SMALL GRANTS PRORAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MOROCCO

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Morocco		
Year Started	2000		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	183	38	**221**
Grant amount committed	5,763,611	1,361,953	**7,125,564**
Project level co-financing in cash	5,912,418	1,636,905	**7,549,324**
Project level co-financing in kind	5,177,175	998,998	**6,176,174**
Total co-financing *			**15,087,451**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	-	**5**	**1**	-	-	**6**
Climate Change	-	-	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**
Land Degradation	-	-	**4**	**3**	-	-	**7**
Capacity Development	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	**1**
Total Projects Completed	-	-	**12**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**19**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	5	1	-	-	6
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	2	1	-	4	8
Hectares of PAs	-	370	4,340	200	-	3,100	8,010
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hectares of ICCAs	-	140	140	-	-	-	280
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	4	12	4	-	1	21
Number of significant species conserved	-	15	12	13	-	46	86
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	1	2	2	-	2	7
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	370	4,340	400	-	3,100	8,210
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	2	1	1	1	5
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	444	-	-	444
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	1	2	2	1	1	7
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	23	5	11	3	1	43
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	23	40	220	60	20	363
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	4	3	-	-	7
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	50	90	130	-	280	550
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	50	90	130	-	280	550
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	117	176	156	-	20	469

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	12	15	120	-	300	447
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	3	5	15	-	2	25
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	59	-	-	-	59
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	6	-	2	-	-	-	8
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	30	-	17	-	-	-	47
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	2	3	5	2	2	15
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	8	5	1	1	15
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	3	4	1	1	9

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	4	-	4	8
Number of youth organizations	3	-	-	2	-	1	6
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	9	6	1	5	21
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	1	5	-	1	10	19
Community-level trainings conducted	-	4	10	4	66	34	118
Number of project monitoring visits	9	12	10	6	-	-	37

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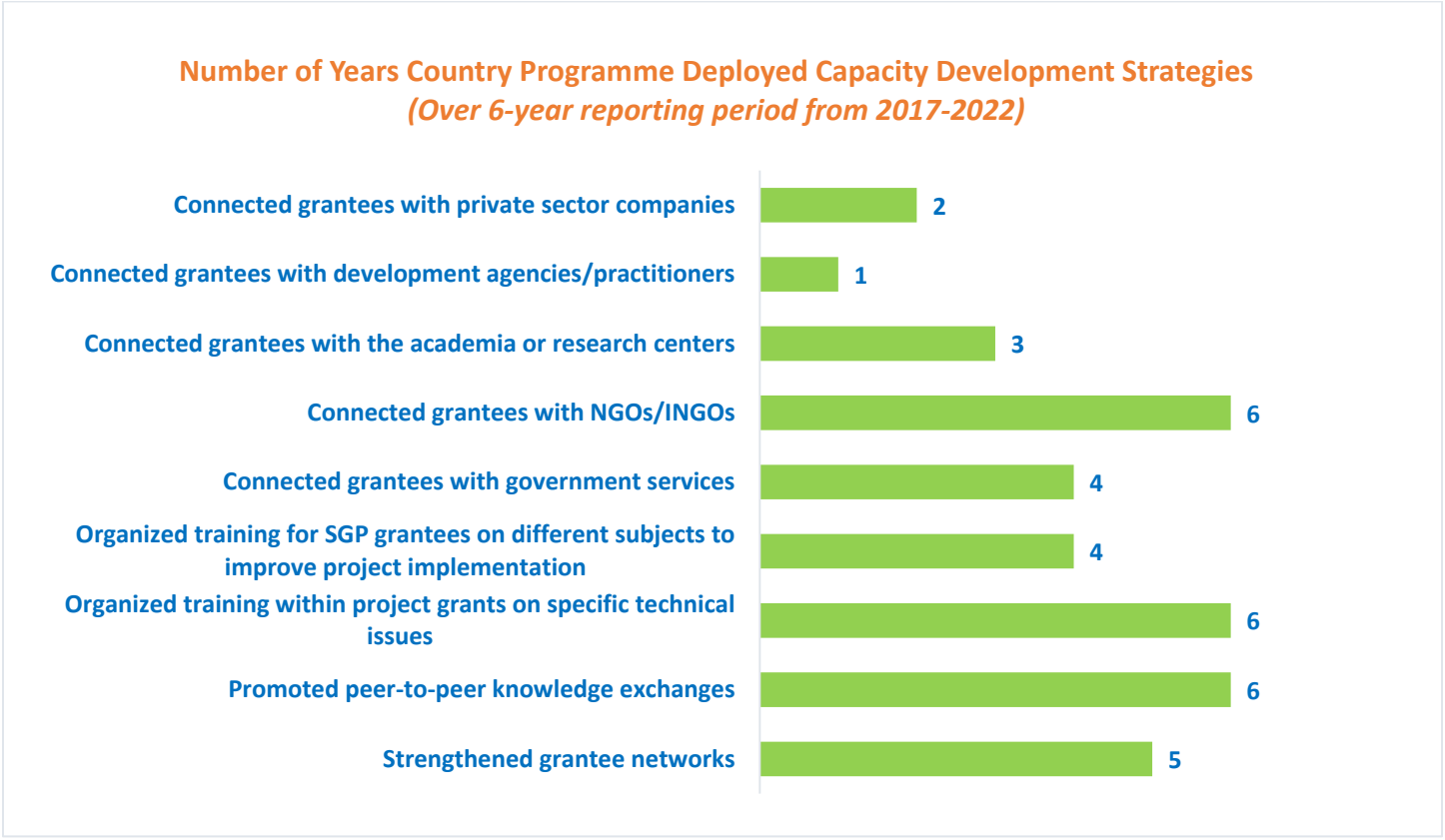
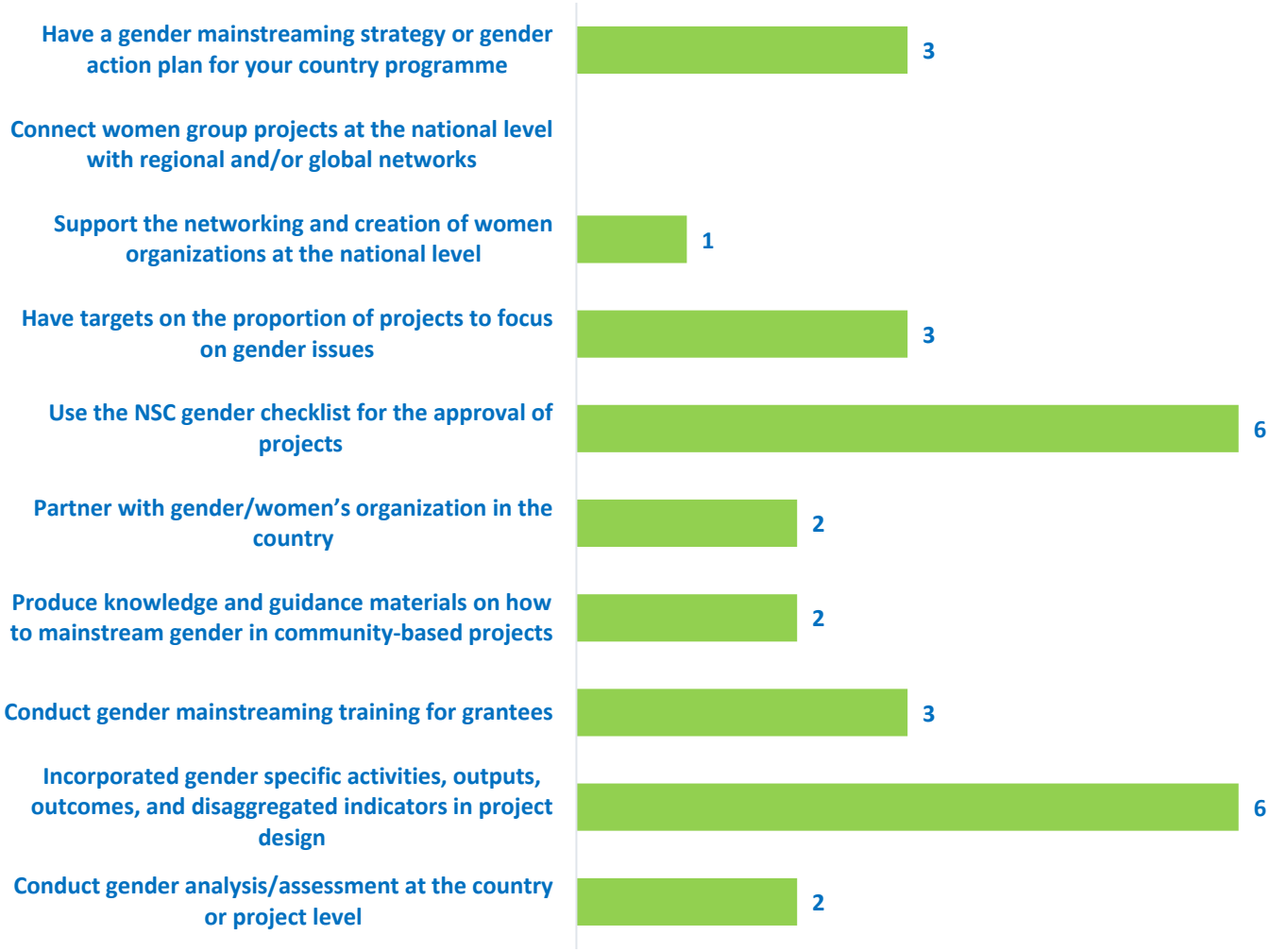
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**24**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**6**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**-**	**-**	**7**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

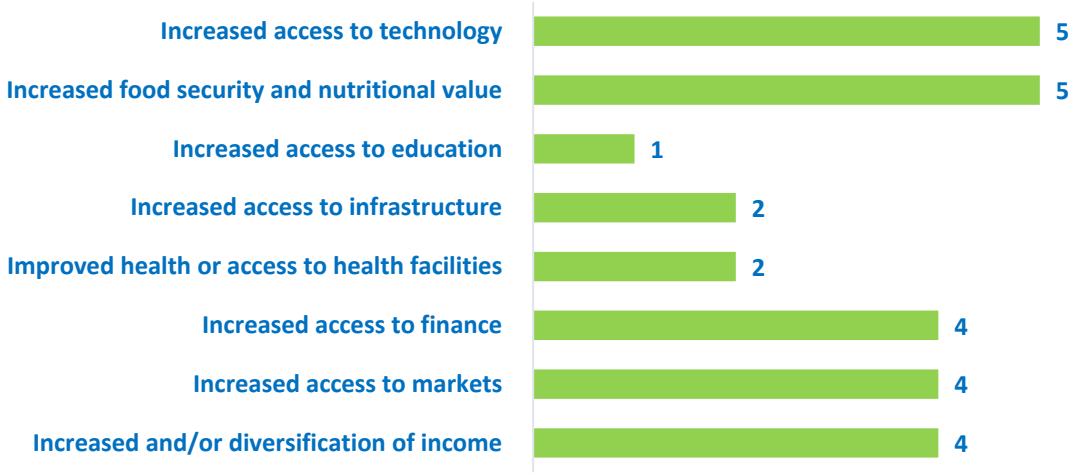


Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



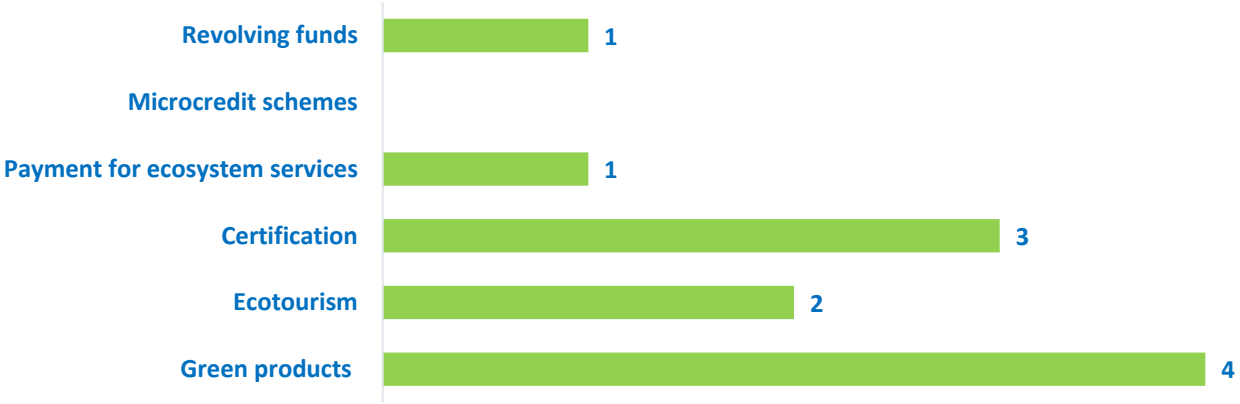
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life

(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods

(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Morocco**, SGP project promoted the use of low-carbon energy sources to protect the forest and reduce harmful emissions. Souss Massa is located at the heart of the Argan biosphere reserve in Southwest Morocco. This reserve was known for exceptional landscapes, providing ample opportunities for the development of ecotourism. However, the development of tourism led to unsustainable use of the forest resources. Practically, all of tourist establishments and businesses used argan wood and charcoal for heating water. The SGP project supported 23 owners of tourist establishments to get trained in utilizing solar energy for water heating and learn about the importance of emissions reduction, sustainable ways of conducting business as well as the benefits of sound environmental management and ecological certification for their businesses. The installation of 43 solar units reduced the use of wood by 25 kg per day, decreasing emission of CO2 by 20 tons per year. Additionally, 10 of these businesses are in the process of earning the ecological certification "*Clef Verte*". Representatives of 4 rural communities also received training focused on the importance of sustainable tourism. Following successful demonstration supported by SGP, the grantee received additional support from GIZ and High Commissariat of Forests of Morocco for promotion of sustainable tourism and reduction of desertification. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

SGP **Morocco** supported the *Rural Tourism Development Network* (RDTR) to introduce reliable and affordable solar energy services to rural tourism establishments. The RDTR equipped 30 lodgings with solar energy installations and conducted an awareness-raising campaign emphasizing the importance of reducing emissions and the benefits of sustainable management of tourism activities. As a result, the installation of 300 photovoltaic units reduced GHG emissions from 84 tonnes to 0.8 tonnes per year. Additionally, nine establishments have been awarded the international "Green Key" (Clef Verte) certification for their commitment to effective environmental management approaches. In addition to demonstrating sustainable renewable solutions for tourism facilities in rural Morocco, the project also resulted in 20% cut in energy costs and secured a reliable and durable source of energy for these rural businesses. Aligning with the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the Regional Development Plan, the project also strengthened the partnership established with the regional council, including the elected officials in the region. The project holders are currently working with the Souss Massa regional council to apply for the Green Climate Fund and other sources of finance to deploy these technologies across the region. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Sustainable Land management

In **Morocco**, an SGP project led by *the Association Resilience in partnership with* the *IQRA Association for Development and Environment* successfully developed sustainable land management and permaculture practices in a region where the deterioration of ecosystem services and goods due to climate change undermined local livelihoods. The project targeted the community of Tamait Oufella, on the outskirts of Agadir, where erosion caused by seasonal floods, long periods of drought, excessive heat waves, high winds and gradual abandonment of agricultural lands by the youth was seriously threatening the livelihoods of the community. As a response to these environmental and socio-economic challenges, "climate-smart" agriculture was introduced as a pilot project for the conservation, enhancement, and resilience of the community's agricultural lands. Led by a group of 6 farmers along with another 9 members of the community, the project was implemented over 6 selected parcels of land (approximately 1 ha). Over the course of the project, a 300 m^2 accumulation basin was restored, an anti-erosion wall was built, a central technical unit was constructed on which solar panels were installed, a drip irrigation system was set up and a 300 m^2 summer nursery was created to ensure year-round production. More than 30 varieties of herbs and vegetables are now being produced in this landscape, in addition to the 300 productive companion trees that enrich and continually protect the soils. The production, which amounts to more than 375 kg per week or 1,500 kg per month, has increased agricultural income from none to USD 157 per month on average, reduced family food expenditure budgets, and increased local food self- sufficiency as one third of the weekly production (20 kg) is allocated to the producers themselves. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Chemicals and Waste

In **Morocco**, a demonstration project completed by the *Dar Si Hmad Association for Development, Education and Culture (Association Dar Si Hmad pour le Développement, l'Education et la Culture)* fought against chemical pollution through integrated biological control of cactus mealybugs in the *Sidi Ifni* massif. The cochineal (*Dactylopius opuntiae*), a cactus pest, had destroyed large areas of cactus, affecting the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. The pesticide used to treat cochineal was, however, proven to be ineffective against insects and extremely harmful to the environment. The use of pesticide seriously affected the bee colonies and other pollinating insect populations. While the country banned the use of pesticide in August 2021, the project proposed alternative solutions that were more effective and less harmful. The initial phase of the project consisted of supporting the development of two alternative solutions: producing biopesticides based on natural extracts of invasive plants (*Ricinus Communis* and *Nicotiana Glauca*) and breeding natural predators (*Cryptolaemus Montrouzieri*) against the mealybugs. These solutions were first developed in the laboratories of the National Agricultural Research Institute and thereafter put to the test on pilot farms. The outcomes were very positive, confirming the effectiveness of these treatments against the cactus mealybugs. The second phase of the project was implemented by extending the experimentation of the treatments to other farms in the region, raising awareness, and instructing farmers on these novel solutions. In the long term, the project is expected to enable preservation of at least 500 hectares of cactus in the region to fight against erosion, maintain local incomes, and prevent the use of 250 kg of harmful pesticides each year. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Morocco,** SGP supports l'Alliance marocaine sur le changement climatique et le développement durable - *Moroccan Climate Change and Sustainable Development Alliance*- which serves as the largest platform of CSOs of over 200 NGOs involved in environmental work. In preparation for UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakech, SGP Morocco in collaboration with the Alliance and other partners, including UNDP and the Government, supported the establishment of CSO-Government dialogue platform focusing on CSO participation in COP22. Five dialogues were organized between 30 CSOs – members of the Alliance and three Government institutions, Secretariat for the Environment, High Commission for Forests and Reduction of Desertification, National Council of Human Rights, aiming to facilitate civil society participation in COP22. As a result, Moroccan Civil Society productively participated in this important international forum and demonstrated the role CSOs can play in addressing climate change through demonstration of successful interventions and good practices. The dialogues continued after the COP. In May 2017, the alliance supported by the SGP and UNDP organized another large-scale dialogue with the participation of 260 CSO representatives, the government agencies and international organizations. The focus of the dialogue was on defining the role of civil society as a key stakeholder in transition to sustainable development. The platform, therefore, continues to provide a legal framework for civil society participation and influence with the government on important national and policy discussions on environmental issues. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

In Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, **Morocco**, Moldova, Niger, Tanzania, Thailand, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

South-South Exchange

To promote South-South cooperation among **Francophone African countries**, SGP **Morocco** supported the participation of the SGP grantee Tagadirt association in the "Climate Initiative" prize. This award recognizes the 10 best community initiatives in reducing climate change and one of the winners is Tagardirt. Due to this award, this association is currently part of a South-South exchange network of more than 95 NGOs and CBOs and has participated in training workshops and exchanges involving 10 Francophone African countries on good practices reducing climate change. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Morocco,** SGP supported grantees, Moroccan association Arkane and AVES Togo, to promote agro-ecology and the conservation of resilient seeds through the strengthening of South-South cooperation in Francophone Africa. A collaborative training was organized in Togo (Kpalimé), which witnessed 25 participants from 9 African countries (Benin, Burkina-Faso, Congo, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Togo). The training was in the form of ten thematic workshops, with visits to agro-ecology and bio-fertilizer production projects. Several solutions that are widely reproducible and transferable to other countries were presented and debated. These include recognition of peasant seeds in Africa, installation of conservation granaries suitable for family farms, community seeds conservation strategies, creation of seed banks, manufacture of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers. The project also supported the creation of a directory of agro-ecology actors, a list of 26 actors from 10 African countries actively engaged in the sustainable management of peasant seeds and production of organic inputs. A collection of 16 good practices from nine African countries developed to promote information sharing on the multiplication and conservation of farmer seeds as well as the legal framework. The training initiated achievements under South-South exchanges, particularly in Chad and Benin where peasant seeds and agro-ecology projects have been developed. The network is also engaged in a research and development project for the construction of a prototype of an improved granary for seeds that will be reproduced in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Morocco, Chad and Togo.

In addition, the SGP in Morocco facilitated two collaborative trainings and an exchange workshop under the Green charcoal project, to support the implementation of concrete green charcoal production projects in Francophone Africa as an alternative to fuelwood by improving access to improved technologies for the production and upgrading of green charcoal. It built the capacities of 18 people from 10 Francophone African countries. The participants were trained on the design of an improved prototype of a compaction and on the design of an improved carbonizer, which took place in Togo and Morocco respectively. These two technologies are low cost and easy to replicate by different participants. A Green Energy Forum was also organized to facilitate access of coal producers to market, investments and other improved technologies. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

In May and June 2022, **SGP Morocco** facilitated the participation of the High Atlas Foundation in regional online training on wastewater treatment for their reuse. Organized within the framework of the "Water and Environment Support" project funded by the European Union, the training enabled the capacity building and the exchange of experiences among more than 60 people representing the Mediterranean Partner countries (**Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia**) on the appropriate treatment of wastewater by focusing on small wastewater treatment plants. The exchange took place in four 4-hour sessions which strengthened the practical skills in terms of planning, construction, and exploitation of small wastewater treatment facilities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Scaling up, Replication, and Policy Influence

In **Morocco**, effective community-based approaches and tools for marine protected areas that have been successfully demonstrated under the SGP project have been scaled up and replicated under multiple projects and initiatives. SGP project took place in the Al Hoceima National Marine Park (AHNP), one of the most representative Mediterranean biotopes due to its high level of biodiversity. It is home to threatened species on the IUCN Red List as well as to the largest population of ospreys and a red coral reserve. The project aimed to promote responsible fishing in the marine protected area of AHNP and successfully eradicated dynamite and copper sulfate fishing and reduced disturbance of osprey nests. The approach has now been upscaled under a project titled *Operation of a Network of Integrated Observatory Systems in the Mediterranean Sea* (ODYSSEA) funded by the European Union. ODYSSEA is a large-scale project with a EU funding of USD 9,360,000 with target beneficiary group of 3,500 fishermen. The project aims to benefit the fishermen through the provision of oceanographic, biological and climatological data, allowing fishermen to anticipate the risks of bad weather, reduce fishing efforts for better catches and increase the sustainability of their fishing activity. Further, the approach tested in the AHNP was replicated in the Souss-Mass National Park (SMNP) with the support of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). A grantee of the SGP project, AGIR, leads this new project. SMNP supports conservation actions involving the local fishing communities

in key biodiversity areas for the conservation and restoration of the Souss- Massa National Park and the Tamri site. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

In **Morocco**, SGP supported grantee, Association de Gestion Intégrée des Resources (AGIR), to prevent unsustainable and illegal fishing techniques in the Al Hoceima National Park in **Morocco**, faced with dynamite and copper sulphate fishing leading to the disturbance of osprey nests, poaching of chicks and eggs, as well as the disappearance of the monk seal. The project's plan of action involved finding practical and effective solutions against illegal fishing, while mobilizing and adapting their own participatory management program, through training and support for sustainable management of marine resources. The project continues to expand the scale of its intervention and disseminate good sustainable fishing practices to a greater number of stakeholders. Specifically building on gains made so far, AGIR integrated these good practices into the university curriculum for students of the Faculty of Sciences and Techniques of Al-Hoceima (Coastal Engineering), where it imparts lessons on how to integrate the principles of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems and blue economy, essential and practical skill sets, to train future coastal managers. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.