



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

March 25, 2015

Dear SCCF Council Member:

IFAD as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: *Morocco: Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)*, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with IFAD procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by the SCCF Council in March 2014 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by IFAD satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)¹

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacity in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)			
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID: ²	5685
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Fisheries (MAMF)	Submission Date:	10 February 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable)		Project Agency Fee (\$):	618,450
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For <input type="checkbox"/> SFM/REDD+ ▪ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK³

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Indicators	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened	Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	SCCF	4,996,400	23,653,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	SCCF	830,700	2,184,000
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	SCCF	372,900	157,000
Sub-Total				6,200,000	25,994,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			SCCF	310,000	2,006,000
Total Project Cost				6,510,000	28,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen the resilience and income capacity of beneficiaries in target communes in the provinces of Sefrou and Azilal, by adapting and upgrading value chains through reducing post-harvest losses, optimizing the use of inputs and natural resources, and promoting diversification in agricultural production.

¹ This template is for the use of LDCF projects and SCCF Adaptation projects only. For other SCCF projects under Technology Transfer, Sectors and Economic Diversification windows, other templates will be provided.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

⁴ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	LDCF/SCCF Financing*		Co-financing*		Total (\$)(*000)
				(\$)(*000)	%	(\$)(*000)	%	
1. Community empowerment on adaptive planning and climate-resilient value chains.	TA	1.1: Adaptive participatory management plans for the sustainable use of natural resources are developed and implemented by the project value chain beneficiaries; 1.2: Agriculture practitioners acquire and demonstrate the capacity to implement climate-resilient agriculture systems and technologies in the target areas.	12 targeted communes with Climate-resilient Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) for VC development; At least 90,000 beneficiaries have received training and technical assistance on CC adaptation measures for VC development; 40% of cooperatives supported by the project become autonomous.	1,203.6	33.96	2,341.0	66.04	3,544.6
2. Strengthening Ecosystem Services	INV	2.1: Climate-proof technologies for the efficient management of water, energy and waste in sustainable crop production are applied; 2.2: Ecosystem services supporting agriculture production are restored in the target areas	24,000 ha of land have improved soil and water conditions due to climate-proof technologies; Beneficiaries have reduced by at least 70% of post-harvest losses; 20% increase in income-generation based on the production and marketing of MAP.	1,196.8	13.83	7,454.0	86.17	8,650.8
3. Climate proofing of value chains and diversification of productive practices	TA	3.1: Fruit tree value chains improved through climate-resilient investments and diversification upstream and downstream the project areas; 3.2: An adapted honey value chain enhancing production and quality improvement.	Fruit tree production in the target areas increases by 30%; Creation of at least 50 small local businesses based on climate-resilient diversification activities (disaggregated by gender); Honey productivity in the target areas increases at least 20%; The productivity of other bee products increases at least 20%; The revenues of local cooperatives	3,799.6	18.54	16,199.0	79.00	20,498.6

			have increased by at least 20% due to produce valorization and diversification (disaggregated by gender).					
4. Project management				310.0	13.39	2,006.0	86.61	2,316.0
Total Project Costs				6,510		28,000.0		35,010.0

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of LDCF/SCCF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component, ie. the percentage for each component will be added up horizontally to 100%.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Source of Co-financing	Name of co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grants	2,500,000
GEF Agency	IFAD	Soft-loans	25,500,000
Total Co-financing			28,000,000

D. LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES) OR COUNTRY(IES)*

GEF Agency	Fund Type	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
Total Resources						

* No need to provide information for this table if it is a single country and single GEF Agency project.

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated person weeks (GEF funded)	GEF (\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants*	240	270,000	1,405,000	532,800
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications**		40,000	911,000	333,300
Travel**				
Total		310,000	2,006,000	2,316,000

* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in Annex C.

** Provide detailed information and justification for these line items.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated person weeks	GEF (\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants*	250	425,600	3,974,000	4,399,600
International consultants*	80	250,500	207,000	457,500
Total		676,100	4,181,000	4,857,100

* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in Annex C.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (SELECT)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund)

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁵

A.1 National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

1. The development of dynamic and durable farming systems requires a conducive policy environment. Several agencies and institutions are responsible for the protection of the environment and combating desertification in Morocco. At the national level, the tasks are shared by the *High Commission for Water, Forest and Desertification Control*, and the Ministries of *Land use management, Water and Environment, Equipment and Transport (National Directorate for Meteorology), Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, Energy, and Habitat and Urban Planning*. Morocco also has several councils related to general environmental conservation activities such as the Superior Council for Water and Climate. In response to the increasing degradation of natural resources under climate, anthropogenic and socio-economic pressures, Morocco has launched a number of strategies, plans and measures – to check certain types of degradation and to ensure the sustainability of resources. Morocco is signatory party of the major international protocols and conventions, in particular those relating to the Mediterranean region and coastal regions. The Moroccan government has adopted an adaptation policy based on implementing a legal and regulatory framework and building climate change issues into the planning and implementation of development programs, and has formalized its commitments to protect the environment and combat the effects of climate change, passing legislation on environmental protection, carrying out the Initial National Communication on climate change in 2001, and introducing the National Plan to Mitigate Global Warming (PNLCRC) in 2009 and the Second National Communication in 2010.
2. In recognition of the inextricable links between environmental and agricultural policies, Morocco developed the Green Morocco Plan (PMV),⁶ which takes into account the key role played by economic stakeholders and, inter alia, smallholders in the sustainable development of the mountain zones. Launched in 2008, the PMV aims to modernize the small and medium farm holdings, to make the agriculture a dynamic, harmonious and balanced development sector that takes into account their specificities, and to face the new challenges of the global food system and global warming trends, while preserving the social and economic balances. The PMV strategy rests on two major pillars: modern agriculture (pillar I) and solidarity-based agriculture (pillar II).⁷ The plan provides for solidarity-based support for smallholder agriculture under pillar II with the following main objectives: (i) solidarity-based modernization of smallholder agriculture to combat poverty; and (ii) integration of these thrusts within an integrated strategy of rural development and development of alternate income sources. The strategy covers between 600,000 and 800,000 farmers, and is expected to improve living conditions for three million rural people. The Ministry of Agriculture is determined to make agriculture the main driver of growth over the next 15 years, through the creation of one million additional jobs, the increase in value of exports from 8 to 44 billion MAD for competitive sectors (citrus, olives, fruits and vegetables), and double agriculture GDP.
3. The PMV, which is mainly an investment programme, lays down a vision of transforming the agricultural sector by 2020 to ensure a sustainable path of productivity growth, consolidate integration with local and international markets, support job creation, and mitigate poverty impacts (especially in the rural areas). The PMV strategy provides for the achievement of its objectives, the preservation of natural resources to ensure sustainable agriculture through the

⁵ For questions A.1 – A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

⁶ <http://www.agriculture.gov.ma/pages/la-strategie>

⁷ <http://www.agriculture.gov.ma/pages/pilier-ii>

following: (i) the inclusion of the Climate Change dimension at the level of the PMV project design; (ii) the conversion of nearly one million hectares of cereals to fruit tree plantations that are likely to protect farm land; (iii) the experimentation of conservation agriculture for a much wider use; (iv) the spreading of efficient irrigation systems to save water (from 154,000 currently to 692,000 ha); (v) supporting the development of renewable energy use in agriculture (solar, wind and biogas).

4. The PMV is built on the principle of aggregation as a tool for agricultural development, which lies in the creation of a win-win partnership between the productive upstream and the commercial and/or industrial downstream. Moreover, the PMV aims to ensure the development of Moroccan agriculture in its entirety, both the modern agriculture, localized in irrigated and favorable land areas (20% of cultivated land), and the traditional and subsistence agriculture localized in the unfavorable areas (mountains and oases) that occupy 80% of the useful agricultural area to lands.
5. The incorporation of CC adaptation and mitigation objectives into the PMV through the PICCPMV (Integration of Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the implementation of the Green Morocco Plan) programme demonstrates the priority given by the Government to the mitigation of the impacts of climate change in the agriculture sector. The PICCPMV has prioritized 13 regions, based on both CC vulnerability and high agriculture potential criteria. The two regions targeted by the IPAC-MAM GEF project - Tadla-Azilal and Sefrou, which is part of Fès-Boulemane - are among the PMV priorities. The PICCPMV priority value chains were identified based in their vulnerability to climate change (relative reduction in the productivity of sectors in 2050 compared to the current period, as the climate scenario A2) and their relative importance in terms of current crop production size in each administrative region (average of the past 10 years, according to statistics from MAPM). In the mountain regions (including Tadla-Azilal and Fès-Boulemane), the PICCPMV adaptation project is focusing on fruit tree production, which is considered the value chain that will become priority under a climate change scenario. The approach selected calls for involving local stakeholders and production systems and organizations, agricultural cooperatives and unions above all, in order to influence the behaviors of individual farmers and herders and enhance their adaptive capacity. The aim is to promote an enabling environment to increase productivity per hectare by introducing adapted and rationalized technologies and practices compatible with the sustainable use of natural resources.
6. PICCPMV has selected and described three priority adaptation technologies: (i) genetic technologies (e.g. the selection of species and varieties resistant to drought; the use of certified seeds with no parasites); (ii) water saving technologies (e.g. changes in the sowing season; conservation agriculture systems and technologies; efficient irrigation technologies; on-farm water harvesting techniques); (iii) integrated crop management approaches, which combine the previously mentioned technologies with a set of techniques of good agricultural practices (e.g. fertilization, integrated pest management, weeding, etc). In particular, conservation agriculture⁸, among other practices promoted by the PMV, has demonstrated opportunities for adaptation to climate change. This is especially true in arid countries such as Morocco, which depend heavily on a combination of rainfed crops and irrigation systems for agriculture, as the predominant economic sector. Research has shown that arid countries such as Morocco can also benefit from conservation agriculture to address land management constraints – severe erosion, poor soil fertility and water scarcity – that may be exacerbated by climate change.⁹
7. Morocco signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1995. The sustained and regular presence of Morocco on the international scene was marked by the organization of the Seventh Conference of Parties (COP7), which was held in Marrakech in 2001. Morocco assumed the chairmanship during that

⁸ CA is mainly defined by three linked principles, which have to coincide in time and space and have to be applied permanently to develop synergies: (i) Continuous minimum mechanical soil disturbance through minimal/no-tillage and direct seeding; (ii) Permanent organic soil cover (between 30% and 100%) through mulching from crop residues, other organic mulch materials or living crops, including cover crops., to supply sufficient organic carbon to maintain and enhance soil organic matter levels, reduce evapotranspiration and increase soil water infiltration; (iii) Diversification of crop species grown in sequences and/or associations; this refers to rotations and sequences of annual crops, mixed-, inter- or relay cropping, cover crops in perennial orchard or plantation crops, including legumes for their nitrogen effect as well as for their flowering in support of pollinator populations. In the last 10 years, CA has expanded worldwide at an average rate of 6 million ha (from 45 million ha in 1999 to more than 116 million ha in 2009) involving annual and perennial crops as well, such as olive, vineyards and fruit orchards.

⁹ Kassam, A. et al. 2012.

year. The SNC, published in April 2010, gives disaggregated geographic and climate data for the country, summarizing CC projections. It outlines Morocco's policies on CC and the institutions that have been put in place to undertake research and project implementation. The SNC informs that the northern and central watersheds would be the most affected by precipitation reduction in both scenarios A2 (20% to 30% less by 2050) and B2 (10% to 20% by 2050). SNC projects the highest increase of the average annual temperature in the same watersheds, with up to 5°C by 2080, and between 3°C to 4°C (scenario A2) and between 1°C to 3 °C (scenario B2) by 2050. Since the ratification of the UNFCCC, Morocco has implemented several specific projects with the support of United Nations, which aim to improve knowledge and build the country's institutional and systemic capacities. Among them are the following: (i) A regional capacity-building project, implemented between 1996 and 2003, which permitted the setting up of the National Committee on Climatic Change in 1996 and contributed to the creation of the CIEDE in 1998; (ii) A capacity-building project in the area of Clean Development Mechanism which was carried out between 2003 and 2005.

8. Launched in 2004, the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) Project was aimed to identify national priorities and needs in terms of capacity enhancement in the area of Global Environment, notably, in what concerns Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Desertification Control for the purpose of catalyzing sustained actions both at the national and local levels. The main outputs of the NCSA process in Morocco are 3 thematic reports related to the CCD, CBD and UNFCCC developed in July 2005, a cross-cutting analysis based on the thematic report developed in August 2005, and a strategy and action plan developed in July 2006. These reports are mere stages in an ongoing reflection process which administrations and the managers involved in the implementation of the Conventions must share and uptake for a concrete action.

A.2 Consistency of the project with LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities.

9. The IPAC-MAM project was developed in accordance with SCCF eligibility criteria and respects the principle of national ownership, having been developed in consultation with national stakeholders, and taking into account all relevant recent studies and reports available on Morocco's climate change adaptation needs. In addition, the project was designed to fully address the CC adaptation priorities for the agriculture sector identified by the Government in several governmental reports (SNC, PMV, PICCPMV) and has been developed in such a way as to ensure sustainability and replicability beyond project completion. The activities supported through the project have been identified among the governmental CC adaptation priorities for the agriculture sector included in the SNC. The GEF and SCCF criteria for project design and financing have been respected: project management costs represent less than 10% of the total budget requested and co-financing ratio fulfils SCCF criteria.
10. The SCCF project follows the approach of country ownership and a focus on results, supporting investments that reflect governmental priorities for poverty reduction and climate change adaptation in agriculture. These investments seek to increase agriculture resilience to CC risks, boost rural income by improving agriculture productivity and access to markets, and enhance food security by expanding local food supply and creating new income opportunities.
11. The project is designed to support the implementation of governmental priorities on CC adaptation for the agriculture sector included in several official documents. The Integration of Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the implementation of the *Green Morocco Plan* (PICCPMV) has prioritized 13 regions, based on both CC vulnerability and high agriculture potential criteria. The two regions targeted by the IPAC-MAM GEF project are among the PMV priorities. Another institutional instrument that is closely linked to the IPAC-MAM project is the Agricultural Development Fund (FDA). MAPM officials responsible for the FDA confirmed their full support for the project approach during the identification mission. IFAD is interested in continuing to pursue, with IPAC-MAM, an experience already proven under PICCPMV around identifying best practices for adapting to climate change through test pilots, evidence-based verification, modeling, and creating dedicated FDA subsidy instruments

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

12. Environmental threats such as climate change are inseparable from IFAD's mission of helping poor smallholders. Climate change is multiplying the existing risks of IFAD's target group and IFAD is keen of turning these into opportunities. IFAD, through the implementation of its climate change strategy, is maximizing its impact on rural poverty in a changing climate. IFAD

has been successful in doing so through supporting innovative approaches to helping smallholder producers – both women and men – build their resilience to climate change; helping smallholder farmers take advantage of available adaptation incentives and funding; informing a more coherent dialogue on climate change, rural development, agriculture and food security, as well as influencing relevant policies. Moreover, IFAD brings a good knowledge of natural resource management and a significant pool of knowledge and experience in capacity building and the empowerment and sustainable agricultural production. The Fund's comparative advantage also lies in its ability to work at the grassroots, community level.

13. In the framework of its rural poverty alleviation objectives, IFAD so far has supported 13 projects in Morocco, with a total contribution of USD 194 million in the form of loans. Additionally, over the past two decades, Morocco has also benefited from 25 IFAD grants, from which three are currently in force. IFAD funded projects have focused on increasing agriculture production in mountainous zones, rangelands with poor productivity, and rainfed agriculture zones (e.g. the Agriculture Value Chain (VC) Development Programme in the Mountain Zones of Al-Haouz Province; the Agriculture VC Development Programme in the Mountain Zones of Taza Province; the Rural Development Project in the Mountain Zones of Errachidia Province; the Rural Development Project in the Eastern Middle Atlas Mountains). The current, third-generation projects have the objective of socio-economic development in poor regions where rainfed agriculture is the main source of income. Design and implementation focus on active participation of poor rural people in rural investment projects, and on accountability for implementing and maintaining planned activities to ensure their sustainability. IFAD programs and projects in Morocco will continue to focus on three zones that have a high incidence of poverty but also have a development potential. They are mountainous zones, rangelands with poor productivity, and rainfed agricultural zones in the arid south. The latest country programme gives priority to mountainous zones. In the poorest areas, IFAD's target groups include poor smallholder farmers and landless farmers, small-scale livestock farmers, rural women and unemployed young people.
14. The organization's recent Country Strategic Opportunities Paper (COSOP) for Morocco, approved in December 2008, outlines IFAD's strategic objectives, which have the aim of improving the incomes and living conditions of poor rural people. The objectives of IFAD's strategy in Morocco are to:
 - C. Increase the participation of rural communities in the development process, building up the organizational and management capacities of rural people and their grass-roots organizations
 - D. Promote access of poor rural people, especially women and young people, to appropriate and sustainable financial services, particularly microfinance services that are tailored to their needs
 - E. Promote access to water and improved agricultural techniques, by giving poor people access to irrigation schemes and drinking water supplies and rural tracks in isolated zones.
15. IFAD has built strong partnerships with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and with various public agencies, research institutions, professional associations and microcredit associations. IFAD programs and projects are also developing broad partnerships with local-level development associations, agricultural waters users' associations, women's associations and microfinance cooperatives. Since 2009, IFAD's policy in Morocco is part of the Human Development Initiative (NHRI) and the PMV Pillar II, which constitute the main national policy frameworks supporting poverty alleviation. Along with these strategies, IFAD developed, in collaboration with the Moroccan public authorities, partners, international institutions and representatives of the civil society, a result-based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (RB-COSOP) for its operations in Morocco for the period 2009-2014. Considering the relevance and the alignment of the COSOP strategic objectives vis-à-vis the national poverty reduction, human development, agriculture and rural development strategies, the Moroccan government has confirmed the extension of current COSOP over a period of six years, until 2020.

A.4 the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address

Baseline project

16. The IFAD IPAC-MAM project has been designed as a component of the Rural Development Programme in the Mountain Zones (PDRZM), an IFAD-supported initiative fully aligned with the

PMV-Pillar II (Agriculture Solidarity). The PDRZM is scheduled over a period of 15 years divided into 3 phases of five years each. Current PDRZM phase (2015-2019) has an IFAD financial contribution of USD 28.0 million, from which USD 25.5 M in the form of soft-loan, and 2.5 M in the form of two grants.

17. The Programme overall objective of the program is to contribute to poverty reduction and improve the living conditions of rural populations in mountain areas. The specific objective is to strengthen the income and livelihoods of the target mountain populations in the provinces of Azilal and Sefrou, through upgrading of value chains based on sustainable management of natural resources and diversification of the local economy.
18. The PDRZM strategy is based on the partnership with the private sector for the development of the whole value chain in order to improve access to profitable markets. The programme has adopted the PMV "aggregation" approach that represents an innovative model of organization of farmers in the framework of professional organizations with strong managerial capacity in order to capture the maximum value throughout the value chain. The program will encourage the establishment of women's organizations and will support their representation in existing organizations.
19. The PDRZM covers the provinces of Azilal and Sefrou, where the mountainous area accounts for 80% of the total area of the two provinces. The Program will target 32 rural communes based on their high rates of poverty and land degradation that affect the productive capital of mountain farmers. The target groups are small and medium farmers - maximum 3 ha irrigated, 20 ha rainfed, and/or 50 head of sheep and goats - beekeepers - less than 30 hives - and "landless", young people and women with the skills to carry out small projects for SMEs and income generating activities. Beneficiaries of PDRZM Phase 1 (2015-2019) are estimated at around 385,000 inhabitants (64,000 households), with 180,500 direct beneficiaries (30,000 households) and 205,000 indirect (34,000 households), which represent about 45% of the total population of the two provinces.
20. The PDRZM programme includes two components:
 - Component I (*Development and enhancement of agricultural sectors*) will focus on improving upstream production techniques (fruit trees, honey, and vegetables), reducing downstream post-harvest losses, and improving the storage, packaging and marketing of products. PDRZM will especially focus on fruit tree production – mainly carob, almond, cherry, walnut, apple and plum, which represents the value chain with greater potential for agriculture production in the mountain areas. These species are better adapted to climate change predictions due to their high ecological plasticity and resistance to drought and water stress. The program will support fruit tree cultivation at the expense of marginal cereal land in the upstream areas of the watersheds, taking advantage of the high adaptability to climate change predictions, and the major role in soil conservation and erosion control of this species. The program will also support investments for post-harvesting equipment in the downstream communities, and the development and implementation of an effective marketing strategy addressing both the national and international markets. For the livestock sector, the Programme will strengthen the capacity of herder groups in animal health, breeding, disease prevention, among other issues, while women's groups will be supported in the marketing of milk as part of a partnership with a private aggregator (central dairy/Danone).
 - Component II (*Sustainable management of natural resources and diversification*) will focus on the sustainable management of water and energy. The associations of agricultural water users Associations (WUAs) and small producers organizations will be strengthened to make them able to manage resources satisfactorily.
21. The PDRZM will be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Fisheries (MAPM) through the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA). It will be coordinated by a central program coordination unit (CPCU), housed at the ADA and relayed in the field by a management unit in each province (PMU). The Provincial Director of Agriculture (CCA) in each province will assume the role of Program Director and Deputy Officer for the implementation of activities. The DRA will ensure the coordination and monitoring at the regional level.
22. IPAC-MAM contribution to PDRZM will focus on the promotion of CC adaptation technologies in the production and post-harvesting of the selected fruit tree crops. IPAC-MAM will also support the selection and adoption by the PDRZM baseline project of suitable CC adaptation technologies on efficient micro-pressurized irrigation and integrated agronomic systems (e.g. conservation agriculture, integrated pest management). The selected adaptation technologies

will be applied to diversified cropping systems, where fruit tree production will be combined with the production of vegetables and legumes, promoting the traditional knowhow about local varieties better adapted to climate constraints. The investment made by the SCCF project will provide additional support to help mainstream climate change adaptation measures into the IFAD baseline and the contributions to be made by the Government of Morocco and professional organizations of beneficiaries. This will expand the impact of the project and enhance the long-term sustainability of the results. Activities under the IPAC-MAM project will be complementary and synergistic to those under PDRZM.

Project rationale

23. In Morocco, agriculture has always been considered a key development sector that plays a central role in economic and social terms. All national development plans undertaken by the state since independence, have given significant importance to the modernization of the agriculture sector and the prevention of the recurrent effects of climatic risks.
24. The gradual depletion of natural resources such as aquifers, biodiversity, and soil fertility and quality, and the increase in climate-related risks as a result of climate change, are making conventional production systems – business as usual – more and more fragile and expensive. Specialization in mal-adapted mono-cropping cereal production exposes investments and capital to the increasingly frequent risks of hail, drought and frost.
25. Climate change projections in Morocco show gradually increasing aridity because of reduced rainfall, higher temperatures and higher evapotranspiration. Increased aridity will thus have negative effects on agriculture yields, especially from 2030 onwards. Although irrigated crops yields could increase in spite of climate change, the reduced availability of water could be insufficient to satisfy crop water needs. Higher rates of evapotranspiration will also increase salinization of irrigated farmland that will considerably aggravate the negative impacts of climate change.
26. In the watersheds of the Atlas mountains in central Morocco (Sebou, OumEr-Rbia, Moulouya), climate projections to the year 2050 call for an increase in temperatures between 1-2°C (scenario B2) and 2-3°C (scenario A2), a decrease in precipitation between 20% (scenario B2) and 30% (scenario A2), and an increase in potential evapotranspiration between 8.3% (scenario B2) and 8.5% (scenario A2), compared to the reference period 1960-1990¹⁰. Snowfall will decrease, which will cause increased runoff, reduced soil water infiltration, and lower water availability during the growing season in spring/summer. The consequently increase in water stress for crop production will reduce rainfed production (e.g. by about 10% to 16% for wheat, by about 7% to 14% for barley, by about 38% for legumes and 25% for tuber crops) in the central mountain watersheds, which represents the largest reduction of all watersheds. Models also agreed that winter chill is likely to decline, which may require shifting to low-chill cultivars at lower altitudes, and will favour the introduction of fruit tree crops at higher altitudes.
27. Adaptation to climate change is seen as a priority in the agriculture sector policies. The “Green Morocco Plan” (PMV) has launched a programme (PICCPMV) incorporating CC adaptation needs, which has identified priority agriculture regions and priority value chains for each region. PICCPMV has proposed suitable adaptation measures and technologies for each value chain, matching the proposals included in the SNC/UNFCCC.
28. Although rainfed cereals predominate in the central mountain watersheds, they are not well adapted to the environmental conditions of superficial soils, steep and rugged topography, and extreme climate conditions. The PICCPMV strategy has prioritized the promotion of fruit tree production in mountain areas by progressively converting cereal lands into diversified cropping systems, which are much more cost effective and better adapted to the mountain agro-ecosystems.
29. Because of their ability to provide economic and environmental benefits, the IPCC considers agro-forestry to be one of the best “no-regrets” measures in making rural communities adapt and become resilient to the impacts of climate change. The important elements of agroforestry systems that can play a significant role in the adaptation to CC in the Atlas mountains - such as drought-tolerant cultivars and fruit tree crops, such as carob, almond, olive, fig, walnut – include: (i) changes in the microclimate moderating the effects of solar radiation, high/low

¹⁰ SNC UNFCCC, 2010

temperatures, wind, and heavy precipitation on the soil and the plant evapotranspiration; (ii) protection and soil erosion prevention through the provision of permanent cover and root system; (iii) improved soil fertility through the maintenance of the soil organic layer and its physical properties and aeration, the extraction of nutrients from deep soil horizons, and the promotion of more closed nutrient cycling; (iv) increased soil water infiltration and hydrological regulation; (v) increased soil and vegetation carbon sequestration and reduced carbon emissions.

30. In addition, agroforestry creates opportunities for diversification of the agriculture systems – intercropping, honey production, bio-energy production from tree pruning waste, and livestock integration in agriculture – by reducing the mono-cropping dependence risk, exploiting new market opportunities and existing market niches. Agroforestry provides: (i) higher combined yields of fruit tree, crop and livestock products do to increased and efficient use of scarce resources especially moisture; (ii) higher on-farm processing opportunities and other farm-based income generating activities; (iii) higher employment opportunities, often promoting gender equity; (iv) higher nutrition opportunities for rural households.
31. The IPAC-MAM project has targeted two areas (Azrou province in the northern part of the Middle Atlas and Azilal province in the central High Atlas) that are considered priority regions for climate change adaptation by the PICCPMV. Following PICCPMV recommendations, the IPAC-MAM will adopt a crop diversification adaptation approach, involving the PICCPMV priority value chains for the central mountain regions – fruit tree production intercropped with legumes and vegetables – in addition to the sustainable use of the natural ecosystems – honey and PAM production. The SCCF will also contribute to the land degradation reduction priorities for the central mountain watersheds, included in the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and the National Plan for Watershed Management, which propose fruit tree plantation as one of the main soil conservation and erosion prevention measures.
32. In order to cope with the expected impacts of climate change, the SCCF will focus on the following set of adaptation measures and technologies promoted by the SNC and PICCPMV:
33. In terms of agriculture production: (i) a careful selection of crop types and cultivars (e.g. low-chill cultivars of fruit tree species) that are adapted to the particular conditions of each site, based on available climate change projections and climate analogue analysis¹¹; (ii) the adjustment of agronomic calendars to current/predicted changes in climate, and the replacement of conventional agriculture practices with conservation agriculture systems and technologies, integrating organic agriculture principles, integrated pest management and agriculture waste management practices, to reduce the risk of pests and diseases, minimize pollution, and improve soil fertility, soil organic matter, and soil water retention; (iii) the use of efficient irrigation technologies (EIT), namely drip irrigation in fruit tree production and vegetables; (iv) the use of soil water harvesting techniques, such as micro-catchments, graded terraces and shelterbelts; (v) the promotion of fruit tree species and varieties at the expense of rainfed cereals, as the cropping system better suited to climate change predictions and that best prevents soil erosion; (vi) the diversification of crops – mixed fruit trees, legumes and vegetables – and crop varieties – planting several varieties of fruit tree species in the same farmland - to reduce farmers’ dependency on mono-cultures that are more sensitive to climate risks, distribute risks among several crop types and varieties, and increase income opportunities and jobs for the less favourable population such as women and young unemployed; (vii) promote and restore sustainable management practices of the natural ecosystems in the targeted watersheds, with special focus on grasslands and scrubland for livestock, medicinal/aromatic plants and honey production.
34. In particular, conservation agriculture, among other practices promoted by the PMV, has a high adaptability to climate change because of the higher water balance due to a more effective rainfall infiltration, soil moisture-holding capacity¹², and lower evapotranspiration, therefore reducing surface runoff and soil erosion. Compared to conventional systems, CA has

¹¹ The premise of this strategy is that most climatic settings that are projected for a given location can already be found at present, though in a different location. For example, the climate projected for a particular targeted growing region for 2050 (according to a given climate model and GHG emissions scenario) can currently be found at a different location. These analogue locations can inform adaptation planning at the targeted growing region. Tree cultivars that are grown successfully at the analogue location may be candidates for planting in the target region today, and new cultivars slated for introduction into the target region should possibly be tested at the analogue site rather than the target site, to ensure that they are viable in a warmer climate. Lastly, observations of tree phenology and productivity across target and a suite of analogue sites (for different climate models and GHG emissions scenarios) can help develop models that actually are suitable for climate change projections.

¹² Ibid.

been found to maintain or increase yields, reduce production cost and labour requirements, improve soil fertility and reduce erosion. These incentives make CA a viable alternative in the Atlas mountains under a CC aridification trend, where it could help address the challenges of water scarcity and degradation of the natural resources. The project will provide technical support for the design and development of site-specific and value-chain-specific CA systems through a comprehensive assessment of the ecological and socio-economic conditions under which CA would be adapted for smallholder farming in the project areas of Azilal and Sefrou.

35. Drip irrigation can help farmers by improving the efficiency of water use and achieving a more even application of water to fruit-tree orchards and vegetable crops, thereby promoting steady crop growth. In areas subject to climate aridification, pressurised irrigation reduces demand for water, reduces water evaporation losses. The drip technology uses even less water than other micro-pressurized irrigation and is not affected by wind, which represent a major problem in the project areas. Furthermore, fertiliser application is more efficient since these can be supplied through the pipes. Drip irrigation will also represent an important tool to prevent salinization problems arising from the excessive use of irrigation water (e.g. drip irrigation effects in reducing root-zone soil salinity and drainage), as has been demonstrated in numerous agriculture development projects in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones worldwide.
36. Following PMV recommendations, the IPAC-MAM will also adopt a crop diversification adaptation approach, involving the PICCPMV priority value chains for the central mountain regions – fruit tree production intercropped with legumes and vegetables – in addition to the sustainable use of the natural ecosystems – honey and PAM production. The SCCF will also contribute to the land degradation reduction priorities for the central mountain watersheds, included in the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and the National Plan for Watershed Management, which propose fruit tree plantation as one of the main soil conservation and erosion prevention measures. In order to cope with the expected impacts of climate change, the SCCF will focus on sets of adaptation measures and technologies promoted by the SNC and PICCPMV, in both terms of agriculture production and post-harvesting technologies.
37. In terms of post-harvesting technologies: (i) the promotion of storing equipment, such as cold storage rooms, to reduce the perishability of fruits and vegetables; (ii) the promotion of processing equipment (e.g. husking, drying, crushing and packaging units; oil processing unit; gum production unit) for the diversification of products of the same crop; (iii) the use of sustainable energy to support crop production and processing (e.g. the use of solar energy for water pumping in irrigation, and for honey production; the use of bioenergy in the form of briquettes produced with oil pressing waste, fruit tree pruning remnants and fruit peels, to hit the processing units, and reduce pressure on the natural vegetation for firewood collection).
38. The SCCF project will also support the development of participatory CC adaptation plans (CAPs) for the selected value chains in the targeted communes, involving all stakeholders, and taking into consideration both traditional knowledge and scientific innovation regarding management practices and technologies to cope with climate risks. The participatory adaptation plans will be informed by available climate change modelling for crop-specific impact assessments, to identify the most vulnerable production and post-harvesting stages within each value chain, define indicators and identify ad-hoc adaptation measures. The project will support the installation of meteorological stations and the development of a climate-risk monitoring and information system to provide farmers with timely, accurate weather forecast.
39. SCCF will have a major focus on awareness raising and capacity building, to transfer knowhow and build the skills that will enable stakeholders to adopt and implement climate change adaptation measures and technologies. The project will specifically target the most vulnerable groups – women and unemployed youth – who will benefit from the agriculture diversification measures and from job creation opportunities linked to the establishment of small business, such as processing and packaging units, bio-energy and solar energy production units, tree nurseries, etc. Following the PMV “aggregation” approach, the project will support the organization, institutional development and training of farmers around professional organizations, such as water users’ associations, cooperatives and micro-enterprises with strong management capacities and linkages with all value chain actors and the market.
40. The shift from conventional agriculture to CC adaptation agronomic practices and technologies entails a knowledge-intensive and complex technical change. The fine-tuning of adaptation practices and technologies requires continuous adjustments, knowledge generation, and sharing among stakeholders. For this reason, the project will support a mixture of effective

training and practical experience through demonstration plots, involving practitioners (farmers, researchers, civil servants, etc) to test, learn and adapt new agronomic principles to the local context.

41. The shift towards adaptive management practices and technologies is facilitated by the existence of pioneer farmers who demonstrated the agronomic, environmental, financial, and livelihood benefits of these practices by adopting them on their land. Therefore, the project will adopt the Farmers Field Schools (FFS) approach, which has proven successful in agriculture development projects supported by IFAD in Morocco and elsewhere. With support and investment from the project, on-farm demonstration plots will become "learning-by-doing" fora where poor-asset small farmers from neighbouring areas will find an ideal place to interchange ideas and experiences, and learn new production systems and techniques that can be successfully replicated.

A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project.

42. The SCCF intervention will be a blended project, fully integrated into the IFAD-supported baseline project PDRZM. IPAC-MAM project will help mainstream a climate-resilient approach into the IFAD baseline interventions. This will include: (i) screening, prioritization and diversification of product value chains (namely in terms of selection of more adaptable crop varieties, on-farm crop diversification, and agro-forestry diversification, including livestock, MAP and apiculture VCs) that are expected to have sustainable comparative advantages under future climate change scenarios, especially at the primary production and post-harvesting product diversification levels; (ii) promoting investment in climate-proof efficient drip irrigation technologies, CA/OA systems and targeted ecological restoration and soil erosion control measures – including MAP planting and rangeland restoration- alongside sensitive farmland areas and degraded vegetation, and; (iii) promoting the widespread adoption of climate-proof post-harvesting technologies to reduce perishability and diversify production and marketing opportunities.
43. IPAC-MAM will also incorporate climate-resilience into capacity development for public extension agents and organizations, and for the aggregation of project beneficiaries in environmentally sound and economically viable cooperatives and farmers' organizations:
 - increase the understanding of project beneficiaries and concerned stakeholders on CC adaptation planning, and climate-resilient agronomic approaches and ecosystem restoration techniques;
 - develop the capacity of farmers and farmer organisations on commercial productive and market oriented VCs;
 - improve the relevance and the quality of the services provided by extension and research organizations.
44. At the Commune level, the approach to technology transfer and promotion will be through a combination of participatory planning of adaptation needs and options, FFS demonstrations, training and exchange events, and systematic assessment and provision of services requested by farmers. FFS plots will act as sites for farmers to directly access know-how, training and exchange experiences to facilitate easier adoption of the promoted technologies.

Expected Adaptation Benefits:

45. The SCCF funding represents an opportunity to increase the scope of the objectives pursued through the PDRZM baseline interventions in light of the expected negative impact of climate change on the agricultural sector in Morocco. Without SCCF additional funding, the IFAD-supported baseline interventions could turn out to be a business as usual investment, which fails to tackle the root causes of the constraints facing agriculture and rural development in the Atlas mountain zones of Morocco.

WITHOUT SCCF FUNDING	WITH SCCF FUNDING
Local investments on agriculture production do not consider current and future impacts of predicted CC.	Climate-resilient Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) will assess CC impacts and incorporate suitable adaptation measures into the communal development plans being prepared by DGCS, ADS and INDH.
Lack of consideration of soil erosion problems affecting farmland and natural vegetation due to climate-related risks exacerbated by CC.	Ecological restoration measures integrating the restoration and sustainable management of protective vegetation shelterbelts (multipurpose shrubs) and rangelands to enhance the environmental services supporting agriculture production (e.g. pollination, hydrology, soil fertility, etc) and prevent land degradation problems. Sustainable management of agriculture waste to reduce pressure on natural vegetation for firewood collection.
Enhance crop productivity without considering the CC exacerbation of drought events, strong winds and torrential rainfall.	Promotion of PICCPMV priorities in terms of soil and water conservation farming systems and technologies (e.g. EIT and CA/OA) for priority VCs in mountain zones (fruit trees and vegetables), which enhance the resilience and productivity of crop value chains, reduce production costs, and reduce workload, namely for women who can dedicate time to improve skills/knowledge and invest in other income diversification activities. Promotion of climate-proof post-harvesting technologies, making use of renewable energies, which reduce product perishability and increases product diversification, with a positive impact on food security and income diversification under climate-risk conditions.
Conventional irrigation system with no consideration of future water availability and water use efficiency needs.	Climate-resilient drip irrigation system that favours water saving and optimal use of water while reducing salinization and soil erosion risks.
Service providers (extension and mechanization centres) are unable to address farmers' knowhow, inputs and equipment needs to reduce CC impacts on agriculture production and post-harvesting.	ToT programmes and grant schemes facilitate the access and dissemination of knowhow, inputs and technologies to VC actors, improving their capacity to deal with CC impacts.
Farmers are unaware of the complex synergetic effects of combined anthropogenic and CC impacts that exacerbate NR scarcity and land degradation problems resulting into agriculture decline.	A broad awareness raising, communication, and capacity building programme (FFS and training) will enable farmers to plan and select suitable CC adaptation option, apply climate-resilient technologies, and adjust agronomic and post-harvesting technologies to current/predicted changes in climate.

46. The SCCF financing will enhance the adaptive capacity of rural people to address CC and its potential impact on the agriculture sector by focusing on measures that promote the improved management of scarce/threatened key resources such as water and soil fertility, reduce environmental risks, increase yields and create opportunities for marketing higher value products. Complementary to the activities carried out by AMMAR, the GEF will aim at covering the additional costs associated with: (i) the investments in management systems and technologies for climate-resilient efficient irrigation and conservation agriculture; (ii) the adoption of climate-proof methods and technologies for the rehabilitation and modernization of infrastructures and landscape restoration, (ii) the training of trainers and on-farm demonstration trials to raise awareness and build the capacity of farmers on adaptive agricultural production, post-harvesting and marketing, and (iii) the institutional development of policy makers for mainstreaming CC adaptation.

47. A synergistic approach will be adopted between IPAC-MAM and PDRZM by identifying opportunities to introduce climate-resilient, modern agronomic and post-harvesting technologies. Synergies will also occur in the fields of capacity building and stakeholders' participation to jointly identify and demonstrate suitable adaptation measures and technologies, regulatory and operation solutions - such as the options to involve water users' organizations in irrigation water services - and collective actions improving stakeholders' coordination in the value chains that help guarantee product quality and safety, reduce transaction costs, and enhance the design of marketing strategies and sales operations.
48. The core target group will be the same as that of IFAD baseline: rural families, particularly poor rural households with up to 3 ha of irrigated land or 20 ha of rainfed land, beekeepers with no or up to 30 hives, and landless people, who are willing to move towards aggregation in VCs (e.g. be part of cooperatives and farmers' organizations) and with the qualifications to carry out small SME and income generating activities. Women will be specially targeted by the project, by supporting the development of women cooperatives for the diversification of VC products (MAP products, fruit juice, vinegar, gum, milk, etc). Voluntary farmer organizations and cooperatives, with the support of extension agents, researchers and NRM experts, will play a major role in the setting up of FFS for testing of climate-resilient farming systems and technologies and the provision of services and on-farm learning opportunities. Due to the inclusive nature of the proposed irrigation rehabilitation and land improvement, other farmers in the target areas and other agriculture areas of Georgia where MoA/RADF is implementing projects may also benefit.
49. The incremental value of the GEF/SCCF funding will substantially expand the scope of PDRZM investments. IPAC-MAM demonstration actions will become models for replication and upscaling in the agriculture areas that will benefit PDRZM and PMV Pillar II investments beyond the project life (over the next 10-15 years).
50. The table below summarizes the added value of the GEF intervention in comparison to the baseline:

Added value of SCCF IPAC-MAM interventions in comparison to the baseline

	PDRZM BASELINE PROJECT	ADDITIONAL BENEFITS OF GEF INTERVENTION
COMPONENT 1: Enhancement of agriculture value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDRZM will support priority value chains for mountain areas (fruit trees, vegetables, honey) and address critical constraints along the VC in primary production, post-harvesting and marketing, processing, storage, • Target farmers and agri-businesses have access to key financial and extension services. • The number of producers organized in cooperatives and producers associations increase by 30%. • Value chain products meet market standards and post-harvesting losses are reduced by at least 70%. • 80% of communities are less isolated and municipalities provide maintenance of road infrastructures. • The tactic objective is to <i>increase the aggregate value</i> created within each value chains as the basis for increased profits for farmers and agri-businesses alike and to thereby create the incentives for wider replication and upscaling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The support to small farmers for climate-proof value chain technologies shall increase yields of higher quality production, reduce perishability, and increase diversification of products and by-products, opening new market opportunities. • Expected up to 30-50% yield increases, and higher quality goods with increased market sales. • Produce diversification contribute to at least 20% income increase by men & women cooperatives. • Reduction in machinery, fuel and labour requirements for CA will increase profits and available time, mainly for poor-asset women and youth, to diversify income opportunities through multipurpose shelterbelts producing MAP and honey. • Public servants, individual farmers, farmer organizations, cooperatives, and small agribusiness members will be trained on suitable CC adaptation planning processes, management systems and technologies for developing climate-resilient VCs.
COMPONENT 2: Sustainable management of natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of 1,675 ha of marginal land (mainly rainfed cereal) into new fruit plantations to prevent soil erosion and increase production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory adaptation plans are developed in 12 mountain Communes, identifying suitable adaptation measures for agriculture production and NRM at the watershed level.

<p>resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Users Associations recover at least 70% of royalties related to irrigation water management. • 80% of milk production is sold by producers' organizations and women's income increases. • The profit margin of apiculture cooperatives increases at least 20%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The support to small farmers for climate-proof efficient irrigation, CA/OA systems and technologies, and better adapted crop varieties, shall increase soil water content and reduce at least 30% of water requirements for crops in the converted farmlands. Soil organic matter, soil texture and soil fertility shall significantly improve leading to higher and more stable crop yields under climate variability in drought affected years. • Suitable crop varieties, EIT technologies making use of solar energy for water pumping, CA/OA systems and technologies, and IPM systems are successfully tested and disseminated over 22 FFS, and replicated in 4,750 ha. • Climate-resilient production technologies shall increase soil water content and reduce at least 30% of water requirements for crops in the converted farmlands. Soil organic matter, soil texture and soil fertility shall significantly improve leading to higher and more stable crop yields under climate variability in drought affected years. • The SCCF will support the use of ecological restoration measures to prevent environmental risks, improve environmental services, and generate complementary income opportunities from wood and non-wood forest products and pastures (e.g. increase of household benefits from MAP and beekeeping). • Soil erosion shall decrease between 60-90% in farmland under CA and benefiting from vegetation restoration measures (grasslands and vegetation shelterbelts). • Water quality shall improve in farmland under CA due to 20-50% lower use of fertilizers and pesticides. • The project will provide a holistic and comprehensive approach to the various adaptation and mitigation roles of agro-forestry (fruit tree-horticulture-livestock-MAP/apiculture): (i) humus losses will reduce from the 1.48 t/ha of baseline scenario to 0.22 t/ha as a result of CA, while ecosystem restoration and CA/OA will contribute to 0.2-0.7 t/ha/y sequestered carbon; (ii) reduced emissions due to 60-70% lower fuel use, 20-50% lower fertilizer and pesticides use, and no CO2 release as a result of no burning of residues.
<p>COMPONENT 3: Project Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline will cover the establishment of the central ADA/CPCU and the provincial PMU that will be responsible for the overall programme coordination and implementation. The main M&E functions will be undertaken through the baseline M&E system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SCCF will integrate CC expertise in the programme management and monitoring. • The SCCF will cover the additional costs for a CC Adaptation Specialist to ensure the overall implementation of the SCCF activities and effective integration in the baseline. Experts and service providers will be hired to provide technical support and guidance for the implementation of the different project components, and help integrate CC issues in the baseline interventions and M&E system.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objective(s) from being achieved and outline risk mitigation measures

51. Project design has taken into account the strong commitment of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture and Ocean Fisheries and the Agriculture Development Agency to urgently respond to the growing impact of climate risks through the implementation of the SNC and the PICCPMV to mitigate the impacts of climate change in the agriculture sector, particularly by strengthening fruit tree production and value chains in the mountain regions, and introducing adapted and rationalized technologies and practices compatible with the sustainable use of natural resources.
52. The SNC and PICCPMV recognise the limited capacity of all concerned stakeholders to assess CC impacts, and identify and implement adaptation measures. This constraints needs to be seriously addressed, as experience shows that when knowledge on adaptive agriculture systems and technologies is not properly introduced and adjusted to local contexts, the level of acceptance from farmers is very low and can eventually jeopardise a successful shift to sustainable cropping systems. The SCCF project will pay adequate attention to capacity building and training as a key factor to overcome this risk. The project will engage in a permanent knowledge generation process, aimed at nurturing a critical mass of services providers, and the sharing of practical experience among stakeholders, through a continuous on-farm learning process to test and adapt sustainable agriculture principles.
53. The project will follow the same gender approach of other IFAD country operations, aiming to break even in the participation of women and men, paying special attention in building the capacity of rural women and supporting the creation of remunerative employment opportunities mainly linked to agro-processing and marketing of fruit and honey.
54. Risks assumptions and suggested mitigation measures are reflected in the table below:

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Efficiency		
Delay in programme start up	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangements to support implementation are provided for one year prior to start up; - Procedures manual and AWP/B for the first 18 months will be available in the design document. IFAD will provide support for programme start up.
Disbursement delays	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance mobilized to support preparations for project start-up; - Capacity-building for PMUs in preparing WRs and reduce transfer delays; - Programme will benefit from the experience of IFAD projects under way.
Complexity of participatory process	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention will be supported by effective PMUs set up in previous IFAD projects, and with the collaboration of UNIDO, which have already demonstrated mobilization capacity, quality staff deployed in the field, the provision of appropriate incentives and the implementation of effective strategies to ensure women's participation in the process.
Training for unions and cooperatives by offices of MAPM and PDRZM does not ensure the active engagement of farmers and beekeepers	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of unions, cooperatives and farmer and beekeeper groups will be done during the first phase of the project and during collection of baseline data; the cost of this analysis is provided for in the Costab; - Based on the analysis of cooperatives, interventions will be individualized to take advantage not only of GEF funding but also all actions under PDRZM
The quality of some services is less than satisfactory during implementation	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of technical assistance for control and audit of works; - Government continues to reinforce the system of controls; - MAPM has also reinforced internal auditing; - Supervision by IFAD.

Effectiveness		
Recurrent climate events such as drought and hailstorms threaten the implementation of activities	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political and public authorities are aware of the phenomenon and a number of actions are planned in liaison with partners - An early warning system is strengthened by the project and put in place by the Ministry of Environment in liaison with HCEFLCD. - Agricultural insurance against the effects of climate change is in place since 2011.
Pressures from livestock and grazing practices rise in the areas involved in project activities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising on the adverse impact of intensive livestock raising on natural resources will be a particular focus of the project; - Awareness-raising will involve both the policy level and Government by producing a study on sylvo-pastoral land use as well as the farmers involved in PDRZM activities
Impact		
Existing institutional, political and legal capacity to conduct a transfer of best practices from one context to another.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This risk will be mitigated by a specific focus on creating an enabling environment for innovation in value chain development and planning based on actual examples of successful experiences in the country and elsewhere; - The private sector and institutional decision-makers will be targeted in awareness-raising campaigns and involved in planning investment options to ensure ownership at all levels.
A number of socio-cultural factors could diminish the project's ability to give a stronger voice to women and disadvantaged groups such as the landless and young people.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust and relationship building with communities will increase the chances of success in achieving the project objectives. The "economic" approach introducing a convergence between the private interests of agricultural actors and the public interest in sound natural resource management will encourage dialogue and conflict resolution among the various segments of rural communities.
Irrigation generates salinization.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water pumping using solar energy will be adopted exclusively in combination with drip irrigation, to encourage optimal water use. Drip irrigation will also represent an important tool to prevent salinization problems arising from the excessive use of irrigation water (e.g. drip irrigation effects in reducing root-zone soil salinity and drainage), as has been demonstrated in numerous agriculture development projects in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones worldwide. - A complete system for monitoring farmers field schools will link the supply of equipment to good transmission of competencies.
Environmental impact of works and activities in the programme area	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities and works to be done will not lead to changes in ecosystems; - All value addition projects will be preceded by technical and economic feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments; - The cost of specific and environmental studies are provided for in COSTAB. - Any expansion in cultivated land will be covered by an assessment of groundwater resources to measure risks to the aquifer. - Sustainable water saving arrangements will be put in place with the main partners (DPA, ABH, DREF and others) to reinforce monitoring and train producers in techniques and equipment that will enable them to manage water savings; - According to the procedures in effect at ADA, any new value addition unit installed will be subject to a technical and economic study to assess feasibility and inherent risks.

A.7 coordination with other relevant/GEF financed initiatives

55. The project is being funded by the SCCF as part of the PDRZM project, supporting the medium- and long-term development of mountain zones within the framework of the Government's strategic vision to 2030 as set forth in the PMV. PDRZM will act over the long term to obtain a critical mass of results that can make a significant contribution to sustainable development in these zones. This will involve coordination with IFAD projects, synergies and complementarities with technical and financial partners, a partnership between the private sector and rural actors, and new ways of financing development in the mountain zones. The programme to be undertaken will be characterized by holistically taking into account all aspects of development of the rural territory concerned, both socio-economic and environmental.
56. In any case, the issue of climate is by no means absent from recent national initiatives. Studies have been conducted to build climate change adaptation into the implementation of PMV, projects under INDH and other programmes to combat poverty and develop rural infrastructure, as well as in policies undertaken to rationalize water use. Morocco is clearly aware of the environmental stakes, has ratified the major international conventions on the environment and has undertaken numerous institutional and legislative reforms.
57. Additional synergies and linkages have been identified and have been noted to some extent between the project, FDA and the Department of Finance (DEF) of MAPM in connection with developing policies on public subsidies taking into account adaptation by farmers to the effects of climate change¹³. The DEF/FDA has confirmed full support for the approach taken by IPAC-MAM. FDA has expressed interest in pursuing an experience already tested under another GEF project¹⁴ for the identification of best practices around adaptation to climate change, pilot tests, technical and scientific verification, modeling and creation of dedicated subsidy instruments by FDA. In particular, connections will be created with the law under discussion on subsidies for renewable energy water pumping systems, which will include existing services in the coming months.
58. The project will seek synergies the Adaptation to Climate Change Implementation Nagoya Protocol (ACCN), proposing the representation of ACCN and IPAC-MAM in each other's steering committees. This will be advantageous as both projects complement each other and will benefit from both projects' interventions and expected results.
59. Synergies will also be possible with the Technical Assistance Project to Promote Young Agricultural Entrepreneurs¹⁵, particularly in connection with promoting green occupations and setting up occupational groups to create spin-off agricultural services and self-employment. Other initiatives may be included, above all GEF initiatives in Morocco¹⁶, or for example under insurance conventions covering climate change-related agricultural risks¹⁷, or support for cooperatives and their boards of directors under an initiative promoted in collaboration with AFD¹⁸.

¹³ FDA is already working in this direction with full and partial subsidies on: drip irrigation systems, solar pumping, anti-hail measures, anti-freezing measures, use of select seed, direct purchase of seeders, certified plants, irrigation of supplements, value addition facilities (10 per cent), hives for beekeepers and rainwater collection systems.

¹⁴ PIC PMU, World Bank initiative valued at about US\$4.2 million.

¹⁵ PJEA project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB)

¹⁶ For example, the Participatory Project against Desertification and for Reducing Poverty in Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems in the High Plateaus of Eastern Morocco (GEF-LCD)

¹⁷ CNUCED 2008

¹⁸ In the context of implementing the AFD programme in support of the PMV – the PPMV – and in particular component B, calls for developing an agricultural board of directors for small and medium-sized farmers on a pilot basis in the AFD intervention areas – the three regions of Tangier-Tetouan, Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate and Fez-Boulmane – and the two CTB project areas – the eastern region for the almond project and Souss Massa Draa for the Safran date project.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

Project Implementation Arrangements

Project coordination and supervision

60. IPAC-MAM will be placed together with the PDRZM baseline project under the administrative oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ocean Fisheries, through the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA). ADA will provide overall coordination and supervision at the central level, and will coordinate actions with the two Provincial Agriculture Directorates (DPA) and the two Regional Agriculture Directorates (DRAs) that will facilitate the implementation of the project activities in the field.
61. A Project Central Coordination Unit (PCCU) will be hosted within ADA. It will provide overall coordination, monitoring and supervision of the project components and activities and capitalization of achievements. The PCCU will be staffed with an overall manager, an IPAC-MAM project coordinator, and a M&E officer, and will be equipped with the resources to fulfil its mandate. The IPAC-MAM coordinator will provide coordination and supervision of the IPAC-MAM activities and act as the liaison with other PDRZM activities for ensuring the value added of the CC adaptation measures. She/he will also ensure coordination with the various initiatives on CC adaptation being promoted by various ministries and departments and being funded by the Government or externally.
62. Provincial Management Units (PMU) will be placed at the provincial level under the oversight of the Provincial Director for Agriculture (DPA) of Sefrou and Azilal, who will act as director and deputy authorizing officers for the implementation of the components and activities funded under the baseline and GEF projects. The PMUs will include the following staff: (i) a coordinator; (ii) agro-economist engineer; (iii) a veterinarian; (iv) a rural engineer; (v) an accountant; and (vi) various specialists (horticulture, livestock, sociologist, environmental, marketing, etc) according to the value chains selected for each province. The DPA services will provide accounting and financial support as well as support in managing programme materials and equipment. The technical services (SVA and SMOP) of the two DPAs will allocate staff for the PDRZM and GEF implementation.
63. UNIDO will be in charge as a service provider of all CC adaptation activities related to awareness raising and communication, capacity development, training, FFS, technical assistance, and support to project beneficiaries in applying to funding for investments in climate-proofing technologies. In particular, this will include technical and feasibility studies, natural resource management plans, technical assistance on energy efficiency and optimizing production, organizing exchange visits between beneficiaries and farmers field schools, and capacity-building for cooperatives, occupational teams, groups and value addition units as provided for by the project. UNIDO will assure all procurements related to the above mentioned activities.
64. UNIDO and ADA will sign an agreement as soon as the project is GEF cleared where all the details of the services will be defined and described. UNIDO is already implementing a project for IFAD with MAPM and has demonstrated its effectiveness in work in the field. UNIDO is also prepared to co-finance all activities in which it is involved.
65. The National Agriculture Advisory Office (ONCA), which is already responsible under PDRZM for training and transferring competencies in all subject areas within its competence and relating to agricultural production and techniques, will be trained by UNIDO in matters relating to climate change adaptation and its role will be to transfer such competencies to the various offices of MAPM.
66. A National Steering Committee (NSC) will be established for both the PDRZM and IPAC-MAM, and will be hosted by Secretary-General of MAPM. The NSC will include representatives from MAPM (ADA), IFAD, the GEF focal point, as well as a representative from the ACCN project. Generally speaking, the NSC operations will be as already provided for by PDRZM, of which IPAC-MAM will be fully blended.

67. At the local level, the local technical committees created¹⁹ under the PMV will be expanded to include other partners – ONCA, ONSSA, DPEFLCD, the National Sheep and Goat Association (ANOC), ODECO, among others. The committees will meet - in addition to the two meetings called for reviewing technical, economic and organizational project issues - at least once a year to validate AWP/Bs, and will provide assistance to monitor implementation of the project components and activities.
68. A project implementation manual (PIM) will be prepared as part of the project start-up activities, to assist the project legal entity with guidance for planning, implementing and monitoring activities, procurement of technical assistance and services, and project investments. The Manual will be prepared in two volumes. The first volume comprises three parts: (i) the first part presents a general description of the project planning and design, its implementing partners, organizational arrangement, staffing, and their responsibilities; (ii) the second part presents implementation guidelines and procedures for implementation of each project component and preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budget; (iii) the third part presents procedures for reporting, monitoring and evaluation and supervision. The second volume presents guidelines for financing project expenditures.
69. All international and national providers of services will have to apply for competition by fulfilling specific criteria defined in the IM. The Quality and Cost-based Selection (QCBS) procedures will be used for procuring these consulting services.
70. The following issues relate to proper execution of each outcome:

Project Components	Management arrangements
C1: Participatory Adaptation Planning	Implementing these activities will be possible only by using specialized technical assistance, experts in participatory techniques and methodologies of community facilitation. ²⁰ Another key aspect will be decision-making and propositions contained in plans, which in addition to being strategic in nature will include one-off operational guidelines on implementing actions involving both individual farmers and their families, and groups, cooperatives and unions, as well as officers and technicians from DPAs and other management bodies of local government in rural development. The transfer of these best practices will be a cornerstone in achieving specific assisted actions with support from ADA and ONCA in accordance with protocols and procedures to be refined during the programme start-up phase.
C.1: Capacity building	This Outcome 1.1 will be entrusted to UNIDO that will train ONCA, including its proximity structures, under partnership agreements with the programme. Partnership agreements will be concluded by PDRZM with the National Cooperation Development Office (ODCO), to support cooperatives and unions in administrative and financial management; regional agricultural research centres; teaching and research institutes, specialized consulting firms, cooperatives and unions of producers and farmers, and inter-professional associations. Capacity-building for producers will be done in several ways: (i) recruitment of proximity technical assistance to support farms; (ii) advisory assistance provided by engineers and technicians in ONCA proximity offices; (iii) participation by OPA in agricultural fairs; (vi) training for officers and technicians in both DPA and in the ONCA proximity offices involved in programme implementation.
C.2: Water, energy and waste	The implementation of actions to optimize water use will be entrusted to private enterprises under the supervision of SMOP of the DPA of Azilal and Sefrou, with technical assistance support from UNIDO engineers and

¹⁹ According to MAPM circular 257/cab of 26/7/2012.

²⁰ The work calls for role-play (<http://www.climatecentre.org/site/games>), the use of open space technology (<http://www.openspaceworld.org/>) and World Café (<http://www.theworldcafe.com/>) or the use of project instruments for economic activities such as the Business Model Canvas (<http://www.businessmodelgeneration.com/canvas>).

management efficiency	<p>GR technicians in collaboration local consulting firms in both classroom and hands-on sessions in the field. Partnership agreements will be signed between programme management and ABH²¹ for supervision and monitoring of aquifer prospection and with water user associations for demonstration tests and monitoring of works. Maintenance and management of irrigation systems will be done by water user associations following training and in consultation with ancestral entities in Jamâa.</p> <p>The implementation of energy optimization activities will be preceded by feasibility studies performed by outside consultants from UNIDO. Technical and energy efficiency issues will be included together with an analysis of implementation costs, investment payback and actual economic benefits. Calls for tenders and construction of infrastructure will be the responsibility of programme technical assistance, which will obtain technical consultants and specific expertise from UNIDO in doing so. Cooperatives and unions of cooperatives will be directly involved so that the infrastructure built also serves as testing and demonstration opportunities for the largest possible number of farmers through exchanges and visits to building sites. Specific assisted actions, to be controlled by DPA in liaison with the technical assistance M&E unit for the project, will be enriched by the involvement of MAPM offices – ONCA, the National Agricultural Research Institute (INRA) and the Irrigation and Land Use Management Directorate (DIAEA) – as appropriate on the basis of competencies for transfer to other regions and other areas of agricultural production, in order to maximize the impact of the best practices tested.</p>
C.2: Ecological restoration and MAP production	<p>The coordination of activities relating to this Outcome will be the responsibility of the ADA Unique Local Products Promotion Directorate. UNIDO will provide technical assistance and direct management of activities. A detailed definition of the related activities will be done only after completion of the participatory adaptive management plans as provided for under Outcome 1.1.</p> <p>Regional staff from the High Commission of Water and Forests and Fight Against Desertification will be involved in the planning and implementation of ecological restoration activities.</p>
C.3: Fruit value chains improved upstream and downstream	<p>This task will be carried out by the MAPM departments responsible for planting new tree growing plots and UNIDO for technical assistance and coordination between the PMU, the technical assistance unit and ad hoc outside consultants specializing in technical issues and practices to combat climate vulnerability, the DPAs, ADA and the MAPM offices contributing to implementation, modelling and transfer of individualized best practices, such as ONCA and ONSSA.</p>
C.3: Honey value chain developed and quality improvements made	<p>The honey industry is considered strategic by the project, as its characteristics match the project priorities and needs. For this reason, it will be essential to support the strengthening of the value chain throughout production and value addition of honey products and by-products. Prioritizing cooperatives as a point of access, the project will work mainly with individual beekeepers. Support for provincial beekeepers unions will be based on their actual capacity to organize services that are effectively complementary to production by individual beekeepers. The DPA and other MPDA offices will also be involved in the project's efforts to diversify bee products, a sector largely unexplored hitherto in the project areas.</p>

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

²¹ Sebou, Oum Er-Rabia.

Benefits to PDRZM

71. The IPAC-MAM project, in alignment with the mandates of GEF and SCCF, focuses on identifying, implementing, modeling and transferring best practices in adaptation to the effects of climate change. With funding from GEF, PDRZM as a whole will become an innovative programme in which climate change resilience and adaptive capacity among rural communities is put into practice by means of experimental pathways, including economic ones, closely shared with the beneficiary populations.
72. The IPAC-MAM project complements the concept of productivity already adopted by PDRZM. As indicated in a recent study assessing vulnerability to climate change and its impact on food security in Morocco²², risks and vulnerabilities in agriculture productivity can be reduced and managed by adopting climate-resilient pathways combining suitable adaptation and mitigation options with technologically efficient production systems. It helps identify areas where adaptation strategies should be underscored. For example, making food production more efficient can increase the food supply. We know that in high-income countries up to 30% of all food grown may be lost or wasted either before or after reaching the consumer, whereas in low-income countries most waste occurs at the farm and during transportation of goods. As such, investing in physical infrastructure to reduce losses during harvest, transportation, processing and storage is feasible, practicable and a high priority.
73. In the mountain zones of rural Morocco, conventional systems and technologies are more sensitive to climate change owing to the inadequate design or poor energy management of infrastructure available post-harvest. Against this backdrop, reducing post-harvest losses using renewable energy and other techniques is one of the most effective ways of improving food security and nutritional status, and reducing natural resource use. Increasing food availability by diminishing losses is more sustainable, easier and less expensive than increasing productivity. This is particularly true in Morocco because of rural vulnerability, the scarcity of good farmland in some areas, problems with soil and very limited water resources.

Benefits to natural capital management and climate change vulnerability

74. The contribution by SCCF will cover the additional cost of producing adaptation and participatory plans, capacity-building needed for implementation, investments in the field of adaptation and vulnerability reduction, and improving climate risk-reduction readiness in adaptation plans and policy dialogue at the provincial and watershed levels, in both targeted areas of Sefrou and Azilal.
75. The SCCF contribution will address the major causes of environmental and socio-economic degradation in the target areas by supporting adaptation and vulnerability reduction plans that build resilience by adopting a holistic view of natural capital, including forests and landscape agriculture, while reducing vulnerability and improving risk prevention and tangible economic benefits to the targeted rural communities, paying particular attention to women and young people of both sexes.
76. The planned activities will contribute to putting in place conditions to ensure that the beneficiary population receive the following outputs: (i) users of resources and administrations are enabled to optimize the use of available natural capital, ensuring long-term efficiency and resilience of available ecosystem services and boosting rural productivity; (ii) basic natural resource planning is sustainable and contributes to reducing vulnerability and promoting rational management of local natural capital; (iii) technologies are adapted and livelihoods diversified into the most productive and climate-resistant products; and (iv) a database of suitable technologies for CC adaptation at a watershed level is created and used by local and international universities and by other development agencies and research institutes.
77. Conservation agriculture (CA) technologies have successfully demonstrated good results in Morocco, in terms of: (i) increased yields between 30% and 40%, especially in drought periods; (ii) water productivity increase of 60%; (iii) improvement of soil quality and organic matter between 3-14%; (iv) reduction of costs and energy consumption up to 70%.

²² Rochdane S. et al 2014

78. Climate-resilient agronomic practices, such as conservation agriculture systems and technologies incorporating organic agriculture principles, also include climate change mitigation advantages through reduced emissions due to 60-70% lower fuel use, 20-50% lower fertilizer and pesticides use, 50% reduction in machinery and labour requirement, soil C-sequestration of 0.2-0.7 t/ha/yr or more, and no CO₂ release as a result of no burning of residues. A side effect of the restoration of non-crop habitats such as shelterbelts and grasslands is the enhancement of key ecosystem services, such as erosion control, pollination and pest control services, soil water regulation, income diversification, which contribute to a more resilient agriculture production.
79. In Morocco, efficient supplementary irrigation before blooming and at the beginning of the ripping phase has demonstrated good results in fruit tree production under drought conditions with yield increase of about 50% and better quality of fruits. The use of micro-catchments for rainwater harvesting has increased yields up to 100% in fruit tree production in Morocco.

Benefits of participatory approach adopted

80. The theme of vulnerability to the effects of climate change will be addressed by prioritizing an approach to climate change adaptation with the direct involvement and active participation of rural communities in specific assisted activities, to build their resilience and the adaptability of their productive and economic activities to the effects of climate change.
81. The approach selected by IPAC-MAM is based on several principles: (i) strengthen reflection, coordination and exchanges on strategy around climate change adaptation issues and the mountain zones; (ii) territorial integration of value chains, taking into account problems in the zone in relation to the value chains adapted to climate vulnerability and local conditions; (iii) promote exchanges and scaling up among various areas; and (iv) seek out cofinancing and develop synergies among donors to reinforce actions in the field and meet demand.
82. The project is innovative in ensuring full integration of the private sector and cooperatives in a process that will support a transition from business as usual to climate adaptation by diversified and optimized agriculture, leveraging and intensifying IFAD's investment.

Benefits of transfer, replication, communication and awareness-raising

83. The proposed project has enormous potential for intensification and replication, as the depletion of natural resources owing to climate change and unsustainable crop and livestock practices is widely recognized as the main root cause of environmental degradation in Morocco. Best practices and lessons learned from the SCCF project will be reflected in IFAD's country programme and will contribute to policy dialogue.
84. Another factor characterizing implementation of the IPAC-MAM project is the evidence-based approach supporting specific assisted actions. The entire monitoring system will be through an ad hoc system to collect and input geo-referenced data (GIS). This system will be accessible through broadly accessible systems such as Google Earth. Each action identified in effect calls for a system of evaluation and control adapted to each and accompanied by:
- Gathering of preliminary baseline data, to be completed during the programme start-up phase, to consolidate the indicators and parameters already identified and of use in measuring performance and the desired impact;
 - Completion of management plans and multidisciplinary feasibility studies combining technical and economic considerations with social and environmental issues;
 - Monitoring using GIS to enable easy localization, broadly accessible through Google Earth, of the project areas, beneficiaries, headquarters of cooperatives concerned by programme activities, and midterm and final evaluations;
 - Creation of an effective reporting system of monitoring findings to oversee and support management, and for purposes of scientific disclosure of the experiments and actions undertaken.
85. Among awareness-raising activities, besides producing and distributing brochures and publications, will be the following: (i) an itinerant film festival whereby a bus travels from village to village showing videos and promoting reflection on agriculture and the effects of climate change in Morocco and neighboring regions; and (ii) daily radio messages for farmers

whereby local public radio stations broadcast information and commentary on prices, local weather forecasts, and interviews with farmers and specialists.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design.

86. The project is mainly investment-oriented with a view to maximize the impact per GEF dollar. Project management and M&E costs are maintained at the lowest possible level. Investments in a sector that is significantly affected by climate change exacerbated risks, such as drought, heat-waves and land degradation, through well-targeted investments in land restoration (sustainable rangeland rehabilitation and planting of vegetation shelterbelts with MAP species) and in production and post-harvesting innovative technologies (EIT, CA/OA, renewable energy use in irrigation, refrigeration, storage and processing equipment) will help farmers shift from maladaptive rainfed cereal production to a more diversified fruit tree-horticulture-livestock-apiculture/MAP production system with improved environmental services, leading to increased cost-effectiveness. Reduced costs in relation to smallholders' entrepreneurship development, improved access to rural finance, and technical assistance and capacity development for current and new value chains (due to the blended nature of the operation) will increase the aggregation of producers into cooperatives – namely women cooperatives – able to operate autonomously without external economic aid, leading to stronger agriculture sector with higher return and improved food security.
87. Cost-effectiveness will be further analyzed during project inception and implementation. The project proposal has been developed with the aim to ensure cost-effectiveness and sustainability also after the project completion. In spite of costs for adopting new equipment, the EIT and CA/OA systems and technologies allow for a highly efficient performance, as they provide a more efficient use of water and energy, higher soil water infiltration and greater soil moisture-holding capacity that help minimize the effects of drought and run-off erosion, help reduce the impact of soil extreme temperatures in crops, and improve soil health conditions resulting in higher yields and crop diversification with a positive effect in food security. The use of renewable energies in the storing and processing of products will reduce perishability and energy costs, while providing means to diversify production, including the use of part of the agriculture waste for bioenergy production. Operational and maintenance costs are low, due to estimated 60-70% lower fuel use, 20-50% lower fertilizer and pesticides use, 50% reduction in machinery and labour requirement.
88. Long-term sustainability will be sought through a broad CB programme designed to create a critical mass of efficient practitioners at the basin and national level, and among all VC actors – from institutional to grassroots. Training of trainers and FFS will be key components of this programme. The CB process will integrate participatory elements to fully address issues that affect the long-term sustainability of natural resources and the welfare of local communities (continuous training and on-farm demonstrations to consolidate adoption of adaptation technologies and encourage replication).
89. Replicability will be ensured with the dissemination of the lessons learnt produced by the project, through broad knowledge-sharing and communication actions targeting individual farmers, farmer organizations, and cooperative/small-enterprise members in the two target provinces, and by including the good practices developed by the project into the PMV Pillar II guidelines for financing new agriculture adaptation projects in the targeted provinces and elsewhere in Morocco.
90. The implementation of climate-proof water and energy infrastructures and ecosystem restoration actions at the watershed level will contribute to reduce CC-related risks and improve environmental services needed for sustainable agriculture production in the long-term. Furthermore, the economic use of non-crop vegetation – medicinal and aromatic plants, honey – and agriculture waste will increase economic opportunities for smallholders, and especially for women, while reducing environmental risks.
91. The sustainability of the project is also guaranteed by the full involvement and empowerment of all VC actors throughout the multi-stakeholder processes in the various components of the project, mainly through the development of climate-resilient adaptation plans in the targeted communes. Smallholders and farmers' organizations (e.g. water users organizations, producers' organizations and cooperatives) will be the main targets of the awareness raising and capacity building programme, and they will be the main beneficiaries of the components

on production/processing/marketing improvement and the provision of new technologies. Partnerships among VC actors will strengthen each individual actor in the VC and will facilitate the investments in climate-resilient technologies, and the production, processing and marketing of high quality products.

92. IPAC-MAM addresses the adaptation priorities identified by the SNC and PICCPMV, in terms of awareness raising, capacity building, adaptation technologies, field implementation measures and mainstreaming adaptation needs into sectoral policies, namely the "Green Morocco Plan" (PMV). The results of the project adaptation actions will be widely disseminated within and outside the project area, and beyond the scope of IPAC-MAM in the framework of PDRZM second and third phase (2020-2030) and other projects supporting the implementation of the Moroccan agriculture PMV strategy.
93. The project will seek synergies and cooperation with relevant initiatives, mainly the Adaptation to Climate Change Implementation Nagoya Protocol (ACCN), the AFD programme in support of the PMV, among others, to ensure coherence and compliance, and avoid overlapping and competition over land uses. The project will be linked to ongoing regional and global programmes to ensure exchanges and dissemination of information at a wider scale using the IFAD website, UNFCCC, GEF and other platforms for experience sharing.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN

Monitoring and Reporting

1. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established IFAD and GEF procedures. The Strategic Results Framework provides indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built. In line with the GEF/SCCF operational principles, the SCCF M&E activities will be country driven and will provide for consultation and participation.
2. The M&E system for the project is an integrated process that encompasses a number of specific actions. There is a dual objective: to ensure technical and procedural control over project activities to maximize efficiency and effectiveness, and to promote training and awareness-raising for direct stakeholders – beneficiaries, public servants and organizations involved – and other indirect stakeholders – other institutions, universities and development agencies.
3. The M&E system is a key cross-cutting project activity and calls for strengthening for the use of data produced not only for control and management effectiveness purposes, but more generally in producing functional knowledge for replication and transfer of best practices in other contexts, both in Morocco and in other production areas and countries.
4. To meet the M&E needs of IFAD and GEF, the results and impact management system (RIMS)²³ and the CC-Tracking Tool²⁴ will be set up at programme start-up with IFAD support. Primary geo-referenced data collection and analysis will be done by the PMU in collaboration with proximity offices of ONCA and UNIDO. The project will also contribute data to the national environmental monitoring system in accordance with the DPSIR model²⁵ used in evaluating ecosystems.
5. **Baseline study** – During the first eight months of the project, a baseline study will be done. It will consist of a quantitative and qualitative survey of a representative sample of all beneficiaries, to establish characteristics affecting their adaptation capacity to the effects of climate change prior to implementation of project activities. Other areas of intervention will relate to socio-economic factors and, in particular, their income-generating capacities and competencies. The survey unit will be family production units, or households considered as the most appropriate basic unit for developing a sustainable circular economy.
6. **Geographic information system** – This system will have the dual purpose of locating the various project activities in a specific and detailed fashion, as well as project inputs and pre-existing conditions, and facilitating information collection and sharing in the form of

²³ <http://www.ifad.org/operations/rims/handbook/f.pdf>

²⁴ http://www.thegef.org/gef/tracking_tool_CCM

²⁵ DPSIR: Driving forces, Pressure, State, Impact, Response.

photographs, video or documents, using easily accessible open source instruments such as Google Earth.

7. **Community Climate-resilient Adaptation plans (CAPs)** – The CAPs, provided for in preparatory activities, will be another source of valuable information for an understanding of the baseline situation in the provinces concerned. The CAPs will allow for a grasp of the potential and criticality of a sample of the territories in question, adding the CC adaptation and ecosystem management perspective to the agronomic and socio-economic point of view.
8. **Ongoing M&E system with semi-annual reporting** – Monitoring will be based on the initial data, using a system of comparison and recording of progress made over time by the project activities.
9. The project M&E system set up will allow for: (i) meeting the information needs of IFAD and government participants on a timely basis on programme activities, immediate results, and short- and long-term impact; and (ii) producing, organizing and disseminating the information needed for strategic steering purposes. To this end, the programme will be supported with technical assistance at start-up to define indicators, install a computer system and develop the data collection and analysis methodology and technical specifications for the baseline surveys.
10. For each output and outcome an M&E and verification system adapted to each will be established, including:
 - (i) Collection of baseline data, to be completed during the programme start-up phase, to consolidate the indicators and parameters already identified in order to measure performance and impact; a baseline survey in accordance with the guidelines set by IFAD, ASAP and GEF for RIMS and the CC-Tracking Tool, will take place at programme start-up, and a final evaluation survey will be conducted during the final year of the programme to evaluate results and impact.
 - (ii) Completion of management plans and multidisciplinary feasibility studies, to include technical and economic aspects as well as socio-environmental considerations;
 - (iii) Conduct of monitoring using a GIS to allow for easy localization, widely accessible using Google Earth, of the project areas, beneficiaries, and headquarters of cooperatives involved in programme activities;
 - (iv) Performance of two evaluation, one at midterm and one upon completion;
 - (v) Development of an effective reporting system for monitoring findings for management control and support and for purposes of scientific disclosure of the experiments and actions undertaken.

Monitoring and evaluation SCCF budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget USD (SCCF contribution) Excluding project team Staff time	Time frame
Inception Workshop (IW) and report	Project Coordinator/ PCCU/PMUs	USD 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Annual Progress Report (APR) and Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Team IFAD		Annually
Tripartite Review (TPR) and TPR report	Steering Committee Project team IFAD		Every year, upon receipt of APR
Steering Committee Meetings	Project Coordinator IFAD		Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Mid-term Evaluation	Project team IFAD External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	USD 20,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	Project team, IFAD External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	USD 25,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	Project team IFAD External Consultant		At least one month before the end of the project

Table. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Main source	Outcomes	Milestones	Results indicators	O. Verifiable indicators
FDA data, survey of direct beneficiaries of the project	Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1.2 Outcome 2.2 Outcome 3.1 Outcome 3.2	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up Increase in 7% in the number of farmers having received a government credit to purchase more resilient techniques (midterm review, 30 months after start-up)	Number of requests for financing in the water, energy, diversification and job creation sectors	Number of communes with adaptive management plans Number of farmers having received government credit to purchase more resilient techniques has increased at least 20%.
Field survey, comparison between starting situation and changes in a sample of direct beneficiaries	Outcome 2.1 Outcome 2.2 Outcome 3.1 Outcome 3.2	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up 30% of farms aided by the programme have increase productivity in the targeted value chains by at least 15% (mid-term review, 30 months after start-up)	Proportional input reduction and efficient use of soil, water, energy and waste by (a) cost of inputs; (b) water consumption; (c) energy costs; and (d) post-harvest costs, by at least 70% of the farmers concerned Fruit tree production in the areas concerned increases 20%. Productivity increases 50% Positive change in beehive productivity (honey: at least 20%)	70% of farmers aided by the programme have increased productivity in the targeted value chains by at least 20%
Field survey, comparison between starting situation and changes in a sample of direct beneficiaries	Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1.2 Outcome 2.1 Outcome 2.2 Outcome 3.1 Outcome 3.2	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up At least 30% of beneficiaries are more resilient to climate change (resilience index calculated on the basis of indicators for outcomes under components 1 and 2) (midterm evaluation, 30 months after start-up)	Positive change in productivity in the sectors concerned. Creation of at least 50 new occupations relating to 15 green spinoffs. Fruit tree production in the areas concerned increases 20%. Productivity increases 50%	At least 144,000 (80%) of beneficiaries are more resilient to climate change (resilience index calculated on the basis of indicators for outcomes under components 1, 2 and 3)
MAPM data for the provinces of Sefrou and Azilal. Field survey, comparison	Outcome 2.2 Outcome 3.1 Outcome 3.2	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up Productivity (\$/ha) in the	Fruit tree production in the areas concerned increases 20%. Productivity increases 50%	Productivity (\$/ha) in the targeted value chains has increased by at least 30%

between starting situation and changes in a sample of direct beneficiaries.		targeted value chains has increased at least 10% (midterm evaluation, 30 months after start-up)		
MAPM data. Field survey, comparison between starting situation and changes in a sample of direct beneficiaries.	Outcome 2.2 Outcome 3.1	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up. Demand for improved local products has increased by at least 5% (midterm evaluation, 30 months after start-up).	Positive change in income generated by production and sale of adapted unique local products (at least 20%). Positive change in productivity of other bee products (at least 20%).	Demand for improved local products (MAP, Livestock, horticulture) has increased by at least 15%.
MAPM data. Field survey, comparison between starting situation and changes in a sample of direct beneficiaries.	Outcome 2.1	Baseline data and preliminary data as at six months from project start-up At least 8,000 ha managed using new practices involving adaptation to climate change (midterm evaluation, 30 months after start-up).	Proportional input reduction due to efficient use of water, energy and waste by (a) cost of inputs; (b) water consumption; (c) energy costs; and (d) post-harvest costs, by at least 70% of the farmers concerned.	At least 24,000 ha managed using new practices involving adaptation to climate change.

94. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the a responsibility of the project team, based on the annual work plan and its indicators. IPAC-MAM intervention will be fully blended with PDRZM operations and monitoring and evaluation system. The project will include gender expertise, and will adopt a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system, providing disaggregated information by gender and age.
95. The project team will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project during an inception workshop, where specific targets for the first year of implementation, progress indicators, and their means of verification will be agreed. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the annual work plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.
96. Measurement of impact indicators related to adaptation benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the inception workshop. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions, or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities, or periodic sampling.
97. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by IFAD. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.
98. In line with GEF requirements, the SCCF project will adopt criteria for its monitoring systems, which are SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Attributable, Relevant and Realistic, Time-Bound, Timely, Traceable and Targeted. These are duly reflected in the project logical framework. A part of the participatory M&E will be devoted to ascertain the extent of women's participation in programme activities, constraints faced, benefits gained, aspirations met and impact on women's status in the family, their involvement in community affairs and the climate-proofing of their agriculture.

REPORTING

99. A **Project Inception Workshop (IW)** will be conducted with the full project team, MAPM and relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, IFAD and representation from the GEF as appropriate. A fundamental objective of the IW will be to help the project team understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the first annual work plan on the basis of the project's strategic results framework (SRF). This will include reviewing the SRF (indicators, means of verification...), imparting additional detail as needed, and finalizing the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.
100. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities vis à vis the project team; (ii) provide a detailed overview of IFAD-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on IFAD project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephasings.
101. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify each party's responsibilities during the implementation phase.
102. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the IW, including a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year. This Work Plan will include the dates of specific field visits, support missions by IFAD or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.
103. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of all partners. A section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

104. The Annual Project Report (APR) is an IFAD requirement and part of central oversight, monitoring, and project management, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:
- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
 - The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
 - The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
 - AWP and other expenditure reports
 - Lessons learned
 - Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress
105. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a Project Implementation Report must be completed by IFAD together with the project. The individual PIRs are collected, reviewed and analysed by the steering committee (SC) prior to sending them to the focal point at IFAD headquarters. The PIRs are then discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit based on the Task Force findings.
106. As and when called for by IFAD, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by IFAD and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learned exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. IFAD is requested to minimize its requests for special Thematic Reports (given that there are some of these already included in the workplan), and when such are necessary, will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

107. The project will support the preparation of a number of awareness raising printed materials, knowledge dissemination publications and technical reports that will be available online and/or as hard copies. Printed copies will be disseminated during field work, conferences, through mailing, etc, and will also be available at the PIU and MoA.

EVALUATION

108. **Mid-term Evaluation:** An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will take the form of a qualitative study to determine the progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on: (i) the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; (ii) will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and (iii) will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term, including the revision of indicators if needed. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The ToR for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by IFAD.
109. **Final Evaluation:** An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The ToR for this final evaluation will be prepared by IFAD.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
MOHAMED BENYAHIA	GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	7 FEBRUARY 2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
John McIntire Associate Vice President, Programme Management Department IFAD			Rami Abu Salman, Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, Environment and Climate Division IFAD	+39 06 5459 2291	r.salman@ifad.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (PROJECT LOGFRAME)

Increasing productivity and adaptation capacities in the mountain zones of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)

Objective hierarchy	Key performance indicators ²⁶	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>SCCF Goal – <i>To reduce the overall climate vulnerability of rural communities living in risk-prone mountain watersheds of Central Morocco, through the sustainable use of natural resources and the diversification of the local economy.</i></p> <p>Agricultural production practices perform better and are more resilient and proactive in combating climate change.</p>	<p>The number of farmers having received government credit for climate-resilient investments has increased</p> <p>Child chronic malnutrition is reduced from 12.4 to 10 in Sefrou and from 11.7 to 10 in Azilal</p>	<p>Statistics from FDA and other financial institutions</p> <p>OMS/UNICEF Surveys</p> <p>National statistics</p>	
<p>SCCF Objective – <i>To strengthen the resilience and income capacity of beneficiaries in target communes in the provinces of Sefrou and Azilal, by adapting and upgrading value chains through reducing post-harvest losses, optimizing the use of inputs and natural resources, and promoting diversification in agricultural production.</i></p>	<p>At least 24,000 ha are being managed using new climate change adaptation practices</p> <p>At least 144,000 (80%) beneficiaries are more resilient to climate change (resilience index calculated on the basis of results indicators for components 1, 2 and 3)</p> <p>70% of farms assisted by the programme have increased productivity in the targeted value chains by at least 20%</p>	<p>M&E system and evidence-based data</p> <p>Midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data</p> <p>Results and impact management system (RIMS) and CC-Tracking-Tool</p> <p>Survey on a representative number and sample of beneficiaries and their families</p>	<p>Global market crisis does not worsen</p> <p>National policies and incentives to support the agriculture sector, particularly in mountain zones, remain in place.</p> <p>Governmental policies on CC adaptation are improved</p>
Outputs	Key performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Component 1 – Community empowerment on adaptive planning and climate-resilient value chains			
<p>Outcome 1.1 – <i>Adaptive participatory management plans for the sustainable use of natural resources are developed and implemented by the project value chain beneficiaries</i></p>	<p>12 targeted communes with Climate-resilient Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) for VC development</p> <p>Nº of farmers receiving financial support for adaptation measures included in the Plans</p>	<p>Midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data</p> <p>Reports and documents</p> <p>Feedback from beneficiaries and concerned stakeholders</p> <p>National statistics</p>	<p>All stakeholders, public, private and civil society, keep alive their interest and willingness to take part in the participatory planning process</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 – <i>Agriculture practitioners acquire and demonstrate the capacity to implement climate-resilient agriculture systems and technologies in the target areas</i></p>	<p>At least 50% beneficiaries have received training and technical assistance on CC adaptation measures for VC development</p> <p>Demand for advisory assistance on adapting to climate change in targeted zones has increased at least 30%</p>	<p>Field surveys</p> <p>Audits of cooperatives and farmers’ associations</p> <p>Midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data</p>	<p>All stakeholders, public, private and civil society, keep alive their interest and willingness to take part in the capacity building process</p>

²⁶ Performance indicators will be identified during the detailed design phase.

	40% of cooperatives supported by the project become autonomous		
Component 2 – Strengthening Ecosystem Services			
Outcome 2.1 – Climate-proof technologies for the efficient management of water, energy and waste in sustainable crop production are applied	Proportional increase in inputs efficiency by reduction of: (a) cost of inputs; (b) water consumption; (c) energy costs; and (d) post-harvest losses by at least 70% of beneficiaries WUAs recover roughly 70% of royalties from irrigation water management	Field surveys Monitoring and midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data MAMP data	The cost of water, energy and inputs remains a key factor for the agricultural economy
Outcome 2.2 - Ecosystem services supporting agriculture production are restored in the target areas	Positive change in income generated by production and sales of MAP products (at least 20%) Positive change in the ecosystem vulnerability index (e.g. N° of hectares with reduced erosion based on RUSLE)	Field surveys National statistics Monitoring and midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data	Progress continues on Moroccan regulations governing certification of local and organic products Rural exodus by landless young people does not increase significantly
Component 3 - Climate proofing of value chains and diversification of productive practices			
Outcome 3.1 - <i>Fruit tree value chains improved through climate-resilient investments and diversification upstream and downstream the project areas</i>	Fruit tree production in the zones concerned increases 30% Creation of at least 50 small local businesses based on climate-resilient diversification activities (disaggregated by gender) The revenues of local cooperatives have increased by at least 20% due to produce valorization and diversification (disaggregated by gender) Positive change in the local agricultural diversity index	Field surveys Midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data MAMP data	Global markets for fruits and nuts do not experience a downturn Progress continues on Moroccan regulations governing certification of local and organic products Rural exodus by landless young people does not increase significantly
Outcome 3.2 - <i>An adapted honey value chain enhancing production and quality improvement</i>	Positive change in beehive productivity (for honey, at least 20%) Positive change in productivity of other bee products (at least 20%)	Field surveys Midterm and final evaluations compared to baseline data MAMP data	Management systems in beekeeping cooperatives and unions operate without internal dysfunction Progress continues on Moroccan regulations governing certification of local and organic products Rural exodus by landless young people does not increase significantly

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).

STAP Comments	GEF Responses
1) Need to further describe CC barriers in achieving sustainable agriculture and food security in the project areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further description of CC barriers to agriculture development in the Moroccan mountain areas is included in the Full Project Description, chapter on Climate Change (paragraphs 42-62). • The proposed references (including Schilling, J. et al, 2012), have been consulted and used in the project design. They are included in the Full Project Document Annex 4 - References.
2) Need to improve structure and include sub-headings (each component description, additional cost-reasoning, adaptation benefits along with indicators that will be used to monitor each benefit).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Full Project Document and CEO Endorsement have improved structure and have included the requested sub-headings.
3) Need to consider conservation agriculture (CA) measures in the project description.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Full Project Document and CEO Endorsement have included and described CA as a priority CC adaptation technologies, promoted by the PMV, the PICCPMV, and the SNC. The project will support capacity development and investments in conservation agriculture (CA) with an organic agriculture (OA) approach, as described in the full project document and CEO endorsement document. • The proposed bibliography has been consulted and included in the References.
4) Need to define the adaptive irrigation techniques and how they will not deplete further scarce water resources, or increase salinization. Request to list irrigation techniques as a potential risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Full Project Document and CEO Endorsement have included and described drip irrigation as a priority CC adaptation technologies, promoted by the PMV, the PICCPMV, and the SNC. The project will support capacity development and investments in efficient drip irrigation technologies (e.g. drip irrigation, bubbler irrigation, micro- and mini sprinkler) for fruit trees and horticulture production. • As has been demonstrated in numerous agriculture development projects in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones worldwide, drip irrigation can help farmers by improving the efficiency of water use and achieving a more even application of water to fruit-tree orchards and vegetable crops, thereby promoting steady crop growth. In areas subject to climate aridification, drip irrigation reduces demand for water and water evaporation losses. The drip technology uses even less water than other micro-pressurized irrigation and is not affected by wind, which represent a major problem in the project areas. Furthermore, fertiliser application is more efficient since these can be supplied through the pipes. Drip irrigation will also represent an important tool to prevent salinization problems arising from the excessive use of irrigation water (e.g. drip irrigation effects in reducing root-zone soil salinity and drainage). • Irrigation has been included in the A.6 Risks section of CEO Endorsement, and "Risks and Assumptions" section of the Full Project Document (paragraph 271).
5) Need to address SAGE reference in more detail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAGE reference has been further described in the Full Project Document Section C - Target Groups, paragraph 110.
Council Comments (Germany)	GEF Responses
1) Suggestion to check consistency in project components' description and to divide additional cost reasoning into the three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail description of project components is provided in the Full Project Document. • Cost-effectiveness of project components is described in B.3 section of CEO Endorsement.

components.	
2) Suggestion to improve description of Additionality of the SCCF intervention compared to baseline project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail description of SCCF Additionality compared to baseline is provided in the Full Project Document, paragraphs 138-148 and Table 4, as well as in section A.5 of CEO Endorsement.
3) Suggestion to explain more in detail how adaptation plans relate to existing planning procedures, which stakeholders are part of the planning process, and how financing of the planned adaptation activities is ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Project Component 1, Outcome 1.1, provides detail explanation of the Climate-resilient Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), relation with existing planning procedures, and funding mechanism through IPAC-MAM, PDRZM, and PMV investments (Full Project Document, paragraphs 165-173).
4) Suggestion to explain the selection of the value chains included in Component 3, and to provide further information about the weather stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selection of priority value chains follows the priorities for VC development in the mountain zones of Tadla-Azilal and Fez-Boulemane (which includes the province of Sefrou), defined by the PICCPMV. • Further information about the project activity on weather stations is provided in the Full Project Document, Outcome 3.1, paragraphs 235-237.
5) Suggestion to mention complementarity between SCCF project and ACCN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complementarity between the SCCF project and ACCN is mentioned in the Full Project Document section G. "Liaison with other initiatives", paragraph 269, as well as in section A.7 "Coordination with other relevant/GEF financed initiatives" of CEO Endorsement. • An ACCN representative is proposed to be part of the Project National Steering Committee (NSC).

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁷

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$ 63,927.00				
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>			
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To-date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount</i>
1. Team Leader	23,200.00	23,124.6	23,200.00	75.40
2. Local Consultant	12,657.00	12,202.1	12,657.00	454.90
3. Vulnerability Assessment	7,850.00	7,791.28	7,850.00	58.72
6. Stakeholder consultations	9,200.00	9,185.5	9,200.00	14.50
7. Assessment of lessons learned from other projects	5,000.00	4863.6	5,000.00	136.40
8. Translation **	6,020.00	5,828.15	6,020.00	191.85
TOTAL	63,927.00	62,995.23	63,927.00	931.77

²⁷ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)



**GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW FOR FULL/MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS*
THE GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF TRUST FUNDS**

GEF ID:	5685		
Country/Region:	Morocco		
Project Title:	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)		
GEF Agency:	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Type of Trust Fund:	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change
GEF-5 Focal Area/ LDCF/SCCF Objective (s):	CCA-1; CCA-2; CCA-3;		
Anticipated Financing PPG:	\$0	Project Grant:	\$6,510,000
Co-financing:	\$28,000,000	Total Project Cost:	\$34,510,000
PIF Approval:	February 10, 2014	Council Approval/Expected:	March 21, 2014
CEO Endorsement/Approval		Expected Project Start Date:	
Program Manager:	Knut Sundstrom	Agency Contact Person:	Rami Salman

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
Eligibility	1. Is the participating country eligible ?	YES. Morocco is a developing country Party to the UNFCCC.	YES. No change from PIF.
	2. Has the operational focal point endorsed the project?	NO. A Letter of Endorsement, signed by the Operational Focal Point, has yet to be submitted. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide a signed Letter of Endorsement. 02/07/2014 – YES. A Letter of Endorsement, signed by the Operational Focal Point and dated February 7, 2014, has been attached to the re-submission.	YES. No change from PIF.

*Some questions here are to be answered only at PIF or CEO endorsement. No need to provide response in gray cells.

¹ Work Program Inclusion (WPI) applies to FSPs only . Submission of FSP PIFs will simultaneously be considered for WPI.

FSP/MSP review template: updated January 2013

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
Resource Availability	3. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):		
	• the STAR allocation?		
	• the focal area allocation?		
	• the LDCF under the principle of equitable access		
	• the SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?	YES. The proposed grant is available under the SCCF Adaptation Program.	YES. No change from PIF.
	• the Nagoya Protocol Investment Fund		
Strategic Alignment	• focal area set-aside?		
	4. Is the project aligned with the focal area/multifocal areas/ LDCF/SCCF/NPIF results framework and strategic objectives ? <i>For BD projects: Has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track progress toward achieving the Aichi target(s).</i>	YES. The proposed project would contribute towards objectives CCA-1, CCA-2 and CCA-3.	YES. No change from PIF.
	5. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, including NPFE, NAPA, NCSA, NBSAP or NAP?	YES. The proposed project is consistent with the vulnerabilities and adaptation measures identified in Morocco's Second National Communication. The project is also aligned with the country's National Plan against Global Warming, Plan Maroc Vert, and the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification.	YES. No change from PIF.
	6. Is (are) the baseline project(s) , including problem(s) that the baseline project(s) seek/s to address, sufficiently described and	NOT CLEAR. The proposed project would build on the IFAD-financed Programme de Developpement Rural des Zones de Montaigne (PDRZM), which	YES. No change from PIF.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
Project Design	based on sound data and assumptions?	<p>seeks to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of the rural population in Morocco's mountainous areas through increased land productivity, diversified livestock production and local marketing capacities. It is not entirely clear how PDRZM relates to the indicative co-financing figures provided in Table C of the PIF. For clarity, the PIF could also spell out the regions in which the baseline program would operate.</p> <p>While the proposed SCCF grant would promote enhanced post-harvest storage and processing technologies, as well as the deployment of alternative sources of energy; it is not clear whether any baseline investments would be carried out in such technologies through PDRZM or otherwise.</p> <p>Finally, noting that PDRZM focuses on enterprise development and marketing, it would be important to understand to what extent private enterprises and project beneficiaries could contribute towards the project, and whether such contributions could be captured in the indicative co-financing figures.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please (i) spell out, in Section A.1 of the PIF, the total financing associated with the baseline PDRZM and how this relates to the indicative co-financing figures provided in Table C; (ii) indicate the regions in which the baseline project would operate; (iii) clarify what baseline</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
		<p>investments, if any, are planned towards enhanced post-harvest processing and storage, and alternative sources of energy; and (iv) indicate to what extent private enterprises and project beneficiaries could contribute towards the proposed project, in-kind or otherwise, and “ if sufficient information is available “ include such contributions in the indicative co-financing figures.</p> <p>02/07/2014 “ YES. The re-submission clarifies that the overall budget of PDRMZ will be around USD 150 million over 15 years, starting with an initial investment of USD 24 million that has been counted as indicative co-financing towards the proposed project. PDRZM will target vulnerable rural populations in the provinces of Sefrou, Azilal, Tinghir and Ouarzazate. The revised PIF also clarifies the baseline situation as it relates to post-harvest storage and processing practices, as well as associated energy use. While indicative, private sector co-financing has not been identified at this stage, the re-submission provides further information regarding the potential ways in which private companies could contribute towards disseminating the climate-resilient practices and technologies introduced by the proposed project.</p> <p>By CEO Endorsement, please provide a more detailed description of the baseline scenario, particularly as it relates to the linkages between the use of natural</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
		<p>resources for agricultural production and energy; and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Moreover, please clarify what investments will be carried out through PDRZM under the baseline scenario, particularly as it relates to reducing post-harvest losses, and specify what additional measures are required to ensure the resilience of these investments and their beneficiaries in the face of climate change. Finally, please specify, in terms of co-financing (in-kind or other), how the private sector will contribute towards the proposed project.</p>	
	<p>7. Are the components, outcomes and outputs in the project framework (Table B) clear, sound and appropriately detailed?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. The project framework (Table B) lacks an objective. Moreover, for clarity, it may be helpful to disaggregate Component 1 into two separate components for each outcome, of which 1.1 would seem to focus on TA, while 1.2 should rather be categorized as INV. Finally, output 1.2.4 appears in fact to contain two different outputs: ecosystem restoration and training.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under sections 6 and 8, please (i) adjust the project framework accordingly, if necessary; (ii) provide, in Table B, a project objective; (iii) consider disaggregating Component 1 into two separate components around outcomes 1.1 and 1.2, of which the latter should be categorized as INV; and (iv) review output 1.2.4 and consider disaggregating it for clarity.</p>	<p>YES. The project framework is clear, sound and appropriately detailed.</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
		02/07/2014 “ YES. The project framework has been revised as recommended.	
	8. (a) Are global environmental/adaptation benefits identified? (b) Is the description of the incremental/additional reasoning sound and appropriate?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Overall, the proposed, additional adaptation measures appear relevant and additional to the baseline scenario and PDRZM. Still, given the recommendations made under Section 6 above, the additional reasoning cannot be adequately assessed at this time.</p> <p>The PIF could more clearly demonstrate that the investments proposed in enhanced post-harvest processing and storage, and alternative sources of energy address the additional cost of climate change. It is not entirely clear to what extent the post-harvest sector is in itself vulnerable to the effects of climate change and, consequently, what is meant by climate-proofing production and transformation infrastructure (see p. 5). Similarly, the PIF could elaborate on the linkages between the use of conventional sources of energy and vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Finally, the proposed, additional adaptation measures should be considered in relation to any investments that private enterprises and project beneficiaries could be expected to make in more efficient and more productive natural resources management and agricultural production systems.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under</p>	YES. The Request for CEO Endorsement describes clearly the expected adaptation benefits, and the additional reasoning for the proposed SCCF grant.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
		<p>section 6, please (i) strengthen the additional reasoning. Specifically, (ii) clarify the extent to which the proposed investments in enhanced post-harvest processing and storage, and alternative sources of energy, address the additional cost of climate change; and (iii) consider the additional adaptation measures in relation to any investments that private enterprises and project beneficiaries could make in more efficient, more productive and more resilient practices.</p> <p>02/07/2014 –“ YES. The re-submission provides a stronger additional reasoning for the proposed, SCCF-financed adaptation measures. The revised PIF articulates how enhanced, climate-resilient and energy-efficient post-harvest storage and processing technologies are integral to more diversified and more resilient agricultural value chains and rural livelihoods. Without these investments, the project would not achieve its adaptation objectives. The PIF further clarifies the potential ways in which the private sector could contribute towards disseminating the resilient practices and technologies to farmers and cooperatives.</p> <p>By CEO Endorsement, please provide further details regarding the proposed income-generating activities and specify how these will address the additional cost of climate change. Moreover, please provide a breakdown of the SCCF grant between the four outputs under</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
		Component 3.	
	9. Is there a clear description of: a) the socio-economic benefits , including gender dimensions, to be delivered by the project, and b) how will the delivery of such benefits support the achievement of incremental/ additional benefits?		YES. The expected socio-economic benefits and gender dimensions of the proposed project are clearly described in IFAD's project design document.
	10. Is the role of public participation, including CSOs, and indigenous peoples where relevant, identified and explicit means for their engagement explained?	YES. Public participation is adequately addressed for this stage of project development.	YES. Public participation is adequately addressed in the Request for CEO Endorsement and the project design document.
	11. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk mitigation measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)	YES. Relevant risks and mitigation measures have been adequately identified for this stage of project development.	YES. Relevant risks and appropriate mitigation measures have been adequately considered in the Request for CEO Endorsement.
	12. Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?	YES. The PIF identifies relevant initiatives with which coordination and coherence will be sought. Complementarities and coordination arrangements should be specified by CEO Endorsement.	YES. Coordination with other relevant initiatives is adequately described in the Request for CEO Endorsement.
	13. Comment on the project's innovative aspects, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess whether the project is innovative and if so, how, and if not, why not. • Assess the project's strategy 	NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 6 and 8 above. Given the questions raised above, the innovative aspects and potential for sustainability and scaling up cannot be adequately assessed at this time. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon	YES. The proposed project adopts a comprehensive approach to reducing the vulnerability of smallholder farmers in Morocco's mountainous areas. The project supports a combination of community-based planning and capacity building for effective adaptation; improved management of assets; as well

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
	<p>for sustainability, and the likelihood of achieving this based on GEF and Agency experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the potential for scaling up the project's intervention. 	<p>addressing the recommendations under sections 6 and 8, please revisit and clarify, if necessary, the innovative aspects of the proposed project as well as the potential for sustainability and scaling up.</p> <p>02/07/2014 " YES. The proposed project adopts an innovative, integrated approach to reducing the vulnerability of the rural populations in Morocco's mountain areas. Building on a 15-year IFAD investment in rural and agricultural development, the SCCF grant would promote climate-resilient natural resources management; resilient agricultural value chains; and diversified rural livelihoods. By establishing strong linkages with farmers' associations, cooperatives and the private sector at large, the proposed project is well placed to achieve sustainable adaptation benefits with a clear pathway for scaling up successful, climate-resilient practices and technologies.</p>	<p>as value-chain development and diversified sources of income. The proposed project is fully blended within IFAD's baseline investment, and it is closely aligned with Morocco's transformational "Green Plan". As a result, the project presents a viable pathway to sustainability and scaling up.</p>
	<p>14. Is the project structure/design sufficiently close to what was presented at PIF, with clear justifications for changes?</p>		<p>YES.</p>
	<p>15. Has the cost-effectiveness of the project been sufficiently demonstrated, including the cost-effectiveness of the project design as compared to alternative approaches to achieve similar benefits?</p>		<p>YES. The cost-effectiveness of the proposed design is adequately demonstrated in the Request for CEO Endorsement.</p>
	<p>16. Is the GEF funding and co-financing as indicated in Table B</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 6, 7 and 8.</p>	<p>YES. The grant and co-financing amounts per component seem adequate</p>

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Project Financing	appropriate and adequate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?	<p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under sections 6, 7 and 8, please adjust the grant and co-financing amounts per component if necessary.</p> <p>02/07/2014 “ YES. The proposed SCCF grant and co-financing amounts per component appear adequate and appropriate.</p>	and appropriate.
	<p>17. <u>At PIF</u>: Is the indicated amount and composition of co-financing as indicated in Table C adequate? Is the amount that the Agency bringing to the project in line with its role?</p> <p><u>At CEO endorsement</u>: Has co-financing been confirmed?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 6 above.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 6, please adjust the indicative co-financing figures, if necessary, and ensure that these are consistently reported across the document.</p> <p>02/07/2014 “ YES. Please refer to Section 6 above.</p>	YES.
	18. Is the funding level for project management cost appropriate?	YES. At \$310,000 or 5 per cent of the sub-total for project components, the proposed SCCF funding level for project management is appropriate.	YES. No change from PIF.
	19. <u>At PIF</u> , is PPG requested? If the requested amount deviates from the norm, has the Agency provided adequate justification that the level requested is in line with project design needs?	<p>NOT CLEAR. A PPG of \$70,000 is requested, which is within the norm for project grants up to and including \$10 million. The PIF does not, however, provide a PPG fee.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide a PPG fee.</p> <p>02/07/2014 “ YES. The revised PIF provides the correct PPG fee.</p>	YES.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ¹	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)
	20. If there is a non-grant instrument in the project, is there a reasonable calendar of reflows included?	NA	NA
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	21. Have the appropriate Tracking Tools been included with information for all relevant indicators, as applicable?		YES.
	22. Does the proposal include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?		YES.
Agency Responses	23. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments from:		
	• STAP?		YES.
	• Convention Secretariat?		NA
	• The Council?		YES.
	• Other GEF Agencies?		NA
Secretariat Recommendation			
Recommendation at PIF Stage	24. Is PIF clearance/approval being recommended?	NOT YET. Please refer to sections 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17 and 19. 02/07/2014 – YES.	
	25. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/approval.	Please refer to Section 12. 02/07/2014 – Please refer also to sections 6 and 8.	
Recommendation at CEO Endorsement/ Approval	26. Is CEO endorsement/approval being recommended?		YES.
	First review*	January 14, 2014	March 12, 2015
Review Date (s)	Additional review (as necessary)	February 07, 2014	
	Additional review (as necessary)		

* **This is the first time the Program Manager provides full comments for the project. Subsequent follow-up reviews should be recorded. For specific comments for each section, please insert a date after comments. Greyed areas in each section do not need comments.**