



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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**UNCT/MCO:** Morocco

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Path to Resilience through Energy, Food & Social Protection Systems

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Food systems transformation; Decent jobs & universal social protection; Climate action & energy transformation;

**PUNOS:** FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government; Parliamentarians; IFIs/DFIs; Private sector;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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#### Annual Progress

**Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:**

Satisfactory (majority of annual expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

**Overall Progress**

In this first phase, the participating agencies (FAO, UNICEF and UNIDO) have progressed on delivering the output 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.

UNIDO completed the first phase of an assessment of the impact of the crisis on Morocco's economy and key industries. During this period, an expert was recruited, and meetings were held with the Minister of Industry and his team to exchange and adjust the orientations of the analysis to match the needs of the Ministry. A second phase consists of conducting an In-depth Analysis of Decarbonization Opportunities for Moroccan Industry to strengthen the resilience of the industrial sector and will be completed in January 2023. The two deliverables were sent to Headquarters for validation.

To ensure that the impact of the cascading crises and induced inflation, especially in basic food products, is taken into consideration while designing the upcoming family allowances reform, a study led by the High Commissioner for Planning (HCP), UNICEF and FAO, was launched end December 2022. This study aims to highlight, first, the inflation impact on poverty and monetary vulnerability as well as on social inequalities in Morocco, including for children. It also seeks to analyze the consequent risks of further deprivation of access to healthy food and basic social services, mainly education and health and drinking water, of families and their children. In addition, to guarantee a sustainable national capacity to better capture the impact of shocks and crisis, UNICEF supported the capacity building of HCP forecasting technicians to master general equilibrium models.

FAO held advanced discussions with the ministry of Agriculture to specify the content of the food security study and agree of the most important variables to focus on, and on the capacity building needs for the ministry. FAO global analytical tools has been tailored to produce two main studies on Morocco : 1) Simulating changes in the cereals markets of Morocco, based on OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2022-2031, with results from simulation scenarios on wheat markets and 2) Food imports, food security and vulnerability Morocco case study. These studies will be discussed with national partners to fine tune data and policy recommendations.

FAO established a partnership agreement with the Moroccan think tank “Policy Center for the New South”, to coordinate and implement the analysis and policy dialogue to be held at national level. The main objectives of the partnership are to anchor the analysis and policy work on food security at national level, and to build national capacities and data on food security in a sustainable manner.

The work initiated by the joint project has leveraged additional initiatives in the area, including the approval of a new project financed by FAO: “Policy support for efficient food security decision making in Morocco”. This project will start in 2023 with the aim of setting up a national food security observatory to provide key data, information, analyses and other knowledge to better monitor and provide policy response to food security and climate change threats. Data and analysis generated by this joint project will feed into the food security dashboard to be further developed.

### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

The JP contributed to accelerating progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and clean Energy), SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action targets).

More specifically, the JP contributed to SDGs 7 and 13 by providing policy development support through the development of diagnostic assessment and industrial decarbonization roadmap that will promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures, by increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix and the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

The JP also contributes to SDGs 2, 5 and 10 through the analysis of the impact of the crises on food security, which will look at how the most vulnerable including the women and children are affected. The policy recommendations will suggest measures to mitigate the loss of purchasing power of the poorest and the most vulnerable, in the shorter term. It will also provide long term recommendations to sustain national food security.

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

A fair amount of time was dedicated to identify and agree with the national counterparts on the industries to be targeted by the assessment and decarbonization roadmap. Through the improvements in coherence and coordination of UN system support, this process could be accelerated and more efficient.

The JP participating agencies also needed to align with the HCP institutional process of studies ToR validation and implementation in order to have their buy-in and ensure a sustainable national capacity strengthening to better capture the impact of shocks and crisis on poverty and social services access.. This required more time than initially planned.

The last quarter of the year was a very busy period with critical national processes to be completed. This reduced the time that national counterparts could devote to the joint project and explains the delay and the request for no cost extension of the JP to March 2023.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

The activities planned under the output 2 will be completed in 2023 to ensure sustainability of the project results including:

1. Training of national stakeholders
2. Provision of road map and policy recommendations
3. Organization of a national dialogue and dissemination workshop
4. Communication events

More specifically, UNIDO and its implementing partner will work alongside government and industry to build a collective mid to long term and aspirational vision of what net-zero CO2 emissions energy intensive industries could look like by 2030 and 2050. In the second phase, UNIDO will develop roadmap documents that bridge the crisis response to longer-term sustainable development

plans, and then prepare recommendations for follow-up mechanisms including a new financial vehicle to leverage additional resources towards the industrial decarbonization and SDGs. This Roadmap will be presented to national counterparts and partners at a final workshop scheduled for late February/early March, including key findings and policy recommendations on actions to build resilience to the crisis.

Capacity building workshop for the HCP executives and the staff of the Ministry of agriculture will be organized in the fields of modeling and micro-simulations, to ensure a capacity transfer to national partners for the conduct of such exercises in the future.

A new project financed by FAO will build on the results achieved by the Joint project to put in place a national observatory on food security to inform policymaking (see question 6).

## Strategic Partnerships and Communications

### Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

-In the development of the decarbonization roadmap of the industry, UNIDO works closely with the Ministry of Industry and different actors operating in the steel field: the federation of metallurgical, mechanical and electromechanical industries "FIMME" and Maghreb steel for the private sector. -On 7th July 2022, the Moroccan Parliamentarians have organized an International conference on food security, with the support of FAO. -Analysis on the project topics are shared with IFIs and DFIs present in Morocco.

#### Key meetings and events organized

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JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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## Priority Cross-cutting Issues

### Cross-cutting results/issues

Gender equality and women empowerment have been considered at all phases of the project. By doing so, our reports (diagnostic assessment report and roadmap documents) will integrate a gender sensitive approach to make sure to address gender equality and women empowerment (e.g. how the energy crisis led by the Ukraine crisis had impact on the gender equality in the industrial sector of Morocco, and how this can be addressed while promoting the decarbonization of the industry, etc.)

On one hand, inequities investigation through age, gender, and if possible, disability, data analysis disaggregation will be implemented in the study led by the High Commissioner for Planning (HCP), UNICEF and FAO, aiming to highlight the inflation impact on poverty and monetary vulnerability as well as on social inequalities. On another hand, policy recommendations will be anchored to national policies, as well as to national engagements and reporting (coordinated by the HCP) towards SDG achievement, with a focus on SDG1 and SDG1.3, eliminating poverty and implementing minimum social protection floors for All, and leaving no one behind.

The analysis should provide recommendations to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable including women, youth and children. Whenever possible data will be provided on the effects of the crisis on these groups and on measures to ensure their food security in the long term.

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
Yes	No	No	No

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
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**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**