



ADA Environmental, Social and Gender Policy Manual

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Table des matières

Context	4
ADA Environmental, Social and Gender Engagement.....	6
ADA's environmental and social commitment	6
ADA's Commitment to "Gender"	7
ESGP framework	9
General Principles of ESGP	11
Compliance with the law.....	12
Environmental sustainability.....	12
Promotion of Human Rights and Social Justice	12
Gender equality and women's empowerment.....	12
Inclusive Participation of Stakeholders	13
ESGP Safeguard Standards	14
Safeguard Standard 1: conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources..	15
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Action	16
Safeguard Standard 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention management.....	18
Safeguard Standard 4: Gender and Gender Equality	22
Safeguard Standard 5: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions.....	24
Safeguard Standard 6: cultural heritage	25
Safeguard Standard 7: Relocation and Resettlement	26
Safeguard Standard 8: local communities.....	27
ESGP Assessment and Review.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Definitions / Glossary	28
Theme "Environment"	28
Theme "Gender"	29

ADA	Agency for Agricultural Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Study
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
AF	Adaptation Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
PDASMAH	Program for the Development of Agricultural Sectors in Mountain Areas of Al-Haouz
ESGP	Environmental, Social and Gender Policy
ESSP	Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NOSSFP	The National Office for Sanitary Safety of Food Products
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction

Context

Environmental and social sustainability is the cornerstone of human development and poverty reduction. It is essential for achieving development results and should be systematically integrated into project and program management cycles. Indeed, the sustainable management, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats, as well as the biodiversity and ecosystem functions associated with them, are essential to build and implement sustainable development pathways in order to fight poverty and inequalities while preserving and strengthening natural capital.

Over the past four decades, there has been a remarkable growth interest in environmental issues, sustainability and better management of development in harmony with the environment. In this sense, environmental impact assessment was officially established in the United States in 1969. Then, it spread around the world and in Europe with the introduction of an EC directive on EIA in 1985. A major impetus was then given by the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Then, the Rio summit in 1992 sought to accelerate this momentum.

Thus, the first generation of environmental and social assessment (ESA) dates back to the 1980s. Since the 1990s, they have become a global standard and have been taken up by international development banks and the private sector. They have been disseminated in the national legal systems of borrowing countries. Western donor countries including the United States, emerging powers such as China and India, as well as developing countries, all accepted the ESA reform package in 2016 and have stuck to it until today.

The environmental and social framework of the ESA covers a wide range of policy issues such as climate change, sustainable management of natural resources, labor and indigenous peoples standards, human rights etc.

The environmental and social policy is a tool which proactively aims to carry out a process of progress and permanent improvement of environmental and social issues in order to increase the chances that development projects produce better results for people and the environment.

Gender equality is not only a universal human rights goal, but is also imperative to respond to global challenges such as climate change that threaten people around the world. Thus, over the years, the relationships between gender equality and the environment have gained

momentum and greater importance in public policies, climate change negotiations and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Indeed, in a context of sustainable development, environmental and social issues as well as the issue of “gender and gender inequalities” have become important factors for all organizations that want to be involved. This is a reality for the Agency for Agricultural Development which is committed to an approach promoting the environmental, social and gender dimensions in its mission of supporting the evolution of the agriculture sector and the implementation of the kingdom’s agricultural development strategies.

ADA Environmental, Social and Gender Engagement

The ADA is the operational entity that works for the implementation of Morocco's agricultural sector strategy. Its commitments to mainstreaming environmental sustainability, social justice and gender at the national level are not new.

ADA's environmental and social commitment



In terms of environmental sustainability, ADA's commitment was first reflected in the establishment of the "Environment and Climate Change" service as well as the realization of a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Green Morocco Plan.

Its efforts in environmental sustainability and the fight against climate change have enabled it to be accredited with climate donors. A first accreditation with the Climate Change adaptation Fund and a second accreditation, in 2016, with the Green Climate Fund.

In 2015, the ADA implemented an Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy (ESSP) which reflects its integral vision of environmental and social dimensions in the project cycle. This Policy is based on standards for various components that require special attention when setting up agricultural projects. This is indeed an approach that ensures a minimization of the negative effects that may impact the components considered, in particular natural resources, biodiversity, indigenous populations and cultural heritage, among others.

The environmental and social safeguard policy adopted so far was based on 9 standards. Thus, project leaders were encouraged to comply with the standards of this Policy in order to receive the support of the ADA and that of the donors.

In addition, the ADA has set up a Management System relating to the management of environmental and social risks which has enabled it to verify the application of the various standards by the project leader and to ensure the respect for the country's vision in terms of agricultural development and the integration of practices and measures that respect the environment as well as social equity.

 <p>ADAPTATION FUND</p>	<p>The Climate Change Adaptation Fund was established</p>	 <p>GREEN CLIMATE FUND</p>	<p>The Green Climate Fund is the most recent actor in the structure of multilateral climate</p>
<p>under the UNFCCC. It is funded by a 2% rate on the sale of emission credits from the Clean Development Mechanism created by the Kyoto Protocol and subsidies from developed countries. It is now mandated to serve the Paris Agreement. Operational since 2009, the Fund has been a pioneer in the direct access of developing countries to climate finance, through accredited national implementing entities that comply with precise fiduciary standards as well as environmental, social and gender standards instead of using multilateral implementing entities such as United Nations agencies or multilateral development banks.</p> <p>finance. It became fully operational in 2015. The GCF is an operational entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. Countries can access the Green Fund through multilateral banks and UN agencies, but also directly, through national, local and regional entities accredited to the Green Climate Fund. To do this, the GCF will finance projects and programs focusing on the mitigation of GHG emissions and Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, developed by both the public and private sectors.</p>			

ADA's Commitment to "Gender"

ADA was awarded the "IFAD GENDER AWARDS 2017" for the North Africa and Near East region. The award was presented to the PDFAZMH project at an event to celebrate the winners of the 2017 IFAD Gender Equality Awards.

This project implemented in the Al Haouz region, for a total amount of US \$ 9.13 million partially financed by an IFAD loan, has as main objective the creation of 10 youth cooperatives for the provision of services and the construction and equipment of small units for the promotion of agricultural sectors.

The methodological approach for taking the gender dimension into account in the project is adopted in an integrated manner, from the planning of actions and their execution to their monitoring and evaluation.

The ADA implemented a cross-cutting gender approach in 2019, taking into account the Agency's strategic orientations and the orientations of the Green Climate Fund as an international benchmark.

This approach is based on actions, grouped by headings, and is the result of in-depth consultation taking into account the operationalization of this gender policy and the feasibility of its implementation.

Ten actions were selected, forming as a whole a coherent implementation of a gender policy. They were divided into four dimensions: internal governance and policy, internal procedures, awareness, communication and capacity building.

Agency for Agricultural Development
GENDER POLICY

I. GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL POLICY

- Action 1.** Amendment of the governance improvement plan
- Action 2.** Establishment of a "Gender" committee
- Action 3.** Integration of gender into strategies for promoting local products and supporting producer groups

II. INTERNAL PROCEDURES

- Action 4.** Integration of gender in the framework of Pillar II project sheets
- Action 5.** Gender mainstreaming in Pillar II project evaluation sheets
- Action 6.** Gender mainstreaming in gender evaluation grids of projects submitted to GCF

III. RAISING AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

- Action 7.** Development of a brochure on the gender policy of the ADA
- Action 8.** Development of a raising awareness brochure integrating the gender requirements of the GCF

IV. CAPACITY BUILDING

- Action 9.** Development and implementation of a training plan for ADA staff addressing more technical topics relating to gender-sensitive project management
- Action 10.** Organization of information workshops for partners and stakeholders.

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ESGP framework

Since the adoption of the ESGP in 2015, the integrated and transversal approach has characterized new internal strategies and policies as well as their operational implementation at the level of the ADA. As the agency for implementing the Kingdom's agricultural policies, the ADA continues to take into account the evolution of Morocco's strategic orientations.

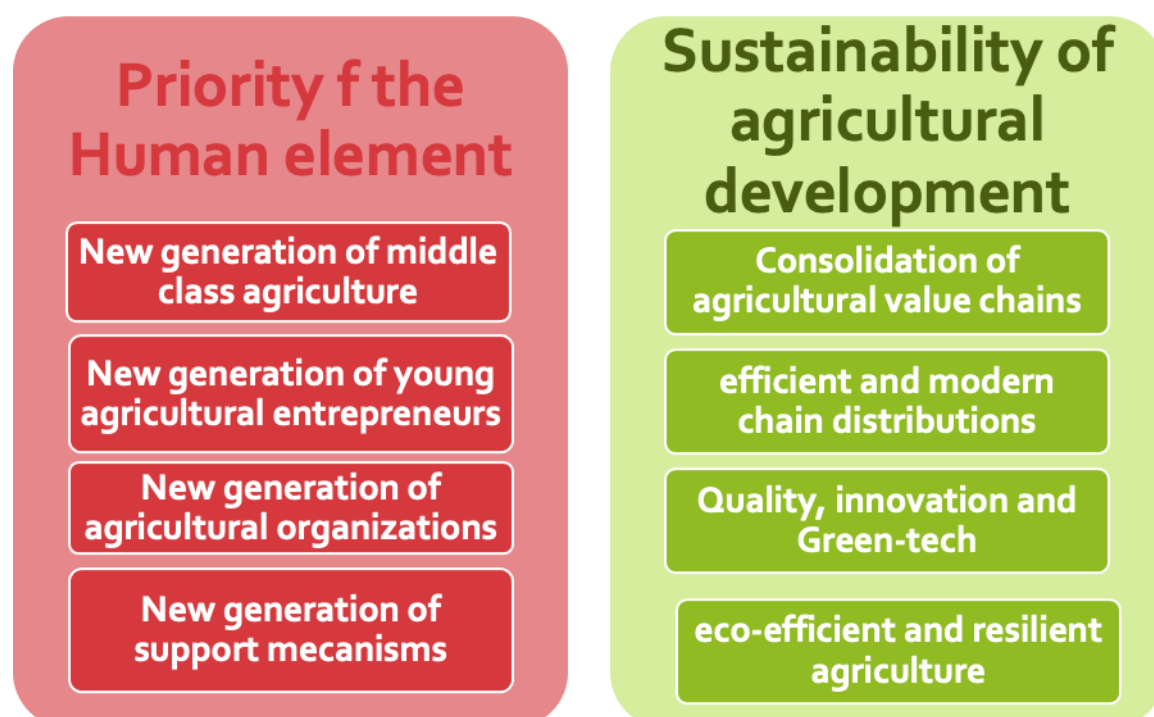
In 2020, a new agricultural strategy called "Generation Green" was presented. It takes into account the main royal guidelines in terms of inclusion, socio-economic equity, equal opportunities and access to resources. This strategy promotes an innovative approach to strategic and operational governance of the agricultural sector which integrates the social, economic and environmental dimension.

The diagram below shows the different dimensions of this new 2020-2030 "Green Generation" strategy:

In addition, this ESGP is intended as an instrument which guarantees that the requirements of the "Generation Green" strategy are taken into account in terms of inclusion of young people and women, social justice as well as protection of the environment and natural resources at the program and project level.

This ESGP also responds to the requirements of international donors that apply to ADA as the national accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

The gender dimension is also emphasized in this document. This is an approach that ensures that it is taken into account during the design and "screening" of projects and programs submitted to the ADA.



Purpose and Scope of the ESGP

Environmental and social sustainability, as well as gender equality are fundamental concepts for the achievement of the development objectives that the ADA aims for and are therefore considered according to the nature of the projects and the target population that the agency supports.

This ESGP defines the general principles as well as the standards governing the management of environmental, social and gender impacts at the level of the ADA.

Thus, its content applies to the missions implemented by the ADA (design, assembly, monitoring of agricultural projects, implementation and monitoring of aggregation, promotion of the marketing of local products, implementation and monitoring funded projects, support for projects and prospecting for funding, etc.) and provides information and advice to ADA staff as well as to program or project partners.

The risks and negative environmental, social and gender impacts are minimized, managed or even avoided thanks to the ESGP. The promotion of environmental, social and gender standards should be considered at the very beginning of program and project design, systematically addressed during implementation and guaranteed by monitoring and evaluation.

Environmental, gender and social standards aim to:

1. Improve the environmental and social results of programs and projects and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs);
2. Minimize and mitigate negative impacts on people and the environment where avoidance is not possible;
3. Promote and strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women;
4. Strengthen the capacities of ADA and partners to better manage environmental, social and gender risks;
5. Encourage inclusive and effective participation of stakeholders affected by the respective program / project.

To this end, the content of this ESGP will be applied to programs and projects submitted for funding to donor partners of the ADA to assess their environmental, social and gender impacts.

It is within this framework that this ESGP proposes **5 general principles and 8 safeguard standards** to support ADA teams in the evaluation of proposed projects and programs.



General Principles of ESGP

Five general principles have been defined to form the basic foundation of environmental, social and gender safeguard standards.

The 5 General Principles of the Environmental, Social and Gender Policy of the Agency for Agricultural Development	1. Compliance with Law
	2. Environmental Sustainability
	3. Promotion of Human Rights and Social Justice
	4. Gender equality and women's empowerment
	5. Inclusive Participation of Stakeholders

Compliance with the law

Projects and programs are required to align with Morocco's strategic priorities and respect for the national regulatory framework when implementing their activities. To this end, this principle aims to:

1. Guarantee alignment with Morocco's national development policies and strategies, as well as existing local or regional development plans, where applicable.
2. Ensure compliance with the national regulatory framework that governs the implementation of activities on the ground (for example: building permit, drilling authorization, administrative authorization, etc.).

Environmental sustainability

Project and program activities must be part of a logic of environmental sustainability. This can result in the following actions:

1. Advocate for the integration of environmental protection and biodiversity.
2. Maximize beneficial environmental impacts, climate adaptation and mitigation measures.
3. Use natural resources rationally.

Promotion of Human Rights and Social Justice

Projects and programs will follow an approach based on human rights and social justice, which is based on the equal rights of all people and the possibility for all human beings, without any discrimination, to benefit from economic and social progress. Thus, the principle includes:

1. Strengthen respect for human rights through projects and programs and their process
2. Grant equitable access to beneficiary resources according to the nature of the project or program

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Projects and programs must be designed in such a way as to reduce exclusion and discrimination on the basis of gender. In this sense, this principle aims to:

1. Ensure equal participation of women and men as beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders.
2. Improve the socio-economic conditions of women through activities aimed at their economic empowerment.

Inclusive Participation of Stakeholders

Projects and programs take into account the interests, priorities and needs of stakeholders in planning, budgeting and decision-making processes. Therefore, this principle is articulated by the following actions:

1. Ensure inclusive participation in the decision-making processes of projects and programs, such as institutional partners
1. institutions, local communities, vulnerable groups, women, minorities etc.
2. Disseminate relevant information to all institutional partners and target population groups.

ESGP Safeguard Standards

Within the framework of the five principles presented above, the ADA has defined a **set of environmental, social and gender safeguard standards** that allow projects and programs to be evaluated.

In this sense, eight standards have been selected, grouping together the dimensions deemed relevant in view of the ADA's missions and which are aligned with the standards applied by climate donors and International Development Banks.

These eight standards are classified into:

- Three standards which under the the environmental dimension;
- A standard that emphasizes on gender;
- Four standards which represent the social dimension.



Alignment with these standards is crucial for any project or program submitted to a fund to which the ADA is accredited. They must be considered during the planning and design phase in ADAptation with the context and content of each project or program.

This makes it possible to identify and assess, in an integrated manner, the environmental, social and gender risks, impacts, opportunities and potentials of the activities supported.

Safeguard Standard 1: conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources

Goals

This standard encourages interventions that strengthen the real potential that the country holds in terms of favorable ecosystems, varied biodiversity and natural resources:

1. Protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats.
2. Promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.
3. Maintain and improve the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems.

An "ecosystem" is a complex and dynamic combination of plants, animals, microorganisms and their natural environment, coexisting as a whole and dependent on each other. "Biodiversity" includes the myriad living elements of these associations. The benefits provided by ecosystems include food, water, timber, air purification, soil formation and pollination. But human activities destroy biodiversity and alter the ability of healthy ecosystems to produce this wide variety of goods and services.

Description

The standard takes into account all relevant threats to biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem services such as:

- Loss of habitat.
- The degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems.
- Invasive species (invasive alien species).
- Overexploitation of natural resources.
- Changes in hydrological cycles.
- Eutrophication of water bodies etc.

Program and project activities and land use choices interact and have an impact on biodiversity as well as ecosystem services. Thus, projects and programs will adopt an ecosystem approach to ensure that upstream and downstream impacts are identified, planned, managed and monitored.

The ecosystem approach or ecosystem approach is a management method where land, water and living resources are integrated to promote the conservation and sustainable and sustainable use of natural resources, in order to respect the interactions in the ecosystems of which the human being depends.

Projects and programs will attempt to avoid implementation in areas of critical habitat, unless there is no viable alternative. Even in these exceptional cases, measurable negative

impacts on habitat, and reduction of species recognized as endangered, vulnerable or critically endangered must be avoided. Any lesser impact should be mitigated.

In addition, if the projects and programs are located in a protected area, it is recommended that all interventions be consistent with the management plan of the protected area in question. Protected area authorities, local communities and other key stakeholders may be consulted, and the conservation objectives and effective management of the area should be supported by the intervention.

It is recommended to avoid the intentional introduction of invasive alien species into new environments, and to provide for a prior risk assessment in accordance with national regulatory frameworks, if they exist. In general, the use of native species, local crop varieties or breeds will be encouraged where possible.

Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Action

Goals

This standard aims to take into account the fight against climate change by limiting its impacts on key development sectors and activities, in particular agriculture and food production, ecosystems, water and other natural resources. . This standard aims to:

1. Ensure that interventions are sensitive to the risks of climate change.
2. Encourage the reduction of emissions and the intensity of greenhouse gases (GHGs) according to the nature of the projects and programs.
3. Promote the consideration of adaptation measures to climate change through activities that strengthen the resilience of territories and vulnerable populations.

Description

Projects and programs will be encouraged to consider alternative solutions, technically and financially feasible and profitable, and socially acceptable, to reduce the GHG emissions associated with their activities. These alternative solutions may include:

- Different project locations taking into account sensitivity to climate change risks.
- Promotion of the use of low carbon energy sources (such as hydroelectric, wind or solar power).
- Cleaner production that emits less GHG.
- Resource efficiency measures.
- Sustainable agriculture (agroecology or sustainable livestock management practices).

In addition, potential climate risks, which may affect activities, will be taken into account in projects and programs. Thus, projects and programs will propose appropriate adaptation measures, including the consideration of alternatives, in order to strengthen the resilience of beneficiaries and activities of projects and programs.

Box: The National Strategy for Risk Management of Natural Disasters of the Ministry of the Interior

At the international level, the awareness and mobilization of nations have developed over the past two decades in the wake of the World Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction (Hyogo, Kobe 2005 and Sendai 2015). These conferences first defined a framework for the establishment of action plans 2005-2015 and then a Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030.

These frameworks call for enhancing the resilience of nations and communities against disasters by promoting a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and disaster risk. The framework of the action plan encourages the participating nations to understand, as a matter of urgency, the problem of risk prevention / management in its entirety and in its multiple dimensions, from local to supra-national.

At the national level, the Moroccan government, in the wake of the 2004 Al Hoceima earthquake, has started to explore the different options for managing the range of natural disaster risks facing the country.

Due to its geographical position and its climatic conditions, Morocco remains potentially exposed to a varied set of risks of natural disasters, more and more recurrent and which are exacerbated by climate change and rapid urbanization. These risks generally cause heavy economic and social damage, often affecting vulnerable populations and territories. In addition to the establishment of instruments and tools for prevention and protection against natural disasters, and several institutions that have recognized experience and expertise in risk management (the Monitoring Center and Coordination, set up in 2008, the General Directorate of Civil Protection which has strengthened its human and material capacities, the National Geophysical Institute, the National Meteorological Directorate, etc.), the Moroccan government is committed in a process of developing a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the prevention, management and reduction of disaster risks.

The objective of this future national strategy being, on the one hand, the creation of the necessary synergies and the improvement of the coordination of the efforts deployed in this area and, on the other hand, the definition of quantified priority actions to be implemented. works according to a precise agenda in order to make the national territory more resilient in the face of major risks linked to natural disasters.

In line with this national strategic direction, the ADA's ESGP represents a tool that promotes integrated and preventive action. In this sense, taking into account climate risks that may affect projects and programs is the proposal for preventive measures that aligns perfectly with the National Strategy for Integrated Risk Management.

Safeguard Standard 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention management

Goals

This standard describes an approach that promotes the rational use of natural resources, prevention and control of pollution. It aims in particular to:

1. Foster the efficient use of natural resources, a circular economy and contribute to clean and sustainable production and consumption patterns.
2. Define a framework for the efficient use of all raw materials and natural resources of a project, particularly water and energy.
3. Manage and reduce pollutants resulting from projects including hazardous and non-hazardous waste so that they do not pose risks to human health and the environment.

Description

For an efficient use of resources

Programs and projects are required to incorporate measures that take into account the rational use of resources, whether water, energy or other raw materials, taking into account the potential and vocation of the territories.

These measures must be financially and technically feasible. They will integrate the principles of clean and circular production in order to conserve raw materials, energy and water, as well as other resources.

For effective protection against pollution

Programs and projects will avoid the release of pollutants or, where avoidance is not possible, minimize and control the concentration and volume of their release in accordance with national regulations. This applies to the release of pollutants to air, water and land due to routine, non-routine and accidental circumstances.

For the preservation of the environment and health against the negative effects of chemicals and hazardous products

The use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to national bans or phase-out will be excluded from the project. Thus, the programs and projects will promote an integrated pest control approach such as biological and physical control.

This includes cultural practices, biological, genetic and as a last resort chemical and synthetic means to avoid unacceptable levels of damage caused by pests.

Where the use of pesticides is unavoidable, pesticides of low human toxicity, known to be effective against target species and having minimal effects on non-target species and the environment, will be selected. In order to minimize the related health and environmental risks, extension services, information and capacity building regarding the safe handling, use and disposal of pesticides will be included in project and program activities.

Box: Pesticides for agricultural use - The National Office for Sanitary Safety of Food Products (ONSSA)

The registration of pesticides for agricultural use is carried out according to a procedure which aims to guarantee the efficacy, selectivity and harmlessness of the product placed on the market. Thus, approvals are only granted to pesticides for agricultural use that have been subjected to a review to verify their efficacy and harmlessness to humans, animals and their environment. This verification can, in particular, be carried out by checking their physical, chemical, biological or toxicological behavior, possibly supplemented by biological tests carried out by the services responsible for plant protection.

The approval procedure for pesticides for agricultural use put in place essentially aims to respond to two major concerns:

1. Strict application of the provisions relating to the regulations in force on pesticides for agricultural use;
2. The establishment of a clear, transparent and valid procedure for the introduction, instruction and study of applications for registration and / or testing of pesticide products for agricultural use.

After study, applications for approval of pesticide products for agricultural use are submitted to the opinion of the Interministerial Commission for pesticides for agricultural use, chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, comprising representatives of several ministries.

The organization of trade in pesticides for agricultural use is governed by the following laws and regulations:

- Dahir of December 2, 1922 regulating the import, trade, possession and use of poisonous substances;
- Law No. 42-95 relating to the control and organization of trade in pesticide products for agricultural use;
- Decree No. 2-99-105 of May 5, 1999 on the approval of pesticides for agricultural use;
- Decree No. 2-99-106 of May 5, 1999 relating to the exercise of import, manufacturing and marketing activities of pesticides for agricultural use;

- Decree n ° 2-01-1343 of September 17, 2001 establishing the Commission for Pesticides for Agricultural Use.

For integrated waste management

Projects and programs will take measures to avoid the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. When the generation of waste cannot be avoided, reduction measures will be integrated, and the recovery and reuse of waste will be encouraged.

In projects and programs where considerable quantities of waste or hazardous waste will be generated, the application of the national regulations in force will be encouraged taking into account the nature of the waste and its potential risks. In this sense, wastes will be treated in a manner which is safe for human health and the environment, and which includes appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and treatment of wastes.

Box: Decree 2-07-253 of July 18, 2008 on the classification of waste and setting the list of hazardous waste

Pursuant to articles 29 and 83 of Law 28-00, waste is inventoried and classified, according to its nature and its origin, in a catalog called the "Moroccan Waste Catalog" in which the hazardous waste is designated by the symbol -DD. Thus, 19 categories of waste (or chapters) from industrial activities and one category from municipal waste are defined in this catalog.

Each category of waste (two-digit code) is subdivided into sub-categories (four-digit code) relating to a sector of activity. In Chapter 2: "wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing as well as food preparation and processing" only agrochemical wastes containing dangerous substances are considered dangerous.

Source: https://dmp.uae.ma/textes_juridiques/dmp/decret_2_07_253_classification.pdf

Box: Prevention of pollution from olive oil margins

The by-products of olive oil, which is the waste produced by crushing olives, pollutes. This dilemma is at the centre of the National Program for the Prevention and Control of Industrial Pollution.

In order to protect the environment, Morocco has equipped itself with a legislative and regulatory arsenal which establishes the "polluter-pays" principle. This concerns in particular Law 36-15 on water and its implementing texts. Thus, liquid discharges from

crushing units must not be discharged into sewerage networks or into nature without prior treatment.

Fees are henceforth applied to discharges of liquid discharges, depending on their volume and degree of pollution (decree no.2-04-553 published in the BO of January 24, 2005, relating to discharges, flows, discharges, direct deposits or indirect in surface or groundwater).

In addition, it should be remembered that the start of the activity of an oil mill is prerequisite, according to Law 12-03, to present an impact study to the regional environment committee to obtain the environmental acceptability.

According to the spirit of article 1 of this law, “environmental impact assessments (EIA) make it possible to assess a priori the repercussions of investment projects on the environment with a view to planning the necessary measures. to remove, mitigate or compensate for the negative impacts and improve the positive effects of the project ”.

Safeguard Standard 4: Gender and Gender Equality

Goals

This standard allows for a more in-depth focus on gender and translates it into operational processes related to projects and programs supported by ADA. To this end, this standard is based on the gender policy developed by the ADA in 2019. It aims in particular to:

1. Identify potential gender-related risks and aim to avoid, minimize and mitigate these risks.
2. Encourage projects aimed at reducing inequalities between women and men.
3. Encourage projects that aim to strengthen equity between women and men.

Description

In line with ADA policy, the gender approach must be taken into consideration in the design and implementation of projects and programs in order to promote equality between women and men and avoid any discrimination.

Projects and programs will adopt an approach combining targeted projects and general integration of the gender dimension, such as the principle of equal opportunities and gender, throughout their life cycle.

The projects and programs will present a gender analysis which will be included in the project document. Focused reflections on the project context and gender equality results will be included. The gender analysis / targeted reflections will be made explicit in the project proposal, either in the body of the document or in an annex. In addition, the indicators related to the beneficiaries of projects and programs will be disaggregated by sex.

International commitment of the Gender approach and requirements of climate donors

From Nairobi (Kenya) in 1985 to Beijing (China) (2) in 1995 via Cairo (Egypt) in 1994, emphasis was placed on the intrinsic link between population, development and equality between men and women. Each of these conferences has made it possible to recognize, with increased force, the crucial role of women in development and the need for their equitable participation in decision-making in order to establish sustainable development.

It is within this framework that the Gender requirements of the Climate Funds fit. Indeed, the ADAptation Fund has developed a Gender Policy, an integral part of its Environmental and Social Policy⁴. As for the GCF, it has developed a fully-fledged Gender Policy⁵. The main thrusts of these policies are the equitable participation of men and women in the projects and programs that they finance and the equitable sharing of the social and economic

benefits derived from them.

They are both guided by: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Goals of the Millennium Development Plan and the fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organization.

The financial mechanisms of the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund make compliance with these policies an obligation for any implementing entity.

1 World Conference for the Follow-up and Review of the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), Theme: equality, development and peace.

2 Fourth World Conference on Women: Struggle for Equality, Development and Peace. The themes of promotion and empowerment of women in terms of human rights, women and poverty, women and decision-making power, the girl child and violence against women have been particularly discussed.

3 International Conference on Population and Development.

4 Adaptation Fund. Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy in https://www.ADAptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/ESP-Guidance-document_0.pdf

5 Annex XIII: Gender policy for the Green Climate Fund in http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Operations/Gender_Policy_Action_Plan.pdf

Framed. : Article 19 of the Constitution

“Men and women enjoy equal rights and freedoms of a civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental nature, set out in this title and in the other provisions of the Constitution, as well as in the conventions and international covenants duly ratified by the Kingdom and this, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, constants and laws of the Kingdom.

The Moroccan state is working to achieve parity between men and women. To this end, it created an Authority for parity and the fight against all forms of discrimination ”.

Safeguard Standard 5: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions

Goals

The objective of this standard is to minimize the impacts on the health, safety and security of communities following the implementation of the various activities of projects and programs. It also promotes the right to decent work and will strive to raise awareness of compliance with national labor, health and safety at work laws. In this sense, the standard aims to:

1. Anticipate, avoid and mitigate negative impacts on the safety and health of affected communities.
2. Promote the protection of workers' rights against inequalities, social exclusion, child labor and forced labor.
3. Emphasize the importance of providing workers across the supply chain with safe and healthy working conditions and reducing the risk of accidents, injuries and illnesses.

Description

Projects and programs will take all necessary preventive measures to protect communities against risks caused and / or exacerbated by their activities.

Projects and programs will avoid or minimize the potential for exposure of communities to disease, taking into account the differentiated exposure and higher susceptibility of children, the elderly as well as marginalized or vulnerable groups.

Box: COVID 19 management within the ADA

In the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the responsiveness of the ADA through a memo made it possible to set up internal safety procedures that promote a healthy working environment for its employees through awareness of barrier gestures, to the development of spaces with a view to respecting social distancing, the permanent disinfection of the premises and the arrangement of the schedules of shared premises.

The projects and programs will ensure compliance with the regulations in force in terms of harassment, intimidation and / or exploitation, in particular against women and children, and that labor rights and worker protection and safety at work are respected throughout the supply / value chain, where applicable.

Projects and programs will ensure that workers benefit from a safe and healthy working environment and that there are preventive and protective measures for workers against

accidents, injuries or illnesses due to the activities of the program / project. It also means that workers are trained in health and safety directives and that they have health insurance in accordance with the regulations in force.

Box: Child labor in Morocco

Morocco has ratified two international conventions, namely convention 138 of the ILO (International Labor Organization) which prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15, and convention 182 which prohibits the worst forms of employment for minors. aged 15 to 18. The 2011 Constitution enshrines the rights of the child as constitutional rights.

Safeguard Standard 6: cultural heritage

“Cultural heritage is, in its broadest sense, both a product and a process that provides societies with a set of resources inherited from the past, created in the present and made available for the benefit of future generations. It includes not only tangible heritage, but also natural and intangible heritage.”- UNESCO

Goal

This standard mainly targets the protection of various cultural heritage sites against degradation or destruction that may occur following the establishment of a project. It seeks to promote cultural heritage, which constitutes the wealth of the country, and should be protected for present and future generations. Thus, it aims to:

1. Protect cultural heritage for current and future generations and avoid significant negative impacts on tangible cultural heritage (such as archaeological or historical sites) or unique natural features that embody cultural values.
2. Set up a system for the protection of the cultural heritage discovered during the implementation of the project (so-called “accidental discovery” procedures).

Description

This standard applies:

- projects and programs located in / near a cultural heritage site;
- projects that may directly impact the cultural heritage;
- and projects that may lead to demolitions, land movements, or any other modification in the physical environment.

Projects and programs will avoid this through alternative design and location. Where potential negative impacts are unavoidable, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified and incorporated into any response and resulting risk management.

Safeguard Standard 7: Relocation and Resettlement

Goals

The objective of this standard is to avoid any displacement of populations and to minimize the negative impacts that may affect the communities following the installation of the project. The specific objectives of this standard are:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, or minimize its impacts when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable.
2. Ensure that displaced persons are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
3. Ensure that displaced persons benefit from substantial resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standard of living, their ability to generate income, their productive capacity, and their overall livelihood be improved beyond what they were before the project.

Description

Access to natural resources, especially land and water, is essential to ensure the livelihoods of local populations, food security at local and national levels and the maintenance of human rights.

Activities that involve physical and economic displacement - through land acquisition or through restrictions on land use or access to resources - can pose serious economic, social and environmental risks.

Potential negative impacts can be loss of assets or access to productive resources, loss of sources of income and other livelihoods, weakening of cultural identity and potential for self-help.

Projects and programs are required to avoid involuntary physical and / or economic displacement of people. In exceptional cases, when involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, mitigation measures and targeted assistance for displaced persons should be provided. For example, the development of a resettlement or livelihood action plan in full consultation and agreement with the individuals and groups concerned.

The term “resettlement” refers to both physical and economic displacement. Resettlement is considered involuntary when those affected by the project are unable to refuse activities that result in their physical or economic displacement.

Safeguard Standard 8: local communities

Goals

This standard is closely related to the standards for cultural heritage and resettlement. With this in mind, this standard is designed to integrate issues concerning local populations in the various stages of the project, from design to implementation, ensuring the preservation of their rights and the avoidance of any discrimination that may arise. location. It aims, in particular, to:

1. Respect and preserve rights, lands, natural resources, territories, means of subsistence, knowledge, practices, social fabric, traditions.
2. Foster the participation of local communities in the implementation of projects and programs as citizens and development partners.

Description

Local communities are often linked to their land, associated natural resources and traditional livelihoods. In addition, they are more affected by the negative impacts associated with development programs / projects.

Thus, projects and programs should follow a meaningful, effective and informed participatory approach of the local community when they have an impact on the rights, lands, resources and territories of the community.
local community.

Definitions / Glossary

Theme "Environment"

Environmental and social impact:

An environmental impact is defined as a reaction to a change in the environment following an activity related to a project (source: Assessment of environmental impacts; E7 Expertise Network for the Environment; 2nd edition).

A social impact can be defined as the effects, in the short, medium and long term, of an action or several actions on its stakeholders and on society as a whole.

A distinction is made between direct impacts (are the immediate physical modifications of the environment following an activity through a cause and effect relationship), indirect impacts (are the impacts produced or stimulated by the project but which cannot be linked to it by a direct cause and effect relationship) and cumulative impacts (are those that are likely to result from the project, combined with the impacts of other projects or activities, existing or planned, of the same nature).

Environmental and social assessment:

The Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) is "a systemic process of assessing and documenting the possibilities, capacities and functions of resources, natural and human systems in order to facilitate sustainable development planning and decision-making in general as well as to anticipate and manage the negative impacts and consequences of development proposals in particular".

It consists of integrating environmental and health issues throughout the preparation of a project, plan or program and the accompanying decision-making process: it is a decision-making aid. The Environmental Assessment takes into account the foreseeable effects and makes it possible to analyze and justify the choices made with regard to the issues identified. It aims to prevent damage, which is generally less costly than managing it once it has occurred. It also helps to keep the public and the competent authorities well informed.

Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures aim to reduce or eliminate the severity of anticipated negative environmental impacts and improve the environmental performance and overall environmental acceptability of the project.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan supports the project throughout its implementation phase and even beyond. It defines the responses to be provided to the impacts that could result from the project. The ESMP also determines the conditions as well as the human and financial resources necessary to provide these responses in time.

Theme "Gender"

Gender: the economic, social, political, and cultural opportunities and attributes associated with being male or female. These vary over time and from one society to another and are manifested in social relations between the sexes, which are characterized by their interpenetration and transversality.

Gender analysis: application of the gender perspective to development issues. This induces an analysis of the division of labor according to gender, the identification of the needs and priorities of men and women as well as the identification of their constraints and opportunities to define development objectives and choose an appropriate intervention strategy.

Recognition of gender issues: ability to identify issues arising from gender inequalities and discrimination

Lack of awareness of specificities according to gender: inability to perceive the differences in roles and responsibilities between men and women and, consequently, inability to conceive that policies, programs and projects can have a different impact on men and women.

Data disaggregated by gender: data collection and analysis of results by gender example: data on the social status and socio-economic roles of different groups of women and men or data based on the biological characteristics of men and women .

Gender-based discrimination: different attitude towards people based on their sex.

Gender division of labor: total social system where the two sexes each play a series of roles that derive from gender. This breakdown is not based on skills but on gender. The gender division of labor is the fundamental issue of social sex relationships in order to legitimize hierarchical relationships between men and women.

Equality between men and women: assumes that women and men enjoy equally the goods, opportunities, resources and rewards recognized by society. To achieve this equality, institutional practices and social relations that reinforce and maintain disparities between men and women must be changed.

Effective integration of gender issues (mainstreaming): process of identification, general consideration and integration of the needs and interests of women and men in any program, policy, strategy, administrative or financial activity.

Gender sensitivity: ability to recognize the needs and constraints of women and men as well as their interests and perceptions related to their difference in status in society.

Gender sensitivity indicator: number, fact or perception intended to indicate to what degree or at what level a program or a project achieves the set objectives and succeeds in improving gender equity.

Gender equity: fair and impartial treatment of people from all social categories, regardless of criteria such as gender, race, religion, etc. Gender equity is guaranteeing the same opportunities and the same rights for men and women. This concept challenges the gender division of labor; and in order to resolve the issue of discrimination that has resulted from these divisions, gender equity must include affirmative action (or incentive measures).

Gender inequalities: existing differences between men and women in terms of their access to resources, statuses, well-being from which men usually benefit, and which are often institutionalized by laws and customs.