



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Morocco
Region	Africa
Joint programme title:	Path to Resilience through Energy, Food & Social Protection Systems
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	UNDAF 2017-2022

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome 2: Public policies and national strategies in terms of industrial development, environment and land use planning integrate the principles of inclusive and sustainable economic growth - Outcome 5: National and regional public policies and strategies ensure the reduction of territorial, and gender based socioeconomic inequalities.
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>Confronted with the current multifaceted crisis, Moroccan policy makers recognize the need to adopt an integrated, multidimensional, and coordinated approach to find urgent and innovative solutions to the socio-economic impact of the current crisis and introduce immediate and longer-term measures to protect the most vulnerable, in particular children and women. The crisis, if well managed, also constitutes an opportunity to accelerate the energy transition through the decarbonization of Morocco's industry, as well as build the resilience and sustainability of the country's food systems.</p> <p>To this end, and given the need for a coordinated approach, the United Nations Country Team in Morocco, working in support of key government efforts, is planning to carry-out a multifaceted assessment of the impact of rising international prices on the country food security, ambitions for carbon free industrial production and protection of the most vulnerable groups. Based on their respective comparative advantages, three UN agencies will deploy their monitoring, analytical and advocacy tools, in a coordinated manner to provide recommendations for short term and longer-term inclusive and sustainable policy response.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, Resident Coordinator, sylvia.ekra@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Karima Chakiri, PDFO, karima.chakiri@un.org
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO : Hélène Sow, helene.sow@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNICEF: Karima Kessaba, kkessaba@unicef.org
	UNIDO: Yoshinari Suzuki, Y.SUZUKI@unido.org
Total budget:	
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• Other sources	NA

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 7 Affordable and clean Energy, SDG 10 Reduced inequalities and 13 Climate Action.
<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

Max 500 words. A brief, evidence-based situation analysis of the development challenges to be addressed. It is connected to country analytical work as relevant. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem.

The global price increase, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently by the war in Ukraine has major implications for food security in the world considering the major role of the two countries on the world food markets and the importance of Russia in the world energy trade. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, which includes Morocco, is also impacted. According to the rating agency S&P¹, of the 35 emerging markets studied, 5 countries in the MENA region (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia) stand out among the economies most threatened by the consequences of the war. Morocco's reliance on food imports makes it highly vulnerable to shocks resulting from the crisis, as the population consumes more imported cereal than the global average. While food price inflation in Morocco averaged 1.2% from 2009 until February 2022, it jumped to all time high of 9.4% in March and April 2022 (relative to same months in 2021). In addition, the country was already hit by a severe drought threatening the 2021-2022 agricultural year in Morocco. Dependency on fossil energy is heavily impacting the country, as 80% of electrical energy produced in Morocco stems from coal (53%), gas (19%) or oil (9%).

Due to the diversification of the Kingdom's trading partners, Moroccan imports of oil, gas and wheat will not pose a real challenge in terms of supply; however, this will weigh heavily on the balance of payments. The price of imported commodities, mainly energy (oil, gas, and coal) and cereals are expected to have detrimental effects on Morocco's macroeconomic balances, especially in terms of public deficit and inflation.

Beyond the constraints related to global supply and production chains bottlenecks, the sharp rise in inflation will have a clear impact on the trade and the budgetary balance, as well as on the purchasing power of vulnerable households. In the absence of appropriate measures, rising food and energy prices bear the potential to heavily impact low-income households who spend a large proportion of their income on food. The gravity of the situation has already prompted the government to put in place concrete measures to protect the purchasing power of the population, through strengthening the compensation fund as well as direct subsidies to several productive social sectors and consumer products (subsidies for sugar, wheat, and gas butane).

Confronted with this multifaceted crisis, Morocco needs to adopt an integrated, multidimensional, and coordinated approach to introduce urgent and innovative solutions to the socio-economic impact of the current crisis and introduce immediate and longer-term measures to protect the most vulnerable, in particular children and women. The crisis if well managed also constitutes an opportunity to address the dependency to fossil fuels and accelerate the energy transition, through the decarbonization of Morocco's industry, as well as build the resilience and sustainability of the country's food systems.

¹ 26th May report on the repercussions of the international commodity price shock on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

To this end, and given the need for a coordinated approach, the United Nations Country Team in Morocco, working in support of key government efforts, is planning to carry-out a multifaceted assessment of the impact of rising international prices on the country food security, ambitions for carbon free industrial production and protection of the most vulnerable groups. Based on their respective comparative advantages, FAO, UNICEF and UNIDO, will deploy their monitoring, analytical and advocacy tools, in a coordinated manner, to provide recommendations for short term and longer-term inclusive and sustainable policy response.

Programme Strategy

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

FAO, UNICEF and UNIDO, in line with their mandates, will work with ministries and national entities to undertake a comprehensive, cross-sectoral and coordinated analysis of the impact of the crisis on food systems and the energy sector, and resilience of the most vulnerable. The proposal has two-fold objectives:

1. Strengthening the use of state-of-the-art analytical tools to formulate the multi-faceted response needed to adjust the country trajectory for sustainable development and resilience building

Impact on food security and food systems: tested methodologies will be used to provide trends analysis of the impact of the crisis and how it may exacerbate already existing bottlenecks in terms of food prices, supply chains, production, stocks, input services (energy and fertilizers etc.), reserves and access to markets at national and international levels. Additional qualitative surveys will inform on the behaviors of the different commercial operators along the value chain.

Analytical models will support the tailoring of recommendations, based on different simulations, on actions to be taken by the government to ensure the resilience of food systems. They will relate to measures to ensure a continuous and sustainable supply of food through normal commercial and supply channels, financial measures to support food chain actors, measures specifically targeting small farmers, fishermen, fish farmers and livestock breeders. They will also address actions to encourage food systems transformation and improve access to food for the most vulnerable, reduce losses and food waste and improve price transparency, as well as other innovative solutions. *(Main SDG 2 Zero Hunger + others indirectly).*

Impact on the most vulnerable: the agencies will work with the High Commission for Planning (HCP) to include in its permanent household quarterly survey, in the last quarter of 2022, tools for collecting data on the “morale”, perception and behaviour of households confronted to the crisis. The tools relate to the respondents' experience and their knowledge of

the crisis and its impact on their purchasing power, food security as well as access to essential services. In parallel, to assess the direct impact of the crisis on households and on children and women, a micro-simulation analysis using data from the Household Panel Survey of the National Observatory for Human Development (ONDH) will be implemented. The data will help to understand the impact of the current crisis on household, particularly on children and women that are more sensitive to poverty, vulnerability, and shocks.

After the examination of socio-economic impact on households, including monetary poverty and most significant potential multi-dimensional deprivations, in relation to access to nutrition and basic services, recommendations will be drawn to help better design appropriate policy responses in relation to social protection, to support families, especially the most vulnerable, and prevent further regressions and ensure their sustainable financing including the food subventions fiscal policy. *(Main: SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 10 Reduced inequalities + others indirectly)*

Impact on energy: While the government is engaged in immediate measures to mitigate the effect of rising energy for the most vulnerable populations, it has also expressed the will to engage in the path of reducing energy dependency through decarbonization. The European Union plans to introduce a carbon tax in 2023 on imported manufacturing products from non-member countries with more flexible environmental standards, which itself constitutes a new customs regime. Morocco, which sends nearly 65% of its exports to European Union markets, will be impacted by this future carbon tax. This perspective makes it imperative for Moroccan manufacturers to prepare to meet this new challenge and this shift could be facilitated and accelerated through a smart use of solutions introduced to address the current crisis.

With a view to promote the adoption of renewable energy in key industry, a targeted field survey and in-depth analysis of the crisis on Moroccan key industries and value chains will be run, bringing in the expertise of partners such as the Stockholm environment institute. Promoting the adoption of renewable energy in key industries will help companies gain control over their energy costs and become energy independent. By doing so, they will also reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to the fight against climate change.

2. Increasing awareness and national commitment for implementing the suggested policy options and government response.

A National dialogue and dissemination workshop will be organized to present methods and tools used, findings of the assessments and feasibility of the policy options and recommendations provided.

Working with key line ministries, a collective aspirational vision of what net-zero CO2 emissions industries could look like by 2030 and 2050 will be developed. More specifically, the roadmap development will include the setting up of a discussion platform fostering public private dialogue on industrial decarbonization. It will integrate interim goals and targets, identify promising technologies and policy package to boost the deployment of clean energy technologies in the

sector. Regular stakeholder consultations will ensure buy-in to the roadmap. *(Main: SDG 7 Affordable and clean Energy, and 13 Climate Action + others indirectly).*

Communication and dissemination products will take the form of technical publications, knowledge sharing events, media content.

A major advantage is that the three agencies are already engaged with the government, in major initiatives that will ground the work undertaken in the ongoing government policy agenda.

FAO is supporting the country implementation of Morocco’s Green Generation Strategy and the national road map for food system transformation as well as major sustainable development plans. Since the onset of the crisis, the organization has been advocating and providing analysis and data to inform national partners. The Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests has organized, in collaboration with FAO a national consultation workshop on 3rd June 2022 to discuss the repercussions of the price surge in international markets on food security and food systems including supply chains in Morocco.

UNICEF has been supporting the country social protection reform, which is a key pillar of the country national development strategy, working closely with key ministries, including the ministry of finance and the major planning and monitoring entities such as the High Commission for Planning (HCP) and the National Observatory for Human Development (ONDH).

UNIDO has a long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, within the framework of the New Development Model and the upcoming New Industrial Strategy including the Decarbonization strategy.

Governance and implementation arrangements

Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.

The response to this call was led by the RC who convened key agencies for an initial assessment of the UNCT strengths and value-proposition. This proposal was subsequently developed by three PUNOs (FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO) with strong technical support from the RCO. Each agency will implement the planned activities by mobilizing their expertise in the framework of their mandate. The proposed activities are aligned with national priorities, the UNDAF (2017-2023, outcome 2 and 5), and are already projected to be implemented in the following months as part of identified national priorities. Each PUNO brings specific set of expertise to the proposal:

- FAO is a major player in the development and transformation of efficient food systems with strong capacity in the monitoring and analysis of food security and agricultural production trends and issues.

- UNICEF brings in its experience in measuring the impact of crisis on the most vulnerable and in analysing the financial architecture of social protection for the most vulnerable populations.
- UNIDO's mandate is to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and it specializes in upgrading and improving the competitiveness and the green management of VSEs and SMEs.

FAO, UNICEF and UNIDO, working with the Resident Coordinator Office, will join forces to work with the Department of Strategy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Finance as well as key national stakeholders in order to deploy state-of-the-art analytical tools and methods for undertaking the data collection and analysis on the impact and monitoring of the crisis, targeting the critical sector of food security, green energy as well as the most vulnerable groups. The findings and evidence generated will inform policy decisions and measures for confronting the crisis.

The lead agency and other participating agencies commit to deploy sufficient and expert Human resources, including dedicated capacity to ensure coordination among agencies, throughout the duration of this project. Under the leadership of the RC, key other member of the country team (which has been briefed on this initiative) will support by providing technical expertise, in particular UN-Women, UNECA and UNDP.

The governance mechanism will consist in:

- **A technical committee chaired by FAO as the lead agency**, with the participation of representatives of PUNOs, RCO focal point and implementing partners. This Committee will ensure all partners have a common understanding of the project and ensures coordination, integrated implementation and monitoring of the activities for the proper execution of the project under the oversight of the RC. The Lead agency with support from the RCO will provide a facilitation role, technical support and ability to source and mobilize expertise within the system when needed. They will provide a quality assurance throughout the implementation of the programme.
- **A dedicated joint program coordinator**, hosted by the lead agency will be in charge of technical coordination, communication and reporting (including financial). Each PUNO remains responsible for the initial reporting on its activities, the coordinator being in charge of consolidation, quality control and transmission to RCO for submission.

Other stakeholders include:

- **UN agencies** whose expertise is needed during the implementation, such as UNECA for macroeconomic modelling or UN Women for gender mainstreaming. Such mobilization will be coordinated by the RCO, as requested by PUNOs.
- **Government agencies/ministries:** The Ministry of Agriculture (as FAO's main counterpart), the Ministry of Finance and the ONDH² (as UNICEF's main counterparts) and the Ministry of Industry (as UNIDO's main counterpart).

Legal context

This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation

Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:

Agency name: FAO

Agreement title: Agreement on the opening of the FAO representative office in Morocco

Agreement date: 27 November 1981

Agency name: UNICEF

Agreement title: Basic Agreement for Cooperation

Agreement date: March 1994 and revised and ratified in April 2001

Agency name: UNIDO

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement

Agreement date: 30 July 1985.

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<i>Policy options and government response are informed by a comprehensive, cross-sectoral and coordinated analysis of the impact of the crisis on building resilient and sustainable food system, while preserving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable.</i>							
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
				Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Multi-sectoral assessment of the price increase on food systems and Morocco green industry prospects	Impact assessment tools are rolled out at national level	Trends analysis on food availability/ access mixed with qualitative surveys on behaviours of the different commercial operators	July - September 2022	Contractual Services Field Surveys	40.000 (FAO)	0	40.000	UNIDO-FAO	Ministry of Agriculture
		Carry out field survey and in-depth analysis of the Ukraine crisis on Moroccan key industries and value chains	July-September 2022	Field Surveys Contractual Services	50.000 UNIDO	0	50.000	UNIDO	Ministry of Industry
Impact forecasting on household purchasing power, food security and access to essential services is embedded in national monitoring system	Assessment included in quarter 4 national survey	Advocacy/questionnaire design for HCP HH quarterly survey, Micro simulations data analysis using ONDH micro data from HH surveys.	September - October 2022	Contractual Services	35.000 (UNICEF 30.000 FAO 5000)	0	35.000	UNICEF - FAO	High Commission for Planning, National Observatory for Human Development
Policy recommendations for	Policy report validated by	Analytical work and drafting of the policy	October-December 2022	Contractual services,	25.000 FAO	0	25.000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture

strengthening food security and sustainable food systems are developed	national stakeholders	recommendations report		technical backstopping					
		Consultations and validation of policy recommendations	October-December 2022						
Policy recommendations for adjusting social protection and subsidies for vulnerable households	Policy report validated by national stakeholders	Policy recommendations issued including public finance implications	October-December 2022	Contractual Services	30.000 (UNICEF)	0	30.000	UNICEF-FAO	National Observatory for Human Development, Ministry of Finance
Outcome 2		<i>National stakeholders have increased awareness and use state of the art analytical tools to implement the multi-faceted response needed to adjust and preserve the trajectory of sustainable development and resilience building of the most vulnerable groups.</i>							
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
				Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
National dialogue and dissemination workshop	National stakeholders	National dialogue and dissemination workshop	November 2022		10.000	0	10.000	UNICEF-FAO-UNIDO	
A roadmap for decarbonization of key sectors developed and related follow up mechanisms proposed	Ministry of Industry	Document if the roadmap for decarbonization	August – October 2022	Contractual Services	40.000 UNIDO	0	40.000	UNIDO	Ministry of Industry
Communication and dissemination products	National stakeholders	Production of communication and dissemination tools	On-going		5.000	0	5.000	UNICEF-FAO-UNIDO	
Joint programme management			Timeframe	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
				Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Coordination		Coordination staff	On-going		15.000	0	15.000	FAO	

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		UNICEF		UNIDO	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
	1. Staff and other personnel	35 000	0	0	0	25 000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2 550	0		0		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0		0		
4. Contractual services	47 950	56 075		50 000		
5. Travel	5 000	0		5 000		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0		0		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2 958	0		4 112		
Total Direct Costs	93 458	56 075		84 112		
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6 542	3 925	5 888			
TOTAL Costs	100 000	-	60 000	-	90 000	-
Grand total	250 000					

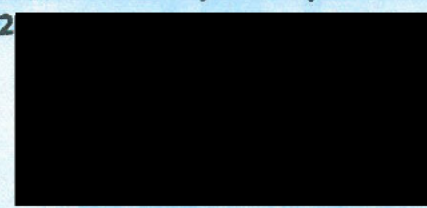
**RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

**Name: Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, UN Resident
08/06/2022**



**FAO Representative
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Jean Senaoun, FAO Representative
08/06/2022**



**UNICEF Representative
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Dr. Speciose Hakzimana Ndabihore,
UNICEF Morocco Representative
08/06/2022**



**UNIDO Representative
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Sanae Lahbu, UNIDO Country
Representative
08/06/2022**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sanae Lahbu', written over the printed name and title.