



**Child Project Title: Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing**

**Part I: Project Information**

**Name of Parent Program**

**Sustainable Cities Impact Program**

**GEF ID**

10486

**Project Type**

FSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

**CBIT No**

**NGI No**

**Project Title**

Child Project Title: Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing

**Countries**

Morocco

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Infrastructure, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Chemicals and Waste, Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, Industrial Waste, eWaste, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Financing, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate finance, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Large corporations, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Behavior change, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Integrated Programs, Sustainable Cities, Integrated urban planning, Energy efficiency, Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, Urban Biodiversity, Urban sustainability framework, Buildings, Urban Resilience, Transport and Mobility, Green space, Municipal Financing, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Innovation

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

11/12/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

4/1/2022

**Expected Completion Date**

3/31/2027

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

847,455.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

| <b>Objectives/Programs</b>    | <b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>   | <b>Trust Fund</b> | <b>GEF Amount(\$)</b> | <b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b> |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| IP SC                         | Transforming cities through integrated urban planning and investments in innovative sustainability solutions | GET               | 9,416,167.00          | 298,556,388.00           |
| <b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b> |  |                   | <b>9,416,167.00</b>   | <b>298,556,388.00</b>    |

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To foster integration and innovative urban planning and financing for Marrakech's sustainable development

| Project Component   | Financing Type       | Expected Outcomes   | Expected Outputs  | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|---|----------------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 1: Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform | Technical Assistance | 1.1. Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform | 1.1.1. Enabling framing conditions to support vertical integration are improved at the national level. This will be in line with the tools developed by the Sustainable Cities Impact Program.<br><br>1.1.2. Evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and processes are improved and implemented at the City of Marrakech | GET        | 350,000.00                | 667,000.00                 |

| Project Component  | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes   | Expected Outputs  | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 2: Sustainable integrated low-Carbon, resilient, and land conservation and restoration investments | Investment     | <b>2.1. Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments.</b> | <p>2.1.1. Business plans of low-carbon, resilient and integrated investments are available for the city of Marrakech</p> <p>2.1.2. Low carbon investments are performed in urban mobility: this includes BRT system, electric motorcycles and bicycles.</p> <p>2.1.3. Energy efficiency and renewable energy investments are performed in public and residential buildings. This includes street lighting, buildings and hotels.</p> <p>2.1.4. New investments are leveraged to improve resource efficiency in urban and peri-urban areas. This includes energy efficiency and water efficiency</p> <p>2.1.5. Resilient investments are performed at the urban and peri-urban gardens to ensure</p> | GET        | 7,109,811.00              | 285,667,388.00             |

| Project Component                                | Financing Type       | Expected Outcomes   | Expected Outputs  | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--|----------------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 3: Innovative financing and scaling-up | Technical Assistance | <b>3.1. Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions</b> | <p>3.1.1. Support to the City of Marrakech to improve its creditworthiness for scaling-up sustainable investments, including reviews of existing legal frameworks, revenue-collection and management, and capital planning.</p> <p>3.1.2. Innovative and new business, revenue and procurement models to engage private sector are specified and designed for the City of Marrakech</p> <p>3.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms are designed and tested at the City of Marrakech. This may include but not limited to green bonds, infrastructure asset-recycling, and value capture investments.</p> | GET        | 750,000.00                |                            |

| Project Component   | Financing Type       | Expected Outcomes   | Expected Outputs   | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|---|----------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Component 4: Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships | Technical Assistance | <p><b>4.1. Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional, and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda.</b></p> | <p>4.1.1. Specified and differentiated outreach and awareness campaigns targeting Urban practitioners, general public are conducted.</p> <p>4.1.2. In close partnership with SCIP, key experiences and lessons learned are compiled and widely disseminated for replication through a range of communication tools including the project website, project stories, issue papers, and scaling up of project results supported.</p> <p>4.1.3. Project gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) plan implemented</p> | GET        | 781,000.00                | 222,000.00                 |



| Project Component                    | Financing Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs    | Trust Fund            | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Confirmed Co-Financing(\$) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                      |                |                   |                     | <b>Sub Total (\$)</b> | <b>8,990,811.00</b>       | <b>286,556,388.00</b>      |
| <b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b> |                |                   |                     |                       |                           |                            |
|                                      |                | GET               | 425,356.00          |                       | 12,000,000.00             |                            |
| <b>Sub Total(\$)</b>                 |                |                   | <b>425,356.00</b>   |                       | <b>12,000,000.00</b>      |                            |
| <b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>        |                |                   | <b>9,416,167.00</b> |                       | <b>298,556,388.00</b>     |                            |

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

| <b>Sources of Co-financing</b> | <b>Name of Co-financier</b>  | <b>Type of Co-financing</b> | <b>Investment Mobilized</b> | <b>Amount(\$)</b>     |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| GEF Agency                     | UNDP   | Grant                       | Investment mobilized        | 200,000.00            |
| GEF Agency                     | UNDP   | In-kind                     | Recurrent expenditures      | 300,000.00            |
| Recipient Country Government   | Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment ? Morocco                            | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 8,933,888.00          |
| Private Sector                 | SDL Hadirat Al Anwar   | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 30,720,000.00         |
| Recipient Country Government   | SDL Bus City Motajadida  | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 164,282,500.00        |
| Recipient Country Government   | Autonomous Water and Electricity Distribution Authority of Marrakech (RADEEMA) | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 92,120,000.00         |
| Private Sector                 | EMOB   | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 1,000,000.00          |
| Other                          | Professionnal Association of Sidi Ghanem Industrial Zone                       | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 1,000,000.00          |
| <b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>  |  |                             |                             | <b>298,556,388.00</b> |

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Box 1: Project's Approach to GEF INV Support Under this outcome 2, many outputs involve sustainable investment for which the project will provide direct financial support (?GEF INV support?). For each output, the project's final approach to supporting the specific sustainable investment, and the related level of GEF INV support, will be determined in a preparatory step during implementation. This final approach will take into account the following principles: (i) Ensure that the IP (GEF executing entities?) selected modality to make the GEF INV is in line with UNDP's policies and financial rules and regulations. If there is a departure between the IP's policies and UNDP's polices, UNDP's policies must prevail. (ii) Ensure that the level of GEF INV support for private sector beneficiaries is determined on the principle of minimal

concessionality. Or in other words, that the GEF INV is used as efficiently as possible. In practice, during implementation, this will nearly always involve a step in the GEF INV financial mechanism where a financial analysis of the investment opportunity will be performed. (iii) Ensure that the design of the mechanism to provide GEF INV support in the particular sector safeguards financial resources against potential wrongdoing, for example involving checks-and-balances, committees, and/or multiple individuals, on key decisions. Quoted cost of investments should be checked against market prices. (iv) Ensure that any GEF INV to the private sector recipients is done on a competitive process to identify the recipients.

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

| <b>Agency</b>                    | <b>Trust Fund</b> | <b>Country</b> | <b>Focal Area</b> | <b>Programming of Funds</b> | <b>Amount(\$)</b>   | <b>Fee(\$)</b>    |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| UNDP                             | GET               | Morocco        | Climate Change    | CC STAR Allocation          | 3,060,092           | 275,408           |
| UNDP                             | GET               | Morocco        | Land Degradation  | LD STAR Allocation          | 2,096,789           | 188,711           |
| UNDP                             | GET               | Morocco        | Biodiversity      | BD STAR Allocation          | 1,216,055           | 109,445           |
| UNDP                             | GET               | Morocco        | Multi Focal Area  | IP SC Set-Aside             | 3,043,231           | 273,891           |
| <b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b> |                   |                |                   |                             | <b>9,416,167.00</b> | <b>847,455.00</b> |

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

150,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

13,500

| <b>Agency</b>                  | <b>Trust Fund</b> | <b>Country</b> | <b>Focal Area</b> | <b>Programmin<br/>g of Funds</b> | <b>Amount(\$)</b> | <b>Fee(\$)</b>   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| UNDP                           | GET               | Morocco        | Climate Change    | CC STAR Allocation               | 50,000            | 4,500            |
| UNDP                           | GET               | Morocco        | Land Degradation  | LD STAR Allocation               | 50,000            | 4,500            |
| UNDP                           | GET               | Morocco        | Biodiversity      | BD STAR Allocation               | 50,000            | 4,500            |
| <b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b> |                   |                |                   |                                  | <b>150,000.00</b> | <b>13,500.00</b> |

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 0.00                 | 12,000.00                        | 0.00                 | 0.00                |

#### Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0.00                 | 280.00                           | 0.00                       | 0.00                      |

| Name of the Protected Area   | WDP A ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|--|----------|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Akula National Park</b><br>Marsh site<br>North<br>Owest of the Palm grove | 125689   | Select        |                            | 280.00                                 |                            |                           |

#### Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0.00                 | 11,720.00                        | 0.00                       | 0.00                      |

| Name of the Protected Area      | WDA ID | IUCN Category | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Akul National Park<br>Palmgrove | 125689 | Select        |                      | 11,720.00                        |                            |                           |  |                              |                             |

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 0.00                 | 460.50                           | 0.00                 | 0.00                |

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      | 460.50                           |                      |                     |

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |



## Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title Submitted

### Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

| Total Target Benefit                                 | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|--|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)   | 0        | 5543580              | 0                 | 0                |
| Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect) | 0        | 5404605              | 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 CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)   |          | 817,911              |                   |                  |
| Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect) |          | 104,295              |                   |                  |
| Anticipated start year of accounting                 |          | 2022                 |                   |                  |
| Duration of accounting                               |          | 25                   |                   |                  |

### 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 CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)   |          | 4,725,669            |                   |                  |
| Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect) |          | 5,300,310            |                   |                  |
| Anticipated start year of accounting                 |          | 2022                 |                   |                  |
| Duration of accounting                               |          | 20                   |                   |                  |

### 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) |                      | 10,834,907,153                   |                               |                              |

### 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) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Solar Photovoltaic<br><b>select</b> |                                 | 61.46                                       |                                 |                                |

**Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

|               | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Female</b> |                          | 464,425                              |                          |                         |
| <b>Male</b>   |                          | 464,425                              |                          |                         |
| <b>Total</b>  | 0                        | 928850                               | 0                        | 0                       |

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### 1a. Project Description. Elaborate on:

##### **1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);**

Similar to the majority of cities in the Kingdom of Morocco, Marrakech is experiencing demographic change and significant urban expansion along with several socioeconomic changes. The city also faces several environmental pressures which, in addition to the effects generated by the socioeconomic activities at the city, are strongly impacted by climate change.

The territory is under many pressures related to climate change, especially in terms of rising temperatures and droughts. In overall, the climate in the Marrakech area has shifted from a semi-arid climate between 1961-1970 to an arid climate between 1998-2007. The aridity of the Marrakech region, increasingly exacerbated by the impact of climate change, makes the issue of the scarcity of water resources a major development issue. The analysis of the evolution of the balance of supply and demand for water resources shows that the city of Marrakech has been in deficit since 2015. Currently, watering green spaces leads to excessive consumption of groundwater, mainly due to water-intensive irrigation methods and plant selection. It is estimated that 12 million m<sup>3</sup> of water are used each year to irrigate 1,500 ha of public green spaces in the Marrakech region. On another hand, treated wastewater provides an important potential source of water, for closing the gap between water demands and supplies. In Marrakech, the present reuse capacity of 7 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year<sup>[1]</sup>, for irrigation, is far from covering the needs. While wastewater reuse is recognized in the new Water Law 36-15 as a viable resource and necessity to meet the country's water requirements, efforts towards the creation of supporting policies and regulations would be critical for its scaling-up.

The city of Marrakech faces also rising risks of flooding as more frequent and increased precipitation are leading to significant urban flood hazards. Flash floods, in addition to damaging critical infrastructure and directly impacting the lives of urban dwellers, also are harmful to urban water supplies and drainage systems and can have lasting negative impacts on ecosystems. This is due to several factors: the increasing waterproofing of soils linked to urbanization, the filling of the riverbeds with construction and demolition wastes (e.g., Issil wadi), and indirectly the poor connections, in places, of the networks which lead to overflows in case of heavy rains.

A recent study on the assessment of the UN SDG 11.3.1<sup>[2]</sup>, an indicator of sustainability in urban areas, assigned the city of Marrakech a value of 1.13 for this indicator, just over the neutral value, indicating that Marrakech appears to be slightly drifting away from a sustainable development pathway. The agglomeration of Marrakech stretches far from the center in a concentric pattern where construction in the suburbs consumes urban land at a faster rate than population growth. Urbanization and climate change weaken the soil through the modification of the natural land surface by: i) reducing the fraction of vegetation which limits photosynthetic capacity and transpiration and promotes drought and erosion phenomena; ii) the increase in albedo and the modification of the energy balance and the modification of the permeability of the soil and consequently of the water balance. This impact of urbanization on the surface climate of Marrakech results in an urban microclimate mainly characterized

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by the phenomenon of the Urban Heat Island (UHI). The average maximum temperature difference during spring between urban and other types of ground cover varies between 1.6 °C and 6 °C.

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[1] World Bank (2017) : Managing Urban Water Scarcity in Morocco

[2] Lahouari Bounoua et al. (2020): Assessment of Sustainability Development in Urban Areas of Morocco. Urban Science Journal, Vol. 4. Issue (2, pp.), 18. (<https://www.mdpi.com/2413-8851/4/2/18/htm>)

During the last two decades, Marrakech has suffered a significant delay in the development and adoption of urban planning documents. In this context, the agglomeration operated for several years without reference documents, opting for exemptions and while continuing to rely on obsolete documents pending the preparation of new strategic documents, which recorded successive delays, notably the Marrakech Development Plan (PA) and the Urban Development Master Plan (SDAU).

To simplify procedures and stimulate investments, Marrakech represented a city-laboratory for the practice of derogation, with around 2440 requests for derogations over the period 1999-2011; the peak being recorded between 2005 and 2008[1]. In this context, the development of urbanization has often taken place outside the forecasts and limits provided for by the SDAU of 1995, also with the absence of approved city planning documents allowing coherent and integrated planning.

During this period of anarchic functioning, the territory faced strong urban planning inconsistency: industrial districts transformed into residential, industries set up in sites which are not dedicated to such activities, more and more expensive land with the consequence of a middle class excluded from any housing program, an increasingly absent social mix, a housing deficit, problems associated with traffic, etc. The impacts of these dysfunctions were felt on several levels, in particular on the spatial level, on the land, environmental level, on the urban and architectural landscape, as well as on urban mobility[2].

Faced with this situation, and with a perspective of shifting towards a sustainable urban development model, low in carbon and resilient to climate change, several initiatives have been launched to upgrade the city's flagship sectors: urban transport, collection and treatment of waste, public lighting, management of water resources, natural heritage (e.g., green spaces, palm groves, biodiversity). However, most of these initiatives are carried out in isolated approaches and are generally not subject to an overall planning and coordination, aimed at generating synergies and ensuring progress on more than one level. They are also characterized by low durability; successful projects not being scaled up or replicated, and may also face obstacles that reduce the benefits sought in the longer term.

There is no need to recall that urban planning results from several components, which generates (or not) coherence and harmony at the level of the subject territory. In addition, the challenge of sustainable urban planning is even greater as all sectors move more towards the integration of aspects favorable to the preservation of the environment, social equity in addition to economic development. In this context, urban planning in Marrakech must not only catch up with the delay recorded in urban planning but also ensure the integration of sustainability in future strategic urban planning documents and in their implementation. It is therefore a matter of broadening the need for consistency to all the components concerned: building, mobility, housing, social policy, waste management, public lighting, green spaces, etc. It is also a matter of meeting several challenges, overwhelmed during years of anarchic operation, in order to succeed in overcoming the urban inconsistency as well as the various resulting impacts. The main challenges encountered are summarized below:

? **Demography:** The city of Marrakech has experienced sustained demographic growth in recent decades and has combined with the extension of its urbanization perimeter. Barely occupying an area

of 21 km<sup>2</sup> in 1945, the urban area of the city of Marrakech grew by 10 folds, from 37 in 1989 to 230 km<sup>2</sup> in 2014, with the development of new peri-urban areas generating an increasing influx of populations from these areas to the city of Marrakech for employment, access to public services, education, health care, etc.;

? **Social cohesion:** The organization of Marrakech is centrifugal, with an urban sprawl that develops according to land opportunities. This is not without impact on the cost of urbanization, the right of access to services and facilities in the city, and on the surrounding rural environment. The lack of harmonization between the different zones widens the fragmentation of the city and the social gap. Such an organization needs to be rethought and adjusted, in particular to ensure harmonization within the city, reduce inequalities and ensure access to various equipment and basic infrastructure;

? **Economic competitiveness:** The socio-economic development of Marrakech is driven by the tourism sector. This factor, while it appears to be beneficial for the city, has its downside. Indeed, some sectors are experiencing a decline in their activity, as is the case of the industrial sector, faced both with the decline of its traditional agricultural base, on the outskirts of Marrakech, and the difficulty of maintaining industrial activity in a touristic environment marked by strong competition, particularly in terms of land. Nowadays, and in particular with the COVID-19 crisis, the impacts are already being felt for a city which economy is based mainly on touristic activities. Therefore, it is essential to rethink the current model and to reconcile between the different economic sectors; a crucial element to be taken into consideration during urban planning;

? **Governance:** The latest and planned urban documents attempt to systematically adopt a participatory approach to ensure rational and transparent planning with respect to various stakeholders. However, such consultation remains focused on a limited number of stakeholders, and must be broadened to also include citizens, civil society, academia and the private sector;

? **Ecology and climate:** Almost all of the impacts of climate change and land use change have direct or indirect consequences for urban ecosystems, biodiversity, and the critical ecosystem services they provide for human health and well-being in the city. Climate change and urbanization are likely to increase the vulnerability of biodiversity hotspots, urban species, and critical ecosystem services which are key strategy for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. Even if the strategic urban documents attempt to integrate sustainable development, the fact remains that effective consideration is weak, especially following this phase of continuous exemptions experienced by Marrakech. Climate change is even less considered. Urban sprawl comes at the expense of the city's biodiversity, ecosystems and resources, further increasing its vulnerability to climate change. An integrated approach involving scientists, territorial institutions, local communities and policy-makers will be necessary to develop successful response to climate change, make the city's infrastructure and population more resilient and its infrastructure development sustainable. Urban ecosystems and green infrastructure can provide cost-effective, nature-based solutions for adapting to climate change while also creating opportunities to increase social equity, green economies, and sustainable urban development.

Several constraints therefore persist at several levels, particularly at the level of urban planning. A lack of strategic vision is also to be noted, due to insufficient capacity and lack of knowledge regarding the integration of sustainable development into urban planning.

However, at the national level, urban planning is beginning to take on a new dimension by incorporating new principles of sustainability previously ignored. The updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)[5] devotes a section to the definition of adaptation objectives and mitigation measures that will be targeted during the 2020-2030 decade. In this context, the updated NDC considers the generalization of City Climate Plans (PCV), the up-scaling of eco-neighborhoods already set up in order to converge towards sustainable cities and the mitigation of heat spots by improving green spaces and rationalizing water consumption. Accordingly, the NDC is moving towards a generalization of these sustainability practices at the national level to tackle the challenges that Moroccan cities will have to face.

In order to support the country in achieving its objectives in terms of mitigation and adaptation, but also to support the integration of sustainable development, in the context of advanced regionalization, Moroccan cities and towns have an interest in integrating multi-sectoral and crosscutting urban planning, to respond efficiently to the multiple challenges of a country in full socio-economic transition. The sustainable development way elected by the country at the highest level through its National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD) should be reflected at the local level.

This project is part of this framework and supports the city of Marrakech in improving the framework conditions relating to sustainable urban planning and strengthening sustainable development actions at the city level through the implementation of targeted actions. The project aims to address the various difficulties and barriers facing the city, by creating a favorable environment for a transversal and multi-sectoral integration of sustainability.

[5] The Moroccan updated NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC on the 22nd of June 2021: [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Morocco%20First/Moroccan%20update%20NDC%202021%20\\_Fr.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Morocco%20First/Moroccan%20update%20NDC%202021%20_Fr.pdf)

## 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

A summary of the baseline scenario compared with the GEF contributions is presented in the following table:

| <b>Comparative analysis of baseline and GEF contributions</b>               |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Component</b>  | <b>Outcome</b>   | <b>Baseline Scenario</b>   | <b>GEF contributions</b>   |
| 1. Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform | 1.1 Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in the preparation and adoption of the Urban Development Master Plan (SDAU) launched in 2018 by Marrakech Urban Agency;</li> <li>- Lack of urban planning documents coupled with rapid and uncontrolled urbanization has fostered land speculation, devalued urban landscapes as well as natural environments, and deepened further social inequalities;</li> <li>- To simplify procedures and stimulate investments, the City urban planning relied more on excessive derogations which caused anarchic urban expansion with impacts on the spatial level, on the land, environmental level, on the urban and architectural landscape, as well as on urban mobility;</li> <li>- Lack of appropriate tools and capacities to mainstream effectively sustainability in urban planning.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the City of Marrakech to adopt a modern sustainable planning where all sectors (e.g., building, mobility, housing, social policy, waste management, public lighting, green spaces, etc.) integrate aspects favourable to the preservation of the environment, ensure social equity in addition to economic development, while taking into consideration key challenges (demography, social cohesion, economic competitiveness, governance, ecology and climate change);</li> <li>- Engage local and national governments in a multilevel, multidimensional and multistakeholder policy dialogue to lay the ground for appropriate framework conditions in order to raise ?sustainable and integrated urban planning? to the top priorities of the country?s policy reforms and areas of investments.</li> </ul> |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>2. Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments</p> | <p>2.1 Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The City engaged several greening investments and initiatives in different sectors: urban transport, collection and treatment of waste, public lighting, management of water resources, natural heritage (e.g., green spaces, palm groves, biodiversity);</li> <li>- Most of these initiatives were carried out in isolated approaches and are generally not subject to an overall planning and coordination, aimed at generating synergies and ensuring progress on more than one level;</li> <li>- Low durability of early greening investments and initiatives, as successful projects not being scaled up or replicated and may also face obstacles that reduce the benefits sought in the longer term.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building on strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform (component 1), the GEF will support a set of public and private investments along a common, sustainable, integrated and crosscutting vision;</li> <li>- Investment supports will target different sectors: urban mobility, energy efficiency of public buildings and touristic establishments, efficient street lighting, renewable energy in an industrial district, waste management, water management, biodiversity, agroecology, and land management;</li> <li>- Innovation, digitalisation and Nature Based Solution (NbS) are considered in key investments;</li> <li>- GEF investment are intended to induce a leveraging effect for the achievement of sustainable investments in the City of Marrakech,</li> </ul> |
| <p>3. Innovative financing and scaling-up</p>   | <p>3.1 Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions</p>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Like all Moroccan cities, the City of Marrakech finance is dependent on the State budget, and still struggle to ensure the management of basic urban services and infrastructure;</li> <li>- The Covid-19 crisis has taken a heavy toll on central and local government budgets;</li> <li>- Based on the institutional and legal frameworks, available financial mechanisms to cities limit their possibilities to raise additional resources for sustainable and climate-related investments;</li> <li>- The City of Marrakech lacks dedicated and adapted financing solutions to tackle specifically sustainability issues, such as climate change.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the city's fiscal and financial planning and solvency as key criteria and requirements to involve private investors in the implementation of innovative business models and financial instruments;</li> <li>- Engage the city's financial planning through a logic of performance rather than means,</li> <li>- Review the legal framework through a policy dialogue with central government to establish new business models and financial mechanisms;</li> <li>- Innovative and new business, revenue and procurement models to engage private sector are designed and implemented, including capacity building of national and local stakeholders.</li> </ul>   |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 4. Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships | 4.1 Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A series of awareness-raising and capacity-building events were organised at the City of Marrakech, in particular during the organization of COP22 in 2016;</li> <li>- However, several difficulties, particularly in relation to technical capacities at the local level or behaviour aspects related to the local culture (e.g., high use of motorcycles), are still persistent;</li> <li>- Lack of advocacy capacities on urban sustainability (e.g., energy efficiency, sustainable waste management, biodiversity, etc.), in particular amongst civil society organizations and private sector professional associations.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design and implementation of awareness raising campaigns and capacity building events focused on key urban sustainability issues and based on the needs of local actors;</li> <li>- Train stakeholders (amongst civil society organizations and private sector professional associations) to formulate a strong advocacy strategy to promote reforms at the local, subnational and national level;</li> <li>- Build the capacities of the City of Marrakech management through trainings and knowledge sharing supported by the Sustainable Cities Impact Programme (SCIP) Global Platform.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|--|---|

**3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;**

The main changes concerned component 2 as indicated in the following table:

| <b>Comparative analysis of changes in Results Framework</b>                                    |               |  |
|--|---------------|--|
| <b>Components in PIF</b>   | <b>Change</b> | <b>Components in PRODOC / CEO Endorsement Request</b>  |
| 1. Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform                    | No change     | 1. Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform                    |
| 2. Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments | No change     | 2. Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments |
| 3. Innovative financing and scaling-up   | No change     | 3. Innovative financing and scaling-up   |
| 4. Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships                           | No change     | 4. Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships                           |
| <b>Outcomes in PIF</b>   | <b>Change</b> | <b>Outcomes in PRODOC / CEO Endorsement Request</b>  |



| Outcomes in PIF  | Change    | Outcomes in PRODOC / CEO Endorsement Request   |
|--|-----------|--|
| 1.1 Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform | No change | 1.1 Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform |
| 2.1 Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments                             | No change | 2.1 Local and national governments have undertaken sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments                             |
| 3.1 Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions  | No change | 3.1 Local and national governments initiate innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions  |
| 4.1 Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda   | No change | 4.1 Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda   |

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC Section IV. Results and partnerships

**4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;**

No changes. The project is fully in line with the GEF7 Sustainable Cities Impact Program, with the objective of Transforming cities through integrated urban planning and investments in innovative sustainability.

**5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**

The basic investments planned for the City of Marrakech will not be sufficient to remove barriers and ensure sustainable and innovative development for the city. Certainly, the city has been able to set up various greening initiatives and has benefited from a series of activities supporting its sustainable development. However, the current context still places the sustainable development of the city of Marrakech at second level, as priority is given to face the socio-economic consequences caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the impacts of which have been strongly felt at the level of the city and will continue to impact the most vulnerable segments of society. Moreover, since the city's economic development relies mainly on its tourism industry, the pandemic has caused profound disruption, in terms of employment and income, among others.

Therefore, the contribution of the GEF is essential at this stage, to not only provide financial support but also to encourage stakeholders to continue their interventions, even if the pace has slowed since the start of the pandemic. It should be noted that despite the impacts of Covid pandemic, which is strongly felt in Marrakech, financial contributions planned by stakeholders have been enhanced compared to the PIF stage, showcasing accordingly their strong will to support the greening of the city to make it an innovative and pioneer model in sustainable development.

The GEF support is of paramount importance in catalyzing long-lasting reforms and targeting GEB. The project design and implementation structure through a multilevel, multidimensional and multistakeholder policy dialogue will lay the ground for appropriate framework conditions to raise sustainable and integrated urban planning to the top priorities of the country's policy reforms and areas of investments. The GEF support offers accordingly an unprecedented added value to the City of Marrakech to upscale its green investments through innovative financial solutions in a context where the country is seeking viable alternatives from local stakeholders to sustain the advanced regionalization. Through this particular process, and thanks to the GEF support, the urban municipalities of Marrakech by leading key project activities, will have a unique opportunity to showcase their local experiences, build their capacities and share their urban development model with other cities be it at the national, regional and global level. The changes were of importance given the increase in cofinancing from \$50,500,000 to \$298,556,388.

In terms of the initial distribution of the GEF contribution, changes have been made as summarized in the following table:

| Component  | GEF-7 Financing |              | Justification  |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--|
|  | PIF             | Prodoc       |  |
| 1. Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning & policy reform                    | \$ 400,000      | \$ 350,000   | N/A  |
| 2. Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments | \$ 6,700,000    | \$ 7,109,811 | The investment contributions were revised to include new actions not considered during the PIF stage. Also, new data have been provided by stakeholders during the PPG to better assess the needs and better allocate the GEF financial contributions.                                       |
| 3. Innovative financing and scaling-up   | \$ 1,589,045    | \$ 750,000   | The activities planned for this component were overestimated at the PIF stage. In this component, most activities are related to studies, feasibility assessment of innovative solutions, dialogue and capacity building. The budget dedicated to this component has been revised downwards. |

|  |              |              |   |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|
| 4. Advocacy, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Building, and Partnerships | \$ 305,766   | \$ 781,000   | The budget of this component was increased in order to cover costs related to the ESMF, SEP and Gender Action Plan. |
| Project management   | \$ 421,356   | \$ 425,356   | N/A   |
| Total  | \$ 9,416,167 | \$ 9,416,167 | N/A   |

**6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF) :**

Please refer to PRODOC Annex 17: *GEF Core Indicators at Baseline* and the Core Indicators table in the below Annex F.

Some changes were made to Core Indicator values and project-end targets, as outlined and explained in the following table:

-

| Project Core Indicators |   | PIF Stage | Change at CEO Endorsement with explanation  |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1                       | <b>Terrestrial protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) | 15,500 ha | 12,000 ha<br>The 15,500 ha of the Palm grove considered at the PIF stage corresponds to the historical surface area during its creation at the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. During the PPG, stakeholders confirmed the reduction of the surface area of the Palm grove and provided the figure of 12,000 ha as the actual estimated surface area. The accurate surface area of the Palm groove will be determined during the project through activity 2.1.5.4. |

|    |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 4  | <b>Area of landscapes under improved practices (Excluding protected areas) (Hectares)</b>     | 450 ha   | 460.50 ha<br><br>This include 330,50 ha as urban historic gardens to be rehabilitated. This figure has been revised based on accurate data during PPG. According to the Marrakech Green Plan report (Marrakech Urban Agency, 2020), the total degraded urban green spaces in the project area amounts to 380.79 ha.<br><br>Plus 130 ha of agroecology land at the Palm groove which will be assisted during the project for organic certification and funding.   |
| 6  | <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated</b> (Million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)          | Direct:<br>4.661484<br><br>(over 20 years)<br><br>Indirect:<br><br>6.373470<br><br>(over 20 years) | At the PIF stage, GHG emissions reductions were based on all the potential mitigation actions considered in the Territorial Climate Plan of Marrakech Prefecture. However, Marrakech Prefecture contains 13 rural communes and 2 urban communes (Marrakech and Mechouar Kasbah), whereas the City of Marrakech, which is part of the Prefecture of Marrakech, consist only of the two urban communes. Accordingly, the end-of-project target values were reviewed by considering only the scope of the two urban communes and the set of mitigation activities to be supported by the Project and its co-financing through investments, technical assistance and awareness raising. As a result, estimates of GHG emission reductions were improved during the PPG.<br><br>Direct<br>0.971813 million tCo <sub>2</sub> e<br>(=971,813tCO <sub>2</sub> e) (over 5 years = project duration)<br><br>Direct<br>5.543580 million tCo <sub>2</sub> e (=5,543,580 tCo <sub>2</sub> ) (over 25 years)<br><br>Indirect<br>5.404605 million tCo <sub>2</sub> e<br>(=5,404,605tCo <sub>2</sub> ) (over 20 years) |
| 11 | Number of <b>direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</b> as co-benefit of GEF investment | 495,000 Male /<br>505,000 Female   | 464,425 Male / 464,425 Female  |

## 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

During PRODOC development, aspects associated with innovation, sustainability and scaling up were further detailed for each component of the project.

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC, Section IV ? Subsection *Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up*.

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[1] Source: Impact study of exemption projects in the territorial jurisdiction of the Marrakech urban agency, Summary of the study, August 2014

[2] Source: Impact study of exemption projects in the territorial jurisdiction of the Marrakech urban agency, Summary of the study, August 2014

### 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



### 1c. Child Project?

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

The project is a child project of the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP). The project will contribute to the SCIP program through *Output 4.1.2. ?In close partnership with SCIP GP, key experiences and lessons learned are compiled and widely disseminated for replication through a range of communication tools including the project website, project stories, issue papers, and scaling up of project results supported?*, of Component 4 *?Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships?*.

For more details please refer to PRODOC *Section IV Results and Partnerships*.

## **2. Stakeholders**

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

During PRODOC preparation, a series of workshops and meetings were organized in order to provide information on project scope, identify appropriate activities and co-financing under each of project's components. All workshops and meetings were organized remotely in accordance with the sanitary distancing measures put in place by the Government of Morocco and UNDP during the COVID-19 pandemic. This process was followed throughout the PPG phase and has led to the preparation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Please refer to PRODOC Sections

- *Section IV Results and Partnerships ? Partnerships*
- *Section IV Results and Partnerships - Stakeholder engagement and South-South cooperation:*
- *Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements*
- *Annex 9 Stakeholders Consulted during project development and Stakeholder Engagement Plan*

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

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

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

#### **11.1. Introduction**

The objective of a Gender Action Plan is to establish the considerations necessary to integrate the gender dimension into the development of projects. These considerations are based on an analysis of the context, which includes the regulatory framework and the characteristics of the situation of women in the territory considered. The gender analysis provides the necessary elements to develop a Gender Action Plan with specific indicators on how the project contributes to equity and the empowerment of women.

Thus, in this annex, we first deal with the gender analysis framework, in particular the gender dimension at UNDP as well as in GEF projects and programs.

Then, we situate the institutional framework of gender equality in Morocco and more precisely in the sector of sustainable development and considering the regional dimension.

The gender analysis will then be presented by identifying the gaps between women and men according to three classifications: (i) access and control of natural resources, (ii) participation of women in decision-making, and (iii) socio-economic benefits and services. These differences are stated for the Marrakech region whenever data is available.

We then present the main recommendations and measures which result from this analysis and which could be carried out within the framework of the project of "Strengthening the sustainable development of the city of Marrakech through innovative planning and financing" in order to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in this project.

Finally, we present the gender action plan by component (Table 11.1) as well as the specific action plan (Table 11.2) of the activity "4.1.3.1.: Implementation of the Gender Action Plan". These two plans will be presented in tabular form specifying the main gender-related activities, performance indicators, target, baseline, time planning as well as budgets for carrying out these activities and responsibilities.

## 11.2. Gender analysis framework

### UNDP and gender

The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy[1] emphasizes the critical importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women and reaffirms that sustainable human development will only be fully achieved if women and girls are able to contribute on an equal footing with men and boys to their society.

### GEF and gender

Equality for women and girls is a strategic and operational imperative for the GEF[2]. Men and women use natural resources differently and, therefore, are affected differently by changes to these resources. Gender inequality and social exclusion increase the negative effects of environmental degradation on women and girls. Despite recent promising policy and legal reforms in a large number of countries, persistent discriminatory gender social and cultural norms, unequal access to land, water and productive assets, and unequal decision-making continue to prevail and prevent women and men from participating, contributing and benefiting equally from environmental projects and programs.

The recognition that efforts to tackle environmental degradation and those to tackle gender inequality can be mutually supportive is also reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which recognizes equality gender and women's empowerment as a fully-fledged Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), as well as a catalyst for achieving other goals.

The GEF adopted a new gender equality policy at the end of 2017. This policy marks the increased ambition of the GEF to ensure gender equality and promote the empowerment of women in all of its operations. More specifically, this policy aims to ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from GEF-funded activities, all in support of efforts for a better environment at the global level.

### Gender gaps for projects and programs

Through their different roles and responsibilities and their varying priorities and needs, women and men shape the drivers and pressures on environmental resources and systems. Women and men use natural resources in different ways. As such, women are essential in addressing environmental challenges. Nevertheless, inequalities and gender gaps persist. The GEF Gender Implementation Strategy identifies three gender gaps that are most relevant to GEF projects and programs[3]<sup>3</sup>, these gaps are:

- (i) Unequal access and control of natural resources.
- (ii) Imbalanced participation and decision-making in environmental planning and governance at all levels.
- (iii) Unequal access to socio-economic benefits and services.

It is this classification that we use to expose the differences between women and men in **section 11.4**.

## 11.3. Institutional framework for gender equality in Morocco

Morocco has implemented major gender equality reforms over the past two decades. Actions confirming the desire to root egalitarian values between the sexes in institutions and within Moroccan society have multiplied and accelerated, while being part of a coherent and converging framework.

The main institutional advances relating to the implementation of gender-sensitive public policies, particularly in the sustainable development sector and considering the regional dimension were:

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1. The adoption in 2006 of the National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity by integrating the gender approach into development policies and programs. A circular from the Prime Minister, dated March 8<sup>[4]</sup>, 2007, confirms the legitimacy of this national strategy by asking the ministries, Walis and governors to proceed with the integration of gender in all policies and in sectoral and regional development programs. Several ministries have embarked on a process of institutionalizing the integration of gender equality in their respective sectors through the development, adoption and implementation of medium-term programs for the institutionalization of gender equality.
  2. The implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy in all national policies was boosted by the adoption of the 2011 Constitution. This Constitution reaffirms Morocco's commitment to human rights as they stand, are universally recognized, thus paving the way for broadening the normative frame of reference in matters of equality and law. It guarantees gender equality and extends it to the economic, social, cultural and environmental fields<sup>[5]</sup>.
  3. The ministerial department responsible for sustainable development presented its Strategy for institutionalizing the integration of gender equality in 2018<sup>[6]</sup>. This strategy offers an appropriate operational framework for setting up projects aiming at equitable access to the right to a healthy environment, while respecting the provisions of the Finance Law in terms of the application of an efficient approach sensitive to gender<sup>[7]</sup>.
  4. This strategy (2018-2021) is structured around two axes: (i) Creation and development of a lasting institutional capacity to ensure the anchoring of gender equality in the sustainable development sector, and (ii) Integration of the gender approach in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects in the sustainable development sector. This second axis is broken down into three projects, one of which consists of "the development and implementation of a methodological guide and a training program for executives of the Department of Sustainable Development in gender analysis and its use in the design, planning and implementation of environmental protection projects?". To date, this project has not yet been implemented, besides generally speaking, the projects of this strategy when they are implemented, they are implemented at the central level while they remain little known at regional level.
  5. The Advanced Regionalization project<sup>[8]</sup> has pronounced itself in a precise and relevant manner on the issue of gender equality, from its "General conception", through its "Gender Equity" section through an "affirmative action in favor of a greater participation of women in the management of regional and local affairs". "The gender approach will be systematically integrated into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and governance at the regional level", and "gender-sensitive budgeting, currently being tested at the national level and municipal, will be introduced at regional, prefectural and provincial level".
  6. The 2009 Municipal Charter<sup>[9]</sup> also saw the introduction of new provisions such as: (i) the establishment in each municipality of consultative committees for parity and equal opportunities, and (ii) the need to develop the communal development plan (PDC) according to a gender-sensitive participatory approach.
  7. In addition, it should be noted that the High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight against Desertification (HCEFLCD) has set up, since 2006, a national strategy for the development and
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management of urban and peri-urban forests[10]<sup>10</sup>. This strategy is based on the preservation and sustainable enhancement of the precious role that these spaces play for the well-being of city dwellers and for the enhancement of the landscapes of our cities. In fact, urban women are also involved in planning the development of urban and peri-urban forests, knowing that these natural spaces are places of visit and leisure for families in all its components (women, men and children).

#### **11.4. Gender gap analysis**

In this section we present the gender analysis by identifying the gaps between women and men according to the classification recommended in the GEF implementation strategy on gender in its projects and programs:

- (i) Access and control of natural resources;
- (ii) The participation of women in decision-making; and
- (iii) Socio-economic benefits and services.

These differences will be stated for the Marrakech region to the extent that data is available.

In each category, we base ourselves on indicators relating to the objectives of sustainable development and according to the data available in particular in: (i) the SDG platform posted on the institutional site of the High Commission for Planning[11]<sup>11</sup>, containing the quantified indicators of these goals as well as a regional database, as in (ii) the 2020 national report of the voluntary review of the implementation of the SDGs[12]<sup>12</sup>.

##### **11.4.1. Access and control of natural resources**

Three indicators relating to this category have been identified: (i) women's access to ownership and control of agricultural land, (ii) access to drinking water, and (iii) access to energy services.

##### **Women's access to ownership and control of agricultural land:**

In terms of access to property, Moroccan land law applies to women and men without discrimination. In general, discrimination against women is due to the rules of inheritance law and customs, as was the case for Soulaliyate lands where women were deprived of the right to use. To correct this situation, in 2019 Morocco adopted laws relating to collective land, establishing the right of Soulaliyate women to exploit this agricultural land[13]<sup>13</sup>.

In the Marrakech region, the Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of the Environment has developed a program for the safeguard and development of the palm grove, notably including a "Sustainable development of agricultural activities" project[14]<sup>14</sup>. This project, which began in April 2015, aimed to strengthen the resilience of populations by improving their agricultural income through agro-ecology and the structuring of sectors. This project has enabled 49 family farms (110 men and women) to become part of a professionalization process for sustainable activities. However, this project has benefited very little directly to women, apart from a few literacy courses (23 women out of 40 beneficiaries) [15]<sup>15</sup>.

##### **Access to drinking water:**

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Water is a scarce and vulnerable resource essential to support life, development and the environment[16]<sup>16</sup>. Indeed, women and men have different roles and responsibilities in the management of natural resources in general and water resources in particular. In Morocco, women play an essential role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water. Hence the importance of the availability of this resource.

The development of water mobilization, production and distribution infrastructure has made it possible to secure the supply of drinking water. In fact, widespread in urban areas, access to drinking water in rural areas reached over 97% in 2019[17]<sup>17</sup>. These figures are important and make life easier for the Moroccan woman, who has always been responsible for supplying her household with water.

To meet the increased demand for water, Morocco has initiated projects aimed at mobilizing unconventional water, notably the desalination of seawater and the reuse of wastewater. The reuse of purified wastewater plays an important role in saving water and preserving the natural environment, and provides a new, sustainable and constant resource[18]<sup>18</sup>, especially in the city of Marrakech where the tourism sector is a large consumer of this resource (hotels, swimming pools, golf courses, etc.).

#### **Access to energy services:**

Energy is a key sector in reducing poverty and achieving the SDGs[19]<sup>19</sup>. Access to better energy services can also improve the socioeconomic status of women, reducing the time and effort spent on household chores, giving them time to avail themselves of other social services (for example, education or participation in the life of the community), improving their health conditions and participating in the economy. The introduction of cleaner, more efficient and renewable sources of energy can also bring new training, employment and business opportunities for women and men.

Thanks to the electrification programs and initiatives launched in the mid-1990s, Morocco has been able to guarantee access to electricity for almost all of its population. The proportion of the Moroccan population with access to electricity increased from 97.8% in 2016 to 98.1% in 2018[20]<sup>20</sup>.

The Marrakech-Safi region has an access rate to electricity below the national average (91.6% in 2014). On the other hand, considering only the urban environment, the rate of access to electricity in the city of Marrakech is higher than the national average.

#### **11.4.2. Participation of women in decision-making**

Four indicators relating to this category have been identified, they are: (i) the participation of women in political decision-making processes, (ii) the place of women in public administration, (iii) female entrepreneurship, and (iv) female shareholders.

##### **Participation of women in political decision-making processes:**

Female representativeness in the chamber of representatives increased from 16.7% in 2011 to 20.5% in 2016. Their weight in the chamber of councilors reached 11.67% in 2015 against 2.2% in 2009. However, the number remains below the minimum quota of one third set by the United Nations.

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At the level of regional councils and other territorial councils, the presence of elected women is growing steadily. Between 2009 and 2015, their proportion in these councils increased from 12.38% to 21.18% at the municipal level and from 2% to 4% at the provincial level. As for the regional councils, the number of women experienced, during the same period, an increase from 27 to 255 elected, bringing their weight for the year 2015 to 37.6%. It should be noted that two women currently chair two regions in Morocco (out of a total of 12 regions) and that the first woman mayor was elected in Marrakech[21]<sup>21</sup>.

#### **Place of women in public administration:**

The rate of feminization of the public service reached 40% in 2019[22]<sup>22</sup> and that of access of women to positions of responsibility (services and divisions) and higher jobs increased from 22.2% in 2016 to 23.5% in 2019.

To facilitate the reconciliation between private and professional life, two legal texts were adopted, relating, respectively, to granting women one hour per day of sick leave for breastfeeding for 18 months and to place of childcare facilities in the administration. These measures should have the effect of not hampering the development of women in their careers and therefore their access to positions of responsibility.

In addition, a gender observatory in the public service was established in 2014 to ensure continuous monitoring of the implementation of the principle of gender equality in the public service.

#### **Female entrepreneurship:**

According to HCP statistics from the end of 2011, women have a lower probability of having autonomous professional status than men in the formal business venture and a higher probability of working in the informal sector.

According to the Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Morocco (AFEM) which has representation in Marrakech, the number of women entrepreneurs owning or running a business is estimated at 100,000. That is 0.5% of female employment in the formal sector and about 10% of the total number of enterprises. In fact, these percentages obscure a female entrepreneurial dynamic that remains confined to the informal sector. These companies are mainly SMEs / SMIs covering the service sector (37%), trade (21%) and industry (21%), mainly textiles.

In a more recent study[23]<sup>23</sup>, Moroccan women entrepreneurs represent 10 to 12% of the total number of entrepreneurs at the national level. This study notes that Moroccan women entrepreneurs are mainly concentrated on the Rabat - Casablanca axis, with a turnover that generally remains below 20 million Moroccan dirhams (2.2 million USD), or even 5 million Moroccan dirhams (0,55 million USD) for a large proportion of them.

Female entrepreneurship in Morocco is often a de facto entrepreneurship materialized by the integration of the parental business after graduation, co-management with a close relative (father, brother, husband) or following an inheritance.

Regarding the profile of women entrepreneurs in Morocco: (i) they have a high level of education, 2 out of 3 women have a university level (bac + 4 or more), and (ii) have previous experience in private company where they held managerial or managerial positions. These women quickly realized the importance of role models and joined various associations and networks to encourage women to become entrepreneurs (AFEM, ESPOD, Réseau de femmes pour le Mentoring). Some of them have

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also entered the political and business scene[24]<sup>24</sup> and are lobbying for a more adequate business environment and more ambitious support programs for female entrepreneurship. This profile of Moroccan women entrepreneurs represents an opportunity because they are younger, better trained and have more experience in their sector than men.

#### **Female shareholders:**

As for female shareholders in Morocco, it is often passive (annuity) without any intervention in the management of the company. According to a 2010 study[25]<sup>25</sup>, very few Moroccan women have their own assets that could be used in times of financial need. Just over one in ten (11%) currently or formerly married women say they have financial savings, and less than 9% say they own a piece of land or an apartment or a titled house in their name, and only 7% say they own property with high-value items such as a car or jewelry.

In addition, Morocco has only 15% of women directors of listed companies, a showcase of the national economy, up sharply compared to 2012, when they were barely 7% to appear. This rate places Morocco in 11th place in Africa[26]<sup>26</sup>. However, diversity and parity are levers in the service of performance and competitiveness. A stronger presence of women is above all a question of general interest and economic performance.

#### **11.4.3. Socio-economic benefits and services**

Eight indicators relating to this category have been identified, they are: (i) poverty reduction, (ii) access to social protection mechanisms, (iii) maternal health, (iv) the fight against violence in towards women and girls, (v) girls' education, (vi) education and disability, (vii) women in transport, and (viii) use of information technology and communication (ICT) as a means of strengthening the empowerment of women.

#### **Poverty reduction:**

At the national level, the female economic activity rate (22.1% against 70.5% for men) and the unemployment rate (15.3% against 8.5% for men) show that poverty in Morocco is still "with a female face"[27]<sup>27</sup>.

These rates are even less reassuring for women in the city of Marrakech: Activity rate of only 17.6% and unemployment rate of 20%.

However, between 2014 and 2018, the monetary poverty rate fell from 4.8% to 2.9% at the national level. This rate was marked by a downward trend, while remaining relatively high in rural areas (9.5%), among women (3.9%) and in certain regions[28]<sup>28</sup>.

The analysis, by sources, of poverty, shows that the educational deficiencies of adults and children contribute with more than half, the deprivation of access to basic infrastructure with 20%, the conditions of housing with 14% and health services with 11%.

In the Marrakech region, although the monetary poverty rate was slightly higher than the national average (rate measured in 2014 was 5.4%), the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and its corollaries

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(sanitary confinement and curfew) have negative repercussions on the economic and social life in this tourist city largely impacted by the absence of tourists and this since March 2020.

#### **Access to social protection mechanisms:**

Significant improvements have been recorded by the national social protection system, in its two components: 'Social insurance' and 'Social assistance'. The rate of medical coverage reached almost 68.8% in 2019 instead of 52% in 2015, thanks to the expansion of the medical assistance scheme (RAMED), the establishment of compulsory health insurance (AMO) and social security schemes for the self-employed. Women have benefited less than men from this social protection system; they remain relatively less covered[29]<sup>29</sup>.

#### **Maternal health:**

The maternal mortality rate fell from 112 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 72.6 in 2018. The progress was more marked in urban areas than in rural areas, since this rate was established in 2018, respectively, at 44.5 and 111.1 deaths per 100,000 live births.

This decline is due to the development of health services offered to women, in particular the generalization of free access to all services related to childbirth at the level of public hospitals. Thus, the proportion of births assisted by qualified health personnel increased between 2011 and 2018 from 73.6% to 86.6% at the national level (i.e. from 92.1% to 96.6% in urban areas and from 55% to 74.2% in rural areas).

#### **Fighting violence against women and girls:**

Morocco adopted a law[30]<sup>30</sup> in 2018 that guarantees legal protection as well as the institutional mechanisms for supporting women victims of violence. National, regional and local commissions, as well as support units for women victims of violence have been set up in addition to a National Observatory of Violence against Women and a National Observatory for the image of Women in the Media put in place since 2014.

In this sense, the General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) has set up support units for women victims of violence and reception officers in 440 police districts to ensure the reception of these victims under optimal conditions, in addition to institutional units set up at the level of the Royal Gendarmerie, hospitals and courts.

All these measures have just been reinforced by the launch of a program to set up 65 Multifunctional Spaces for Women (EMF) at regional and local level for the care of women victims of violence (reception, listening, temporary accommodation, referral to specialist workers, medico-psychosocial support) and a 2020-2030 national strategy to combat violence against women.

Between 2009 and 2019, the proportion of women and girls aged 15 to 74 who were victims of sexual violence inflicted in the previous 12 months by someone other than their intimate partner increased by 4 points (4.3% against 8.5%). Among all incidents of sexual violence (which are mainly due to acts of sexual harassment) suffered by women during the last 12 months, 50% took place in public spaces (57% in urban areas and 34% in a rural area).

#### **Girls' education:**

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Considerable progress has been made in the education of girls, which remains an essential factor for their integration into the labor market and into society. Nevertheless, 41.9% of women were still illiterate (compared to 22.1% of men), this rate reaching 60.4% in rural areas[31]<sup>31</sup>.

The specific preschool rate for children aged 4 to 5 has improved significantly to reach 57.8% in 2018-2019. In addition, and in order to further improve this rate, the Ministry has launched a national program for the development of preschool spread over 10 years (2018-2028) which aims to generalize preschool by 2027-2028.

For the *primary education cycle*, enrollments are constantly increasing, representing a specific enrollment rate for the 6-11 age group, of 99.8%. During 2014, nearly 89.1% of female students succeeded in completing primary education, compared to 74.3% in 2004. This development reflects a significant drop in discrimination against girls' enrollment in primary education. Regionally, girls' progress in primary education varies from region to region. Thus, in the Marrakech-Safi region, this rate is 88.9%.

Likewise, for *college secondary* education, the specific enrollment rate for the 12-14 age group reached 91.8% in 2018-2019 with a gender parity index (G/B) of 0.91. In terms of completion of college secondary, the Marrakech-Safi region posted slightly lower performance (67.7%) than that recorded at the national level (82% in 2014) [32]<sup>32</sup>.

For qualifying *secondary education*, considerable progress has been recorded in recent years, resulting in a specific enrollment rate for the 15-17 age group of 66.9% in 2018-2019 with a parity index between the sexes (G/B) of 1.08.

At the *higher education level*, continuous efforts have been made to expand access, promote equality and equity, improve quality, enhance employability, and develop scientific research. In fact, the total number of students increased by 28.5% between 2015 and 2019, and the enrollment rate for the 18-24 age group improved by 10 points, from 28.8% to 38.4%. The percentage of female students increased from 48% to 49.4%. In terms of positive discrimination, 62% of the accommodation capacity of university halls is reserved for girls.

In terms of *vocational training*, major efforts have been made to strengthen the employability of young people and the socio-professional promotion of employees. The number of interns is constantly increasing (increase of 3.4%, between 2016 and 2018). Girls represent 38% of vocational training trainees.

#### **Education and disability:**

Morocco implemented a national program for the education of children with disabilities in 2019. When the program was launched, 80,000 students with disabilities were continuing their studies in regular classes and 8,000 students, 37% of whom were girls in integrated classes. The results of the first year of implementation of this program include a number of qualitative advances, namely the institutionalization of the function of educating children with disabilities and the creation of administrative structures that will support the program at all central, regional and provincial levels (divisions and services).

Any action should take into account this category of the population, which has specific needs in terms of education, health, work environments, access to various buildings, etc.

#### **Women and transport:**

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For a city that wants to be economically efficient, socially cohesive and ecologically viable, the development of urban public transport represents a major societal issue. It is a fundamental lever in the service of development and town planning policies, which is strongly linked to several interdependent considerations (economic growth, social equity, urban quality of life, spatial coherence, environmental preservation and enhancement, etc.) [33]<sup>33</sup>.

Due to family responsibilities and work activities, women tend to make a large number of short trips to dispersed destinations and at varying times. Therefore, when establishing safe public transport systems for women, these realities must be taken into account.

In the city of Marrakech, one of the specificities is the number of two wheels (bikes and motorcycles), used mainly by women and which represents more than 25 per 100 inhabitants.

Measures to promote women's safety in public transport should therefore not be limited to improving motorized forms of transport. The landscaped paths, pedestrian streets, sidewalks, cycle paths, etc. are part of the response to building safer cities for women.

Several strategies for developing safe and gender-sensitive public transport networks have been developed around the world and have been shown to be effective, for example, we can cite:

- ? ?Stop on demand? programs allowing women and men to be dropped off closer to their destinations late at night and early in the morning;
- ? Violence prevention and reception services for victims of violence at transport stations;
- ? Cycle paths offering women and men the choice of alternative means of transport;
- ? Public transport lines serving outlying areas to get to the city for work, study and more.

**Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): means of strengthening the empowerment of women:**

Morocco is committed to the digitalization process through, among other things, the implementation of the Morocco Digital 2020 Strategy to promote sustainable and inclusive development. In terms of mobile phone equipment, 95% of the population aged 12-65 had a mobile phone in 2016.

By sex, this proportion reached 93.4% for women and 96.4% for men. Between 2017 and 2018, women equipped themselves more than men with mobile phones, since their rate of equipment, after being the same (91.5%), rose to 92.5% and 92.3%, respectively.

Beyond economic interest, the social and political contribution of ICTs is decisive, particularly for women. Indeed, ICTs today make it possible to facilitate the work of women in various fields, through easy access to information and an increased capacity to acquire knowledge and skills. For example:

- ? In agriculture, women can increase their productivity through better access to information about markets and new production techniques;
- ? Politically and socially, women can use a new approach to knowledge to strengthen their political participation and fight for the promotion of their rights;
- ? In public transport, the use of smartphones can be effective tools to ensure the safety of women and men against criminal acts such as violence, harassment, etc.

**11.5. Recommendations for the promotion of gender equality**

We present, in this section, the main recommendations and measures that result from this gender analysis and that could be carried out within the framework of the project of "Strengthening the sustainable development of the city of Marrakech through innovative planning and financing" in order to promote gender equality and empower women in this project.

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The main recommendations proposed are:

1. Given the weakness of gender-specific data relating to the city of Marrakech, a study could be launched to remedy this state of affairs. The data sought would relate to gender indicators in the various areas of the project: transport and mobility, energy, water, green spaces, solid waste, biodiversity, etc. This gender-specific data will help to better identify the challenges in how women interact with public spaces or access water/energy/green spaces, etc.
2. Involvement of women (through women's associations and/or nature protection associations) in the planning of the development of green spaces and urban and semi-urban parks.
3. Association of the staff of the Regional Directorate of the Environment (DRE) of the Marrakech region in the implementation of the projects of the Institutionalization Strategy for the integration of gender equality in the sustainable development sector. In particular, the project relating to the training program for officials of the Department of Sustainable Development in gender analysis and its use in the design, planning and implementation of environmental protection projects.
4. Greater participation of women as beneficiaries of the Marrakech palm grove safeguard and development program.
5. Support for the preparation and implementation of Communal Development Plans (PDC) using a gender-sensitive participatory approach following the directives relating to the Parity and Equal Opportunities Committee of the communal charter.

In the field of transport, several actions could be carried out:

6. Participation of public transport users, men and women of all ages, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public transport and mobility projects. Consideration of gender-specific transport needs and constraints (women, youth, elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups) as part of the design, implementation and evaluation processes of these projects.
7. Sensitization and training of public transport staff on gender issues.
8. Establishment of public transport lines serving the peripheral areas to get to the city of Marrakech for work, studies and others. These lines, at moderate cost, would have a double advantage: to serve the destitute population in peripheral areas and to reduce urban pollution, especially if the means of transport are electric.
9. Implementation of measures relating to on-demand bus stops allowing women and men to be dropped off closer to their destinations late in the evening and early in the morning. This measure, tested in several cities around the world, has helped reduce crime and ensure the safety of public transport users. This effective measure requires a very low financial cost.
10. Establishment of violence prevention and reception services for victims of violence in the main transport stations. These services could play a dissuasive role against crime in transport, in particular against gender-based violence, while providing people who are victims of violence with multifaceted assistance (medical, psychological, administrative, legal, etc.).

## **11.6. Gender action plan**

In this section, we present the gender action plan (**Table 11.1**) in tabular form, specifying for each component the gender-related activities, the corresponding indicators, the target, the baseline, the budget, the implementation period, as well as responsibilities.

For the specific activity (Activity 4.1.3.1.: Implementation of the Gender Action Plan), we detail in **table 11.2** the gender action plan, specifying the corresponding sub-activities, performance indicators, target, baseline, time planning as well as budgets for carrying out these activities and responsibilities

**Table 11.1: Gender action plan by component**

| <b>Gender-related activity</b>  | <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Target</b>               | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Budget</b>                             | <b>Timeline</b> | <b>Responsibility</b>                    |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| <b>Component 1: Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning &amp; policy reform</b>  |  |                             |                 |   |                 |  |
| <b>Activity 1.1.1.1.:</b><br>Integration of the gender dimension in the diagnosis of the framework conditions relating to territorial urban planning (institutional framework, legal framework, procedures, documents, tools, etc.) | Number of gender variables analyzed                        | At least 5 gender variables | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Year 1          | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 1.1.1.2.:</b><br>Organization of a multisector policy dialogue on the integration of sustainability in urban planning and in sectoral strategic planning documents with a gender perspective                            | Number of consultation workshops with women's associations | 3 consultation workshops    | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Year 1          | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity  | Indicator  | Target   | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline      | Responsibility                           |
|--|--|--|----------|---|---------------|--|
| <b>Activity 1.1.1.3.:</b><br>Development of a national roadmap relating to the establishment of the framework conditions relating to the integration of sustainability into urban planning, including a gender perspective                 | Number of consultation workshops with women's associations<br><br>Level of integration of the women's associations opinions and perspectives in the national roadmap | At least 1 consultation workshop per municipality                                | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Year 1        | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 1.1.2.1.:</b><br>Develop an action plan to reflect the commitment of the Marrakech-Safi Region within the framework of the implementation of the SNDD with a gender perspective  | Percentage of municipalities committed to the gender perspective   | At least 50% of municipalities at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 1.1.2.2.:</b><br>Territorial dialogue to ensure the alignment of the objectives and priorities of strategic documents and the identification of integrated and sustainable orientations for the city with a gender perspective | Number of consultation workshops with women's associations   | 3 consultation workshops   | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity   | Indicator  | Target  | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline               | Responsibility                           |
|---|--|---|----------|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 1.1.2.3.:</b><br>Upgrading of the Communal Action Plan (PAC) and other strategic documents of the city of Marrakech for the integration of sustainability with a gender perspective | Percentage of strategic documents integrating the gender dimension<br><br>Level of integration of the women's associations opinions and perspectives in the communal action plan | At least 50% of documents at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3          | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Component 2: Sustainable integrated low-Carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments</b>   |  |   |          |   |                        |  |
| <b>Activity 2.1.1.1.:</b><br>Development of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (PMUD) integrating the gender dimension   | Degree of gender mainstreaming in PMUD   | Half of PMUD's actions integrating gender                                   | None     | Included as part of the project component | Year 1                 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 2.1.1.2.:</b><br>Carrying out environmental and social impact studies relating to the scaling up of the Bus rapid transit (BRT) system integrating the gender dimension             | Percentage of impact studies integrating the gender dimension  | 50% of mid-term impact studies<br><br>100% at the end of the project t      | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity   | Indicator  | Target  | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline               | Responsibility                           |
|---|--|---|----------|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 2.1.1.3.:</b><br>Development of new business plans to promote sustainable solutions concerning waste management (hazardous and non-hazardous waste), biodiversity and water resources with a gender perspective | Percentage of business plans developed with a gender perspective                               | 50% mid-term business plans<br><br>100% at the end of the project   | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 2.1.5.1.:</b><br>Develop a vulnerability study, supported by the Biodiversity index for the city of Marrakech, and proposal for a plant charter to be adopted at the city level with a gender perspective       | Degree of integration of the gender dimension in the vulnerability study and the plant charter | 20% of the provisions of the charter relate to the gender dimension | None     | Included as part of the project component | Year 2                 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| <b>Gender-related activity</b>   | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Budget</b>                             | <b>Timeline</b>        | <b>Responsibility</b>   |
|--|---|--|-----------------|---|------------------------|---|
| <b>Activity 2.1.5.3.:</b><br>Restoration and development of certain green spaces (historic garden, public gardens) and greening of schoolyards, including the creation of 2 agro ecological gardens, all with a gender perspective | Percentage of green spaces developed incorporating a gender perspective (including women and vulnerable population in the planning of green spaces) | 50% of green spaces at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project                          | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator                      |
| <b>Component 3: Innovative financing and scaling-up</b>  |   |  |                 |   |                        |   |
| <b>Activity 3.1.1.2.:</b><br>Support for improving financial planning to strengthen financial solvency by integrating gender responsive budgeting (GRB)  | Degree of integration of gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in financial planning  | 50% of mid-term financial planning<br><br>100% of financial planning at the end of the project | None            | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Gender responsive budgeting consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 3.1.2.2.:</b><br>Training of national and local actors on innovative and new business, income and supply models at city level by integrating the gender perspective  | Number of actors trained in gender-sensitive budgeting  | 30 actors trained, 50% of whom are women   | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3          | Gender responsive budgeting consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| <b>Gender-related activity</b>   | <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Target</b>                                | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Budget</b>                             | <b>Timeline</b> | <b>Responsibility</b>   |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| <b>Activity 3.1.2.3.:</b> Design of innovative business, income and supply models to engage the private sector by integrating the gender perspective | Number of innovative models integrating the gender dimension     | 3 models (business, revenue and procurement) | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3   | Gender responsive budgeting consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 3.1.3.2.:</b> Design of innovative mechanisms adapted to the city of Marrakech and integrating the gender perspective                    | Number of innovative mechanisms integrating the gender dimension | At least 3                                   | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3   | Gender responsive budgeting consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 3.1.3.3.:</b> Training of national and local actors on innovative financial mechanisms for cities with a gender perspective              | Number of actors trained in gender-sensitive budgeting           | 30 actors trained, 50% of whom are women     | 0               | Included as part of the project component | Years 2 and 3   | Gender responsive budgeting consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Component 4: Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships</b>   |  |  |                 |   |                 |   |



| Gender-related activity  | Indicator   | Target                                       | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline         | Responsibility                           |
|--|---|--|----------|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 4.1.1.1.:</b><br>Mapping of actors to be sensitized on urban sustainability at national and local level (decision-makers, institutions, civil society, companies, young people, etc.) integrating the gender perspective | Number of women among the different categories (decision-makers, institutions, civil society, young people, etc.) listed in the mapping | At least 3 women per category                | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.1.2.:</b><br>Development of an awareness plan on urban sustainability combining standard approaches (workshops, press, etc.) and digital (social networks, web, etc.) and integrating the gender dimension           | Number of approaches integrating the gender dimension   | 3 at mid-term<br>6 at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity  | Indicator  | Target  | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline         | Responsibility                           |
|--|--|---|----------|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 4.1.1.3.:</b><br>Development of awareness-raising materials specific to the various target actors identified, covering the various themes of sustainability (energy, transport, waste, water resources, biodiversity, etc.) and integrating the gender dimension | Percentage of awareness-raising materials integrating the gender dimension   | 50% at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project                             | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.1.4.:</b><br>Deployment of the awareness plan through the organization of awareness campaigns and events targeting key actors (national and local) and integrating the gender dimension  | Percentage of awareness campaigns and events integrating the gender approach | 50% at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project                             | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.1.5.:</b><br>Strengthening national and local capacities in advocacy to promote urban sustainability (civil society, press, young people, etc.) by integrating the gender approach   | Number of women's organizations benefiting from the strengthening            | 2 organizations at the mid-term of the project<br><br>4 at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 1, 2 and 3 | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity  | Indicator   | Target  | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline         | Responsibility                           |
|--|---|---|----------|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 4.1.2.1.:</b><br>Development of a specific communication plan for the dissemination of project results with gender-specific data           | Percentage of results with gender-specific data                     | 50% at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 4 and 5    | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.2.2.:</b><br>Development of communication and knowledge sharing tools (e.g., website, social networks, etc.) with a gender perspective | Percentage of communication tools integrating the gender dimension  | 50% at mid-term<br><br>100% at the end of the project | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Years 4 and 5    | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.3.1.:</b><br>Implementation of the Gender Action Plan  | <b>See Table 11.2 of the detailed action plan</b>                   | -   | -        | 30 000 US\$                               | Over the 5 years | -  |
| <b>Activity 4.1.3.2.:</b><br>Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan integrating the gender dimension  | Percentage of stakeholders integrating gender                       | At least 50% of the parties                           | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Over the 5 years | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| <b>Activity 4.1.3.3.:</b><br>Implementation of the environmental social management framework integrating the gender dimension                          | Percentage of social and environmental variables integrating gender | At least 50% of the variables                         | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Over the 5 years | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

| Gender-related activity  | Indicator   | Target                         | Baseline | Budget                                    | Timeline         | Responsibility                           |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 4.1.3.4.:</b><br>Implementation of the monitoring & evaluation plan integrating the gender dimension | Percentage of gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation | At least 50% of the indicators | 0        | Included as part of the project component | Over the 5 years | Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |

**Table 11.2: Detailed gender action plan relating to the activity 4.1.3.1.: Implementation of the Gender Action Plan**

| <b>Sub-Activity 1: Capacity building of project actors on aspects of the gender dimension</b>   |   |  |                 |                              |               |   |
|---|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| <b>Related activities</b>   | <b>Indicators</b>                               | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Timeline</b>              | <b>Budget</b> | <b>Responsibility</b>   |
| 1.1. Identification of training beneficiaries among the main partners (DRE, Municipalities, Transport, waste, etc.)                               | - Number of specific training sessions provided | 6 training sessions  | 0               |                              | 10 000.00     | Regional Environment Department<br>Municipalities<br>Gender consultant<br>Project coordinator |
| 1.2. Development of training module supports (generic and specific)   | - Number of actors trained on gender            | 60 executives from the main project partners including 30 mid-term |                 |                              |               |   |
| 1.3. First training sessions (3 sessions)   | - Quality of actions and training materials     | 3 training materials   |                 | Years 1 and 2:<br>3 sessions |               |   |
| 1.4. Evaluation of the first 3 training courses   |   |  |                 | Years 3 and 4:<br>3 sessions |               |   |
| 1.5. Improvement of training materials  |   |  |                 |                              |               |   |
| 1.6. Provision of remaining training (3 sessions)   |   |  |                 |                              |               |   |
| 1.7. Finalization of training materials   |   |  |                 |                              |               |   |
| <b>Sub-activity 2: Support for the establishment of a management, monitoring and evaluation unit for gender equality in the city of Marrakech</b> |   |  |                 |                              |               |   |
| <b>Related activities</b>   | <b>Indicators</b>                               | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Timeline</b>              | <b>Budget</b> | <b>Responsibility</b>   |

|  |  |  |                        |                               |                      |   |
|--|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <p>2.1. Identification of the members of the management unit</p> <p>2.2. Capacity building of the gender equality management, monitoring and evaluation unit</p> <p>2.3. Support for the development and implementation of annual action plans</p> | <p>- Number of partners who are members of the gender equality management unit</p> <p>- Degree of ownership by the members of the Management Unit of their mandate and responsibilities</p> <p>- Number and quality of annual action plans implemented</p> | <p>10 representatives of the main partners at the end of the project, including 5 mid-term</p> <p>5 action plans: one per year</p> | <p>0</p>               | <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5</p> | <p>10 000, 00</p>    | <p>Regional Environment Department Municipalities Gender consultant Project coordinator</p> |
| <p><b>Sub-activity 3:</b> Support for the development and implementation of a gender equality institutionalization program in the city of Marrakech</p>  |  |  |                        |                               |                      |   |
| <p><b>Related activities</b></p>   | <p><b>Indicators</b></p>   | <p><b>Target</b></p>   | <p><b>Baseline</b></p> | <p><b>Timeline</b></p>        | <p><b>Budget</b></p> | <p><b>Responsibility</b></p>  |

|   |   |  |                      |   |                         |  |
|---|---|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| <p>3.1. Constitution of a gender-specific database in the areas of the project: transport and mobility, energy, water, green spaces, solid waste, biodiversity, etc.</p> <p>3.2. Establishment of institutional measures for equal access to positions of responsibility</p> <p>3.3. Establishment of violence prevention and reception services for victims of violence in transport stations</p> <p>3.4. Support for the development of a gendered municipal report with gender-sensitive budgets</p> | <p>- Number of variables per project area that include gender-specific data</p> <p>- Number, relevance and scope of institutional measures guaranteeing gender equality in terms of access to positions of responsibility</p> <p>- Number and level of use of violence prevention services</p> <p>- Number and quality of gender-based communal reports</p> | <p>A gender-specific database</p> <p>4 measures are 2 mid-term measures (% parity M-F positions of responsibility, Service for the prevention of gender-based violence)</p> <p>2 other measures at the end of the project (gender-sensitive municipal budget, gendered municipal activity report)</p> <p>1 report per municipality</p> | <p>None</p> <p>0</p> | <p>Year 1: Activity 3.1</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4 and 5: Activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4</p> | <p>10 000.00</p>        | <p>Regional Directorate of the Environment Communes Wilaya of Marrakech Gender consultants Project coordinator</p> |
| <p><b>Total Budget</b></p>  |   |  |                      |   | <p><b>30 000,00</b></p> |  |

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- [1] Guide to Gender Mainstreaming in UNDP Supported GEF Financed Projects, October 2016
- [2] Policy on GE, GEF, Nov. 2017
- [3] Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF projects and programs, December 2018
- [4] The date of the circular's issue coincided with International Women's Day
- [5] Previously, the constitutional principle of equality was limited to the political domain
- [6] Étude de la stratégie d'institutionnalisation de l'intégration du genre dans le secteur du Développement Durable, Ministère chargé du développement durable - ONU Femmes, 2018
- [7] Rapport sur le budget axé sur les résultats tenant compte de l'aspect genre, Projet de Loi de Finances pour l'année budgétaire 2019
- [8] Rapport sur la régionalisation avancée soumis à Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI, Commission consultative de la régionalisation, Mars 2011
- [9] La charte communale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Générale des Collectivités locales, 2009
- [10] Programme à moyen terme (2014 - 2016) pour l'institutionnalisation de l'égalité de genre dans le Haut-Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification, HCEFLCD à GIZ, Décembre 2013
- [11] [http://plateforme-odd.hcp.ma/ODD\\_HCP/fr/](http://plateforme-odd.hcp.ma/ODD_HCP/fr/)
- [12] Examen national volontaire de la mise en œuvre des objectifs du développement durable, Rapport national 2020
- [13] In particular, Law No. 62.17 relating to administrative supervision over Soualalyate communities and the management of their property, allowing women to enjoy their right of access to this type of land
- [14] Rapport final, Projet de renforcement et de développement durables des activités agricoles, mars 2008
- [15] <https://www.fm6e.org/fr/palmeraie-de-marrakech/realisations.html>
- [16] Le rôle des femmes dans la gestion des ressources en eau en général et de l'eau agricole en particulier, Expérience de l'Algérie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie. Projet AQUASTAT, FAO, 2014
- [17] According to data from the Department of Water
- [18] According to data from the Ministry of the Interior, the proportion of treated wastewater in urban areas reached 55% in 2019 against 7% in 2006



- [19] Rapport genre et ?nergie, Cluster ?nergie, GIZ-Maroc, Juillet 2017
- [20] HCP, enqu?te nationale sur l'emploi, 2018
- [21] This is Fatima-Zahra Mansouri elected in 2009 and stepped down in 2015
- [22] Apart from officials of the General Directorate of National Security, auxiliary forces, Court of Auditors and Civil Protection
- [23] Study carried out between 2014 and 2015, as part of the ?Jeunes au travail? project carried out by the International Labor Office (ILO) in partnership with the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and with the financial support of Global Affairs Canada
- [24] The first two AFEM presidents were elected to parliament. The former President of the Moroccan Patronage is a woman, serving two terms between 2012 and 2020.
- [25] The Status of Women in the Middle East and North Africa (SWMENA) Project: Paid Work and Control of Earnings and Assets, IFES
- [26] AfDB study, 2015
- [27] Principaux indicateurs du march? de travail relatifs ? l'activit?, ? l'emploi et au ch?mage, 4?me trimestre 2019, HCP
- [28] La femme marocaine en chiffres, Evolution des caract?ristiques d?mographiques et socio-professionnelles, HCP, 2019
- [29] La protection sociale au Maroc : Revue, bilan et renforcement des syst?mes de s?curit? et d'assistance sociales, CESE, 2018
- [30] Law No. 103.13 on violence against women
- [31] Data from 2014
- [32] With a projection of 100% in 2020
- [33] R?ussir la transition vers des villes durables, Rapport du Conseil Economique Social et Environnemental, 2017

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

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

The private sector will play an important role in the implementation of this project. The private sector is involved in several components:

Component 2: private sector entities were consulted to validate planned activities, particularly in terms of investments in several sectors (e.g., transport, waste, energy efficiency, renewable energy, water irrigation, etc.). Through thematic focus groups, consultations were led to support project design, set a common vision in terms of activities, identify co-financing opportunities, ensure consistency and synergy with ongoing initiatives. Private stakeholders will be directly involved during implementation, as beneficiaries but also as co-financiers of most activities under component 2;

Component 3: implementation of innovative financing at the level of the City of Marrakech foresees an intelligent mobilization of city's resources, in particular through diversification of financing methods. This calls for a strong involvement of the private sector for the development of new financing mechanisms and new innovative business models. Therefore, the private sector is key to the success of this component and will be strongly involved in the implementation of this component.

In addition, the private sector is part of the institutional arrangements of project implementation and oversight. Accordingly, and depending on their contributions, private sector stakeholders will be engaged in project's steering committee to ensure achievement of project results and provide necessary guidance.

A variety of private stakeholders are engaged in the projet, including the tourism industry, the Professional Group of Moroccan Banks (GPBM), companies in charge of waste management in the City of Marrakech (ECOMED, ARMA, MECOMAR), transport companies (e.g., Mdina Bike, EMOB, ALSA) and the Professionnal Association of the Sidi Ghanem Industrial District.

Please refer to PRODOC, sections:

- *Section IV Results and Partnerships ? Partnerships*
- *Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements*
- *Annex 9 Stakeholders Consulted during project development and Stakeholder Engagement Plan*

#### **5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

Please refer to:

- PRODOC Annex 6 *UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)*
- PRODOC Annex 7: *UNDP Atlas Risk Register*
- The separate PRODOC Annex 10 *Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)*

#### **6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination**

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The project will be executed according to UNDP national implementation modalities, in accordance with the standard basic agreement between the UNDP and the Government of Morocco. The implementing partner of this project is the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment. The implementing partner is responsible for the management of this project, including monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achievement of project results and efficient use of UNDP resources.

For more details on the institutional arrangement please refer to PRODOC Section VII. *Governance and management arrangements.*

During the PPG, several initiatives relevant to the project were identified. These are initiatives that have been completed or are being implemented and which relate closely to project components. These initiatives support and lay an appropriate ground for project implementation. A significant number of stakeholders involved in such initiatives were consulted to seek synergies.

For more details on the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives please refer to PRODOC *Section V Results and Partnerships ? Partnerships.*

#### **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is in line with Morocco's NDC, which represent the country's engagement in the global effort of GHG emissions reduction. Similar to the multisectoral approach of the NDC, the project targets mitigation efforts throughout a set of diversified actions (e.g., renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management, transport and industry).

The project is also inline with Morocco's NDC adaptation objectives as water efficiency actions are considered along with Nature based solutions to improve climate change resiliency.

The project is consistent with the Second Biennial Update Report and the Third National Communication.

In addition, the project also supports the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD). Given its objective and its components, the project tackles several issues identified in the SNDD, in particular:

- ? Issue 1: Consolidate the governance of sustainable development;
- ? Issue 2: Successful transition to a green economy;
- ? Issue 3: Improve the management and development of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity;
- ? Issue 7: Promote a culture of sustainable development

On another hand, the advanced regionalization reforms adopted in 2015 in the country has led to a redefinition of the relationship between the central government and the newly elected regions which now have exclusive, shared and transferred competences and financial resources. Accordingly, through a "bottom-up" approach, the unique project expected results and outcomes on urban sustainability will be key to set key insights on policy design and adjustment at the national level. Accordingly, given project focus on Biodiversity, Land Management and Resilience, the project can easily make link city level interventions with efforts to influence national policies related to urban biodiversity and land degradation caused by urbanization, as well as climate change adaptation and resilience.

#### **8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

The dissemination and communication of project results is an essential step in ensuring availability of information to the general public, exchange of good practices and encouragement of replication and scaling up in other Moroccan cities and developing countries. As a result, the project is dedicating two Outputs to these issues to ensure large-scale sharing and dissemination of results.

The first Output (4.1.1) involves the development of an awareness-raising and knowledge-building plan related to urban development issues, in particular the integration of sustainability into urban planning. The Output will also develop various awareness-raising tools and deploy awareness-raising plan through organization of awareness-raising campaigns and events targeting key stakeholders (national and local). In addition, this Output also targets strengthening of national and local capacities in terms of advocacy to promote urban sustainability (civil society, press, women representatives, young people, etc.), in order to ensure greater results and to have stakeholders in the local level able to continue the efforts initiated within the framework of this project. In overall, the awareness-raising activities under this output will be "gender sensitive" or "gender responsive".

A second Output (4.1.2) is dedicated to sharing solutions and best practices with the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) Global Platform, which represents a partnership among cities from all continents concerned with sustainable and resilient development. This platform will be used to capitalize on experiences and lessons learned in terms of integrated solutions for urban sustainability in order to ensure an inclusive global partnership. Barriers and constraints encountered in integrating urban sustainability will also be shared.

The project includes a dedicated Component 4 on KM and M&E, with a total budget of \$715,000.

For more details, please refer to: PRODOC *Section IV. Results and partnerships* (component 4, outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2).

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **Describe the budgeted M and E plan**

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies\[1\]](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

### **Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:**

-

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

-  
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

-  
GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the [GEF website](#).

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#) (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and French and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by no later than 30/06/2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

-

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 31/10/2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

| <b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b> This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP. |                                |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>  | <b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b> | <b>Time frame</b>                                  |
| <b>Inception Workshop</b>  | 5,000                          | Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |
| <b>Inception Report</b>  | None                           | Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project. |

| <b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b> This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP. |                                |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>  | <b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b> | <b>Time frame</b>                      |
| <b>M&amp;E of GEF core indicators and project results framework</b>  | 50,000                         | Annually and at mid-term and closure.  |
| <b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>   | <i>None</i>                    | Annually typically between June-August |
| <b>Monitoring of the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Social and Environmental Management Framework.</b>  | 70,000                         | On-going                               |
| <b>Supervision missions</b>  | None <sup>[4]</sup>            | Annually                               |
| <i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</i>   | 70,000                         | 30/06/2024                             |
| <b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)</b>  | 90,000                         | 31/10/2024                             |
| <b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>   | 285,000                        |  |

[1] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

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

[3] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

[4] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**



Through its objective of integrating sustainability into urban planning, the project delivers several socio-economic benefits, as presented in the table below:

| <b>Sector</b>       | <b>Activity</b>   | <b>Social impact</b>  | <b>Economic impact</b>  |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>Transport</b>    | 2.1.2.1 Contribution to the investment related to the deployment of the first phase of EMOB's sharing system of electric scooters   | Access to more efficient modes of transportation<br>Improved incomes through the creation of new jobs<br>Equal access to transportation, especially since women in Marrakech use scooters extensively | Access to employment<br>Job creation (implementation, maintenance, control, management of the application)<br>Reduced consumption of fossil fuels since scooters are electric |
|                     | 2.1..2.5 Development of a network of solar charging stations for motorcycles and electric vehicles  | Reduced air pollution as electric vehicles will be encouraged with important positive impact on human health.   | Job creation (installation, management and maintenance of the solar charging stations)  |
| <b>Waste</b>        | 2.1.4.1 Support for the development of at least one non-household waste management channel (non-hazardous and/or hazardous) with a treatment and recovery center in the Sidi Ghanem industrial district | Job creation and income improvement<br>Reduction of informal employment<br>Women's empowerment  | Creation of a circular economy  |
|                     | 2.1..4.2 Contribution to the financing of the municipal platform for the sorting and recovery of construction and demolition waste (CDW)  | Job creation and income improvement<br>Reduction of informal employment<br>Women's empowerment  | Creation of a circular economy  |
| <b>Biodiversity</b> | 2.1.5.2 Intelligent green areas management system   | Improvement of citizen's well being and quality of life   | Reduction of the municipal water bill.<br>Improvement of Marrakech touristic attractiveness   |
|                     | 2.1.5.3 Restoration and landscaping of certain urban green areas (historic garden, public gardens), greening of schoolyards and the creation of 2 agro-ecological gardens                               | Improvement of citizen's well being and quality of life.<br>Strengthening resilience against heat waves and hot spots in the City.  | Improvement of Marrakech's touristic attractiveness   |

|               |   |  |  |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Energy</b> | 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.2 - Energy audits and RE/EE investments (public buildings and tourist establishments) | Job creation and income enhancement  | Job creation   |
|               | 2.1.3.3 Transformation of Sidi Ghanem industrial zone into an Industrial ECOPARC                        | Job creation and income enhancement<br>Improvement of working conditions<br>Improvement of the living environment for citizens | Job creation<br>Reduction of the electricity demand from the RADEEMA network |

Component 3 dedicated to innovative financing and generalized scaling up programs through sustainable urban investments will also generate significant economic benefits for the City of Marrakech. Indeed, the establishment of innovative mechanisms will scale up sustainable investments at the level of the city of Marrakech, and thereby strengthen the social impacts in terms of job creation, empowerment of women, improvement of income and improvement of the living environment of citizens, but also improve economic impacts.

The project will directly benefit to 928,850 people living in the City of Marrakech, of which 50% are women.

The project being multisectoral and multidimensional, and apart from the socio-economic benefits, it brings multiple global environmental benefits in terms of:

- Mitigation of climate change: the project will generate direct reductions in GHG emissions estimated at 658,653 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over 25 years, while indirect reductions in GHGs are estimated at 1,690,445 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (after 20 years). It will also increase the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency, especially for the industrial sector, public buildings and hotels.
- Land and forest degradation: Under component 2, the project aims to restore and develop green spaces (historic garden, public gardens) and greening of schoolyards, including the creation of 2 agroecological gardens;
- Waste: the project aims to develop at least one non-household waste stream (e.g., used oils) with a treatment and recovery center at the Industrial District of Sidi Ghanem, and the contribution to the financing of the municipal platform for sorting and recycling construction and demolition waste. As a result, the project will reduce the quantities of non-recovered waste and supports the city in improving its waste management ecosystem and protecting public health and the environment.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \***

| PIF                        | CEO<br>Endorsement/Approva<br>I | MTR | TE |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| <b>High or Substantial</b> |                                 |     |    |

**Measures to address identified risks and impacts**

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

17 potential risks were identified and assessed:

- ? 1 high risk
- ? 7 substantial risks
- ? 9 moderate risks

As part of the assessment and management procedures recommended by UNDP, the management of risks related to certain activities will require investigations well beyond the scope of the ESMF.

It is considered that: Although the project foresees urban greening and sustainable financing, the project is in **the category HIGH RISK**.

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

| Title                            | Module              | Submitted |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 6411_SESP_Morocco_reviewed<br>09 | CEO Endorsement ESS |           |

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

|  |   |                        |   |  |
|--|---|------------------------|---|--|
| <p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> 3- Good Health and Well-Being, 5-Gender Equality, 7 ? Affordable and Clean energy, 9-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10 - Reduced inequalities, 11 - Sustainable cities and communities, 13 ? Climate Action, 15 - Life on land</p> |   |                        |   |  |
| <p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b><br/> <b>Outcome 2 - Sustainable inclusive development</b></p>   |   |                        |   |  |
|  | <p><b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b></p> <p>(no more than a total of 20 indicators)</p>   | <p><b>Baseline</b></p> | <p><b>Mid-term Target</b></p>                     | <p><b>End of Project Target</b></p>                |
| <p><b>Project Objective:</b></p> <p><b>To foster integration and innovative urban</b></p>  | <p><b>Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11):</b> # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</p> | <p>0</p>               | <p>464,425</p> <p>Male: 50%</p> <p>Female:50%</p> | <p>928,850</p> <p>Male: 50%</p> <p>Female: 50%</p> |

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| <p>planning and financing for Marrakech's sustainable development</p> | <p><b>Mandatory</b> GEF Core Indicators:</p> <p><b>Mandatory Indicator 2</b> (GEF Core Indicator 1):</p> <p><i>Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use</i></p> <p><b>Mandatory Indicator 3</b> (GEF Core Indicator 4):</p> <p><b>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares - ha)</b></p> | 0 | <p><i>132 ha of green spaces rehabilitated and / or created and whose resilience is strengthened</i></p> | <p><i>12,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use</i></p> <p><i>460.50 ha of green spaces rehabilitated and / or created and whose resilience is strengthened (including green spaces irrigated with treated wastewater, and smart irrigation techniques, multifunctional garden equipment, urban agriculture, cemeteries, schools ?)</i></p> |
|   | <p><b>Mandatory Indicator 4</b> (GEF Core Indicator 6):</p> <p><i>Mitigated greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons of CO2e)</i></p>   | 0 | <p>25% of direct project mitigation potential</p>  | <p><i>971,813 tCO2e direct</i></p> <p><i>Direct after 25 years: 5,543,580 in tCO2e</i></p>   |
| <p><b>Project component 1</b></p>                                     | <p><b>Evidence-based sustainable and integrated urban planning &amp; policy reform</b></p>   |   |  |  |

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| <b>Outcome 1.1</b><br><br><b>Local and national governments have strengthened institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and policy reform</b> | Indicator 4:<br>Number of instruments (legal, institutional, technical) available promoting the integration of sustainability into urban planning at the national level   | 3 (SNAT, SRAT, SDAU) | 1 | 2 ( <i>roadmap, draft new decree, etc.</i> )  |
|   | Indicator 5:<br>Number of action plans integrating urban sustainability informed by reliable data   | 0                    | 1 | 3(a new sustainable PAC for the urban commune of Marrakech and urban commune of Mechouar Kasbah and SNDD action plan for the Marrakech-Safi Region) |
| <b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1</b>   | Output 1.1.1: Enabling framing conditions to support vertical integration are improved at the national level. This will be in line with the tools developed by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (SCIP GP)<br><br>Output 1.1.2: Evidence-based sustainable integrated planning and processes are improved and implemented at the City of Marrakech |                      |   |   |
| <b>Project component 2</b>  | <b>Sustainable integrated low carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments</b>  |                      |   |   |

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| <b>Outcome 2.1</b><br><br><b>Local and national governments have undertaken integrated sustainable low-carbon, resilient, conservation and land restoration investments</b> | <p>Indicator 6:<br/>Public and private investments (USD) mobilized to support the multi-dimensional sustainability of the city of Marrakech, measured through:</p> <p>1) Financing of energy efficiency (public lighting, building, industry)</p> <p>2) Financing of solid waste management</p> <p>3) Financing the efficiency of water resources</p> <p>4) Financing of sustainable transport</p> <p>5) Financing of biodiversity conservation and green spaces</p> | <p>will be determined at the start of the project:</p> <p>1) <i>aa</i></p> <p>2) <i>bb</i></p> <p>3) <i>cc</i></p> <p>4) <i>dd</i></p> <p>5) <i>ee</i></p> | <p>Figures to be expressed as a % increase over the baseline :</p> <p>1) <i>xx%</i></p> <p>2) <i>xx%</i></p> <p>3) <i>xx%</i></p> <p>4) <i>xx%</i></p> <p>5) <i>xx%</i></p> | <p>Figures to be expressed as a % increase over the baseline :</p> <p>1) <i>yy%</i></p> <p>2) <i>yy%</i></p> <p>3) <i>yy%</i></p> <p>4) <i>yy%</i></p> <p>5) <i>yy%</i></p> |
|   | <p>Indicator 7 :<br/>State of urban biodiversity and urban green spaces, measured through the City Biodiversity Index (CBI): indigenous biodiversity, Ecosystem services and governance</p>  | <p>Baseline valeur of CBI will be established during the first year of project implementation after conducting activity 2.1.5.1</p>                        | <p>Mid-term target of CBI value will be established during the first year of project implementation after conducting activity 2.1.5.1</p>                                   | <p>End of project target of CBI value will be established during the first year of project implementation after conducting activity 2.1.5.1</p>                             |

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| <b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1</b>  | <p>Output 2.1.1. Business plans of low carbon, resilient and integrated investments are available for the City of Marrakech.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. Low carbon investments are performed in urban mobility. This includes BRT system, electrical motorcycles and bicycles</p> <p>Output 2.1.3. Energy efficiency and renewable energies Investments are performed in public and residential buildings. This includes street lighting, buildings and hotels</p> <p>Output 2.1.4. New investments are leveraged to improve the efficient use of resources in urban and peri-urban areas. This includes energy efficiency and water efficiency</p> <p>Output 2.1.5. Resilient investments are performed in urban and peri-urban gardens to ensure biodiversity restoration, conservation and sustainable land management. This will include a vulnerability analysis and restoration of critical areas.</p> |  |  |   |
| <b>Project component 3</b>   | <b>Innovative financing and scaling-up</b>   |  |  |   |
| <b>Outcome 3.1</b><br><br><b>Local and national governments launch innovative financing and business models for scaling-up sustainable urban solutions</b> | Indicator 8:<br>Number of designed business models that are innovative, relevant and involving the private sector  | 2 (SDL public lighting / BRT and delegated waste and bus management) | 3 (+ESCO or PPP)                               | 5 (+ Ecosystem services, energy saving certificates)  |
|  | Indicator 9:<br>Number designed innovative and relevant financial mechanisms   | 0  | 1 (Concessional debt or green sponsorship ...) | 3 (+ Green bonds, investment funds, Crowdfunding ...) |
| <b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1</b>  | <p>Output 3.1.1. Support to the City of Marrakech to improve its creditworthiness for scaling-up sustainable investments, including review of existing legal frameworks, revenue collection and management and capital planning</p> <p>Output 3.1.2. Innovative and new business, revenue and procurement models to engage private sector are specified and designed for the City of Marrakech</p> <p>Output 3.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms are designed and tested at the City of Marrakech. This may include, but is not limited to green bonds, infrastructure asset-recycling, and value capture investments.</p>  |  |  |   |
| <b>Project component 4</b>   | <b>Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships</b>  |  |  |   |



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| <b>Outcome 4.1</b><br><b>Policy making, and action are influenced at local, regional and national levels to advance the urban sustainability agenda</b> | Indicator 10:<br>Number of people outreached on urban sustainability   | 0 | 250 | 500 |
|   | Indicator 11:<br>Number of experiences and lessons learned disseminated through communication tools  | 0 | 2   | 4   |
| <b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1</b>   | <p>Output 4.1.1: Specific and differentiated outreach and awareness campaigns targeting urban practitioners, the general public are carried out</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: In close partnership with the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) Global Platform, key experiences and lessons learned are compiled and widely disseminated for replication through a range of communication tools, including the project website, project stories, issue papers, and scaling up of project results supported</p> <p>Output 4.1.3: Project gender mainstreaming plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) plan implemented.</p> |   |     |     |

**ANNEX B: 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).**

| <b>Part 1: Project Information</b> | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b> | <b>Agency Response</b> | <b>Reference</b> |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Focal area elements</b>         |   |                        |                  |

| <b>Part 1: Project Information</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response</b>   | <b>Reference</b>                               |
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| <p>1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?</p> | <p>Adjustments required: In Table A, the outcome text should be revised to Transforming cities through integrated urban planning and investments in innovative sustainability solutions. The Rio Marker for Climate Change Mitigation has a value of '2' in the CER document and PRODOC, which is required to justify CCM from the GEFTF. However, in the GEF portal the Rio marker for CCM is still defined as '1'. This should be adjusted to '2'. CCA is marked as 1. Please elaborate the adaptation rationale more in the benefits section. Otherwise noted that no changes have been made in regarding the alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies since PFD stage.</p> | <p>The Rio marker for CCM has been defined to 2 in the GEF Portal.</p> | <p>CER: Part II 1a.<br/>ProDoc: Section II</p> |
| <p>Project description summary</p>   |  |  |  |

| <b>Part 1: Project Information</b>  | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response</b>  | <b>Reference</b>   |
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| <p>2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?</p> | <p>Clarifications are requested: In general, the dimensions of integration and sustainability are well articulated, and the rationale behind the project design is clear in the Moroccan context. The four components complement each other to achieve integrated urban planning for sustainability solutions. Overall, the central role of the Urban Municipality of Marrakech could be more emphasized, especially under Component 1 and 4. Please specify more clearly how the will project build the city's capacity and ownership as an orchestrator among all other urban actors and stakeholders? It is positive to see how investments under Component 2 feed into other Components of the project and contribute to build capacity and frameworks at national and local level. On Component 2? it is clear the three specific sectors (waste management, biodiversity and water resources) are chosen given their importance in terms of sustainability, environmental conservation and climate change. The project could also elaborate a bit more on how these sectors can benefit from synergies and nexus between them, and also look at initiatives and best practices that integrate these successfully. The project should go beyond just analyzing initiatives and international experiences for low-carbon, and also look at initiatives that simultaneously can support urban biodiversity and circularity (linking to waste management). Also, under Component 2: The interventions at the Palm Grove are still unclear, is this still part of the project design or has it been fully replaced by other green areas? Please note that removing this will remove the core indicator 1 completely which will affect the overall</p> | <p>The role of the Urban Communes of Marrakech in core execution activities were detailed in Tables 3 and 6 and in Boxes 1 and 5 of PRODOC to indicate their involvement at different levels, from the political steering to the planning, design and implementation of all project activities. To ensure a strong ownership and that project activities are aligned with the city level needs, technical representatives from both urban communes will be involved with the Project Management Unit activities through different Technical Committees (see revised Project organization structure and PMU functions in PRODOC Section VII and Annex 2). The proposed Technical Committees are geared to cover all key areas tackled by project components and to ensure the appropriate synergies among sectors.</p> <p>Following GEFSec review, consultations were conducted on the 23rd of September 2021 with the Mohamed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection and other key stakeholders (see Prodoc, Annex 9). It provided a clear vision on how to reintegrate the Palm grove in the project (see Output 2.1.5 and activities 2.1.5.4 to 2.1.5.6 in Prodoc). This allowed for reviewing core indicators 1 and 4 (see Annex 16 of Prodoc and section 6 of CER).</p> | <p>ProDoc: Section VII and Annex 2</p> <p>ProDoc: Section: IV<br/>Annex 16</p> |

| <b>Part 1: Project Information</b>  | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>   | <b>Agency Response</b>  | <b>Reference</b>                                 |
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| 3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?  |   |   |  |
| <b>Co-financing</b>   |   |   |  |
| 4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? | <p>Yes, with request for clarification. The supporting evidence in the form of co-financing letters has been uploaded in the portal and is consistent with the figures in the CEO Endorsement Request. The high ratio co-financing is welcome, with a large increase in co-financing since PFD stage, from \$50,500,000 to \$298,556,388. It is noted that the co-financing letter from SDL Bus City Motajadida (which stands for 164,282,500 USD out of the total 298,556,388 USD) does not seem to provide evidence for co-financing mobilized but rather states that the company is? looking for possible co-financing?. Similarly, Professional Association of Sidi Ghanem Industrial Zone confirms it will be? targeting? investments of 1 million dollars. It is positive to see co-financing of 1 million dollars from the Private Sector. If possible, the project could consider additional sources for Private Sector co-financing. It is noted that despite of increased co-financing, the project GEB targets have been reduced significantly from the concept stage. The project's overall GEB targets are very low, and the project is encouraged to explore alternatives to increase this.</p> | <p>Thank you for these suggestions. The co-financing letter of the Professional Association of Sidi Ghanem Industrial Zone has been modified. It clearly indicates providing a cofinancing, rather than seeking a cofinancing.</p> <p>As well, the project GEB targets have been revised and increased (see Annex 16 of Prodoc and section 6 of CER).</p> | <p>CEO ER: Section 6</p> <p>Prodoc: Annex 16</p> |

| <b>Part 1: Project Information</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response</b>  | <b>Reference</b> |
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| Project Preparation Grant  |  |   |                  |
| 6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document? | Yes. The status and utilization of PPG are reported. However, according to Annex C only \$24,186 of \$150,000 (ca 16%) of the budgeted amount has been spent to date. Is there a clear plan for how the remainder will be used within one year of CEO Endorsement? | The PPG utilization has been updated and reflected in the Annex C of the CEO ER. The amount spent to date is \$118,720 while the remaining \$31,280 is committed. | CEO ER Annex C   |
| Core indicators  |  |   |                  |

| Part 1: Project Information  | Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request  | Agency Response   | Reference               |
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| <p>7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?</p> | <p>No, clarifications and justifications of significant reductions in core indicator targets are required. Changes to Core Indicator targets are indicated in section 6 in the CER template (not in Table E) and in PRODOC Annex 16 (not Annex 17 as stated in the CER template, please revise). Some major changes are noted between PFD to CER stage, under Core Indicators 1 and 6: Core Indicator 1 - Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, was at 15,500 ha in PFD but has been removed entirely as the rehabilitation of the Palm Grove has been replaced by others related to the restoration and development of green areas (e.g., historic gardens, public gardens), greening of schoolyards, including creation of 2 agroecological gardens. Please clarify if these are new green areas are expected to contribute to any Core Indicators (CI.1 or CI.4?) Core Indicator 4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas): Has been reduced from 450 ha to 330.50 ha due to more accurate assessments. Core Indicator 6 - Total GHG emission reductions (tCO<sub>2</sub> eq): have been reduced significantly, from 11,034,954 to 1,690,445 tCO<sub>2</sub> eq. Please elaborate on the methodology. Also, this level of reduction is not acceptable at CEO ER stage compared to concept stage as it will impact the overall program's targets. Also, this raises question on the value for money of the project which was approved at EOI and concept stage. Core Indicator 11 - Number of beneficiaries: Only very minor adjustments have been made, from 1,000,000 to 928,850 and with a similar distribution</p> | <p>Consultations conducted on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2021 with the Mohamed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection and other key stakeholders (see Prodoc, Annex 9) provided a clear vision on how to reintegrate the Palm grove in the project. Accordingly, Core Indicators have been reviewed (see Annex 16 of Prodoc and section 6 of CER), considering that Indicator 1.1 ?Terrestrial protected areas newly created? relates to the Marsh Site North-Ouest of the Palm grove (see details in Prodoc, Activity 2.1.5.6). Whereas Indicator 1.2 ?Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness? relates to the overall Palm grove (see Prodoc, Activity 2.1.5.4). As such, the value of Indicator 1 ?Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use? at Project Endorsement is the same as at PIF stage. Also, Core Indicator 4 ?Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)? have been revised by considering the surface area covered by agroecology and organic certification at the Palm grove (see Prodoc, Activity 2.1.5.5).</p> <p>These additional elements increase sniffingly the GHG emissions, which are summarized below:</p> <p><b>Direct emissions: 5,543,580 in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b><br/> <b>Consequential emissions: 5,404,605 in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b><br/> <b>Energy savings: 10,834,907,153</b></p> <p>These figures are very close to what was indicated at PIF stage. The direct emissions</p> | <p>ProDoc, Annex 14</p> |

| <b>Part II ? Project<br/>Justification</b> | <b>Secretariat Comment at<br/>CEO Endorsement Request</b> | <b>Agency Response Reference</b> |  |
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| Part II ? Project Justification   | Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request  | Agency Response Reference  |  |
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| <p>1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?</p> | <p>Yes, with suggestions. Challenges linked urban expansion in Marrakech are well described in Part II 1a. of CER and PRODOC, including specific barriers related to isolated approaches in urban planning and the lack of overall planning and coordination in Moroccan cities. The specific global environmental problems could be elaborated further. It is stated that the city faces several environmental pressures which are impacted by climate change which could be described in more detail. This is partly touched upon under the? Ecology and Climate? bullet point but the project could better specify what are the main environmental problems caused by urban expansion and siloed approaches to urban planning are.</p> | <p>Thank you for these suggestions. The below text input is added to the CER in Part II 1a. of CER and Chapter II of PRODOC.</p> <p>Ecology and Climate: Almost all of the impacts of climate change and land use change have direct or indirect consequences for urban ecosystems, biodiversity, and the critical ecosystem services they provide for human health and well-being in the city. Climate change and urbanization are likely to increase the vulnerability of biodiversity hotspots, urban species, and critical ecosystem services which are key strategy for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. Even if the strategic urban documents attempt to integrate sustainable development, the fact remains that effective consideration is weak, especially following this phase of continuous exemptions experienced by Marrakech. Climate change is even less considered. Urban sprawl comes at the expense of the city's biodiversity, ecosystems and resources, further increasing its vulnerability to climate change. An integrated approach involving scientists, territorial institutions, local communities and policy-makers will be necessary to develop successful response to climate change, make the city's infrastructure and population more resilient and its infrastructure development sustainable. Urban ecosystems and green infrastructure can provide cost-effective, nature-based solutions for adapting to climate change while also creating opportunities to increase social equity, green economies, and sustainable</p> | <p>CER in Part II 1a. Prodoc, Section II</p> |



| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>  | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>   |                    |
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| 2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived? | Yes, with suggestions. This is partly also described in in Part II 1a. of CER and under IV. Results and Partnerships in PRODOC, where programs and projects concerned by partnerships and synergies are listed in Table 5. Please provide a summary of the baseline scenario under Part II section 2 in the CER template, so that the GEF funding's contribution compared to baseline becomes clearer. | Section 2 of the CEO ER is amended to provide a summary of the baseline summary. | CEO ER, Section 2. |

| Part II ? Project Justification   | Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request  | Agency Response Reference   |   |
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| <p>3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?</p> | <p>Overall, the impact of GEF funding, and the outcomes and components, and activities to achieve this are well described. The agency is also requested to review the alternate scenario make necessary adjustments to ensure that significant GEBs are generated through the project. Specific comments based on the current scenario is provided below: Under Component 2, please clarify if or to what extent interventions at the Palm Grove will be part of the project. In PRODOC, Output 2.1.5 states that? Resilient investments are performed at the Palm grove?, however this has been revised in the CER template and its section 6 it also says that the rehabilitation of the palm grove were replaced by others related to the restoration and development of green areas due the legal barriers. In Annex 11 Gender Action Plan, one of the recommendations still is: ?4. Greater participation of women as beneficiaries of the Marrakech palm grove safeguard and development program?. Please remove if this is no longer relevant. Activity 2.1.1.1 aims to support the city of Marrakech in the development of its own PMUD initiated in 2017, please explain how GEF investments are catalytic and incremental, i.e. what value-add it brings compared to the baseline scenario. Under Activity 2.1.4.1, please provide some more details on how the project will include sustainable waste management at the ECO-PARK of Sidi Ghanem. Currently the energy efficiency and renewable energy investments under 2.1.3.3 but less is mentioned on business plan of the used oil waste stream in the ECO-PARK.</p> | <p>The project GEB targets have been reviewed (see Annex 14 and 16 of Prodoc and section 6 of CER).</p> <p>As indicated in response to Item 7 ?Core Indicators? of Part 1: Project Information, the Palm grove has been re-introduced as part of the project (see Output 2.1.5 and activities 2.1.5.4 to 2.1.5.6 in Prodoc) and accordingly Core indicators 1 and 4 were reviewed.</p> <p>In Annex 11, Gender Action Plan (Prodoc): recommendation n?4 ?Greater participation of women as beneficiaries of the Marrakech palm grove safeguard and development program? is maintained.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1.1: Indeed the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (PMUD) is a powerful tool that will ensure the coherence and the alignment of the different means of transport of people and goods and improve the complementarity between the different ways that seek to rationalize the global system of transport, without neglecting the strengthening of the links between urban planning, transport and road safety.</p> <p>Therefore, the activity 2.1.1.1 aims to support the city of Marrakech in the development of its own PMUD, based on the achievements and failures identified during the implementation of the city?s PDU. The project contribution will cover 50% of the PMUD cost. Without such project contribution, the PMUD can be delayed, and its scope of work will be</p> | <p>CEO ER, section 6 Prodoc, section 14 and 16.</p> <p>Prodoc Section IV</p> <p>Prodoc Section IV</p> |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>   | <b>Agency Response Reference</b> |  |
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| 4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies? | The project responds to and reflects the sustainable cities impact program approach, with a strong focus on integration vertically and horizontally to achieve sustainable results. See more specific comments under Review Item 2 under Part I further up. |                                  |  |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>  |                         |
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| <p>5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?</p> | <p>No. Request for clarification. This is included under heading 5 in the CER. The project states that? The basic investments planned for the City of Marrakech will not be sufficient to remove barriers and ensure sustainable and innovative development for the city?. Here, more information is requested concerning the specific value-addition of the GEF grant, its catalytic role and contribution compared to baseline. This will likely be clearer once the baseline scenario is better defined. Currently, the project rather compares changes between targets at PFD stage and CER stage.</p> | <p>The baseline scenario has been described more in details. As well, the Global environment benefits have also been detailed and increased. In this regard, the GEF incremental reasoning is now clearer. The below text has been added to section 5 of the CER.</p> <p>The GEF support is of paramount importance in catalyzing long-lasting reforms and targeting GEB. The project design and implementation structure through a multilevel, multidimensional and multistakeholder policy dialogue will lay the ground for appropriate framework conditions to raise ?sustainable and integrated urban planning? to the top priorities of the country?s policy reforms and areas of investments. The GEF support offers accordingly an unprecedented added value to the City of Marrakech to upscale its green investments through innovative financial solutions in a context where the country is seeking viable alternatives from local stakeholders to sustain the advanced regionalization. Through this particular process, and thanks to the GEF support, the urban municipalities of Marrakech by leading key project activities, will have a unique opportunity to showcase their local experiences, build their capacities and share their urban development model with other cities be it at the national, regional and global level.</p> | <p>CEO ER section 5</p> |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>  | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>   | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>   |  |
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| 6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project?s expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?  | Please refer to comments above. There is a drastic reduction in GEBs from the concept stage which needs to be revised upwards to justify the project investment and its contribution to the SCIP PFD.   | The project GEB targets have been reviewed (see Annex 16 of Prodoc and section 6 of CER).  | CER Section 6<br>Prodoc Annex 16       |
| <b>Stakeholders</b>   |   |  |  |
| Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information? | Yes, with request for clarifications. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been submitted as Annex 9, where stakeholders and their roles are well defined. A description of Roles and responsibilities is not included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan but found in Table 2, 3 and 4 in IV. Results and Partnerships in PRODOC. Please elaborate a bit on the roles and responsibilities of the city (Urban municipality of Marrakech and the Urban municipality of M?chouar Kasbah) to ensure their involvement is clear and sustainable in terms of ownership and capacity building. Please clarify in the SEP that? Urban Agency? is referring to Urban Agency of Marrakech (AUM) in the list of Institutional partners (listed as number 12). | The role of the Urban Communes of Marrakech in core execution activities were detailed in Tables 3 and 6 and in Boxes 1 and 5 of PRODOC to indicate their involvement at different levels, from the political steering to the planning, design and implementation of all project activities. To ensure a strong ownership and that project activities are aligned with the city level needs, technical representatives from both urban communes will be involved with the Project Management Unit activities through different Technical Committees (see revised Project organization structure and PMU functions in PRODOC Section VII and Annex 2). The proposed Technical Committees are geared to cover all key areas tackled by project components.<br><br>Reference to Marrakech Urban Agency has been clarified in the SEP (Annex 9, Prodoc). | Prodoc Section 4<br><br>Prodoc Annex 9 |
| <b>Risks to Achieving Project Objectives</b>  |   |  |  |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>   | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>   |   |
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| <p>Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?</p> | <p>Yes, with suggestions. Potential risks, including risk related to Covid-19 and climate change, are discussed in PRODOC under Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Annex 7: UNDP Atlas Risk Register. In Annex 6, please be consistent with the use of letters denoting Probability of risk; both P and L are currently used across the table. Also please add? risk level? to all risks in a consistent manner.</p> | <p>Thank you for the suggestion. For both Annex 6 (SESP), and Annex 7 (UNDP Risk Register), the P (Probability) was modified by L (Likelihood) for the sake of consistency, and the levels of Risks were adjusted.</p> | <p>Prodoc<br/>Annex<br/>6<br/>Annex<br/>7</p> |
| <p><b>Coordination</b></p>   |   |  |   |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>   |                          |
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| <p>Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?</p> | <p>Institutional arrangements are discussed under VII. Governance and Management Arrangements in PRODOC. Further to the comment on Stakeholder engagement, please elaborate on the role of the Urban Communes of Marrakech in core execution activities such as planning, designing and implementation of solutions. It is stated in Table 3 in PRODOC that they will be? involved in strategic steering and implementation of project activities?, which can be explained in more detail. Coordination with other projects and initiatives are described in PRODOC under Section V. Results and Partnerships? Partnerships, Table 5. Various initiatives and project are listed, and their relevance described. Please also provide some more details on how the GEF project will coordinate with them.</p> | <p>The role of the Urban Communes of Marrakech in core execution activities were detailed in Tables 3 and 6 and in Boxes 1 and 5 of PRODOC to indicate their involvement at different levels, from the political steering to the planning, design and implementation of all project activities. To ensure a strong ownership and that project activities are aligned with the city level needs, technical representatives from both urban communes will be involved with the Project Management Unit activities through different Technical Committees (see revised Project organization structure and PMU functions in PRODOC Section VII and Annex 2). The proposed Technical Committees are geared to cover all key areas tackled by project components.</p> <p>More details are provided to explain how the project will coordinate with the past and on-going programs and projects (see PRODOC under Table 5).</p> | <p>Prodoc, Section 4</p> |
| <p><b>Consistency with National Priorities</b></p>   |  |  |                          |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>   | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>  |                        |
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| <p>Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?</p> | <p>Yes, with suggestions. This is briefly described in the CER template. The project is aligned with Morocco?s NDC and its multisectoral approach, as well as other National Policies such as the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD). Given its focus on Biodiversity, Land Management and Resilience, the project can also make link city level interventions with efforts to influence national policies related to urban biodiversity and land degradation caused by urbanization, as well as climate change adaptation and resilience.</p> | <p>Thank you for the suggestion. The below text is also added to the CER ? Part II ? section 7. Consistency with National Priorities.</p> <p>On another hand, the advanced regionalization reforms adopted in 2015 in the country has led to a redefinition of the relationship between the central government and the newly elected regions which now have exclusive, shared and transferred competences and financial resources. Accordingly, through a ?bottom-up? approach, the unique project expected results and outcomes on urban sustainability will be key to set key insights on policy design and adjustment at the national level. Accordingly, given project focus on Biodiversity, Land Management and Resilience, the project can easily make link city level interventions with efforts to influence national policies related to urban biodiversity and land degradation caused by urbanization, as well as climate change adaptation and resilience.</p> | <p>CEO ER, Part II</p> |
| <p><b>Knowledge Management</b></p>   |  |   |                        |



| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>  | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>   | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>  |                         |
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| <p>Is the proposed ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?</p> | <p>Yes, with suggestions. Under Component 4 on KM and M&amp;E, outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are dedicated to sharing and dissemination of results, which is well elaborated in PROCOC under IV. Results and partnerships. Under 4.1.1 on Awareness raising and Advocacy, please provide some more details on how the project will ensure that the Urban Municipalities of Marrakech has a central role in Knowledge Management, so that campaigns targeting various stakeholders (private sector, youth, CSO etc.) can contribute to the city?s long-term sustainability vision.</p> | <p>Thank you for the suggestion. A box has been added to the description of Output 4.1.1, as below:</p> <p>BOX 5: Role of the Urban Municipalities under Component 4.</p> <p>The Urban Municipalities of Marrakech, as any other urban municipalities, are in charge of planning, budgeting and delivery of a set urban services (e.g.; waste management, transport, public lighting, leisure &amp; culture, green spaces, etc.). To ensure an appropriate implementation of these services up to the expectations of the city?s citizens, elected councils and municipal servants are expected to engage in close consultations and partnerships with different categories of citizens, be it from the private sector, public institutions, civil society, academia, etc.. To ensure that the activities under this output will contribute to the City?s long-term sustainability vision, the two Urban Municipalities of Marrakech, mainly their Communication departments, will be strongly be involved in all the activities of this output, including the mapping of stakeholders, development of an awareness plan on urban sustainability , preparation of awareness-raising material, organization of awareness campaigns and events and organization of advocacy learning and capacity building sessions adapted to the local context.</p> | <p>Prodoc Section 4</p> |

| <b>Part II ? Project Justification</b>                             | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response Reference</b>            |  |
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| Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to? | No. Annex 10: Environmental Social Management Framework can't be located. Please provide this or refer to where this can be found. | The ESMF is provided as a separate document |  |

| <b>GEFSEC DECISION</b> | <b>Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request</b>  | <b>Agency Response</b>   |
|------------------------|--|--|
| STAP comments          | Yes, with suggestions. STAP general comments on the PFD have been taken into account in the design of the project. STAP's comments on the need for clarification of methods used to calculate carbon savings are relevant for this project, see previous points asking for clarifications on estimated GHG reductions. | Detailed calculations have been provided in Annex 14 of the Prodoc |

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).**  
**(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

| <b>PPG Grant Approved at PIF:</b>   |                                   |                             |                         |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>   | <i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i> |                             |                         |
|   | <i>Budgeted Amount</i>            | <i>Amount Spent To Date</i> | <i>Amount Committed</i> |
| <b>Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies &amp; Reviews</b>   | \$60,000                          | \$60,000                    | \$0                     |
| <b>Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes</b> | \$46,500                          | \$46,500                    | \$0                     |
| <b>Component C: Validation Workshop and Report</b>  | \$43,500                          | \$12,220                    | \$31,280                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>\$150,000</b>                  | <b>\$118,720</b>            | <b>\$31,280</b>         |

**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**



|                         |   |               |  |  |  |               |  |              |                                  |
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| <p><b>Equipment</b></p> | <p>? Purchase of IT equipment and software (e.g., GIS tools) for the multisectoral data management unit of the city of Marrakech</p>  | <p>20,000</p> |  |  |  | <p>20,000</p> |  |              | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
| <p><b>Equipment</b></p> | <p>? Purchase of three computers in the first year - (\$ 4,500; \$ 1,500 each)<br/>         ? Purchase of three printers during the first year - (\$ 750; \$ 250 each)<br/>         ? Purchase of three cell phones during the first year - (\$ 750; \$ 250 each)<br/>         ? Purchase of a video projector during the first year - (\$ 500)<br/>         ? Purchase of a TV for video projection during the first year - (\$ 500)</p> |               |  |  |  | <p>-</p>      |  | <p>7,000</p> | <p>Department of Environment</p> |

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| <b>Vehicle</b>                           | ? Purchase of test equipment for products from the treatment of construction and demolition waste - Output 2.1.4 (\$ 50,000; representing 50% of the cost)  |  | 50,000 |  |   | 50,000 |         |  | Department of Environment |
| <b>Vehicle</b>                           | ? Purchase of office furniture in the first year ? (\$6,356)  |  |        |  | - |        | 6,356   |  | Department of Environment |
| <b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b> | Senior Technical Expert - (\$ 220,000; \$ 3,666 per month for 60 months)<br>? Junior Technical Expert - (\$ 80,000; \$ 1,333.33 per month for 60 months)<br>? Administrative Assistant - (\$ 80,000; \$ 1,333.33 per month for 60 months) |  |        |  | - |        | 380,000 |  | Department of Environment |

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| <p><b>Contractual Services Company</b></p> | <p>72100 : Contractual service companies - \$210,000 ? Multidisciplinary consultancy firm to organize and support a multisectoral policy dialogue on the integration of sustainability in urban planning and in sector strategic planning documents - Output 1.1.1 (\$ 40,000) ? Multidisciplinary consultancy firm to develop a national roadmap relating to the establishment of the framework conditions relating to the integration of sustainability in urban planning, to be operationalized through a legal instrument - Output 1.1.1 (\$ 70,000) ? Multidisciplinary consulting</p> | <p>210,000</p> |  |  | <p>210,000</p> |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Contractual Services Company</b></p> | <p>? Technical studies office for the realization of the Marrakech City Sustainable Mobility Plan - Output 2.1.1 (\$ 280,000; representing 50% of the cost of the PMD and 50% supported by the city of Marrakech)</p> <p>? Technical studies office for carrying out environmental and social impact studies relating to the scaling up of the BRT system - Output 2.1.1 (\$ 222,500; representing 50% of the cost of the ESIA and 50% covered by the SDL City Bus Moutajadida)</p> <p>? Company in charge of the supply, installation and commissioning of solar charging stations for motorcycles and electric vehicles -</p> | <p>6,242,311</p> |  |  | <p>6,242,311</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Contractual Services Company</b></p> | <p>? Financial consulting firm to analyze the feasibility of innovative financing mechanisms for the city of Marrakech - Output 3.1.3 (\$ 100,000)<br/>         ? Financial consulting firm to design innovative mechanisms adapted to the city of Marrakech - Output 3.1.3 (\$ 100,000)<br/>         ? Financial consulting firm to support and accompany the implementation of the financial mechanisms developed - Output 3.1.3 (\$ 100,000)</p> |  |  | <p>300,000</p> |  | <p>300,000</p> |  |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Contractual Services ? Company</b></p> | <p>?<br/> Communication agency to develop awareness-raising materials specific to the different target actors identified and covering the different themes of sustainability (energy, transport, waste, water resources, biodiversity, ...) -<br/> Output 4.1.1 (\$ 50,000)<br/> ?<br/> Communication agency to implement the awareness plan through the organization of awareness campaigns and events targeting key actors (national and local)<br/> Output 4.1.1 (\$ 50,000)</p> |  |  |  | <p>100,000</p> | <p>100,000</p> |  |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <b>Contractual Services ? Company</b> | Mobile phone call charges - (\$ 3,000; \$ 50 / month for 3 mobile phones for 60 months) |  |  |  |  | - |  | 3,000 | Department of Environment |
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| <p><b>International Consultants</b></p> | <p>International Consultants ? \$302,500<br/> International expert to design dedicated two-wheel tracks on certain city streets -<br/> Output 2.1.2 (\$600 daily rate x 50 days = \$ 30,000)?<br/> International expert to design the Pilot Low Emission Zone (LEZ) near the tourist area of Jamaa Lafna Square -<br/> Output 2.1.2 (\$650 daily rate x 76,9 days = \$ 50,000) ?<br/> International expert to design a network of solar charging stations for motorcycles and electric vehicles -<br/> Output 2.1.2 (\$650 daily rate x 76,9 days = \$ 50,000) ?<br/> International expert for the development of at least one non-household waste management sector (non-</p> | <p>302,500</p> |  |  | <p>302,500</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>International Consultants</b></p> | <p>?<br/>International expert to carry out an international benchmark on the upgrade of legal frameworks associated with business models and innovative financing mechanisms for cities - Output 3.1.1 (\$500 daily rate x 80 days = \$ 40,000)<br/>?<br/>International expert to support the upgrade of the legal framework associated with business models and innovative financing mechanisms for the city of Marrakech - Output 3.1.1 (\$600 daily rate x 100 days = \$ 60,000)<br/>?<br/>International expert to carry out an international benchmark relating to the modalities of private sector involvement in the financing of the assets and</p> |  |  | <p>250,000</p> |  | <p>250,000</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <b>International Consultants</b> | ?International experts to carry out the mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 120,000); mid-term evaluation (\$625 daily rate x 80 days = \$ 50,000) and final evaluation (\$625 daily rate x 112 days = \$ 70,000) |  |  |  |  | - | 120,000 |  | Department of Environment |
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| <p><b>Local Consultants</b></p> | <p>? National expert for carrying out a diagnosis of the framework conditions relating to territorial urban planning (institutional framework, legal framework, procedures, documents, tools, etc.) - Output 1.1.1 (\$400 daily rate x 75 days = \$ 30,000)<br/>         ? National expert to support the territorial dialogue to ensure the alignment of the objectives and priorities of the strategic documents and the identification of integrated and sustainable orientations for the city - Output 1.1.2 (\$400 daily rate x 125 days= \$ 50,000)</p> | <p>80,000</p> |  |  |  | <p>80,000</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Local Consultants</b></p> | <p>? National experts for the development of new business plans to promote sustainable solutions concerning waste management (hazardous and non-hazardous waste), biodiversity and water resources - Output 2.1.1 (\$400 daily rate x 250 days= \$ 100,000)<br/>         ? National expert for the development of a smartphone application to promote the use of public transport available to the City of Marrakech - Output 2.1.2 (\$400 daily rate x 125 days= \$ 50,000)<br/>         ? National experts for carrying out energy audits (public buildings and hotels) and design studies for energy installations in the Sidi Ghanem industrial eco-district - Output 2.1.3 (\$</p> | <p>460,000</p> |  |  | <p>460,000</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Local Consultants</b></p> | <p>? National expert to assess the financial planning modalities and processes applied in Marrakech - Output 3.1.1 (\$400 daily rate x 100 days = \$ 40,000)<br/>         ? National expert to support the improvement and strengthening of planning and financial solvency - Output 3.1.1 (\$500 daily rate x 100 days = \$ 50,000)<br/>         ? National expert to support the design and implementation of training for national and local actors on innovative and new business, income and supply models at city level - Output 3.1.2 (\$300 daily rate x 100 days = \$ 30,000)<br/>         ? National expert to support the design of innovative business, revenue and procurement models to engage the</p> |  |  | <p>150,000</p> |  | <p>150,000</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Local Consultants</b></p> | <p>?? National experts to contribute to mid-term and final evaluation - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 40,000); mid-term evaluation (\$400 daily rate x 50 days= \$ 20,000) and final evaluation (\$400 daily rate x 50 days= \$ 20,000) ? Monitoring and evaluation specialist to coordinate and conduct project monitoring and evaluation activities in accordance with government , UNDP country office and UNDP-GEF requirements, including updating indicators in the project results framework and GEF 7 core indicators and other necessary monitoring tools (UNDP scoring dashboard) annually, mid-term and at the end of the</p> |  |  |  |  |  | <p>-</p> | <p>160,000</p> | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <p><b>Local Consultants</b></p> | <p>? National expert to map the actors to be sensitized on urban sustainability at national and local level (decision-makers, institutions, civil society, companies, young people?.) - Output 4.1.1 (\$400 daily rate x 25 days = \$ 10,000)</p> <p>? National expert to develop an awareness plan on urban sustainability combining standard (workshops, press, etc.) and digital (social networks, web ...) - Output 4.1.1 (\$375 daily rate x 40 days = \$ 15,000)</p> <p>? National expert to design and implement a national and local capacity building plan in advocacy to promote urban sustainability (civil society, press, young people</p> |  |  |  | <p>100,000</p> | <p>100,000</p> |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
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| <b>Trainings,<br/>Workshops,<br/>Meetings</b> | ? National Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 1.1.1 (\$ 10,000)<br>? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 1.1.2 (\$ 5,000)<br>? Capacity building of the multisectoral data management unit of Marrakech city - Output 1.1.2 (\$ 5,000) | 20,000 |  |  |  | 20,000 |  |  | Department of Environment |
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| <b>Trainings,<br/>Workshops,<br/>Meetings</b> | ? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 2.1.1 (\$ 5,000)  |  |        |  |  |        |  |  |                           |
|   | ? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 2.1.2 (\$ 5,000)  |  |        |  |  |        |  |  |                           |
|   | ? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 2.1.3 (\$ 5,000)  |  | 40,000 |  |  | 40,000 |  |  | Department of Environment |
|   | ? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 2.1.4 (\$ 5,000)  |  |        |  |  |        |  |  |                           |
|   | ? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 2.1.5 (\$ 20,000) |  |        |  |  |        |  |  |                           |

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| <p><b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b></p> | <p>? Territorial Stakeholder Consultation Meetings - Output 3.1.1 (\$ 5,000)<br/>         ? Territorial level stakeholder consultation meetings - Output 3.1.2 (\$ 5,000)<br/>         ? Territorial level stakeholder consultation meetings - Output 3.1.3 (\$5,000)<br/>         ? Training workshops for national and local actors on innovative and new business, income and procurement models at city level - Output 3.1.2 (\$ 5,000)<br/>         ? Training workshops for national and local actors on innovative financial mechanisms for cities - Output 3.1.3 (\$ 5,000)</p> |  |  | <p>25,000</p> |  | <p>25,000</p> |              |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
| <p><b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b></p> | <p>? Starter Workshop - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 5,000)</p>   |  |  |               |  | <p>-</p>      | <p>5,000</p> |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |

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| <p><b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b></p> | <p>? Mid-term review workshop - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 2,500)<br/>         ? Final Assessment Workshop - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 2,500)<br/>         ? PMU and institutional partners training workshops on environmental and social safeguards - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 5,000)<br/>         ? Workshops to ensure stakeholder engagement - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 2,500)<br/>         ? Training workshops on gender mainstreaming and associated indicators - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 7,500)</p> |        |  |  | 20,000 | 20,000 |  |  |                                  |
| <p><b>Travel</b></p>                         | <p>Travel expenses for PMU team and national consultants for component 1</p>   | 20,000 |  |  |        | 20,000 |  |  | <p>Department of Environment</p> |

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| <b>Travel</b> | ? Working Travel Expenses of the PMU team and consultants (national and international) under component 2 |  | 15,000 |        |  | 15,000 |  |  | Department of Environment |
| <b>Travel</b> | ? Travel costs of the PMU team and consultants (national and international) under component 3            |  |        | 25,000 |  | 25,000 |  |  | Department of Environment |

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|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| <p><b>Travel</b></p>          | <p>? Travel expenses to participate in SCIP Global Program events - Output 4.1.2 (\$ 250,000; \$ 50,000 / year)<br/>         ? Travel expenses for the mid-term evaluation - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 5,000; year 3)<br/>         ? Travel expenses for final evaluation - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 6,000; year 5)<br/>         ? Travel expenses for follow-up activities. Output 4.1.3 (\$5,000; \$1,000/year )</p> |  |  |  | <p>266,000</p> | <p>266,000</p> |  |               | <p>Department of Environment</p> |
| <p><b>Office Supplies</b></p> | <p>? Office and IT Supplies and Consumables- (\$ 15,000; \$ 3,000 / year)</p>   |  |  |  |                | <p>-</p>       |  | <p>15,000</p> | <p>Department of Environment</p> |



|                              |   |         |           |         |         |           |         |         |           |                           |
|------------------------------|---|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------------------------|
| <b>Other Operating Costs</b> | ? Costs of audiovisual production and printing of awareness materials - Output 4.1.1 (\$ 10,000)  |         |           |         | 10,000  | 10,000    |         |         |           | Department of Environment |
| <b>Other Operating Costs</b> | Translation firm to translate the mid-term evaluation report and the final evaluation report from French to English - Output 4.1.3 (\$ 4,000) |         |           |         |         | -         |         | 4,000   |           | Department of Environment |
| <b>Other Operating Costs</b> | Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements (USD 2,000/year)  |         |           |         |         | -         |         | 10,000  |           | Department of Environment |
| <b>Grand Total</b>           |   | 350,000 | 7,109,811 | 750,000 | 496,000 | 8,705,811 | 285,000 | 425,356 | 9,416,167 |                           |

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement

with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).