other knowledge products developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of best practices, success stories, and knowledge products developed annually. Number of newsletters produced annually Number of social media posts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 best practices, 5 success stories, 15 knowledge products by project end 4 newsletters a year 4 social media posts per month 	Documents, newsletters, published web content screenshots	
Output 5.3: Sharing of project lessons, best practices, and materials	Number of lessons, best practices, and materials shared in project forums, workshops, events and online platforms annually		10 forums/workshops, 32 online shares of project outputs by project end	Event minutes/records, Global project platform analytics	

Note 1 – Assumptions applicable to Components 1-4

- Stakeholders, including consumers and business, are ready to adopt new behaviours and sustainable alternatives to single-use plastics in response to regulatory changes;
- Accessible, economic, and widely accepted alternatives to single-use plastics exist for the food and beverage sector;
- The industry will adhere to new regulations and standards, with minimal resistance or compliance challenges;
- Recycling technologies and single-use plastics substitutes are anticipated to advance and be widely implemented;
- Morocco’s economic climate will continue to facilitate investments necessary for a shift towards a circular economy;
- Ongoing governmental backing will be present, potentially with sustained or enhanced incentives for eco-friendly practices.

[\[1\]](#) Sex-disaggregated wherever possible.

- [1]

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Hiring of Two International Experts	112,600.00	81,370.61	31,229.39
Travel of International Expert	3,500.00	1,265.42	2,234.58
Hiring of National Consultants in Morocco: • Plastics expert, • Policy and legislation expert, • Stakeholder engagement expert and National Lead, • Gender Expert, • Innovative financing expert	74,900.00	74,900.00	0.00
Planned contractual services required for the validation meeting. The meeting did not take place in person due to the delay in the project document review.	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Venue and catering (stakeholder workshop)	4,000.00	3,012.36	987.64
Total	200,000.00	160,548.39	39,451.61

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kingdom of Morocco	28.5	-10	2,542,007

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex F2

Annex_F_-_E&S_Screening_Morocco_plastics_March2024

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Detailed Description	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USD)	Responsible Entity	
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 4.2	Outcome 5.1	Outcome 5.2						
PCU - Project Manager														74100	74100	UNDP
PCU - Admin/Finance Officer														166446	166446	UNDP
PCU - KM Coordinator														42000	42000	UNDP
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	282546	282546										
1.1.1: Mapping single use plastics in food and beverage sector in Morocco using different criteria	130000													130000		UNDP
1.1.2: Review and recommendations leading to the establishment of a well-defined and structured domestic MRV framework	120000													120000		UNDP
1.2.1: Examination and recommendations on the feasibility and costs (criteria to be established with government officials during the start-up phase) of the creation of a unit for analysis, and potentially for control of single-use plastics produced and imported under the supervision of the CTPC, once the regulations relating to chemicals are adopted at the national level. This unit could also be used to meet Morocco's commitments to the Stockholm Convention, in terms of monitoring different POPs, particularly PCBs, currently being eliminated at the national level. This activity will also ensure that recommendations are gender-integrated to incorporate increased participation of women.		120000												120000		UNDP
1.2.2: Draft guidelines for monitoring the level of POPs in plastic articles (e.g. certification).		130000												130000		UNDP
2.1.1: Define options for developing a coherent policy framework relating to the principles of the circular economy, with a focus on recyclability and the incorporation of recycled plastic in items to be used in the food and drink sector. This policy framework also takes into account the needs of women through a gender analysis. This will include a full review of the current limitations of Law 28-00, focusing on Article 5, and propose amendments to encourage the use of recycled materials in food contact products.			75000											75000		UNDP
2.1.2: Review, develop and recommend how to establish an EPR system for plastic packaging. This will include establishing clear targets for recycled products and industry compliance mechanisms			60000											60000		UNDP
2.1.3: Facilitate public-private dialogues to validate the proposed frameworks, ensuring stakeholder engagement and the establishment of partnerships for EPR system implementation			50000											50000		UNDP
2.1.4: Support the operationalisation of the EPR system and policy framework through the development of a Committee responsible for overseeing operations related to recycling, particularly of plastics, and their compliance. An outline of the governance structure of a Circular Economy Committee, will include roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders.			65000											65000		UNDP
2.2.1: Identify options to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and certification schemes to assure the safety and efficacy of recycled plastics in direct contact with food				125000										125000		UNDP
2.2.2: Engage with standardization bodies and the private sector to formulate and adopt standards that facilitate the increased use of recycled materials in product packaging				125000										125000		UNDP
3.1.1: Develop and promote the adoption of bio-based, biodegradable packaging and products, and other eco-friendly alternatives for single-use items					100000									100000		UNDP
3.1.2: Provide technical assistance for the implementation of four pilot projects to test and demonstrate the viability of alternatives (including the use of eco-design approaches) and deposit systems to increase recycling rates.					450000									450000		UNDP
3.2.1: Support the integration of the informal sector into official waste management systems, recognizing their role in enhancing recycling rates						30000								30000		UNDP
3.2.2: Investigate the possible costs and support for introducing legislation to mandate water refill stations in public spaces to be specified after thorough investigation and financial considerations. Identify options to implement (with assistance from the project on mobilising finance).						20000								20000		UNDP
3.2.3: Launch awareness campaigns to educate consumers on recycling practices and the importance of eco-friendly alternatives						25000								25000		UNDP
4.1.1 Development of Training Modules including the mobilisation of specialist experts to assist								100000						100000		UNDP
4.1.2 Organization of a Call for Expressions of Interest for Participant Selection								25000						25000		UNDP
4.1.3 Implementation of feedback and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of training and technical assistance								20000						20000		UNDP
4.2.1 Identification of financial support mechanisms, such as government grant programs, funds								80000						80000		UNDP
4.2.2 Establishment of Memoranda of Understanding to be signed between the project and partner banks to formalize collaboration								40000						40000		UNDP
4.2.3 Implementation of a dedicated online platform for the submission of financing applications by interested companies								25000						25000		UNDP
4.3.1 Organization of annual workshops to encourage discussions and collaborations among key stakeholders								40000						40000		UNDP
4.3.2 Collaboration with forums and events organized by professional institutions								30000						30000		UNDP

<p>2.1.4: Support the operationalisation of the EPR system and policy framework through the development of a Committee responsible for overseeing operations related to recycling, particularly of plastics, and their compliance. An outline of the governance structure of a Circular Economy Committee, will include roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders.</p>				65000											65000	UNDP
<p>2.2.1: Identify options to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and certification schemes to assure the</p>				12500											125000	UNDP

key stakeholders																			
4.3.2 Collaboration with forums and events organized by professional institutions																30000	30000	30000	UNDP
4.3.3 Organization of study trips to allow participants to discover successful approaches to eco-design and circular economy practices in other countries																25000	25000	25000	UNDP
4.4.1 Launching a call for expressions of interest to select pilot projects																25000	25000	25000	UNDP
4.4.2 Providing technical assistance to selected project leaders to finalize their financial and operational setup																10000	10000	10000	UNDP
4.4.3 Supporting selected																75000	75000	75000	UNDP

		70000													70000	UNIDO			
External Audits															13000	UNIDO			
Annual Audits		0													13000	UNIDO			
Sub-Total		250000	250000	250000	250000	550000	750000	145000	145000	950000	240000	250000	0	0	250000	90000	130000	2603000	
International Consultants	1.1.1: Mapping single use plastics in food and beverage sector in Morocco using different criteria	35000													35000			35000	UNDP
	1.1.2: Review and recommendations leading to the establishment of a well-defined and structured domestic MRV framework	40000													40000			40000	UNDP
	1.1.3 Develop standards governing the level of harmful chemicals including POPs in plastic articles used in the food and drink sector	20000													20000			20000	UNDP

	<p>1.2.1: Examination and recommendations on the feasibility and costs (criteria to be established with government officials during the start-up phase) of the creation of a unit for analysis, and potentially for control of single-use plastics produced and imported under the supervision of the CTPC, once the regulations relating to chemicals are adopted at the national level. This unit could also be used to meet Morocco's commitments to the Stockholm Convention, in terms of monitoring different POPs,</p>	20000												20000		20000	UNDP
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	<p>particularly PCBs, currently being eliminated at the national level. This activity will also ensure that recommendations are gender-integrated to incorporate increased participation of women.</p>																	
	<p>1.2.2: Draft guidelines for monitoring the level of POPs in plastic articles (e.g. certification).</p>													300 00			300 00	UNDP
	<p>2.1.1: Define options for developing a coherent policy framework relating to the principles of the circular economy, with a focus on recyclability and the incorporation of recycled plastic in items to be used in the food and drink</p>													15 00 0			150 00	UNDP

<p>sector. This policy framework also takes into account the needs of women through a gender analysis. This will include a full review of the current limitations of Law 28-00, focusing on Article 5, and propose amendments to encourage the use of recycled materials in food contact products.</p>																	
<p>2.1.2: Review, develop and recommend how to establish an EPR system for plastic packaging. This will include establishing clear targets for recycled products and industry compliance mechanisms</p>													200 00		200 00		UND P

	<p>2.1.3: Facilitate public-private dialogues to validate the proposed framework, ensuring stakeholder engagement and the establishment of partnerships for EPR system implementation</p>			15 00 0										150 00		150 00	UND P
	<p>2.1.4: Support the operationalisation of the EPR system and policy framework through the development of a Committee responsible for overseeing operations related to recycling, particularly of plastics, and their compliance. An outline of the governance structure of a Circular Economy Committee, will</p>			30 00 0									300 00		300 00	UND P	

	include roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders.																			
	2.2.1: Identify options to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and certification schemes to assure the safety and efficacy of recycled plastics in direct contact with food															30000			30000	UND P
	2.2.2: Engage with standardization bodies and the private sector to formulate and adopt standards that facilitate the increased use of recycled materials in product packaging															15000			15000	UND P
	3.1.1: Develop and promote the adoption of bio-based, biodegr															20000			20000	UND P

	ment strategy which aligns with GEF policies, including gender																			
	5.2.1. Develop communication and knowledge products											500	0		500	0		500	0	UNDP
	5.2.1. Disseminate project knowledge products via various platforms											500	0		500	0		500	0	UNDP
	MTR and TE														60	00	0	600	00	UNIDO
	Sub-Total	950	500	80	45	400	65	45	30	50	15	100	00	0	525	00	0	585	000	
Local Consultants	1.1.1: Mapping single use plastics in food and beverage sector in Morocco using different criteria	600	00												600	00		600	00	UNDP
	1.1.2: Review and recommendations leading to the establishment of a well-defined and structured domestic MRV framework	700	00												700	00		700	00	UNDP

<p>1.2.1: Examination and recommendations on the feasibility and costs (criteria to be established with government officials during the start-up phase) of the creation of a unit for analysis, and potentially for control of single-use plastics produced and imported under the supervision of the CTPC, once the regulations relating to chemicals are adopted at the national level. This unit could also be used to meet Morocco's commitments to the Stockholm Convention, in terms of monitoring different POPs,</p>																	<p>100 000</p> <p>100 000</p> <p>100 000</p> <p>UND P</p>
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	<p>particularly PCBs, currently being eliminated at the national level. This activity will also ensure that recommendations are gender-integrated to incorporate increased participation of women.</p>																
	<p>1.2.2: Draft guidelines for monitoring the level of POPs in plastic articles (e.g. certification).</p>		100 000										100 000			100 000	UNDP
	<p>2.1.1: Define options for developing a coherent policy framework relating to the principles of the circular economy, with a focus on recyclability and the incorporation of recycled plastic in items to be used in the food and drink</p>		75 000										750 00			750 00	UNDP

<p>sector. This policy framework also takes into account the needs of women through a gender analysis. This will include a full review of the current limitations of Law 28-00, focusing on Article 5, and propose amendments to encourage the use of recycled materials in food contact products.</p>																	
<p>2.1.2: : Review, develop and recommend how to establish an EPR system for plastic packaging. This will include establishing clear targets for recycled products and industry compliance mechanisms</p>													500 00		500 00		UND P

<p>2.1.3: Facilitate public-private dialogues to validate the proposed framework, ensuring stakeholder engagement and the establishment of partnerships for EPR system implementation</p>			50 00 0										500 00		500 00	UND P
<p>2.1.4: Support the operationalisation of the EPR system and policy framework through the development of a Committee responsible for overseeing operations related to recycling, particularly of plastics, and their compliance. An outline of the governance structure of a Circular Economy Committee, will</p>			40 00 0										400 00		400 00	UND P

	include roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders.																			
	2.2.1: Identify options to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and certification schemes to assure the safety and efficacy of recycled plastics in direct contact with food															6000			60000	UND P
	2.2.2: Engage with standardization bodies and the private sector to formulate and adopt standards that facilitate the increased use of recycled materials in product packaging															5000			50000	UND P
	3.1.1: Develop and promote the adoption of bio-based, biodegr															2500			25000	UND P

	report to capitalize on experiences																		
	5.1.1: Develop and implement the project communication and knowledge management strategy which aligns with GEF policies, including gender												150 000		150 000			150 000	UNDP
	5.2.1. Develop communication and knowledge products												58 554		585 54			585 54	UNDP
	5.2.1. Disseminate project knowledge products via various platforms												32 918		329 18			329 18	UNDP
	MTR/TE local support															50 000		500 000	UNIDO
	Sub-Total	130 000	200 000	21 500	11 000	388 000	14 500	11 000	12 500	11 300	20 500	150 000	91 472	0	198 247	50 000	0	198 747	
Training, workshops and Meetings	1.1.1: Mapping single use plastics in food and beverage sector in Morocco using different criteria	250 00													250 00			250 00	UNDP
	1.1.2: Review and recommendations	200 00													200 00			200 00	UNDP

<p>leading to the establishment of a well-defined and structured domestic MRV framework</p>																		
<p>1.2.1: Examination and recommendations on the feasibility and costs (criteria to be established with government officials during the start-up phase) of the creation of a unit for analysis, and potentially for control of single-use plastics produced and imported under the supervision of the CTPC, once the regulations relating to chemicals are adopted at the national level. This unit could also be used to meet</p>															<p>250 00</p>	<p>250 00</p>	<p>250 00</p>	<p>UND P</p>

experts in mobilizing the necessary funding for their implementation																			
4.4.4 Monitoring the implementation of pilot projects and establishing a report to capitalize on experiences											5000				5000			5000	UNDP
5.1.1: Develop and implement the project communication and knowledge management strategy which aligns with GEF policies, including gender															0			0	UNDP
5.2.1. Develop communication and knowledge products															0			0	UNDP
5.2.1. Disseminate project knowledge products via various platforms															0			0	UNDP
Sub-total	45000	45000	6000	2500	60000	5000	3000	1500	6000	1000					40000			40000	

<p>the CTPC, once the regulations relating to chemicals are adopted at the national level. This unit could also be used to meet Morocco's commitments to the Stockholm Convention, in terms of monitoring different POPs, particularly PCBs, currently being eliminated at the national level. This activity will also ensure that recommendations are gender-integrated to incorporate increased participation of women.</p>																
<p>1.2.2: Draft guidelines for monitoring the level of POPs in plastic articles (e.g. certification).</p>		20000										20000			20000	UNDP

<p>2.1.4: Support the operationalisation of the EPR system and policy framework through the development of a Committee responsible for overseeing operations related to recycling, particularly of plastics, and their compliance. An outline of the governance structure of a Circular Economy Committee, will include roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for collaboration with stakeholders.</p>				10000									10000		10000	UNDP
<p>2.2.1: Identify options to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and certification schemes to assure the</p>				10000									10000		10000	UNDP

key stakeholders																				
4.3.2 Collaboration with forums and events organized by professional institutions																	2000	2000	UND P	
4.3.3 Organization of study trips to allow participants to discover successful approaches to eco-design and circular economy practices in other countries																	2300	2300	UND P	
4.4.1 Launching a call for expressions of interest to select pilot projects																		0	0	UND P
4.4.2 Providing technical assistance to selected project leaders to finalize their financial and operational setup																	2000	2000	UND P	
4.4.3 Supporting selected																		0	0	UND P

	Sub-total	250 00	400 00	35 00	30 00	350 00	30 00	20 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	300 00	10 00	25 00	300 00	10 00	0	310 000	
Goods	Office equipment	250 0	250 0	25 00	25 00	200 0		25 00	25 00			250 0	25 00		220 00			220 00	UNDP
Office supplies	Support services	320 0	320 0	32 00	32 00	200 0	44 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	19 00	320 0	32 00		320 00			320 00	UNDP
	Sub-total	570 0	570 0	57 00	57 00	400 0	44 00	40 00	40 00	15 00	19 00	570 0	57 00	0	540 00	0	0	540 00	
	GRAND TOTALS	550 700	590 700	64 57 00	46 57 00	107 700 0	36 94 00	33 60 00	32 30 00	34 95 00	47 59 00	445 700 0	10 71 72	25 00 0	576 147 2	16 50 00	29 55 46	622 201 8	

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Table: Comparison of Indicators and Justifications for Updates

Category	Indicator in Concept Document	Indicator in ProDoc	Justification for Update
Core Indicators	- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided	- Same	No change; continues to align with the project's environmental focus.
	- Avoided Residual Plastic Waste	- Same	Critical for measuring the direct impact on plastic waste reduction.
	- Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced	- Same	Continues to address the reduction of harmful pollutants, aligning with environmental health objectives.
	- People benefiting from GEF-financed investments	- Same	Ensures the social impact and outreach of the project are quantified.
Financial Information	- Total GEF Financing	- Detailed breakdown of GEF financing and co-financing	Enhanced transparency and clarity on how funds are allocated and utilized.
Components	- General descriptions of components	- Detailed descriptions with specific outcomes and outputs	Provides more detailed planning and accountability for project implementation.
Project Duration	- Specific duration of 60 months	- Same	Specifies project timeline for clearer planning and monitoring.
Monitoring and Evaluation	- General approach to M&E	- Detailed M&E plan with specific activities and responsibilities	Allows for more effective tracking of progress and outcomes, ensuring adaptive management of the project.

