



**REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**  
**THE GEF TRUST FUND**

**Submission Date: 03/28/12**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

**GEFSEC PROJECT ID:**

**GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:** 121271

**COUNTRY(IES):** Kingdom of Morocco

**PROJECT TITLE:** Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project - Mediterranean Coast

**GEF AGENCY(IES):** World Bank, (select), (select)

**OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):** Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment/Env Dept

**GEF FOCAL AREA(s):** International Waters

**GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(s):** IW1 and IW2 (see preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)

**NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:** MEDITERRANEAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SUSTAINABLE MED)

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	3/17/2010
Agency Approval date	4/23/ 2012
Implementation Start	6/15/2012
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	12/10/2014
Project Closing Date	6/15/2017

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

**Project Objective:** The objective of the project is to pilot the application of an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach in the project areas on the eastern Mediterranean coast of Morocco. ICZM implemented at local level by all users of the coastal resources will leverage rural pollution reduction and protection of biodiversity and ecologically sensitive areas.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA <sup>2</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing <sup>1</sup>		Co-Financing <sup>1</sup>		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	

<p>Component 1: Incorporating ICZM and climate change adaptation in local development planning</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>-ICZM methodology integrated into national development planning process;</p> <p>-Government and local communities are jointly able to participate meaningfully in the formulation of development plans for their coastal communities; and</p> <p>- Specific permanent Coastal Commissions set up a functioning model to implement the ICZM bill once entered into force.</p> <p>-Good practices exchanged through IW-LEAN and national programs.</p>	<p>-Government officials involved in local planning receive training and regular refreshers in ICZM and co-management</p> <p>-Specific permanent Coastal Commissions at the provincial level hold regular meetings and discharge their mandate</p> <p>- Members of communities making local development plans receive training and regular refreshers in ICZM and co-management</p> <p>-At least six Community Development Plans will be prepared with spatial information that incorporates the principles of ICZM, climate change adaptation, and pollution reduction.</p> <p>-Knowledge shared between sites and between participating ministries;</p> <p>- A public education manual will be prepared and distributed;</p> <p>- Guides and tool kits will be produced and distributed to trainers; and</p>	<p>677,000 Including \$55k for IW-Learn</p>	<p>74</p>	<p>235,000</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>912,000</p>
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<p>Component 2: Improving coastal resource conservation and local livelihoods through co-management</p>	<p>Investment</p>	<p>-Conservation of Ramsar wetland and ecologically sensitive areas strengthened;</p> <p>-More environmentally and socially sustainable livelihoods that improve standards of living identified and promoted; and</p> <p>-Adaptation to climate change incorporated into spatial development planning.</p>	<p>-Formulation of a coordinated management plan for the Moulouya wetland;</p> <p>-Re-vegetation of coastal dunes, and restoration of water flow toward wetlands;</p> <p>-Creation of three functioning apicultural cooperatives;</p> <p>-Restoration of soil and planting of fruit trees over a total of 500 ha in two communes;</p> <p>-Installation of 200 residential rainwater collection systems;</p> <p>-Restoration of six small-scale ecolodges and training of tour guides;</p> <p>-Increase in the number of local ecotourism options available.</p>	<p>4,119,000</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>19,140,000</p>	<p>78</p>	<p>23,259,000</p>
<p>Component 3. Project management and M&amp;E</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>-Project management successfully integrates the multisectoral project and serves as basis for coastal management post project;</p> <p>-GEF funds fully disbursed, accounted for, and effectively applied to project activities; and</p>	<p>-PMU established and operational;</p> <p>-Project M&amp;E system established and maintained;</p> <p>- A project web site on ICZM will be established.</p>	<p>384,000 Including 150,000 as project management</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>625,000</p>	<p>62</p>	<p>1,009,000</p>

<b>Total Project Costs</b>	A5,180,000	21	B20,000,000	79	25,180,000
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<sup>1</sup> List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

<sup>2</sup> TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

**B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT** (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%</i>
Government of Morocco	Nat'l Gov't	Cash*	19,765,000	98.8
Government of Morocco		In kind	235,000	1.2
	(select)	(select)		
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			B20,000,000	100%

\* The government co-financing includes \$19.765 million cash.

**C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)**

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	200,000	A5,180,000	5,380,000	538,000	5,400,000
Co-financing	200,000	B20,000,000	20,200,000		20,200,000
<b>Total</b>					

**D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)<sup>1</sup>**

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
(select)	(select)				
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					

<sup>1</sup> No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

<sup>2</sup> Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

**E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount(\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	510	608,000	300,000	908,000
International consultants*	56	168,000		168,000
<b>Total</b>		776,000	300,000	1,076,000

\* Details to be provided in Annex C.

**F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST**

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	190	130,000	60,000	190,000
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		20,000	250,000	270,000
Travel*			200,000	200,000
Others**			40,000	40,000
<b>Total</b>		150,000	550,000	700,000

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?** yes  no

## **H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN:**

1. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) has been included in Component 3. The proposed budget for establishing and maintaining a project M&E system is \$150,000, representing 41% of the total costs for this component. The M&E is under the overall responsibility of the project Director of the Project Management Unit. The M&E plan for the project has been attached.

### **Monitoring**

2. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the daily monitoring of implementation progress and will oversee independent evaluation of the project, including analysis of M&E data and the finalization of progress reports. The PMU's implementation monitoring will require that it works closely with the relevant staff and units of the other ministries and agencies participating in the implementation of the ICZM project (i.e. Department of Maritime Fisheries, Agricultural Development Agency, National Fisheries Research Institute, and High Commission for Water, Forestry and Fight Against Desertification). These ministries, in turn, will provide all relevant data concerning the performance of the activities for which they are responsible to the project executing agency – the Department of Environment (DE) for the purposes of M&E. To provide critical capacity in data collection, it will also be supported by the Eastern Region Environmental Observatory (EREO), another entity of the DE whose mandate includes the collection and analysis of environmental data. The EREO, in turn, may seek assistance from its national parent, the National Environmental Observatory, as needed.

3. The PMU will monitor the project's intermediate results indicators (see Annex A) and provide a semi-annual update of these indicators to be included in the project's regular reports. Data collection, verification, and initial analyses will be the responsibility of the regional office of the DE, with technical support from the EREO. The regional DE staff and/or consultants will be responsible for making regular visits to the project sites to monitor progress and collect data on environmental performance. Funds for M&E will be drawn from Component 3. The PMU will be responsible for incorporating detailed monitoring instructions in the Project Operations Manual.

4. Regional PMU staff will share the semi-annual reports with the local cooperatives involved in co-management with the government. This is for the benefit of informing the decision-making of those cooperatives and for seeking their feedback on the monitoring and evaluation of the project as it pertains to their activities.

### **Independent Evaluation of Project Success**

5. Substantial baseline data exists in the form of numerous studies conducted on coastal zone management in the Eastern region, including as part of previous projects such as SMAP III. For co- and parallel-financed activities executed by other agencies participating in the ICZM project, relevant agencies will present baseline data relevant to their activities to the PMU within six months of project effectiveness.

6. The PMU will be responsible for contracting *independent consultants* to conduct the mid-term and end-of-project evaluations, including updated surveys of socioeconomic conditions and "state" of fisheries and agricultural resources in the project areas. These independent mid-term and end-of-project evaluations will need to measure the progress against the PDO Level Results Indicators (see Annex A).

7. The mid-term evaluation will assess the operational aspects of the project, namely progress in the completion of activities and the achievement of the Project Development Objective (PDO). The mid-term evaluation will also include recommendations for corrective measures, if needed, for input into any needed project restructuring.

8. The end-of-project evaluation will have the same scope as the mid-term review but will focus particularly on project outcomes and results at the local, regional, and national level. The end-of-project evaluation will also provide recommendations in terms of M&E and replication of best practices, especially for the sustainable management of coastal resources and the preservation of internationally recognized wetlands. Terms of reference for the mid-term and end-of-project reviews will be agreed upon with the World Bank and included in the Project Operations Manual.

### **Evaluation Schedule.**

- (i) Baseline at start of project to measure status of outcome indicators (provided to evaluation consultants by GoM):

- a. The baseline information on the PDO Level Indicators will be established from data contained in existing studies of the relevant sectors, resources and geographical areas;
  - b. Baseline information on Intermediate Results Indicators will be established from data contained in existing studies of the relevant sectors, resources and geographical areas.
- (ii) Mid-term evaluation: (Led by output from independent consultants)
- a. The PMU will recruit a consultant (firm) to prepare, under terms of reference agreed with the World Bank, a mid-term evaluation report including a review of progress achieved in all components (results evaluation), and review the effectiveness of the project, cost-effectiveness, implementation of the participatory methodology, alignment of the project with actual government policies, Bank project supervision performance, as well as all intermediate outcome monitoring indicators;
  - b. The mid-term evaluation will also include a limited beneficiary assessment (project beneficiaries, partners, Government) through a rapid appraisal survey or using focus groups; and
  - c. The evaluation report will make recommendations for further project implementation.
- (iii) End-of-project evaluation (led by output from independent consultants):
- a. As is the case for the mid-term evaluation, the PMU will recruit a consultant (firm) to prepare, under terms of reference agreed with the World Bank, an end-of-project evaluation report including:
    - i. A review of the achievements in all components (results evaluation);
    - ii. A review of the effectiveness of the project;
    - iii. An evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the project;
    - iv. An evaluation of the implementation of the participatory methodology;
    - v. An evaluation of the project impact on the basis of the outcome indicators and other relevant results; and
    - vi. An evaluation of the relevance of the Project within the government economic and social policies.
  - b. The independent evaluator will make an estimate of the economic and financial internal rate of return of the Project on the basis of the Bank's financial and economic evaluation in the PAD;
  - c. The independent evaluator will carry out a full beneficiary assessment of the project (by participants, partners, local, and central government) as well as an evaluation of the Bank's performance during preparation and implementation; and
  - d. The evaluator will also present lessons learned at the technical, financial, institutional, and natural resource management level.

## **PART II:**

### **A. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

9. **The Moroccan coastal areas constitute an important socio-economic and environmental challenge to the country** because of intrinsic fragility, differing usage demands by different sectors, and exposure to risks inherent to increasing sea level and other impacts associated with climate change. These coastal areas have significant ecological and socio-economic interest and also provide a space where the main cities, infrastructure and economic activities of the country are sited. Despite the fact that this space is managed by state sectoral policies such as tourism, environment, transport, etc., the implementation of various sector policies is often not very efficient and sometimes contradictory.

10. **Degraded coastal resources and ecosystems directly undermine the resource base for growing the economies and livelihoods of communities.** Coastal ecosystems along the Nador Lagoon and Moulouya River estuary are under increased pressures due to increasing population, strong competition for limited water supply, increased urbanization in sensitive coastal and wetland areas, and coastal erosion. For example, forest cover represents only 6%

of the land area of the province of Nador and more than 1000 hectares of forest are lost annually<sup>1</sup> These most recognized tourist sites on the Moroccan Mediterranean coast with three Ramsar sites,<sup>2</sup> are listed as hot spots for pollution. Additionally, both marine and lagoon fisheries and fish biodiversity are under significant threat from over-fishing, pollution, and oxygen depletion. Domestic, agricultural, and industrial solid wastes directly discharged into the sea and the rivers cause the degradation and disappearance of natural resources. Serious degradation of coastal resources and environmentally-sensitive ecosystems directly undermines the resource base underpinning the growing economies and livelihoods of the communities in the area. The impacts of climate change are already deeply felt and have further exacerbated the weakened ecosystems and increased vulnerability of coastal communities to climate risk and external shocks, such as the food crisis.

11. **Aggressive and uncontrolled use of coastal areas, mainly in the vicinity of urban settlements, results in a multitude of forms of degradation of the coastal environment.** This deterioration is mainly due to domestic, industrial and agricultural pollution, uncontrolled urbanization, overharvesting of fisheries and of water resources, soil erosion and beach erosion aggravated by excessive extraction of coastal sands. Climate change is expected to affect particularly agriculture and fisheries (lower yields), tourism attractiveness (heat waves, water scarcity), coastal areas and infrastructures (significant exposure to the action of waves, coastal storms and other extreme weather events), groundwater table (reduction of volume, sea water intrusion into aquifers), health (heat waves), etc.

## **B. HIGHER LEVEL OBJECTIVES TO WHICH THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES**

12. The project will contribute to the Trans-boundary Action Plan and the Strategic Action Programs within the Sustainable MED program by strengthening coastal communities' sustainable livelihoods, to regional efforts to address declining biodiversity and fisheries, and through ICZM a reduction in rural-based pollution (mainly nutrient enrichment more appropriate use of land). The project will focus on the Mediterranean coast because the project is part of the Sustainable MED program. The Sustainable MED program aims to "enhance and accelerate the implementation of trans-boundary pollution reduction, improved water resources management, and biodiversity conservation measures in priority hotspots and sensitive areas of selected countries of the Mediterranean basin".

13. The ICZM project will contribute to increasing the resilience and adaptation of the coastal zone to the impacts of climate change in Morocco by identifying areas most susceptible to these impacts and allowing local residents to plan more appropriate uses of these areas. Climate change adaptation is also directly linked to conservation of the Ramsar wetlands. If local livelihoods are made more resilient to climate change, the likelihood of increased pressure on these sensitive wetlands in future will be reduced, as people will be less likely to need to enter the wetlands in search of resources.

14. **This will be a pilot project to demonstrate the benefits of using an ICZM approach to co-develop the agriculture, fisheries, tourism and protected areas sectors simultaneously, insuring that development in one of these sectors does not negatively impact on the others.** The capacity building component of the project aims to mainstream the ICZM approach into development planning among the communities and provinces of the affected region. By extension, because of the strong climate resilience component to the ICZM approach, this process will also contribute to mainstreaming of climate resilience through the implementation of those local and regional development plans beyond just the communities targeted for specific actions under this project. By increasing the resilience of the coastal zone to climate change, this project will help to strengthen the economy and increase the appeal of the rural and coastal areas for Moroccans through improvements in food security, environmental protection, and co-management of natural resources in Morocco. This will also provide an opportunity to use this project to further help Morocco implement the provisions of the Barcelona Convention in a sense to help Morocco address current challenges but also to prevent further coastal problems.

15. **ICZM allows local users of the terrestrial and aquatic resources to better understand how use of resources of the coast (wetland use vs. fisheries; water use opportunities and use conflicts; and how land use in a catchment can harm users of the aquatic resources downstream) are interlinked, and how resource use can be managed to improve environmental and livelihood sustainability.** The project is promoting, through its pilots, a development planning process that occurs in two steps. The first is at the most local of level where individuals directly and indirectly

<sup>1</sup> Projet SMAP III Plan d'Action pour la cote de Nador (Février 2009, page 11)

<sup>2</sup> The Ramsar sites are Wetlands of International Importance. The three sites are: Nador Lagoon, Cap des Trois Fourches, and the Moulouya River estuary.



depend on coastal resources for their livelihood. ICZM methodology applied at the local level not only allows users of different, but linked, coastal resources (for example, agriculture and fisheries) to plan resource use to avoid offsite impacts on others. It also allows users of a particular resource to better manage how that resource will be used (for example, establishing fisheries no-take zones to protect spawning, and limiting fishing seasons in critical areas such as wetlands and estuaries to allow juvenile fish time to grow and enter the catchable stock). But unless ICZM plans developed by local users of the coastal resources are incorporated into national development planning, outside investment could come into conflict with, and swamp the desires of local stakeholders. The project therefore includes piloting creation of spatial development plans as the proposed primary tool used by the Government to guide its economic development goals, including public investment strategies. Spatial plans rely on assessing what uses are possible in land and water “units”, and then determining from input by local stakeholders (in this case, ICZM plans prepared by these stakeholders) which of the possibilities are environmentally and socially acceptable. This is particularly useful in addressing land-based impacts on large marine ecosystems like the Mediterranean Sea. ICZM will educate local smallholders and larger agricultural enterprises on likely offsite impacts of current land uses and enable decisions to be made regarding alternative agricultural activities that are as (or more) profitable, but that have less pollution impacts on the Mediterranean Sea.

16. The ICZM approach also helps the project target one of the biggest gaps identified in the development of the Mediterranean coast in Morocco: conservation and management of coastal resources. The project targeted region is of high ecological interest and of global biological importance. The three designated Wetlands of International Importance and other key environmentally sensitive areas are not effectively protected and degradation of coastal resources undermines development sustainability. However, opportunities exist for this project to complement the efforts of national stakeholders, other World Bank and donors financed projects. The outcomes of some of these projects could directly serve the purpose of this project, particularly, the ICZM action plans developed for each of the four project selected sites in Nador, Driouch, and Berkane provinces under the Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP III). The Programme was financed by the European Union and aims to promote the sustainable utilization of Mediterranean coastal zones through the elaboration of the Action Plan for ICZM. In addition, two Bank projects under preparation are of particular relevance: Support to small-scale artisanal fishermen cooperatives (Japanese Social Development Fund), and a study on adaptation of the fisheries sector to climate change.

17. **The ICZM project integrates both fiscally and technically with the government’s National Sanitation Program (NSP) which was adopted in 2006.** The NSP provides a guiding policy framework for investments that **address sanitation, pollution control, and waste-water reuse in Morocco.** The objective of the NSP is to increase the rate of urban sanitation access from 70% to 80%, and pollution mitigation to 60%, including waste-water treatment and waste-water reuse by 2020. The National Sanitation Program targets 260 cities covering more than 10 million people, including the Project area. As such, the NSP will upgrade and expand waste-water collection and waste treatment systems in the cities and towns in the Project area along the Mediterranean coast. The ICZM project will increase awareness and strengthen capacity building in the local governments and communities of the coast to systematically address needed waste-water management, reuse and pollution control, which integrates with and improves the implementation success rate of planned depollution infrastructures in the Project area.

18. The NSP has an approved budget for 2012-2017 that includes US\$ 18 million for five specific investment projects in the Project area along the eastern Mediterranean coast of Morocco. A table of Government Co-financed Activity has been provided under paragraph 35 that describes these 5 projects along with expected budgets. These NSP projects include: i) two waste-water treatment facilities located at Karia Arekmane and Ferkhana; ii) one waste collection and treatment station at Ras El Ma; iii) a sanitation of wastewater treatment network for the tourist complex in Saidia; and iv) a pipe to discharge purified waste-water from the treatment station in Berkane to Oued Cheraa. The ICZM project will incorporate the ICZM planning approach into the implementation of these projects and programs of NSP and heavily publicize the positive lessons of the pollution control activities in the coast. As Project pilots demonstrate the value of the linkage between ICZM and national investments in pollution control, the NSP will be strategically placed to scale up and spread good practices into other coastal areas of Morocco<sup>3</sup>.

19. The NSP serves as the Government’s main disbursement channel for incremental funds drawn from Government revenue that will be added to NSP as cofinance for activities under the GEF ICZM Project. It also

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<sup>3</sup> Morocco has the coastline of 3,500km, which includes 500km by the Mediterranean Sea.



provides a technical pool of Government expertise that will be tapped during Project implementation. While the NSP pollution control investments are seen as having the most important positive impacts on the Moroccan Mediterranean Coast in general, it also has significant short and long-term benefits to the Mediterranean Sea and its riparian countries. It therefore serves not only as co-financing of this Project but serves as a link between the Project and the GEF's regional Sustainable Mediterranean Program<sup>4</sup>

20. **This project is fully aligned with the priorities and objectives outlined in the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS)** for the period of 2010-2013 (Report No: 50316 MA), as approved by the Board on December 30, 2009. One of the three pillars of the CPS is sustainable development in a changing climate. The CPS specifically states that the "Government has requested the Bank's support to address climate change. The Bank will contribute to adaptation and mitigation planning through ESW in areas, such as integrated risk management, coastal cities adaptation, transport (both mitigation and adaptation), integrated coastal zone management and climate-induced migration". Morocco's fragile coastal zones hold special potential for growth, agricultural development, and employment – key pillar areas identified in the CPS. In addition, the CPS aims to facilitate institutional reform and change management; in that light, the Bank will continue to support reform implementation in areas requiring inter-agency coordination and capacity building. By targeting capacity building for sub-national levels of government and for local associations and cooperatives, this project responds to the three long-term development challenges identified in the CPS: (i) achieving higher growth and job creation; (ii) reducing social disparities; and (iii) ensuring sustainability.

21. The Bank will further facilitate project management through coordination with other countries in the region as the implementing agency of the Sustainable MED initiative. The Bank will also help the Government explore innovative methods and measures for the sustainable development of the coastal zone in a changing climate, a top priority given the challenges caused by climate variability: longer lasting droughts, more aggressive floods, higher temperatures, and beach and soil erosion. The Bank is strategically positioned to help with this project within the framework of the CPS.

### **C. RATIONALE AND LINKAGE BETWEEN COMPONENTS.**

22. Project investment will occur through 3 linked components. Earliest investments will come through Component 1, which largely targets capacity building that enables the technical activities under Component 2 to be undertaken. Component 2 activities come later in the project when the Project Management Unit and the Bank are sure that the technical skills, legal basis, and community involvement in support of coastal resource management are sufficiently strong to ensure implementation success. Component three supports project management and project sustainability.

23. **Participatory selection of activities to be funded by the Project.** The activities to be implemented were selected from existing ICZM Plans of Action funded by other donors and the Government. Selection took into account the context of climate change, and priorities were set on the basis of broad consultations with stakeholders at three levels: community, provincial and national. Participatory consultative meetings, sector-based interviews and visits to proposed project locations and discussions with beneficiaries were carried out throughout the process of activity identification. Activities suggested for implementation through this project have been approved at all levels of decision making.

24. Project activities include:

**Component 1: Incorporating ICZM and climate change adaptation into provincial and local development planning** (Total cost: \$912,000, of which GEF: \$677,000, government contribution: \$235,000).

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<sup>4</sup> The Government of Morocco also expects to invest another US\$ 20 million in the ICZM Project through its "Plan Maroc Vert" that is implemented under the Ministry of Agriculture. This investment is specific to the Project's implementation areas along the Mediterranean Coast and serves as a pilot within the Project for demonstrating linkages between the environmentally and socially sustainable Spatial Development Planning funded by the Project and investments by the Ministry of Agriculture in alternative crops and cropping methods. Spatial Development Planning pilots demonstrate that offsite agricultural impacts on the coast and the Mediterranean Sea can be ameliorated without local environmental, social or livelihood impacts.

**1.1: Strengthening government institutions and local communities to implement an ICZM approach at the provincial level. This activity will include training in ICZM and climate change adaptation that will benefit government on the one hand and communities on the other in the three provinces of Berkane, Nador and Driouch. Activities will include:**

- i) Organization of government-oriented workshops on co-management in the context of ICZM, vulnerability of the coast to climate change effects, the need for adaptation measures developed under previous projects, and the need to design management strategies to protect the livelihoods of local people, particularly vulnerable groups such as the poor, the elderly, women and children. Emphasis will be placed on the need to seek partnerships with private investors for the long-term sustainability of some economic initiatives; and
- ii) Organization of community-oriented workshops on co-management, vulnerability of the coastal zone and adaptation to climate change in different sectors of activity and monitoring changes in the coastline. Emphasis will be placed on the need to seek partnerships with private investors for the long-term sustainability of some economic initiatives. Participation in these workshops is intended for members of local communities (especially vulnerable groups, people at or near the poverty line, women and the elderly) and elected officials in the communes comprising the project sites. To maximise economies of scale, these workshops may be combined or coordinated with those envisioned under sub-component 1.2 below.

**Expected results:** The government and community participants have the awareness, tools, and background information that they need to participate meaningfully in the formulation of a development plan for their community. This includes an understanding of how ICZM empowers local stakeholders to both manage and protect natural resources, including biodiversity and ecologically sensitive areas. The ICZM will also link local stakeholders to Government Coastal Commissions, and will strengthen those Commission to acquire the knowledge needed to begin regular meetings at a rate of two per year.

**1.2: Incorporating the ICZM approach into communal development plans.** This sub-component would finance the formulation of ICZM plans that include an awareness of climate change adaptation and how land and water use impact on near and offshore areas of the Mediterranean Sea. The financed activities include:

- i) Organization of workshops on spatial development planning in which commune residents and officers will work together with GIS- and map-based tools to build a community development plan in a two-step approach: first, determining what land uses are scientifically possible for their commune under conditions of climate change; and second, deciding what land uses the community desires for their lands within those scientific limits. The product will be a map and accompanying plan that enumerates the permitted use(s) for any given parcel of land in the community; and
- ii) Provision of technical assistance to pilot two municipalities/rural communes to support them as they formulate their communal development plans as described in point i) above. This approach will be scaled up to the rest of communes participating in the project.

**Expected results:** Community development plans will be prepared with spatial information that incorporates the principles of ICZM and climate change adaptation.

**1.3: Improving knowledge on the ICZM approach and climate change adaptation.** The activities to be financed are:

- i) Training of local institutional decision makers and the civil society in ICZM in the context of climate change (adaptation), in the provinces of Berkane, Nador and Driouch;
- ii) Building the capacity of civil society to influence decision-making in coastal management, and taking stock of the legislation in force on coastal zones (sector-based laws, environmental laws, law on protected areas, coast-related legislation to be promulgated shortly etc.);
- iii) Training of trainers in primary and secondary education (teachers of children under the age of 18) on topics related to ICZM (water, pollution, biodiversity and climate change); and
- iv) Training on biodiversity and wetlands function and value for the benefit of local decision makers and local communities at the sites of Moulouya, Nador Lagoon and Cap des Trois Fourches.

**Expected results:** A public education manual will be prepared and distributed for use in training workshops in the project areas. Guides and tool kits will be produced and distributed to trainers. A web site for public information on ICZM is established.

**Component 2: Improving coastal resource conservation and local livelihoods through co-management of natural resources by local stakeholders** (GEF contribution: US\$ 4.119 M; Government contribution: US\$ 19.14 M)

### **2.1: Improved conservation and management of sensitive coastal areas**

- i) Establishment of legally protected status for the Moulouya SBEI, and developing and implementing a management plan for it;
- ii) Rehabilitating and restoring degraded wetland ecosystems and coastal dunes at the Moulouya estuary; and
- iii) Parallel government financing will fund reforestation activities at the Moulouya and Gourougou SBEIs, and restoration of walking trails, lookouts and signage at Moulouya.

**Expected results:** Formulation of a coordinated management plan for the Moulouya SBEI, fixation of 500ha of coastal dunes, 24 ha reforested at el Halgue, and 420 ha reforested at Oulad Mansour.

### **2.2: Improved fisheries management**

- i) Planning and installing on a pilot basis two small artificial reefs on the eastern Mediterranean coast between Boudinar and Saidia. This will include technical support for the co-management approach by the users of the resource;
- ii) Studying the feasibility of algae cultivation on the EMC, and installing on a pilot basis one algae farm along with associated value-added activities in the community. Public-private partnerships must be investigated to improve the long-term sustainability of the algae farming activity;
- iii) Designing and testing a small shellfish farming project for the benefit of a cooperative of local fishermen. Public-private partnerships must be investigated to improve the long-term sustainability of the algae farming activity; and
- iv) Parallel government cofinancing will pay for the construction of small-scale infrastructure to support artisanal fishing at the port of Ras Kebdana in Nador province. Examples could include kiosks for the sale of fish, insulated boxes and ice for storage and transport, small fuelling facilities, and latrines. Fishermen using these facilities will also receive training appropriate to the infrastructure installed.

**Expected results:** Two artificial reefs installed and co-management regimes with the user population enacted; algae farm feasibility confirmed and pilot farm installed along with value-added supporting activities; shellfish farm feasibility confirmed and pilot farm installed along with value-added supporting activities; port of Ras Kebdana fitted with improved infrastructure for artisanal fishing, and training in the use of same delivered to local fishermen.

### **2.3: Soil and water conservation and income-generating activity.**

- i) Promoting apiculture by supplying local women with full hives, training them in modern beekeeping and marketing techniques and teaching them how to organize themselves within associations or cooperatives (Sites of Saidia Ras El Ma, Beni Chiker, and Boudinar). Public-private partnerships must be investigated to improve the long-term sustainability of the apicultural activity;
- ii) Restoration of degraded soils through planting of fruit trees adapted to local climatic conditions (olive, carob and almond), and application of the in-site rainwater collection measures suitable for each local context;
- iii) Building rock terraces on private eroded land to increase the arable surface area, mitigate water erosion effects and improve water conservation;
- iv) Installing rainwater collectors and storage tanks in private homes in some villages of the Beni Chiker and Boudinar communes; and
- v) In parallel, government will finance with its own resources activities under the Plan Maroc Vert

complementary to the investments described above, including in particular measures to favour conversion of cereal cultivation to fruit trees appropriate to local growing conditions. This activity does not involve any GEF financing. It receives co-financing from the Government of Morocco only.

In parallel, the government will finance with its own resources activities under the NSP projects which are located in areas where agriculture is the dominant activity and are two stations of waste-water treatment at Karia Arekmane and Ferkhana, and one station of waste collection and treatment at Ras El Ma. This activity does not involve any GEF financing. It receives financing from the Government of Morocco only, and is complementary to project activities.

**Expected results:** Creation of three functioning apicultural cooperatives; restoration of soil and planting of fruit trees over a total of 500 ha in two communes; installation of 200 rainwater collection systems in households.

## **2.4: Promotion of ecotourism**

Carrying out an economic feasibility study on ecotourism, rehabilitating and furnishing of two eco-lodges at the sites of Saidia-Ras El Ma, the rural commune of Beni Chiker and the rural commune of Boudinar, and training tour guides and managers for these eco-lodges.

In parallel, the government will finance with its own resources activities under the NSP projects which are located in areas where tourism is an important sector and are one network of sanitation of wastewater for the tourist complex in Saidia, and a pipe to discharge the purified wastewater from the treatments station in Berkane to Oued Cheraa. This activity does not involve any GEF financing. It receives financing from the Government of Morocco only, and is complementary to project activities.

**Expected results:** Restoration of six small-scale ecolodges in private homes; training of 15 tour guides and 24 ecolodge management staff; and increase in the number of local ecotourism options available.

## **Component 3: Project management and M&E (GEF contribution: US\$ 0.384 M; Government contribution US\$ 0.625 M)**

- i) Operation of the PMU. Funding will be provided for technical assistance to the PMU to reinforce its management capacity; for equipment, operating costs, travel expenses; equipment and office supplies; and for building capacity with regards to ICZM and climate change adaptation for the PMU, the Technical Coordination Committee of the project at the national regional levels through specific training field trips.
- ii) Monitoring and evaluation. Component 3 will pay the cost of hiring consultants to monitor and evaluate the project on an ongoing basis. Funds will also be allocated to reinforcing the technical capabilities of the EREO, which will assist in the monitoring of the indicators of performance of the project, and expertise for mid-term and final independent evaluation of the project.

**Expected results:** PMU established and operational; project M&E system established and maintained with consultants where applicable; learning activities through IW-LEARN are planned and completed; knowledge is shared between sites and between participating ministries; and a website of the project on ICZM developed and maintained.

### **A. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

25. **Improving the management of its Mediterranean coastal areas is a high priority for the Government.** Implementation of King Mohammed VI's vision for rapid and sustainable growth, improved governance, poverty eradication, and better social conditions, the government program includes actions to support integrated coastal zone management policies and planning. It is particularly important to single out the approval of the draft law on Zoning, 12

Protection, Development and Conservation of Coastal Zones (ICZM bill), by the Council of Government and Council of Ministers (which in its last step is to be approved by the Parliament). Other related activities include:

- i) the Development Program for the Nador Lagoon, including conservation of its unique natural heritage;
- ii) establishment of a large-scale water purification station in Nador in June, 2010; and
- iii) becoming party to a series of international agreements in support of coastal zone management and biodiversity conservation (i.e. Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, the Ramsar Convention for wetland conservation, and the Convention on Biological Diversity).

26. Of particular concern are the severe threats to the Lake Nador and Moulouya River ecosystems. Lake Nador is deemed as a catastrophic environmental situation. Lake Nador is actually the largest lagoon on the southern shore of the Mediterranean with an area of about 115 square kilometers. It abuts the Mediterranean Sea from which it is separated by a sand barrier; this geographical feature necessitates periodic flushing of to ensure water quality. It is a RAMSAR site and the wintering habitat for a number of globally significant migratory birds. It is highly polluted with raw sewage and mounting rubbish, resulting in serious public health risks, loss of fisheries and resulting low economic gains and a negative impact on tourism. Further, outflows, albeit limited, into the Mediterranean Sea contributes to the pollution of the larger body. The issues related to Lake Nador include rampant waste disposal, effluents and leachates entering the lake, lack of conservation measures or investments in lagoon restoration.

27. Moulouya River is also a priority target of the project. It flows for 515 km northeastward through a semiarid valley to the Mediterranean Sea just west of the Algerian border. Moulouya shelters several endangered species such as the Aydoum gull, pink flamingo, and grey teal. More than 180 bird species, out of which 18 are endangered, flock to the part of the river located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Machraa Hammadi dam for their feed. These birds fly to the Moulouya basin for their feed and nest in the Jafarine Islands, a natural park that hosts the largest number of birds of the Mediterranean basin. The Moulouya river had been listed in the A1 category by the international "ZICO" program dealing with river pollution because it harbors endangered species. The Moulouya River is also a spawning ground for several fish species.

28. Threats to the wetlands are multi-fold: from the overuse of aquifers that can lead to drying up of wetlands dependent on them, changes in lake levels due to climate variability and water extraction that can cause disturbances to the wetland ecosystems and threaten fish spawning areas, as well as degradation due to saline intrusion resulting from over extraction and ground water pollution. A number of priority actions are identified to restore this ecosystem and enhance the socio-economic benefits to the communities in the area:

- i) Knowledge management, public awareness, and communication on ICZM and climate change impacts
- ii) Data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation
- iii) Restoration activities (reducing pollution, solid water management)
- iv) Spatial development planning
- v) Eco-tourism promotion (including the development of 'greenbelts', birding areas)
- vi) Co-management of natural resources with local stakeholders
- vii) Linking protected areas management with ICZM and Spatial Development Planning.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

29. The project is an integrated component of the GEF Council approved *Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program* (Sustainable Med) which is financed under the GEF International Water focal areas. The proposed project is consistent with the GEF4 strategic priorities in the area of International Waters, namely:

1. Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity. The project will also contribute indirectly to
2. Reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA through the institutionalization of ICZM approach, technical assistance, good practice scaling up, and public awareness. It contributes to regional cooperation within the Sustainable Med program by introducing a local planning (ICZM) and control (co-management by local stakeholders) methodology that can reduce rural, offsite, nutrient and sediment mobilization into the Mediterranean Sea, and improve sustainable yields from coastal fisheries by managing spawning and rearing areas and total catch.



#### **D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.**

30. As mentioned above, the GEF resources of \$5 million are set to leverage over US\$20 million of counterpart funding from the national government and beneficiaries with the high replication potential of influencing much larger investment programs and policies over much wider areas in Morocco covering both the Mediterranean and Atlantic coastal areas. The impacts of this project could be further scaling up within the National Sanitation Program and the Plan Maroc Vert and particularly with the approval of the ICZM bill (which is expected to be approved by the Parliament in 2012). The financing will generate much needed capacity and knowledge to stimulate the policy shift towards an integrated coastal zone management approach and integration of climate change adaptation practices into local and provincial development planning through successful co-management and full participation of coastal communities practices demonstrated under the project and their replication.

#### **E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

31. **This Moroccan project has a regional focus and fits within the larger “Sustainable MED” program.** The countries riparian to the Mediterranean Sea face common and interlinked problems of managing related natural resources. This Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) is very sensitive to land-based impacts related to urban and industrial pollution, solid waste degradation of the quality and amount of freshwater input, and resulting loss of coastal habitat and marine and terrestrial resources- particularly fisheries. The Mediterranean countries, including Morocco have responded to different challenges through various national and regional initiatives. The regional initiatives include: the Barcelona Convention and UNEP-MAP Program, the Mediterranean Technical Assistance Program (METAP), the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership), EC funded LIFE, SMAP and Horizon 2020 Programs, and recently the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM). These initiatives play a key role in helping develop national and regional capacity and channeling investments towards improved resources management. But these initiatives, as ambitious and beneficial as they are, do not sufficiently or sustainably address major freshwater conflicts and environmental changes to the marine, coastal and inland watersheds that are likely to arise because of predicted climate change. Thus the Sustainable MED program (Mediterranean Sustainable Development Program), supported by the GEF and implemented by the World Bank, takes the next step in addressing the sustainability of natural resources base in the Mediterranean Sea.

32. **Being part of the Sustainable MED, this project will complement the efforts of national stakeholders, World Bank and other donors programs and projects.** The outcomes of some of these programs and projects could directly serve the purpose of this project, particularly, the ICZM action plans developed for each of the four Project selected sites in Nador, Driouch, and Berkane provinces under the Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP III). The Programme was financed by the European Union and aims to promote the sustainable utilization of Mediterranean coastal zones through the elaboration of the Action Plan for ICZM. In addition, two Bank projects under preparation are of particular relevance: Support to small-scale artisanal fishermen cooperatives (Japanese Social Development Fund), and a study on adaptation of the fisheries sector to climate change.

1. **The ICZM project also complements ongoing work under the government’s national sanitation and pollution reduction program – the National Sanitation Program (NSP).** The National Sanitation Program which was adopted in 2006 provides a guiding policy framework for investments that address sanitation, pollution control, and wastewater reuse in Morocco. The objective of the NSP is to increase the rate of urban sanitation access and pollution mitigation (waste-water treatment and waste-water reuse) by 2020. The National Sanitation Program targets cities including the Project area. As such, the NSP will upgrade and expand wastewater collection and waste treatment systems in the cities and towns in the Project area along the Mediterranean coast. The ICZM project will increase awareness and strengthen capacity building in the local governments and communities of the coast to systematically address needed waste-water management, reuse and pollution control, which integrates with and improves the implementation success rate of planned depollution infrastructures in the Project area.

33.

34. The fisheries component is directly relevant to the Government of Morocco’s current emphasis on sustainable fisheries, which is embodied in the national strategy that was recently adopted to that end (The “Halieutis Strategy”). As



part of Halieutis, the importance of sustainability is highlighted, as is the need to anticipate and adapt to the growing threats of climate change.

**F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :**

35. The objective of the proposed project is to improve the conservation and management of coastal resources on Morocco’s Mediterranean coast and through implementation of the ICZM approach leverage a reduction in nutrient and sediment discharge into the Mediterranean Sea. . It will also contribute to the regional effort in addressing the issues raised in the Trans-boundary Action Plan and priorities defined in the Strategic Action Programs. The project will thus facilitate the Government of Morocco in piloting ICZM approach and in coordination with other countries in the region. This will be accomplished by exploring innovative methods and measures for the conservation and sustainable development of coastal resources and related ecosystems which are also severely affected by climate variability: longer lasting droughts, more aggressive floods, higher temperatures, and beach and soil erosion. The project will also directly contribute to reducing coastal pollution and the pollution load entering the Mediterranean Sea from Moroccan sources linking to and incrementally expanding the value of work undertaken under the NSP.

36. This Project consists of seven sets of activities, three under project component 1: Incorporating ICZM in provincial and local development planning; three under component 2: Improving coastal resources conservation, pollution reduction, and local livelihoods through co-management; and component 3: Project management and M&E. The Project financing is US\$5.18 million from GEF, with co-financing to be received from the Government of Morocco (US\$20.00 million) which includes financing from the relevant sectors. It is also worth mentioning that the Project will require contributions from the beneficiaries as a special measure to ensure sustainability of project financed activities.

37. As mentioned above, the ICZM project will integrate with the NSP, with the objective of institutionalizing ICZM into this major Government initiative that has the objective of reducing different types of pollution along the Mediterranean coasts. NSP and the Project will be strategically placed to scale up and spread good practices into other coastal areas of Morocco. The Project will also strengthen coordination and cooperation among different sectors working in the coastal areas. These 5 identified NSP-projects in the ICZM Project area along the Mediterranean coasts would not be present in the NSP without incremental GEF finance. The Government annual budget under the Ministry of Environment (as designated implementer of all NSP activities) will provide financing of these 5 investments in view of reducing water and solid waste pollutions as part of its co-finance of the GEF ICZM Project.

38. Specific incrementality under the ICZM Project will include: i) Project Component 1 will help increase the public awareness of waste and wastewater management to enable the coastal communities to use related sanitation infrastructures to reduce different pollutions; ii) Project Component 2.3 will promote good practices on controlling agricultural pollution and reducing pesticide pollution; and iii) Project Component 2.4 will include adapted equipment of solid waste and wastewater for tourist ecolodges, as well as training of tour operators in view of promotion of sustainable tourism activities, including raising awareness on effective waste and wastewater management resulting from the tourist activities. The total funding for these 5 projects under the NSP is \$18 million<sup>5</sup>. These projects are listed below together with other sources of co-financing:

**Government co-financed activity under the ICZM Project**

<b>Project area</b>	<b>Project activities</b>	<b>US\$ (Million)</b>
Project Area	Components 1 and 3	0.860 from Environment
Moulouya	Component 2.1	0.440 from Forestry
Project Area	Component 2.2	0.700 from Fishery
	Component 2.3	
Karia Arekmane	Wastewater Treatment station	6.0 from NSP
Ferkhana	Wastewater Treatment station	4.0 from NSP
Ras EL Ma	Waste Collection and Treatment	3.3 from NSP

<sup>5</sup> Other co-financing comes from Forestry, Fisheries and Ministry of Environment and the total co-financing is \$20 million.

	Component 2.4	
Saidia	Network of Sanitation of Wastewater for Tourist Complex	3.0 from NSP
Berkane	Pipe to reject purified wastewater	1.7 from NSP
<b>Total co-financing from Morocco</b>		<b>20.00</b>

39. The proposed project is designed to provide the innovative and practical experience needed to catalyze further investments in coastal zone development. For example, successful pilots implemented under the project can be replicated in both Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of Morocco and do not necessarily need to be replicated again in these other countries. Dissemination of results from the project can be spread to other countries in the region under the support of the Governance and Knowledge Generation project under the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Program (Sustainable MED).

40. The proposed project is incremental to several national and donor funded programs and projects, and takes recommendations from these existing and past programs to a “demonstration level” that the GoM can then use as guidance in ramping up to Government policy, implemented through Government budget. As the project is still at a pilot stage and there will undoubtedly be demonstrations that will need modifications before being fully implemented, the GEF funding is needed to undertake pilot-level ICZM, public and private partnerships, spatial planning, etc., and is thus incremental to normal government activities.

41. **Without GEF grant support, the following priorities identified by national and local governments, as well as by local communities might not be implemented until it was too late to preserve all ecologically and culturally important sites in the coastal zone and near shore areas:** (a) incorporating ICZM approach into development planning with leverage of rural pollution reduction and protection of biodiversity and ecologically sensitive areas; (b) more effective conservation of wetlands and other key environmental sensitive areas along the Mediterranean coasts; (c) improving the effective use of key coastal zone natural resources, such as fisheries, land and water by diversifying economic and livelihoods for local populations; and d) addressing negative impacts created by climate variability to local communities and related coastal ecosystems. The GEF incremental support will make ICZM and climate change adaptation more of a reality, help the government meet regional objectives of reducing nutrient and sediment inflow into the Mediterranean Sea, and promote improved governance capacity, and cross sector coordination by making budget available to demonstrate that sustainable development investments are compatible with environmental protection.

**G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:**

42. There is a high capacity risk due primarily to the inexperience of the Executing Agency in managing World Bank projects. The project activities do not pose major technical difficulties. Safeguard risks are low because as the project is not expected to involve involuntary land taking resulting in a) relocation or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; or c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood (whether or not affected person needs to move to another location). The project activities will take place only if land tenure is clear and does not involve any involuntary land taking. If involuntary land taking occurs, the activity in question will not be funded and the project will be restructured. The provincial- and commune-level development planning to incorporate ICZM principles makes use of existing institutions or expands upon them. The government’s strong commitment to the ICZM approach is helpful in lending weight to this project.

43. The impacts of climate change are already deeply felt in Moroccan Mediterranean coasts and have further exacerbated the weakened ecosystems and increased vulnerability of coastal communities to climate risk and external shocks, such as the food crisis. One of the major objectives of this operation is to help local communities to adapt to related impacts through the ICZM approach, strengthening livelihoods, and diversifying local economies. Identified risks are manageable and mitigation measures have been planned. **The overall project risks are rated moderate.**

Potential risks are summarized in the Operational Risk Assessment Framework (ORAF) in Annex 4 of the PAD document.

#### **H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:**

44. The project helps the country pilot an integrated approach to address coastal zone management and climate change adaptation through institutional and technological innovations with a strong participation from local communities including the most vulnerable groups, such as women and youth. In view of helping sustaining local livelihoods and diversifying local economies, the project will introduce new technologies which are cost-effective, for instance, aquaculture of seaweeds, artificial reefs installation, and rain water collection, are all of low cost design.

45. Besides the Government of Morocco's co-financing totalling US\$20 million to support US\$5 million grant from the GEF, the project also expects in-kind contributions from beneficiaries to match project grants in agricultural and fisheries activities. The partnership between public and private sectors and co-management of project financed activities together with communalities' associations to increase project sustainability will also be cost-effective institutional mechanism to implement and maintain project interventions funded by the GEF grant.

46. The project will keep full time staff to minimum, limited to ensuring compliance with the Bank's fiduciary policies. Government counterpart staff at all levels will be responsible for the implementation of the project. To the extent possible training programs are designed to be delivered on site, and consultant services are also largely drawing on the national expertises.

### **PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT**

#### **A. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION:**

47. The GEF Implementing Agency for this project is the World Bank. This project is part of the "Sustainable MED" program which is supported by the GEF and implemented by the World Bank. Being part of the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) of the Mediterranean Sea, Morocco and other countries have a shared vision that proper national stewardship over the coastal environment, and economic development therein, benefit the country implementing the related regional strategies. In this sense this project is closely linked to other regional initiatives, including: the Barcelona Convention and UNEP-MAP Program, the Mediterranean Technical Assistance Program (METAP), the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership), EC funded LIFE, SMAP and Horizon 2020 Programs, and recently the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM). These initiatives play a key role in helping Morocco develop national and local capacity and channelling investments towards improved resources management. Therefore, this project will coordinate with other related regional initiatives and institutions within the Sustainable MED program.

#### **B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:**

48. This project will require collaboration between institutions at the local, provincial/regional, and national levels. Even though the geographical scope of the project is essentially limited to the eastern part of the Mediterranean coast, national Moroccan institutions will be involved in the implementation of the project at the highest level. This is particularly important in view of the fact that the project taps directly into five major Moroccan initiatives currently under implementation. These include the Plan Maroc Vert for Agriculture, the Stratégie Halieutis for fisheries, the 2020 vision for tourism, and the national strategy on climate change.

49. **Since the project has national linkages and involves more than one ministry, higher level government policy and steering functions for the project are designed to use existing bodies, to support strengthen these bodies, and to leave them better able to oversee collaborative management of the coastal zone once the project finishes.** Therefore, the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and the Environment (MENWE), will be the Implementing Entity responsible for project implementation and two national mechanisms have been set up to help guide its work: the National Steering Committee and the Technical Coordination Committee.. The project National Steering Committee

(NSC) is chaired by MEGA, and the Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) is chaired by MEMWE (through DE). These arrangements are equivalent to those being used for the GEF Project to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation into the Plan Maroc Vert (PICCPMV).

### **Project Administration Mechanisms**

50. *National Steering Committee:* Overall guidance and coordination of the project will be carried out by a National Steering Committee (NSC) (Comité National de Pilotage), which will be chaired by the Ministry of Economic and General Affairs (MEGA). The NSC will oversee general project implementation, review regular project progress and evaluation reports, and ensure overall consistency and alignment with relevant Government programs and projects active in the appropriate sectors. It will also serve as a forum for the resolution of high-level or inter-jurisdictional issues that might arise during project implementation. The NSC will meet at least twice per year. The specific membership of the NSC will be as follows: MEGA (Chair), Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), MEMWE, High Commission for Water, Forestry and the Fight Against Desertification (HCWFFAD), Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts (MTH), and Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries (MAMF). Sub-units (e.g. DE) may be delegated to represent their ministries on the Committee. It has a statutory responsibility to coordinate in the coastal zone and by including it within project implementation management; it will be strengthened to undertake this mandate after project completion.

51. *Technical Coordination Committee:* Coordination of the technical implementation of the project between ministries will be conducted by a national Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) (Comité de Coordination Technique), which will be chaired by MEMWE and will serve as a technical forum in which the ministries and agencies actually implementing activities under the project may share knowledge on implementation and harmonise their actions with one another at the ground level. The TCC will also be responsible for ensuring that the work plans and annual budgets prepared by participating ministries are well integrated with one another and adequate to the scale of work required of each. It will not be responsible for high-level coordination as is the NSC. The TCC will meet as often as required, and at least once per quarter. The specific membership of the Technical Coordination Committee will be as follows: MEMWE (Chair, delegated to DE), HCWFFAD, MAMF, and MTH or their relevant sub-units. . It has a statutory responsibility to coordinate in the coastal zone and by including it within project implementation management; it will be strengthened to undertake this mandate after project completion.

52. *Project Management Unit:* A project management unit (PMU) will be established within the Department of the Environment under the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and the Environment's State Secretariat for Water and the Environment. The PMU will have primary responsibility for day-to-day implementation of the project, with support and feedback from the Technical Coordination Committee on inter-agency cooperation, work planning, and budgeting.

53. The PMU will operate out of the main offices of the MEMWE in Rabat and its regional office in Oujda. It will be responsible for day-to-day project management and implementation, including the carrying out of all selected community investments and subprojects.

54. At the regional level, the Regional Representative of the MEMWE in Oujda will be a member of the PMU and represent it in the region, taking charge of coordinating the implementation of project activities to be implemented by the MEMWE across all four project sites. The Regional Representative will report to the Project Director at the central level and work in close collaboration with the regional staff of the other ministries implementing activities under this project. Staff of other ministries may not be seconded to the PMU directly, but will be close partners of the PMU and daily points of contact for coordination of work. The Regional Representative will also liaise with the EREO which will support project M&E.

55. *Other partners:* The National Environmental Observatory (NEO) and Eastern Region Environmental Observatory (EREO) will be called upon to help coordinate the monitoring of indicators at the national and regional levels, respectively. The *wali* of the Eastern region, the provincial Governors, and the provincial Coastal Commissions may be called upon to participate in sensitisation and training activities, and to support implementation of project activities within their jurisdictions. At the local level, the associations and cooperatives are recognized as full partners in implementing and maintaining the investments carried out on behalf of the communities.

## **PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:**

56. A major change is that the ICZM project focuses on rural pollution reduction, and limits project investment in urban pollution to the identification and prioritization of pollution point sources. Two major reasons lead to this relatively minor change: 1) the application of ICZM approach in a comprehensive way requires coverage of all the development sectors in the rural landscape and as such can leverage a much greater reduction in land based impacts on large marine ecosystems (The Mediterranean Sea) for the investment available. For a comparatively small investment, the GEF can have a significant long term impact on reducing nutrient and sediment inflows into the Mediterranean by linking locally based ICZM to a spatial planning system that is based on environmental and social sustainability. The proposed project will focus on piloting the integrated approach with a few sectors (fisheries, wetland conservation, and agriculture) while institutionalizing ICZM approach into spatial development plans; and 2) the budget is quite limited to include pollution reduction in the urban landscape which also covers both sewage and industria pollution. The project therefore aims to lay the base for future investment in urban pollution control by undertaking point urban point source characterization and prioritization for investment. This modification is in response to a point raised by the US GEF Council Member in their PIF review comments which states "...we are concerned that the overall budget to fund all the proposed components of this project is underestimated."

57. Therefore the project will directly address the GEF4 Strategic Program 1 Coastal Marine Fisheries and SP2 Nutrient reduction.

58. The second change is that PIF mentioned that an inter-sector ministry coordination committee established for Lake Nador and Moulouya. The current project activity is to operationalize the Specific Permanent Coastal Commissions at provinces of Nador, Berkane, and Boudinare. The sectors participating in the Commissions include Ministries of Environment, Forestry, Agriculture, Fishery, Tourism, and Interior. Specific permanent Coastal Commissions at the provincial level hold regular meetings and discharge their mandates. This project activity has been designed to activate Specific Permanent Coastal Commissions and make it permanent and operational as the future institutional instrument to implement the ICZM bill which is to be expected to be approved by the Parliament soon.

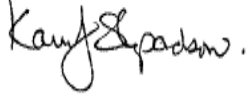
59. The third change is the source of co-financing. PIF mentioned \$6m from IBRD. However Morocco's current policy is to use Development Policy Lending (DPL) instrument instead of regular IBRD investment projects. Therefore, the *Project Concept Note (PCN) review Decision Note* for this project states "The meeting noted that this is a GEF stand alone project and that Morocco prefers DPL instruments to investment projects, thus making it difficult to have a GEF and WB blended operation." PIF also mentioned \$12m from AFD but the French program in the Mediterranean coastal zones we intended to work with has completed in 2011.

60. Therefore the current proposed co-financing is mainly cash from the Moroccan Government budget. Government contribution to this project is \$19.765m in cash and \$0.235m in kind. This does not include in kind contribution from beneficiaries. A large part of the projected co-financing will be insured by the government annual budget under the Ministry of Environment through the NSP. Details are provided in the table (attached):

Project Components	Project cost (including co-financing)	GEF Financing	Government co-financing
1. Capacity building and institutional strengthening	0.912 million	0.677 million	0.235 million (in kind)
2. Investments	23.259 million	4.119 million	19.14 million (cash)
3. Project management and M&E	1.009 million	0.384 million	0.625 million (cash)
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>25.18 million</b>	<b>5.18 million</b>	<b>20 million</b>

## **PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson, GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		1/13/2012	Song Li	202 4733488	sli@worldbank.org



**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Annex 1: Results Framework and Monitoring**

**MOROCCO:  
INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

Project Development Objective (PDO): The objective of the project is to pilot the application of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach in the project area on the eastern Mediterranean coast of Morocco. ICZM implemented at local level by all users of the coastal resources will leverage rural pollution reduction and protection of biodiversity and ecologically sensitive areas.

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
<b>Indicator One:</b> Number of provincial and local development plans which incorporate ICZM approach and climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of ICZM-friendly local plans created	0	0	6	6	6	6	Annual reports Mid –term review	PMU report	PMU	Success will be measured by participation of planners in training sessions, and by inclusion of key ICZM concepts in plans
<b>Indicator Two:</b> Formulation and implementation of a co-management plan covering at a minimum the Ramsar wetlands of the Moulouya estuary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of Ramsar wetlands governed by a co-management plan	0	0	1	1	1	1	Annual reports Mid –term review	HCWFFAD report	HCWFFAD and PMU	
<b>INTERMEDIATE RESULTS</b>												
<b>Intermediate Result (Component 1):</b>												

1.1. Government officials involved in local planning receive training and regular refreshers in ICZM and co-management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of government training workshops delivered	0	2	6	10	14	18	Annual reports Mid-term review	Reporting by cellules	PMU	Intent is to show the effectiveness of the cellules du littoral and the communication between them.
1.1. Specific permanent Coastal Commissions at the provincial level hold regular meetings and discharge their mandate		Number of meetings of Coastal Commissions	0	Two meetings per CC per year	Two meetings per CC per year	Two meetings per CC per year	Two meetings per CC per year	Two meetings per CC per year				
1.1. Members of communities making local development plans receive training and regular refreshers in ICZM and co-management		Number of government training workshops delivered	0	6	12	18	24	30				
1.2. Piloting the use of spatial planning in the preparation of local development plans		Number of spatially-based local development plans created	0	0	1	1	1	1				
1.3: Improvement in general understanding of ICZM and climate change adaptation issues and principles among the public	<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication of public education materials and resources	0	Website developed	Handbook published	Guide tool kit available	Public advertisements and media		Annual reporting	Media records	PMU	Public education products can have national coverage or be targeted to the region of the project in particular
Training of trainers in ICZM principles		Number of educators trained	0	10	30	50	70	90				

Training on biodiversity and wetlands function and value delivered to decision-makers in Moulouya, Nador Lagoon and Cap des Trois Fourches		Number of workshop s held for decision-makers	0	3	6	9	12	15				
1.4: National Steering Committee for the ICZM project in place	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of meetings	0	1	3	5	7	9	Annual reports Mid-term review	PMU	PMU	Steering Committee is operational
<b>Intermediate Result (Sub-Component 2.1):</b>												
2.1: Reversal of degraded state of Moulouya wetlands and dune ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hectares showing neutral or positive change in vegetation cover	X	X	X	X+25	X+50	X+75	Annual reports Mid-term review	HCWFFAD report	HCWFFAD and PMU	Proportion of protected areas managed jointly under comanagement arrangements as a fraction of total protected area
<b>Intermediate Result (Sub-Component 2.2):</b>												
Action 2.2.1. Artificial reefs are deployed in project area and operating under co-management regimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of deployed reefs	0	0	0	Final report drafted and approved	1	2	Annual reports Mid-term review	NFRI and ONP	NFRI and ONP	

Action 2.2.1. Number of associations or cooperatives of fishermen involved in the deployment and management of artificial reefs		N 0	0	0	0	1	2	2				
Action 2.2.2. Pilot algae farm successfully launched and operating under co-management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of pilot algae farms	0	0	0	Final report drafted and approved	1	1	End of Year 3 Annual reports Mid-term review	NADA	NADA	
Number of associations or cooperatives of fishermen involved in the deployment and management of the algae farm		Number of associations or cooperatives	0	0	0	1	1	1				

Action 2.2.3. Pilot shellfish farm successfully launched and operating under co-management		Number of pilot algae farms	0	0	0	Final report drafted and approved	1	1	Annual reports Mid-term review	NADA	NADA	Site has been identified and in pilot operation
Number of associations or cooperatives of fishermen involved in the deployment and management of the shellfish farm		Number of associations or cooperatives	0	0	0	1	1	1				
<b>Intermediate Result (Sub-Component 2.3):</b>												
2.3.1: Apicultural production underway involving local women	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage of women involved in apiculture	2%		5%	7%	9%	12%	Annual reports	ADA	ADA	
2.3.1 Number of associations or cooperatives of women involved in apiculture		Number of associations or cooperatives	0	0	1	2	3	3				
2.3.2. Rehabilitation of degraded soils and protection from further erosion through terracing, fruit tree planting, and equivalent measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hectares of rehabilitated land	0	0	75	150	250	400	Mid-term review	ADA	ADA	
2.3.3: Rainwater collection and storage tanks are installed and operating		Number	20		35	75	120	160	Mid-term review	ADA	ADA	
2.3.4. Small-scale ecolodges are established/rehabilitated and operating		Number	2	2	2	2	4	6	Annual reports	MTH	MTH	
<b>Intermediate Result (Component 3):</b>												
3.1: PMU is established and continues to perform assigned functions	<input type="checkbox"/>	PMU created/operational, and a project website created/maintained	0	1	1	1	1	1	Annual reports	PMU	PMU	

3.2. Monitoring and evaluation site visits are proceeding towards the target of once per site per month. Measurements and observations of progress and indicator values are being recorded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of site visits completed with measurements observed	0	24	72	120	168	216	Mid-term review	PMU	PMU	
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**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)

**N°53: IW-4198; Morocco: Integrated Costal Zone Management – Mediterranean Coast; (WB); GEF cost: 5.18 million USD; total project cost: 25.18 million USD from Switzerland**

### **Overall Commentaries**

We confer with the STAP's advisory response that the project focuses on a valuable wetland system, including a Ramsar site, under real pressure from diverse human activities. The project thus has the potential to demonstrate the value of ICZM.

### **Questions, Concerns and Challenges for the further Project Preparation**

The PIF makes little reference to prior initiatives and existing institutions with an integrated approach in the region, including the existing River Basin Organisation (*Agence du bassin hydraulique de la Moulouya – Oujda*), its twinning project with the Spanish Ebro Basin Organisation created in 2005, or the EU funded SMAP III ICZM Project (2005 – 2009) in the Nador area with a Coastal Action Plan for Nador. We recommend that the project explicitly evaluates experiences made under these initiatives and institutions to support the detailed project design.

**Response:** The reference of prior initiatives and existing activities have been incorporated in the project. In addition, the project has been developed based on most of these initiatives and projects.

The STAP advisory response rightly points out the project's nexus with the Moroccan ICZM law which has been under preparation for several years. We confer with the STAP's experience that an institutional ownership of a future ICZM law will be needed for effectiveness, i.e. the clear designation of a competent body with monitoring and enforcement powers on the ICZM law. As a prerequisite to such an institutional clarification, substantial work on defining evaluation methods and processes for human activities in the littoral zone will be needed. We see that component 1 addresses such issues, however with limited financing. We feel that a certain financial rebalancing from component 2 might be beneficial, since methodological know-how developed under component 1 will be most interesting for regional know-how transfer.

**Response:** The institutional ownership of a future ICZM law is one of the key issues that the project team has also identified. To address this point, the project will strengthen and make it operational the exiting institutional mechanism – Specific permanent Coastal Commissions at provincial levels under the Ministry of Environment. This GEF pilot project would contribute directly to the ICZM law implementation through the institutional capacity building.

We understand the risks indicated by the STAP's advisory response in not achieving the desired fisheries sustainability, bearing in mind that the Nador lagoon and the Moulouya river mouth are rated as primary sites in terms of high aquaculture potential (e.g. shrimp cultures). We believe that as an added priority action, marketing support for fisheries and aquaculture products achieved in a sustainable manner could help to reduce the implementation risk under component 3.

**Response:** This point has been included into the project to start with studies and pilots under project component 2.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recognise the importance of the targeted ecosystems, their transboundary character, the relevance of the project objectives and their consistency with GEF strategies and strategic programs.

We recommend continuing with project preparation while taking into account the issues mentioned above.

## US March 2010

### **Morocco: MED Integrated Coastal Zone Management-Mediterranean Coast – GEF International Waters Focal Area (WB)**

- The United States supports efforts that address environmental threats in the Nador and eastern Moroccan Mediterranean coastal area and that address economic needs to preserve fisheries and preserve environmental quality and biodiversity.
- We recommend that the project consider developing an action plan in coordination with government officials, public institutions, civil society, and professional associations.

**Response:** The point taken as the action plan has been in place with the SMAPIII. The project will further help apply a spatial planning in preparing of local development plans and incorporate ICZM approach and climate change adaptation into development plans.

- We recommend that the GEF consider consultations with the MCC and other donors that are work with artisanal fisheries on coastal areas to complement efforts and resources.

**Response:** This point has been incorporated into the project component 2. The project will work together with MCC and other initiatives on artisanal fisheries.

- We are concerned that the overall budget to fund all the proposed components of this project is underestimated.

**Response:** The point is well taken and the project will focus on fisheries, agriculture and wetland while covering nutrient/pollution reduction through institutionalization of ICZM, integration of ICZM into development plans, co-management approach, and learning/good practice.

- We recommend that the project provide support towards increasing legal and technical expertise in coastal management for public institutions with jurisdiction over coastal zones, for the private sector, and for local communities.

From STAP

#### II. STAP Advisory Response (see table below for explanation)

1. Based on this PIF screening, STAP's advisory response to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agency(ies):

Consent

#### III. Further guidance from STAP

2. STAP welcomes this project, one which was identified earlier within the Sustainable MED program document, and one which focuses on a wetland system under pressure, the Ramsar Site Sebkhya Bou Areg (not Lake Nador), and which could offer lessons for other coastal wetlands and designated sites in Morocco.

3. Regarding risks, and also addressing Component 1, identification of a future body or focal point for ICZM legal capacity would seem to be a necessary pre-condition to reduce the risk of lack of institutional ownership of a future ICZM law after testing the effectiveness of the inter-ministerial coordination committee.

Experience elsewhere indicates that what is needed beyond coordination and empowerment is a technically competent body with monitoring and enforcement powers to support ICZM in the long term.

**Response:** The institutional ownership of a future ICZM law is one of the key issues that the project team has also identified. To address this point, the project will strengthen and make it operational the exiting institutional mechanism – Specific permanent Coastal Commissions at provincial levels under the Ministry of

Environment. This GEF pilot project would contribute directly to the ICZM law implementation through the institutional capacity building.

4. Component 2 of the project actions are welcomed but as STAP noted in its earlier screening reports on the Program Framework Document (GEF Program 3977) and the Governance and Knowledge Generation Project (GEF Project 4001) that there is an apparent weakness of the overall Sustainable MED Program Know-MED component of the Program which may reduce the effectiveness of knowledge sharing and exchange with the wider Mediterranean community.

**Response:** The Governance and Knowledge Generation project has been improved since then and is effective now.

5. Regarding risks and with respect to Component 3, support for critical pilot investments, the project should be aware of the difficulty of implementing the recommended fisheries solutions and therefore the risk of not achieving the desired fisheries sustainability.

**Response:** The point has been taken into consideration during the project preparation.

6. Finally, in Part D. of the PIF towards the end of the first paragraph the first section A. State the issue..., includes the confusing sentence "...The project will also help local coastal communities strengthen their vulnerability to climate variability through knowledge management and natural resources conservation..." should be re-worded, "strengthen their resilience" or "reduce their vulnerability" would be suitable alternatives.

#### STAP advisory response

Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed

1. Consent STAP acknowledges that on scientific/technical grounds the concept has merit. However, STAP may state its views on the concept emphasising any issues that could be improved and the proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.

2. Minor revision required. STAP has identified specific scientific/technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. One or more options that remain open to STAP include:

(i) Opening a dialogue between STAP and the proponent to clarify issues

(ii) Setting a review point during early stage project development and agreeing terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.

**Response:** Thank you for the suggestions. The team had substantive and extensive discussions with Moroccan experts. Some of the issues need to be considered with scheduled studies during the project implementation stage.

#### 3. Major revision required

STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical omissions in the concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. Normally, a STAP approved review will be mandatory prior to submission of the project brief for CEO endorsement. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.

**Response:** please see our response above.

**ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>			
<b>Local</b>			
Financial management	600	150	Carry out FM for the project. This includes collecting and submitting accountabilities from all ministries participating in the project, preparing TOR and overseeing implementation of annual audits, helping to establish a disbursement system that ensures timely response to requests from all implementing partners for funds.
Monitoring and evaluation	1000	20	Monitoring and evaluation. Will ensure that data from implementing partners describing progress are of sufficient quality, and are presented to the PMU in a timely manner. Assists with report writing and links with independent consultants undertaking mid-term and final evaluations.
Env and social safeguards	1000	20	Implementation of Environment and Social Management Plan. Establishes links and holds regular meetings with coastal stakeholders to provide information and obtain feedback on social and environmental issues related to project implementation so that they can be dealt with in a timely manner. Feeds information of environmental and social safeguard issues into semi-annual progress report.
<b>International</b>			
Justification for Travel, if any:			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<b>Local</b>			
ICZM approach	1200	60	Training and assisting inclusion of ICZM into Development Plans
Climate change adaptation	1200	60	Training and assisting inclusion of adaptation to CC into Development Plans
Spatial planning	1200	50	TA to help clients prepare spatial planning in project sites
Institutional capacity building	1200	30	TA to assist the Special Permanent Coastal Commissions to perform their mandates

Wetland conservation	1200	60	Provide technical assistance to help restoration of dunes and wetland conservation
Fisheries	1200	50	Provide TA on artisanal fishing
Seaweeds	1200	60	TA to seaweeds
Artificial reef	1200	40	Help with study and design of reef
Shellfish	1200	30	TA to aquaculture
Rainwater collection	1000	20	TA to installation of work and maintenance
Agriculture	1200	40	TA to related work (fruit tree, land conservation)
Tourism	1200	10	TA to train ecotourism guides
<b>International</b>			
Spatial planning	3000	10	Technical advice on using spatial planning
ICZM approach	3000	20	Technical advice on using ICZM approach
Institutional capacity building	3000	8	Technical advice and TA on institutional capacity building
Seaweeds	3000	10	Technical advice on seaweed
Wetland	3000	5	Technical advice on wetland conservation
Tourism	3000	3	Technical advice and TA to help design ecotourism
Justification for Travel, if any:			
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications	20,000		This will include purchasing computer, projector, telephone, and office supplies. No vehicle is allowed given the limited GEF grant.
Travel			Only co-financed resources will be used as travels will be required for field visits to supervise and consultations.
Others			Only co-financed resources will be used for this purpose.

\* Provide dollar rate per person week. \*\* Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

#### **ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

##### **A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**

The objectives of the project preparation have been reached, through activities undertaken at national and local level. Please find attached major activities completed during the PPG stage:

Objective 1: provide to the key government ministries and other stakeholders information and knowledge for them to better understand ICZM and CC challenges and possible alternative measures.

Related activities were carried out through involvement of key ministries, agencies and other stakeholders by the organization of meetings and workshops at the local level, and meetings in the framework of committees set up at the national level (steering committee, technical inter-ministerial committee), and also by meetings held by the director of the project and the national consultant with each of the key ministries and agencies. The PPG process was very helpful to disseminate information and knowledge and thus deepen the understanding of ICZM approach and CC challenges and possible adaptation measures.

Objective 2: help identify related study needs and potential project sites.

Related activities: the involvement of relevant stakeholders at local and national levels permitted to identify the sites of the project in the Mediterranean coast in Morocco, in which the coastal zone needs specific measures and activities to protect and use natural resources of the biodiversity in a sustainable way, and to enhance the economic level and welfare of the local population through income generating activities, as a mean to face the climate change impacts et strengthen their resilience capacities. Related study needs have been also indentified.

Objective 3 : discuss a future institutional mechanism to include CC adaptation into ICZM approach.

Related activities: the future institutional mechanism was developed by consulting with all related ministries and their agencies, especially : DE, Ministry of fisheries, Ministry of agriculture, and Ministry of tourism. This institutional framework has been established during the missions of the World Bank in Rabat.

Objective 4: contribute to the project design and preparation based on participation and consultation.

Related activities: use of broad participative approach in the design of the project. This has allowed the project management unit to reach a consensus on priorities, activities, budget and institutional framework. The preparation of this project was based on participation of concerned stakeholders at local and national levels.

Three local committees were set up in the provinces of the area of the project, Berkane, Nador and Driouech. These committees were chaired by the governors with the participation of local stakeholders: administrations, public organisms, NGOs and representatives of communes (elected persons).

At central level a Steering Committee was set up in Rabat, chaired by the Ministry of General and Economic Affairs, composed by relevant ministries and agencies. The Steering Committee decided project sites, and priorities and activities to include in the future project. Technical aspects were developed by a Technical Inter-ministerial Committee chaired by the Ministry of Environment.

**B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:**

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

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
Local consultants	Completed	40,000	40,000	45,000	0	
Local workshops (3)	Completed	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
National consultants	Completed	35,000	35,000	35,000	0	
Env and social Impact assessment	Completed	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
Training consultants	Completed	30,000	30,000	35,000	0	
Training session	Completed	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	12,000
Purchase of audio equipment	Completed	30,000	30,000	20,000	0	
Purchase of computers	Completed	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	
<b>Total</b>		200,000	200,000	200,000	0	47,000

\* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

**ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS**

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

<b>Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)</b>	
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Work Program (for FSPs only)	3/17/2010
Agency Approval date	4/23/ 2012
Implementation Start	6/15/2012
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	12/10/2014
Project Closing Date	6/15/2017