



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring		
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID: ¹	10004
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6212
Other Executing Partner(s):	State Secretariat of Sustainable Development	Submission Date:	1 st Submission: February 19 th , 2018 Re-submission: May 23 rd , 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	142,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,500,000	300,000
Total Project Cost		1,500,000	300,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Morocco has the institutional, technical and managerial capacities to plan and report on the implementation of its NDCs						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening the NDC governance system	TA	1.1 An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established	1.1.1 A national NDC governance framework is designed and endorsed	CBIT	30,000	20,000
			1.1.2 National MRV guidelines and procedures are established	CBIT	50,000	10,000
			1.1.3 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	CBIT	30,000	10,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		1.2 The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions	1.2.1 Capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened	CBIT	40,000	20,000		
			1.2.2 Subnational MRV guidelines and procedures are established	CBIT	40,000	10,000		
2. An integrated MRV system is established	TA	2.1 GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened	2.1.1 Sectoral inventory experts and data focal points are empowered through practical training programmes, site visits and technical assistance	CBIT	100,000	30,000		
			2.1.2 A data platform to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS is designed and procured	CBIT	150,000	10,000		
			2.1.3 R&D institutes engaged to develop country specific emission factors	CBIT	73 636	20,000		
			2.1.4 A data platform specific to the GHG-NIS to improve data feeding, processing and reporting is designed and procured	CBIT	400,000	40,000		
		2.2 Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened	2.2.1 Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools are developed	CBIT	200,000	10,000		
			2.2.2 Tools, templates and guidance to track and report GHG mitigation actions are developed	CBIT	50,000	10,000		
			2.2.3 Capacities are developed to master the developed tools	CBIT	50,000	20,000		
		2.3 Building MRV capacities of support	2.3.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed	CBIT	75,000	10,000		
			2.3.2 Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed	CBIT	75,000	30,000		
		Subtotal					1,363,636	250,000

Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	CBIT	136,364	50,000
Total Project Cost		1,500,000	300,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Morocco	In-kind	300,000
Total Co-financing			300,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	Morocco	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,500,000	142,500	1,642,500
Total GEF Resources					1,500,000	142,500	1,642,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes X

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$30,000					PPG Agency Fee: \$2,850		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	CBIT	Morocco	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	30,000	2,850	32,850
Total PPG Amount					30,000	2,850	32,850

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:

The Paris Agreement (PA), a historic agreement, has created a new dynamic and a paradigm shift for more than one reason in the international climate policy. The PA is universal in that it commits all Parties to make commitments in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To this end, country Parties must submit their NDCs every five years, making the PA a durable and dynamic agreement. The Agreement also calls on country Parties to report by 2020 on their long-term low-GHG development strategies.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

From an implementation standpoint, the PA recognizes a shared but differentiated responsibility of the States, that is to say that the efforts of each will be evaluated according to their respective capacities and different national contexts, taking particular the level of development and the specific needs of particularly vulnerable countries. In this respect, in addition to financial commitments, developed countries will have to facilitate technology transfer and, more broadly, adaptation to a decarbonized economy.

Considered as the backbone of the Paris Agreement, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) laid out in Article 13 was established to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The ETF requires countries to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their NDCs (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries.

Due to the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), Parties' NDCs contain a vast amount of variance, not only in ambition but also in format. This presents a challenge for transparency and accounting. Eventually, the goal is for all States to report in a common format. The new transparency framework is to be negotiated by 2018, and adopted in 2020 - codified in time to inform the next round of NDCs.

An effective ETF calls for a substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic MRV systems and strategic low carbon planning. The PA is great in that it sets up the structure for this to occur, however, the capacity for implementation to do so is deficient. In particular, the "M" & the "R" (Measure & Report) of MRV for the developing world need immense strengthening if the PA is to be successful. More specifically, this requires setting up new transparency governance structures, developing and implementing measuring and reporting procedures and methodologies, and updating, implementing, and integrating specific data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. This transition towards data and information sourcing and management presents a significant barrier for many countries.

The PA requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the ETF of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period.

Morocco a signatory of the PA and host of COP22 has undertaken various transparency related initiatives. However, numerous gaps need to be addressed to ensure a fully operational and functional domestic MRV system. In this regard, the CBIT support is solicited to strengthen Morocco's capacities in terms of the ETF.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Morocco, a low emitter country but vulnerable to the effects of climate change, took early its responsibilities by gradually designing the outlines of its own vision, while complying with the decisions undertaken at the global level. Accordingly, Morocco has been committed voluntarily to the fight against climate change by joining in 1992, during the Rio Summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and ratifying afterwards the Kyoto Protocol and the PA.

In support to the PA, the country submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in June 2015, followed by its NDC on 19 September 2016. As compared to its INDC (32% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection where 19% is contingent on international support), Morocco reviewed its NDC by setting a more ambitious target (42% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection where 25% is contingent on international support). Presenting the country's efforts in terms of adaptation and mitigation, Morocco's NDC commits the main emitting sectors to a path of reduction of their GHG emissions and encourages vulnerable sectors to set up appropriate adaptation action plans. To this end, Morocco fits perfectly within the obligations expected by the international framework on climate change.

This international engagement initiated a real shift towards a new climate policy in line with the socio-economic development of the country. During the last decade, several sectoral strategies were launched integrating the environmental dimension, including that of climate change in key sectors of the national economy (energy, transport, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, fishery, water, waste, forest, etc.).

These efforts resulted in the recent years in a sustained economic boom through the development of vital socio-economic sectors. The country's commitment has been translated nationally by the gradual implementation of certain climate governance mechanisms and setting the foundations of its fight against climate change. The country has therefore adopted several strategies, plans and policies, including the National Plan against Global Warming (2009), the Moroccan Climate Change Policy (2014), the Green Investment Plan (2014) and the 2030 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) adopted recently by the Government (June, 2017). The State Secretariat of Sustainable Development (SSSD), the UNFCCC focal point, is in charge of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the NSDD.

The NSDD intervenes in the concretization of the Kingdom's international commitments and aims to strengthen Morocco's exemplary sustainable development. It is also part of the implementation of Article 14 of the framework law on the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development adopted in 2012. This strategy has a horizontal dimension and aims to bring the transition to a green economy and to strengthen its economic, social, environmental and cultural provisions. Indeed, the green economy is one of the major pillars of this strategy, developed around seven main issues including that of climate change. Accordingly, the NSSD aims on a contribution of 4% of GDP, creation of 250 000 jobs or a gain of 2% in competitiveness for economic operators.

From a climate change perspective, Morocco has been implementing different activities that confirm its voluntary commitment. Morocco was one of the first countries to establish a Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), under the Kyoto Protocol, and registered so far 16 CDM projects. Morocco has also supported the Copenhagen Agreement by notifying the UNFCCC Secretariat (in January 2010) a list of NAMAs intended to reduce its GHG emissions by 2020. The country developed so far five detailed NAMAs with built-in MRV systems in key sectors (renewable energy, energy efficiency, buildings, agriculture and waste). Under its reporting obligations (Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC), Morocco submitted so far three national communications (INC 2001, SNC 2010, TNC 2016) and its first BUR (2016). The second BUR and 4th National communication (FNC) are under way through a single project supported by the GEF (The Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC Project). The main results of this project is the publication of the 2nd BUR by December 2018 and FNC by December 2020.

However, despite these efforts, internal capacities of national institutions were not developed since the GHG inventories of the INC and SNC were developed by independent entities. Moreover, as stated in its 1st BUR, Morocco recognizes the need to establish a domestic MRV system under permanent and legally institutional arrangements geared not only to produce GHG emission inventories but also to allow the monitoring and evaluation, on a continuous basis, of mitigation actions implemented in different sectors. So far, monitoring and evaluation is focused on progress with respect to sectoral goals such as energy supply, renewable installed capacity, waste management and reforestation, but this will now have to be completed with an assessment of GHG impact of these measures.

To ensure full compliance with ongoing UNFCCC's stringent reporting requirements (continuous reporting of NCs and BURs) and upcoming ETF guidelines, procedures and modalities on NDCs, Morocco has been working recently in setting-up a robust institutional GHG inventory system as a key cornerstone of its domestic MRV system. Accordingly, a capacity building programme supported by the German International Cooperation (GIZ), in partnership with the SSSD and the Climate Change Competence Center (4C Morocco⁹), was launched in 2014 to establish a GHG National Inventory System (GHG-NIS). The GHG-NIS is intended to facilitate the collection of

⁹ The 4C Morocco is a Public interest group formally created on the 3rd of November 2016 (date of publication in the Official Bulletin N ° 6514) and acts as a platform for building capacities of relevant actors from different sectors (public, economic, research, civil society, local authorities, etc.): www.4C.ma

data, ensure better ownership by the concerned sectors and facilitate the preparation of GHG emission inventories in accordance with international deadlines (every 2 years) and guidelines (2006 IPCC Guidelines). So far the following key milestones have been set:

1. An institutional inventory framework was designed, approved by all stakeholders (public, private and academia) and formalized through a regulatory framework but still under validation by the Government. This institutional inventory framework is made of a national inventory committee, a national inventory coordinator, sectoral inventory experts and data focal points in each key sector (energy, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste). The national coordinator is part of the 4C Morocco;
2. Inventory experts from key sectors trained through a “learning by doing approach”;
3. Development of a methodological guide to frame the work of all participants, data providers, sector experts, inventory coordinator, representatives of the administration, so that everyone can refer to a single document defining all aspects to implement to ensure the updating and sustainability of a quality GHG emissions inventory;
4. Preparation of two national GHG inventories (2010 and 2014) by the trained sectoral inventory experts assisted by independent experts using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and customized spreadsheet calculation tools. The main results were made publically available on the 4C Morocco web platform (<http://www.4c.ma/fr/inventaire-national-des-emissions-de-gaz-effet-de-serre>);
5. Preparation of the GHG-NIS Improvement Plan, with short (2017-2019), medium and long-term actions.

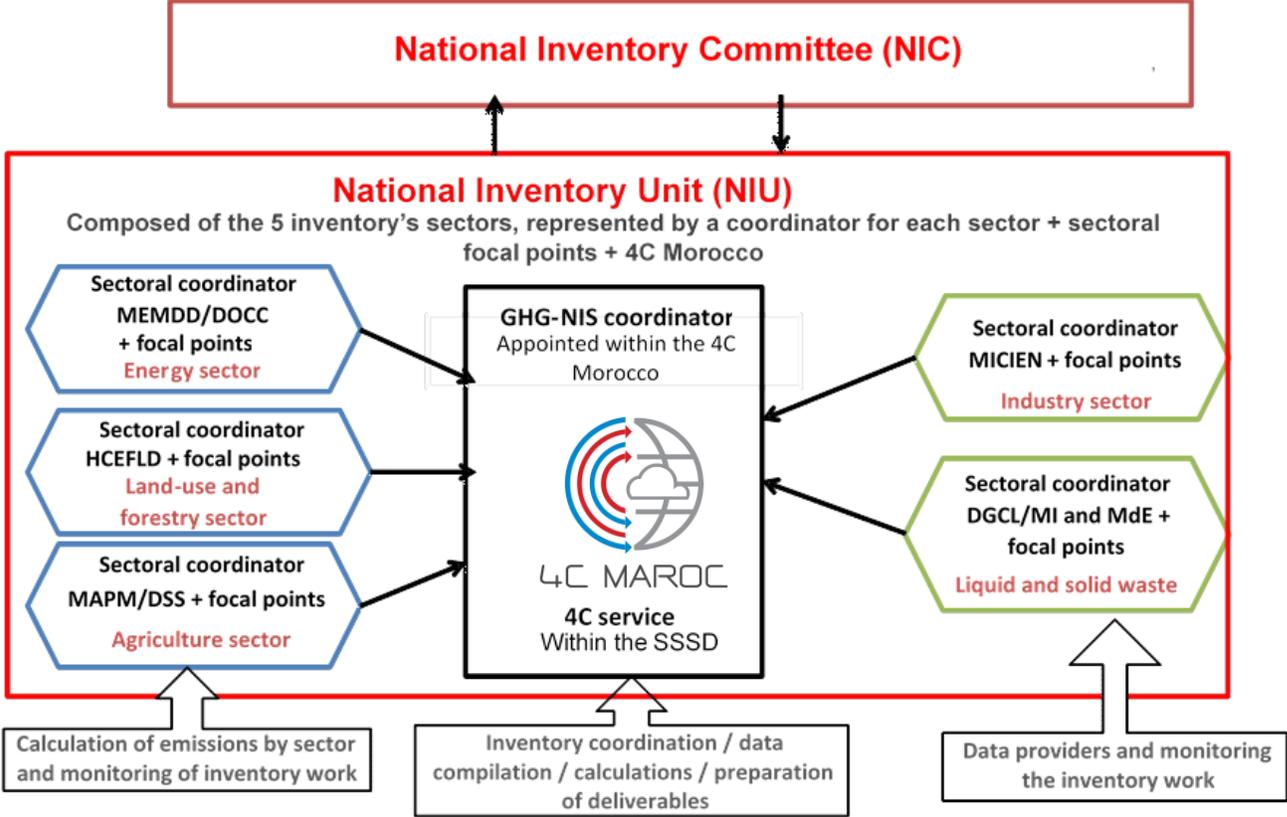


Figure 1: The validated institutional scheme of the GHG-NIS (source: 4C Morocco)

The GHG-NIS Improvement Plan (March 2017) identified various deficiencies that still need to be tackled in order to improve completeness, reliability and accuracy of the national inventory system. Some of these gaps and

deficiencies are as follows: i) Cross-cutting Level: Sustainability and improvement of national and sectoral coordination; Improvement of uncertainty calculations; Development of a standalone information system; ii) Sectoral level: Improvement of activity data quality and access; Development of country specific emission factors; Continuous training of sectoral inventory experts; Development of information systems for some key sectors lacking such infrastructure (e.g., waste management).

Similarly, the summary report on the technical analysis of the 1st BUR of Morocco (March, 2017) identified six capacity-building needs in line with these above mentioned deficiencies and gaps, namely i) enhancing the technical capacity of and coordination among institutions; ii) improving the transparency of reporting; iii) improving the completeness of the GHG inventory; iv) developing country-specific emission factors; v) collecting accurate and consistent data on mitigation projects and vi) assessing and reporting on technology needs.

With respect to the MRV of mitigation actions, the PA calls for countries to track progress toward implementing and achieving their NDCs, and report on a regular basis. Accompanying details regarding the kind of information that should be tracked and reported, and the methods to be used, are to be developed by 2018 (at COP24). Although the MRV guidelines have yet to be developed, NDC monitoring could include elements related to tracking of GHG effects, sustainable development co-benefits impacts, and implementation progress. Morocco developed so far some MRV capacities related to CDM projects, but less regarding the MRV of policies and mitigation goals set nationwide or over wide sectors of the economy. If the World Bank lead PMR project (2015-2019) plans on developing a robust MRV for the electricity production, cement and phosphate sectors as a prerequisite for these sectors to generate sectoral carbon credits, other NDC related sectors (e.g., energy sector excluding electricity production, agriculture, forestry, land use, waste, etc.) warrant support in this regard.

GHG emissions projections that build on existing data are also an emerging challenge for Morocco. Even with the GHG-NIS, projecting emissions to link them to mid- or long-term NDC actions and goals needs sophisticated data, tools and specific capacities. So far, only the energy sector though support from GIZ and Work Bank is developing projection capacities. However, other key NDC sectors (e.g., agriculture, waste, forestry, land use and industry) are lacking such capacities. These capacities need to be strengthened to sustain the development and updating of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), another reporting requirement under the PA by 2020¹⁰.

In terms of support, MRV should relates to monetary support, such as climate finance, as well as to non-monetary support such as technical transfer and capacity building. As stated in the summary report on the technical analysis of the 1st BUR of Morocco (March, 2017) “*Morocco provides a well-structured overview of the financial needs and the financial support received, but it did not report on constraints and gaps nor on its technical and technology needs and support received. Further, the capacity-building needs reported are general in nature*”. In fact, the SSSD in charge of reporting is experiencing challenges in collecting and aggregating relevant data from key sectors. Even these key sectors need support to develop their capacities in identifying and estimating their needs as well as in tracking and reporting appropriate data. The Ministry of Finance and Economy, who experienced a pilot *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* with support from the World Bank, also needs to strengthen its capacities to play a more active role in managing climate finance data. Consequently, MRV of support need to focus more on monitoring the need and receipt of climate finance flows, technical knowledge, and capacity building, and, if possible, evaluating the results and impact of support.

Table 1 presents a summary of status of donor projects and capacity building support received by Morocco to address capacity needs aimed at enhancing low carbon planning and transparency.

Accordingly, beyond the development of a robust GHG-NIS, Morocco has needs for developing a National MRV systems for its NDC that can effectively: 1) sustain regular planning; 2) track implementation and achievement of GHG mitigation and sustainable development goals; 3) identify financial, technology transfer and capacity building

¹⁰ In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the PA, all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. So far only six Parties submitted their strategies: http://unfccc.int/focus/long-term_strategies/items/9971.php

support needs, track implementation and assess the impact of received supports and 4) report on implementation in a transparent manner.

Therefore, this CBIT proposal has been prepared to build Morocco's institutional and technical capacities in order to set a functional comprehensive domestic MRV system that can improve: i) the GHG inventory system; ii) planning of low carbon development and iii) to track and report on mitigation actions and support needed and received.

Table 1. Status of mitigation related projects implemented in Morocco by international donors

Project	Implementing agency	Sector / Implementing partner	Type of support	Mitigation relevant activity	Time frame	Budget (\$)
Low emission capacity building (LECB)	UNDP	Waste, buildings and agriculture / SSSD	TA & CB	Development of 3 NAMAs with associated MRV systems and LEDS	2012 - 2016	\$ 939,500
GEF-Freight Transport	UNDP	Freight transport/Ministry of Transport	TA, CB & INV	GHG inventory of the freight sector, assessment of mitigation actions and development of NAMAs	2016 - 2019	\$2,257,000
Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM)	UNEP	Energy / Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development	TA & CB	Development of 2 NAMA's with associated MRV systems	2015-2016	\$300,000
Partnership for Market Readiness	World Bank	Electricity Cement Phosphate / SSSD	TA, CB & INV	Development of Market-Based instruments, MRV system and assessment of mitigation potentials	2015 - 2019	\$3,000,000
MRV Policy	World Bank	Energy/ Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development	TA & CB	Measuring emission reduction from policies, such as energy subsidies reform, energy taxes, and carbon pricing. Developing methodologies for ex-post assessment of emission impacts attributable to specific policies	2016-2017	\$4,000,000
DKTI (I+II)	GIZ	Energy/ Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (MEMSD)	TA & CB	Update of the energy strategy until 2050 based on different energy and macro-economic scenarios. Strengthening the MEMSD and other partners' skills based on the use of models for elaboration of electricity and energy scenarios	2013-2018	Unknown
Climate Change Competence Center	GIZ	All sectors / SSSD	TA	Development of the GHG-NIS and hands-on trainings	2013-2018	4,000,000 euro

GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Morocco's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR);	UNDP	All sectors / SSSD	TA	Preparation of FNC and 2° BUR	2017-2020	\$852,000
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	UNEP	All sectors covered by the Territorial Climate Plan of the Souss-Massa subnational region	TA	Development of an MRV system for the Territorial Climate Plan	2018-2019	\$125,000

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

The proposal has identified the following two areas for CBIT intervention:

Component 1: Strengthening the NDC governance system;

Component 2: An integrated MRV system is established.

Component 1: Strengthening the NDC governance system

This component will focus on the following two Outcomes.

Outcome 1.1: An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established

Political and institutional frameworks are important milestones for successful NDC implementation because they form the organizational structures, processes, and rules that allow a government to effectively address climate change. Morocco's commitment to the international climate policy has been translated nationally through a progressive implementation of certain climate governance mechanisms. However, most of these mechanisms rely on national inter-ministerial committees, whose tasks remain technical and focused on the preparation of key documents, such as NCs, BURs, NAMAs and NDCs. Moreover, these committees are mainly operated in an *ad hoc* mode. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework has been already highlighted as one of the main cross-cutting strategic pillars of the Moroccan Climate Change Policy (2014) and represents one of the objectives of the NSSD (objective n°. 85; 2017). So far, a regulatory framework with clear roles and responsibilities was developed only for the GHG-NIS, but that still need to be promulgated by the government and supported for implementation.

In the context of NDC implementation, this component is intended to support Morocco, and mainly the role of the SSSD in: i) establishing NDC's coordination governance framework and strengthening institutional arrangements, ii) clarifying roles and responsibilities and improve coordination among relevant ministries and other stakeholders, iii) assessing and building institutional and human capacities, iv) establishing mandates that support NDC implementation, building on existing legal and regulatory frameworks and planning processes; and v) developing permanent and transparent mechanisms for public participation and stakeholder engagement.

Proposed Outputs:

Output 1.1.1: A national NDC governance framework is designed and endorsed

Output 1.1.2: National MRV guidelines and procedures are established

Output 1.1.3: Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level

Output 1.1.1: A national NDC governance framework is designed and endorsed

International and national expertise will be provided to assist the SSSD engage consultations with relevant stakeholders (public and private) in the design of an NDC governance framework. International benchmark assessments will be conducted to highlight the best options and lessons learnt on which the framework can be designed in order to sustain all NDC relevant activities: decision-making on objectives setting, planning, financing, monitoring, reporting, etc.. To move from the actual ad-hoc management mode, a legal framework will be drafted either by considering a standalone decree on climate change or through the integration of climate change issues in the NSSD regulatory framework.

Beyond the legal aspect, and to ensure an efficient implementation of the governance framework, clear mandates, roles and operating modes will be defined through a consultative approach will all stakeholders and drafted in a Manual.

Output 1.1.2: National MRV guidelines and procedures are established

Data collection and treatment during the preparation of National Communications, GHG Inventories and BUR reports are usually part of the tasks of independent consultants. To reduce dependence on consultants and ensure a timely production of NDC reporting on implementation and progress in the future requires permanent and sustainable institutional guidelines and procedures. This is of high significance for informing Morocco policy development and also for maintaining its international credibility.

The MRV guidelines and procedures will be drafted based on the best available practices and will be examined and validated through consultations with all relevant stakeholders (public and private) to ensure that these guidelines and procedures are fit for purpose. Necessary trainings will be designed and delivered to ensure their operational implementation.

Output 1.1.3: Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

Morocco believes on the value of peer to peer learning from other developing countries to provide expertise to others as well as to learn from countries with advanced MRV systems to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible. This Output will cover different type of exchanges (e.g, through virtual meetings, webinars, exchanges, etc.).

Moreover, this Output will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt also outside the country, by being actively engaged in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. This will allow Morocco actively contribute to and benefit from knowledge exchange from CBIT projects among a wide range of countries around the world, maximize learning opportunities and enhance coordination among transparency practitioners.

Outcome 1.2: The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions

This component will support also the declination of the NDC governance framework at least in two subnational regions of the Kingdom. In fact, since the adoption of Organic Law No. 111-14 concerning the regions, Organic Law No. 112-14 concerning prefectures and provinces and Organic Law No. 113-14 concerning municipalities by the Government in July 2015, Morocco is actively implementing an advanced regionalization governance framework through the transfer of skills and resources from the central state to the regions. Accordingly, a certain level of planning and decision-making will rely on subnational and local elected officials. Therefore, the NDC governance framework needs to be adapted and coordinated with the subnational and local levels in terms of planning, data management and tracking progress of implementation.

Proposed Outputs:

Output 1.2.1: Capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened

Output 1.2.2: Subnational MRV guidelines and procedures are established

Output 1.2.1: Capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened

The PA and COP22 spurred an unprecedented dynamic at subnational and local levels in Morocco. Some subnational regions have been engaged in organizing high level climate change conferences (e.g., MEDCOP, Climate Chance, etc.), where others are engaged in the preparation of their Climate Change Action plans and GHG inventories even though there is no legal obligation in the country.

Considering the importance of subnational government and non-state actors in the implementation of the PA and to build on the actual dynamic, two pilot regions will benefit from a dedicated training programme. The training programme will focus on NDC planning, implementation and reporting and hence, offer an opportunity to the

subnational stakeholders reflect on the best alternative to create necessary synergies between both national and subnational levels. **The two subnational regions will be defined during the PPG.**

Output 1.2.2: Subnational MRV guidelines and procedures are established

The MRV guidelines and procedures developed in Outcome 1.1/ Output 1.1.2 will be tested and adapted at the two pilot subnational regions. This experience will provide also the necessary means to inform the national levels on the MRV challenges and barriers at the subnational and locals levels and how such issue would have to be addressed to ensure a comprehensive national MRV framework.

The proposed scope of work of this component aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a), (b), (c) on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities.

Component 2 : An integrated MRV system is established

This component will focus on the following three Outcomes;

Outcome 2.1: GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened

Good systems for tracking NDCs are critical to support requirements to account for and report on progress towards meeting the NDCs under the Paris Agreement. Morocco will need to build upon and enhance existing domestic MRV systems for this purpose, but face a number of challenges.

The GHG-NIS as the cornerstone of the domestic MRV system requires support to improve its completeness, reliability and accuracy. In this regard, this component will build capacity of key stakeholders (mainly the sectoral inventory experts and data focal points) through technical assistance and trainings to improve their data collection, processing and feeding to the system. For instance, the sectoral inventory experts in charge of the industrial sector lack practical understanding of some key industrial processes. Site visits, trainings and exchanges with the industry will be organized to improve their inputs in the GHG-NIS.

On another hand, the drafted GHG-SNI legal framework specified the mandates and roles of the main stakeholders regarding data collection, however specific tools to improve this aspect are still needed in terms of collection and archiving. If some sectors do have their standalone information systems, such as the energy, agriculture and forestry sectors, other sectors (e.g.; waste management sector) lack such systems to collect and archive specific activity data for the GHG-NIS. Activity data in such sectors relies only on available surveys, reports and specific inquiries to data holders and tend to be incomplete. This component will support development of a waste management data platform to be hosted at the SSSD and co-managed with the Ministry of Interior. Such data platform will improve collection of accurate activity data, storage and updating of databases.

This component will also support the setting-up of partnerships with Research & Development institutes in order to develop country specific emission factors, which are key parameters to improve calculation methods from Tier 1 approach to Tier 2 and Tier 3 approaches. The areas requiring improvement (e.g., energy, waste, land use, forestry, etc.) will be determined during the PPG.

Finally, a centralized information system where sectoral inventory experts can feed-in activity data and process it is lacking. The inter-institution reporting rely simply on an exchange of spreadsheet files by email, which proves not to be secure neither sustainable. Therefore, developing a centralized information system at the 4C Morocco is of paramount importance, where the GHG-NIS national coordinator is hosted. Initially, such system can be developed around a first module specific to the GHG-NIS where the sectoral inventory experts can online feed-in activity data, process it and make reporting more reliable. This system can be extended afterwards to cover the entire domestic MRV framework by adding other modules such as: i) a module to archive, process and report on mitigation actions progress and implementation and iii) a module to archive, process and report on support needed, and received.

Proposed Outputs:

Output 2.1.1: Sectoral inventory experts and data focal points are empowered through practical training programmes, site visits and technical assistance

Output 2.1.2: A data platform to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS is designed and procured

Output 2.1.3: R&D institutes engaged to develop country specific emission factors

Output 2.1.4: A data platform specific to the GHG-NIS to improve data feeding, processing and reporting is designed and procured

The proposed scope of work of Outcome 2.1 aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a), (b), (c) on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities, as well as on provision of country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities 18 (d), (e), (f).

Outcome 2.2 : Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened

From a planning perspective, economic and GHG emissions projections and scenarios development capacities for NDC priority sectors are lacking. The concerned priority sectors are agriculture, waste management, forestry, land use and industry, since these sectors' planning approaches targets only sectoral goals and, consequently, are less oriented on GHG mitigation objectives, and to a lesser extent the energy sector since it is already benefiting from other donor's support (GIZ and World Bank). Capacities will be built through trainings, technical assistance provided by independent experts and development of methodologies and user-friendly projection tools to assess potential impacts of policies, programmes and projects.

From an MRV perspective of mitigation actions, most NDC sectors rely on their own information systems to manage their specific data and indicators and report mainly on progress towards their sectoral goals (e.g., energy supply, renewable installed capacity, etc.). Some of these data sets are online and available to the public whereas others are managed under confidentiality. Through this output, capacities will be strengthened in most NDC related sectors (excepted sectors involved in the PMR project) to allow for accurate and effective monitoring and reporting of GHG effects, sustainable development co-benefits impacts in line with the NSDD and implementation progress of actions.

Proposed Outputs:

Output 2.2.1: Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools are developed

Output 2.2.2: Tools, templates and guidance to track and report GHG mitigation actions are developed

Output 2.2.3: Capacities are developed to master the developed tools

Output 2.2.1: Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools are developed

International and national expertise will be mobilized to assess the needs of the sectors that are expected to implement mitigation actions and contribute towards the achievement of the NDC targets. International benchmarks will be also conducted for each sector to identify the best available planning tools and identify how these tools can be best adapted to the country's context to respond suitably to the needs. The final objective is develop a suite of methodologies and tools that can be used by the national institutions when planning their mitigation actions at each NDC cycle.

Output 2.2.2: Tools, templates and guidance to track and report GHG mitigation actions are developed

Mitigation actions are planned through all the economy sectors (energy production, transport, building, waste, agriculture, forestry, industry, etc.). Both public and private entities will be involved in the implementation of these actions but their capacities still need to be strengthened on how to track and report on such actions. For such purpose, international and national expertise will be mobilized to develop based on the best available practices tools,

templates and guidance on how best tracking and reporting can be performed efficiently and according to the national circumstances.

Output 2.2.3: Capacities are developed to master the developed tools

A learning by doing capacity programme will be designed and implemented to ensure that the national institutions are acquainted to use independently the tools and methodologies developed under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. The possibility of designing and implementing a programme of Training of Trainers (ToT) to respond to future capacity building needs will be considered during the PPG.

The proposed scope of work of Outcome 2.2 aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a), (b), (c) on strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities, as well as on provision of country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities 18 (d), (e), (g).

Outcome 2.3: Building MRV capacities of support

One of the greatest challenges Morocco is facing is the lack of institutional capacity for quantifying needed support and reporting on received support whether public or private for the NDC implementation. Creating capacities for doing so is especially important for long term planning and assessing the cost of policy interventions, as well as for generating data to test alternative cost/benefit scenarios. Considering that the private sector, mainly through national banks, is more and more mobilizing climate finance from international and national sources a coordination is required between the public and private sector.

The domestic MRV framework need to be designed considering both monetary support, such as climate finance, but also non-monetary support, such as technical transfer and capacity building, as it is considered as one of the main gaps highlighted in technical analysis of the 1st BUR of Morocco. Therefore, the ultimate goal is to build Morocco's capacities in quantifying and reporting on support received through the development of guidelines, data collection and reporting templates and hands-on training to master all the developed tools.

Proposed Outputs:

Output 2.3.1: Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed

Output 2.3.2: Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed

Output 2.3.1: Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed

Morocco has so far benefited from international support in the form of climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer. In terms of climate finance, the country ranks amongst the top countries that attracted the most climate finance in the MENA region and Africa. This dynamic will be strongly sought in the future as expressed in the NDC where the achievement of a conditional mitigation target has been linked to international climate finance. However, proper tracking and reporting would have to be set to ensure conformity with the PA ETF.

Tracking and reporting will involve public institutions but also private institutions, and most importantly financial institutions. The financial sector of Morocco showed recently a strong leadership by developing its own road map on how to leverage climate finance. However synergies still need to be developed between the private and public sector to ensure that all sources of support are tracked and reported.

Through this output gaps and barriers will be first identified and assessed both among public and private entities. Based on the gap analysis guidelines will be drafted to clarify the type of data to be collected, procedures of data management, templates to be used to track and report data, etc.

Output 2.3.2: Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed

A training programme will be developed by international and national experts based on the results of Output 2.3.1. The programme will be designed by considering case studies specific to national circumstances and a learning by doing approach. The training programme will benefit both public and private entities.

The proposed scope of work of Outcome 2.3 is linked to the GEF Programming Direction activity (e) on country-specific training on MRV of support and (i) assistance in quantifying and reporting on support received.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

The efforts deployed so far by Morocco to commit and comply with the UNFCCC's reporting requirements are providing good foundations to start the preparation and deployment of a broader scope domestic MRV system in order to meet the new requirements contained by the ETF of the PA. The GEF-CBIT requested funding will focus on strengthening the current institutional framework existing in Morocco regarding transparency and filling the gaps, specifically in the field of capacity building, coordination, information and data management and tool development on policy planning, to meet Morocco's transparency requirement and tracking progress towards achievement of its NDC.

The support provided by the CBIT program will offer a unique opportunity for Morocco to improve the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the progress of implementation of its NDC. In the absence of this support, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects would be slower, even if climate change is one of main issues targeted by Morocco's recently adopted NSSD. Further, the country will continue relying on consultants in responding to international transparency obligations and, even if institutionally coordinated, would lack accuracy, consistency and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, progress tracking towards achievement of nationally determined contributions, assessment of good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Morocco is aware that the preparation of high quality reports will also build mutual trust and confidence that promote effective implementation and realization of the Paris Agreement.

The government of Morocco will provide in-kind contribution on project management cost at US 300,000 in support project operations in form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project, while the World Bank will contribute US\$ 90,000 in 2018 towards Morocco's MRV gap analysis and development of information system technical specifications. **The ICAT project, already in implementation (February 2018 until February 2019) with a contribution of US 125,000 to support MRV development and capacity building at the subnational region of Souss-Massa, will provide feedbacks on the territorial approach, lessons learned and tools on which the CBIT project can build its work in two additional subnational regions (Outcome 1.2). The ICAT project chose to build MRV capacities of the Souss-Massa subnational region given its dynamism and commitment of the various local actors in climate change activities. So far the subnational region of Souss-Massa prepared a territorial GHG inventory, assessed its vulnerability to climate change risks and prepared the first Territorial Climate Change Plan of the country. The results of these activities were shared in side events during COP22 (2016) and at the 2nd Climate Change Summit (2017) dedicated to non state actors hosted in Agadir, the capital of Souss-Massa subnational region. The Territorial Climate Change Plan was officially launched in February 2018. The project will provide the following deliverables: i) Assessment of existing MRV capacities at the subnational level and their link with the national domestic MRV system, ii) Proposal for institutional and legal MRV arrangements at the subnational level; iii) Design of a subnational data collection platform and a QA/QC system; iv) A roadmap for the implementation of the subnational MRV system in Souss-Massa; and v) Development of GHG inventories at the subnational region of Souss-Massa using the City Inventory Reporting and Information System (CIRIS) developed by the initiative C40.**

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Global environmental benefits will be delivered by supporting the Government of Morocco to implement and report on its NDC's mitigation and support targets; namely the 42% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection expected to achieve a cumulative GHG reduction of 523.5 Million tons Carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO_{2e}) during the 2020-2030 period, where 25% is contingent on international support estimated to 24 billion dollars.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation: The proposed project has different innovation aspects. From the governance stand-point, Morocco will be supported to reinforce its NDC's governance framework through the strengthening of institutional arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities among institutions, by building only on existing legal and regulatory frameworks and planning processes rather than relying on new institutions neither nor on drafting new legal requirements. Through this innovative approach and by building necessary capacities and improving data management tools and infrastructure, permanent and transparent mechanisms for public participation and stakeholder engagement will be promoted in line with the PA transparency requirements.

Moreover, innovation stems also from the declination of the NDC governance at least in two regions of the Kingdom in line with the country's advanced regionalization framework. Such an integrated approach combining national, subnational and local levels is key to a successful planning, tracking and reporting of mitigation actions.

Involving R&D institutions in the development of country specific emission factors to support the Moroccan GHG-NIS and emissions accounting is innovative. Since most climate change activities tend to fall within the institutional perimeter, R&D institutions were less involved in such perspectives.

Finally, the processes and tools designed under this project will be innovative in the region and will support the position of Morocco in the negotiations regarding transparency.

Sustainability: The institutional framework of climate change in Morocco has been set-up over time and has led recently to the creation of some key entities (e.g.; the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate at the SSSD; 4C Morocco). However, the inter-ministerial coordination and governance still rely on *ad hoc* committees and support from external consultants on key technical issues (GHG inventory, assessment of mitigation actions, data collection, etc.). The establishment of an institutionalized governance provides a good basis for the sustainability of the domestic MRV system intended to improve the national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation and insures a successful implementation of the PA. Such governance framework with clear roles and responsibilities among all stakeholders (public, private, R&D, civil society, etc.) will allow the country take effective and informed decisions though the management of high quality data. Further, building capacities of public servants trough trainings and use of appropriate procedures and tools will guarantee such sustainability.

Potential for scaling up: The CBIT project will be implemented by the SSSD, and more specifically by the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate that hosts presently the 4C Morocco, which has the responsibility to ensure that Morocco is in the position to track and report progress on its NDC implementation. The CBIT project outputs are aligned with the design of the system and will deliver essential building blocks of such system, which will then be reinforced and scaled up over time through national and/or donor's budget.

In terms of scope, the domestic MRV system will concern mainly climate change related data and actions. Considering the perspective of Morocco to implement its NDC by 2030, there is an opportunity to up-scale this system to other areas and sectors by linking it to other indicators and MRV systems, reaching a more integrated transparency framework which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy.

As a co-chair of the NDC Partnership, Morocco can show case the results and best practices derived from the CBIT project to other countries in the region and worldwide and serves accordingly as a benchmark.

 2. **Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes X) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes X) ? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

In Morocco, there is a number of institutions and organizations with mandates and activities related to climate change issues to varying degrees. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below.

Table 2: List of key stakeholders and their roles in the CBIT project

Key stakeholders	Responsibility	Roles in the project
State Secretariat of Sustainable Development (SSSD)	The SSSD, through the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate, is the main coordinator of climate change activities in Morocco on behalf of the Government. The SSSD is in charge of the elaboration of various documents (GHG inventories, national communications, BURs, NDCs, national climate change plans, etc.) and reporting to UNFCCC. The SSSD act as the UNFCCC, GEF, GCF and PMR focal point.	The SSSD with its large experience in designing and implementing climate change projects, will lead the design of the project, coordination of activities and ensure effective coordination and communication with the other stakeholders.
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (MEMSD)	The MEMSD, through the Observatory, Communication and Cooperation Directorate, is in charge of the management of all energy data and the prospective planning.	Key role in the NDC MRV system, given the provided information on projections related to energy demand and supply. The ministry is also part of the GHG-NIS in charge of the energy GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved all project activities.
Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests (MAMFRDWF)	The MAMFRDWF, through the Strategy and Statistics Directorate, is in charge of the management of all agriculture data and the prospective planning.	The ministry is in charge of mainstreaming climate change in its sectoral strategy the Green Moroccan Plan. The ministry is part of the GHG-NIS in charge of the agriculture GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.
Ministry of Industry, Investment, Trade and Digital Economy (MIITDE)	The MIITDE is in charge of the design and implementation of the country's industrial strategy. The ministry manages a database specific to the industry.	The ministry is part of the GHG-NIS responsible of providing relevant activity data for the industry GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in all project activities. The trainings provided under the project will build capacities of the ministry in order to play a more active

		role in the GHG inventory work and any other related MRV activities.
Ministry of Interior (MI)	The MI, particularly the General Directorate of Local Authorities, provides technical and financial supports to local authorities (Provinces, Prefectures and Municipalities) in improving their urban planning (waste management, public transport, energy supply, etc.).	The MI is part of the GHG-NIS responsible for providing all relevant waste data for GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in Component 1 and Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2. The MI will play important roles in the declination of the NDC governance framework at least in two regions of the Kingdom (Outcome 1.2) and in the implementation of a data platform to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS (Outcome 2.1/Output 2.1.2).
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	The MEF is in charge of the elaboration of the national budget and is actively involved in various climate change activities such as the set-up of the GCF National Designated Authority, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, climate finance trainings, etc.	The MEF will be consulted and involved in all the activities related to Outcome 2.3.
High Commission for Planning (HCP)	The HCP is responsible for the production, analysis and publication of official statistics in Morocco.	The HCP will be involved in all project activities.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC)	The MFAIC is in charge of leading international relations and negotiations. The MFAIC insured recently the presidency of COP22.	The MFAIC will be involved in the establishment of the NDC governance framework under Outcome 1.1 to ensure the coherence with the Paris agreement.
Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research	Develops and implements the policy of the government in the field of education, vocational training, higher education and scientific research	The ministry will be consulted during the identification and establishment of mandates with R&D institutes to develop country specific emission factors (Output 2.1.3).
Ministry of solidarity, women, family and social development	Coordinate public policies in the field of social equality and promotions of women's rights	The ministry will be involved in the project to ensure that gender climate change data and indicators are considered.
4C Morocco	A Public interest group that acts as a platform for building climate change capacities of different actors (public, economic, research, civil society, local authorities, etc.). The 4C	The 4C Morocco provides a unique platform to gather all relevant stakeholders to discuss and validate the establishment of the NDC governance framework under Component 1 and ensure the necessary synergies between public and private sector work on support tracking under Outcome

	Morocco is structured around four groups: 1) Public administrations and territorial authorities, 2) Private and public enterprises, 3) Research & Expertise and 4) Civil society.	2.3.
Professional Group of Banks of Morocco (PGBM)	The PGBM is the representative of banks	The PGBM will be involved in activities of Outcome 2.3.
General Confederation of Enterprises of Morocco (GCEM)	The GCEM is the representative of the private sector to the government and public institutions. It speaks on behalf of its 33,000 direct and affiliated members and ensures a favorable business environment for business development.	The private sector will be actively involved in the project, mainly in the design of the NDC governance framework, MRV guidelines and capacity building activities.
The Mohamed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection (The Foundation)	The Foundation as a national NGO is actively involved in environmental and climate change awareness and youth empowerment. The Foundation has a developed a voluntary carbon offsetting programme in the country and its financial resources are used to develop renewal energy projects in rural schools. The Foundation has a leading role through its programme Qualit&Air in introducing GHG accounting practices at organizational and territorial levels. The Foundation is a member of 4C Morocco as representative of the civil society.	The Foundation will be actively involved in the project.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Morocco has launched several reform projects over the past decade aimed at anchoring the principles of gender equality in its legal and regulatory system and its development programs. Royal will and government policy have converged on the adoption of political, social and economic reforms aimed at establishing the principle of equality and equity and making it a practical and effective reality. A dedicated ministry (Ministry of solidarity, women, family and social development) has been created to coordinate public policies in the field of equality and promotions of women's rights, and in responding to this cross-functional coordination commitment by implementing and monitoring the National Strategy for Equality and Parity.

Furthermore, the SSSD developed recently with support from UN WOMEN a strategy regarding the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector with a focus on climate change. The guiding principles of this strategy will be taken into account during the PPG development.

Gender equality is relevant for this project because it will include training and capacity building for public servants, in that regard the project will ensure balanced gender representation in the project activities. Efforts will be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks). Specific attention will be considered to ensure the consideration of gender specific indicators in the overall MRV system.

Furthermore, Morocco will make use of the recommendations and guidelines of the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP¹¹) and the UNDP/UNEP GSP document Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit¹² to enhance an efficient gender mainstreaming into its transparency framework.

4. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

¹¹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf

¹² <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>

Description	Type	Level of risk	Mitigation Measures
Lack of high –level political will and commitment	Political	Low to moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the project on the political momentum created by COP22 presidency; • Involve the Chief of the Government in governance decision-making.
Insufficient institutionnal engagement	Institutional	Low to moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and decision-making; • Build on the existing institutional arrangement for GHG-NIS; • Involve additional line ministries at the project outset; • Design mandates with clear roles and responsibilites in an inclusive manner for all stakeholders (i.e sector ministries, private sector, territories, and NGOs); • Strengthen inter-ministerial working groups/committees; • Proactive communication, sharing regular updates on progress and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution.
Deficient institutional coordination	Institutional	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing working groups established under ongoing climate activities (FNC and 2^e BUR); • Expediate the work on the institutionalization of the NDC gouvernance framework to laydown the proper grounds for project implementation
Non-adoption of guidelines at the national and sub-national levels	Institutional	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRV guidelines will be prepared in a participatory approach involving all relevant stakeholders to ensure their swift validation and adoption; • Considering the national and subnational capacities and circumstances, the guidelines will be developed to fit for purpose; • Necessary trainings will be designed and delivered to ensure an operational implementation of the guidelines.
Insufficient resources made available by the involved institutions to enable the effective delivery of the project results	Institutional	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicate the resources to the MRV activities to avoid work suchage with other activities; • Provide support and trainings to public servants; • Create a favourable environment for project implementation; • Active involvement and awariness of the MEF to ensure additional national budget and recrutements.
Data availability and accessibility constraints	Institutional	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing national data collection infrastructure; • Establish clear arrangements regarding data management; • Design effective and efficiente data collection tools such on-line tools; • Provide support and trainings to data providers and data managers.

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The SSSD will lead and implement the project in the future. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) to advise on policy decisions and coordinating inter-ministerial support will be set; members of this steering committee will be drawn from line ministries and may include other representation as required. Secondly, the Programme Management Unit (PMU) led by a Project Coordinator will run the CBIT project on a day-to-day basis, oversees implementation, administration, and performance against implementation plan, budgeting, and reporting;

The relevant projects which should be aligned and coordinated with the CBIT are outlined in the baseline scenario. Accordingly, the CBIT project will coordinate and build on other ongoing transparency initiatives such as: i) GEF supported enabling activities for the preparation of Morocco's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR), ii) The Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) funded by the Work Bank focuses on three sectors (electricity, cement and phosphate) towards the development of sector specific MRV systems, design of carbon market instruments and assessment of mitigation potentials and **iii) the ICAT project which will support the subnational Souss-Massa region in developing a subnational MRV system** . Considering that these projects (FNC-SBUR, PMR, ICAT and CBIT) are implemented by the SSSD, through the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate, SSSD will then ensure synergies and avoidance of any duplications. For instance, the CBIT support at two subnational regions part of Outcome 1.2 (subnational regions yet to be identified during PPG) needs to be coordinated with ICAT project in terms of methodologies, approaches and lessons to be learnt.

The SSSD has a long experience in the management and implementation of international donor's projects, such as GEF funded projects. As the GEF focal point, the SSSD coordinates the planning and management of all funded GEF projects and so far more than 40 GEF funded projects are or were successfully implemented in Morocco. Moreover, the International Cooperation Directorate of the SSSD is actively involved in all project's cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and closure) and has its own capacities to monitor and evaluate projects funded by international donors. Accordingly, appropriate coordination and necessary synergies between the CBIT project and other initiatives will be ensured by the SSSD.

Moreover, since SSSD is participating in different international knowledge-sharing platforms such as the NDC Partnership, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and NDC Cluster, there is a great potential to outreach the results and share the lessons learned with other developing countries.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes X). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Development Planning: The project is consistent with national and local priorities, and highly aligned in particular with the 2030 NSSD, defined and elaborated in a participatory way, under the coordination of the SSSD. The NSSD includes and specifies a framework for monitoring and evaluating progress of implementation, and this will provide the right scope for consolidating and enhancing transparency.

- BURs and NCs: This proposal is aligned with the national priorities and needs explained in the last BUR and the TCN. Moreover, the capacity building needs identified in the GHG-NIS Improvement Plan and the summary report on the technical analysis of the 1st BUR were also taken into consideration to be addressed in the different outputs of this project. The project will contribute to the enhancement and accuracy of the GHG national inventories, which are crucial for a transparent MRV system.

- NDCs: One of the main objectives of this proposal is to support Morocco with the challenges of updating and tracking NDCs. For that reason, the outputs are thought to create the basic elements to assess the ambition, the progress of implementation, the reporting, and the elements of the policy planning, which will help Morocco comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

- SDGs: The project also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13 on climate change action.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The 4C Morocco as a capacity building and knowledge management platform will play a key role in capitalizing project results and making them publicly available as a one-stop shop for Morocco’s climate change information.

Since the objective of this project is to build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement, it will eventually greatly benefit from the experience of other projects and initiatives in the country, such as PMR, FNC and 2nd BUR. In this sense, the capacity building needs, identified in the international consultation and analysis of the 1st BUR to facilitate transparency-related activities will be taken into account.

Moreover, Morocco being actively involved in different international knowledge management platforms such as the NDC Partnership, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and NDC Cluster, will play a key role in disseminating the project results through these platforms and share the lessons learned with other developing countries.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

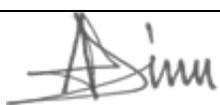
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹³ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Mohamed Benyahia	GEF Focal Point and General secretary	State Secretariat of Sustainable Development	16/02/2018

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁴ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, UNDP GEF, Executive Coordinator		1 st Submission: 02/19/2018 Re-Submission: 05/23/2018	Damiano Borgogno	0090 850 288 26 29	damiano.borgogno@undp.org

¹³ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.