



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY  
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

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**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5851
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	26 April 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report National Communication	Expected Report Submission to Convention	Dec 2018 (SBUR) Dec 2020 (FNC)

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

**Project Objective:** To assist the Government of Morocco in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Report (SBUR) to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1) National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis.	Description of national circumstances and Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and national communications updated	a) Collection of information on the natural and socio-economic conditions of the country. b) Description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances related to climate change. c) Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and BURs.	20,000	2,000
2) Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory	National inventory of emissions from anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) up to 2017 (period of 2013-2017) for FNC and 2014 for SBUR	a) Collect the relevant data/information to calculate GHG emissions from the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste. b) Updates of national GHG inventories according to paragraphs 8–24 in the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and 2006 IPCC guidelines.	200,000	50,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>c) Produce a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8.</p> <p>d) Support the process of inclusion of GHG inventory in the National Information System;</p> <p>e) Strengthen cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG inventory.</p>		
3) Information on mitigation actions and their effects.	Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved on estimated emission reductions up to 2017.	<p>a) Analyze sectoral development strategies and the potential impacts on GHG emissions.</p> <p>b) Estimate changes in GHG emissions of the energy sectors by 2035, starting from the reference year 2014 using the Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) software.</p> <p>c) Identify mitigation sectoral measures and programs at national level and mitigation scenarios by 2035.</p> <p>d) Produce a national report containing information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions.</p> <p>e) Strengthening national capacities on GHG mitigation analysis.</p>	200,000	18,000
4) Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A)	Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed and programs containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.	<p>a) Impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Morocco described and analyzed.</p> <p>b) Vulnerability assessment for agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional focus where applicable.</p> <p>c) National Program on adaptation to climate change prepared.</p> <p>d) Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies identified.</p> <p>e) Strengthening national capacities on vulnerability and adaptation measures.</p>	180,000	20,000

<p>5) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and other information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs for financing, technology transfer and capacity building and the support received.</li> <li>• Any other information, positive impacts of measures and programs identified updated.</li> </ul>	<p>a) Evaluate constraints and gaps as well as financial resource needs, technical and capacity building.  b) Description of support needed (financial resource, technical &amp; capacity building) from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change.  c) Establish an institutional framework for regular completion of GHG inventories and updating of national Communications and biennial reports.  d) Report on support received from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change in establishing and submission of FNC and SBUR.  e) List all the awareness, education and research on climate change conducted by all actors (public, private, cooperative, donors, NGOs, and others) and make them available on the platform 4C Morocco.  f) Carry out an analysis of the co-benefits of the identified mitigation measures and programs  g) Addressing other relevant information if possible.</p>	<p>75,000</p>	
<p>6) Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification.</p>	<p>Transparency, improved accuracy and comparability of information on the identified mitigation measures and programs through MRV ensured</p>	<p>a) Policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared.  b) Develop a system of measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation measures and programs identified at national level.</p>	<p>50,000</p>	
<p>7) Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring, reporting, and preparing of financial audits.</li> <li>• FNC and SBUR published and submitted to COP.</li> </ul>	<p>a) Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.  b) End of Project report including compilation of lessons learned and recommendations for future projects.  c) FNC and SBUR published and submitted according to decision 17/CP8 and the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>
<p>Subtotal</p>			<p>775,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>

Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup> (including Direct Project Services Cost: 10,000)	77,000	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>852,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

\* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

#### B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Department of Environment	In-kind	100,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>100,000</b>

#### C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GFTF	Morocco	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>852,000</b>	<b>80,940</b>	<b>932,940</b>

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

<sup>3</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

## **PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Morocco aligns with the obligations under the international framework on climate change. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio and thereafter ratified in 1995 year.</p> <p>Morocco also signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and ratified it in 2002. It was one of the first countries to establish a Designated National Authority for Clean Development Mechanism in the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Morocco hosted the COP 7 of the UNFCCC in 2001, which saw the adoption of the Marrakesh Accords and will host, in 2016, the COP22.</p> <p>In terms of commitments to the UNFCCC, Morocco has submitted two national communications (NC): Initial NC in 2001 at COP 7 and Second NC in 2010. The Third national communication (TNC) was completed in late 2015 and will be submitted to UNFCCC by April 2016.</p> <p>Morocco has also supported the Copenhagen Accord by notifying the UNFCCC Secretariat (in January 2010), a list of Mitigation Measures Appropriate at the National level. Five NAMAs have been developed: mitigation strategy of emissions of GHG in the housing sector, large-scale development of solar pumping for irrigation, large-scale development of solar PV roofs connected to the low voltage network in the residential sector, cultivation of the argan tree in the Green Morocco Plan, and treatment by mechanical and biological means coupled to the co-incineration of household waste. These NAMAs are presented in the first biennial update report and will be submitted by Morocco in April 2016.</p> <p>Morocco submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on June 5, 2015.</p> <p>Morocco has also developed its Green Investment Plan (VIP) to ensure green growth and generate climate finance to achieve it.</p> <p>To support Morocco's policy on sustainable development, the Ministry delegate for the Environment has created a central directorate dedicated to climate change, biodiversity and the green economy whose functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integration of climate change and biodiversity protection in government policies, strategies and programs in consultation with the ministries concerned;</li><li>• Ensure monitoring and implementation of Morocco's commitments as a party to the United Nations conventions on climate change and biodiversity;</li></ul> <p>Establishment of instruments to promote the green economy in consultation with relevant departments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work towards the establishment of a national governance in the areas of climate change and biodiversity.</li></ul> <p>The Second BUR and Fourth NC project will build on the recommendations and findings from the previous NC/BUR work. The main recommendations identified in previous studies can be summarized to: the effective involvement of partners, availability of data, evaluation of data uncertainties and respect calendar realization of all tasks.</p> <p>Morocco plans for its Second BUR to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in Dec 2018 and Fourth NC in Dec 2020.</p>
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<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The project is prepared in line with the GEF 6 Focal Area Objective “CCM-3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, Program 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets.”</p> <p>The goal of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sectorial development strategies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process sustained by the national communications.</p> <p>The main objective of this project is to assist Morocco to develop the FNC in accordance with Decision 17/CP.8 and the SBUR in accordance with Decision 2/CP.17 and relevant Directives. The scope of the work is to provide the most recently submitted national communication in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update Reports on a continuous basis;</li> <li>2) The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report;</li> <li>3) Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions;</li> <li>4) Information on vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change (vulnerability assessment for agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, fisheries, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional/local focus where applicable), and on adaptation measures being taken to meet their specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects.</li> <li>5) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received and other information;</li> <li>6) Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification;</li> <li>7) Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC.</li> </ol> <p>The project will be implemented by the Ministry for the Environment. During the project implementation envisages an effective stakeholder's participation, including the main ministries, and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations. Their involvement in the planning, monitoring, evaluation of the project is essential. The list of stakeholders will include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Energy,</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry,</li> <li>• Ministry of the Interior,</li> <li>• Water, Forests and fight against desertification authority,</li> <li>• Ministry of Health;</li> <li>• Ministry of Tourism;</li> <li>• Planning authority,</li> <li>• National Electricity and Water Office,</li> <li>• The main industrial federations and professional associations,</li> <li>• NGOs involved in the fight against global warming.</li> <li>• Scientific and research sector;</li> <li>• Business community;</li> <li>• Women and youth groups;</li> <li>• Mass-media.</li> </ul>
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The most effective way to address climate change is to allow the real contribution and involvement of all the above-mentioned stakeholders. The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts.

The Ministry of Environment through its new Directorate of Climate Change performs a leadership and coordination role, in collaboration with other stakeholders, in order to strengthen the climate change mainstreaming in the most relevant sectorial strategies, and improve reporting and communications on the results achieved through the National Communications and biennials update reports.

The others relevant Ministries, such as the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of the Interior (solid and liquid waste) and Forests authority play a key role in the national inventory and identifying mitigation programs. All these institutions will be requested to provide the activity data, participate in the development of emissions inventories and report on sectoral development strategies.

Also, all concerned institutions will participate in capacity building activities on identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation actions for GHG emissions.

The involvement of the scientific and research sector aims to promote innovation and scientific research in the area of Climate Change.

The involvement of civil society broadens communication and awareness on the impacts of climate change and encourages initiatives and innovative mitigation projects.

The preparation process of the three National communications to the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment as competent institution to the application of the Convention at the national level. Additionally, the knowledge, concerns and awareness of the different stakeholders have been increased, in particular those from the government, NGOs, private and academic sectors.

The gender dimension will be considered systematically, at different stages of identification, preparation and implementation of the FNC and SBUR, in order to better understand the different roles played by women and men in the process of climate change and how they are affected differently by this phenomenon. The project will ensure data disaggregated by gender and wherever applicable by age is consistently included in both SBUR and FNC. Engagement strategy for women and young girls, as well as territorial communities will be designed during the inception phase of the project to ensure gender and vulnerable community dimensions are adequately addressed. Mitigation projects identified in both SBUR and FNC should cover all emitting sectors, the gender dimension is taken into account in the definition of these projects. Adaptation projects identified in FNC should also cover gender.

The gender dimension will be taken into account in the process of project monitoring through parity in the composition of members of the Interministerial Monitoring Committee, the team in charge of the realization of inventories, the beneficiaries of capacity building programs and in the identification of mitigation and adaptation projects.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied.

<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The implementing partner for the Project is the Ministry in charge of Environment. The Project will be implemented within the NIM (NEX) Modalities. The Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy Direction will be the executing and operational unit in charge of coordination and implementation of the project.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment will provide in kind co-financing support to the project through the contribution of government staff and the use of equipment, offices, meetings and conference rooms. It will also provide technical support for the GHG inventories through the “4 C” center “Climate Change Competence Centre”. The 4 C center aims to develop and strengthen national capacity for adaptation to climate change and mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases. The 4C center is a capacity building platform of stakeholders and exchange of information on climate change opened on its regional and African environment. The 4C center will drive mobilization of stakeholders involved in the development of the national inventory of GHG emissions system.</p> <p>The UNDP country office as GEF implementing agency will support the implementation of the project through its quality assurance role in accordance with the standard norms and procedures.</p> <p>The Inter-ministerial-monitoring committee (CIS) consisting of representatives of the main involved institutions (governmental, private sector, civil society, scientific &amp; research sector), established in the launch of the work for the Third National Communication, will continue to provide strategic guidance, review and monitor all activities related to climate change. This Committee is responsible for guidance, monitoring, approval of annual work plans and validation of work during the various phases of preparation of reports on climate change (NC, BURs, ...). It is composed of representatives of the main partners (Ministries, UNDP, agencies, offices, NGOs, ...) concerned by the issue of mitigation and adaptation in Morocco.</p> <p><b>Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis:</b></p> <p>The information on the national circumstances provided in the previous reports (TNC and 1st BUR) will be updated taking into account the national evolutions. This component aims to present to the international community information about the country characterisation (demography, natural resources, climate...etc), socio-economic conditions, characterization of the relevant sectors that are largest contributors to the GHS emissions (water, energy, transport, waste, agriculture) in a consistent, transparent, accurate and timely manner. The information is collected from the public and private sector institutions.</p> <p>This component will also provide updated information on the national development objectives, priorities and circumstances related to climate change and description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NCs and BURs.</p> <p><b>National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol:</b></p> <p>The Third National Communication supported the preparation of the third national greenhouse gas inventory covering the period of 2005-2012 with five main GHG sources: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Waste and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and considered 7 GHG gases with direct greenhouse effect, including, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and indirect greenhouse effect, including CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC and SO<sub>x</sub>. The third national greenhouse gas inventory provided a consolidated view of the calculations of all previous inventories and included</p>
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an analysis of 1994-2012 period, with a particular focus on baseline years 2010 for TNC and 2012 for FBUR. These inventories are prepared according to requirements from the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines.

The findings of the third national GHG inventory showed that GHG emission in CO<sub>2</sub>-eqv. amounted to 100 Mtons in 2012. The main sectors, which have contributed to the GHG emissions were energy sector with 56.5% and agriculture with 21,3% of total emissions.

During the preparation of the third national communications a number of constraints were encountered, e.g.: availability of activity data, uncertainty, not covered fluorinated gases, lack of national emission factors, use of standard calculation Tier 1.

Under this project, national GHG inventories of emissions from anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs), according to requirements from 2006 IPCC guidelines, will be updated for period of 2013-2017 covering sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Waste and Other. The data required for the development of a GHG inventory will be provided by government departments, major economic operators and NGOs involved in GHG emissions.

Collaboration with the concerned institutions for the data collection and preparation of GHG Inventory will be strengthened and lessons learned from previous experiences used to improve the collection, management, sharing data and preparation of reports process. Review of nationally used emission factors will be held.

To address constraints encountered in the implementation of the third communication and to enable Morocco to honor its commitments to the periodic preparation of NCs and BURs, a national inventory system of greenhouse gas emissions is being established. The project will contribute to the consolidation of this system and its ownership by the partners of this project.

To improve the quality of GHG inventories and use methods of calculation Tier 2, studies must be conducted: identification of key factors of national emission, sectoral surveys on energy consumption and evaluation of biomass in the energy balance.

**Information on mitigation actions and their effects:**

GHG emissions according to the baseline TNC will increase from 94 to 254 million tonnes equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> between 2010 and 2040. With the mitigation projects identified in the TCN, emissions in 2040 will be around 191.5 million tonnes equivalent CO<sub>2</sub>, corresponding to a reduction of 24.7% compared to the baseline scenario. The GHG mitigation projects identified mainly focused on the following sectors: Renewable energy (solar, wind and hydropower), energy efficiency (transport, industry, housing), agriculture (fruit growing, processing agricultural waste), forestry and recovery of biogas from the solid and liquid waste.

In a first phase of the FNC, the mitigation project data already presented in the TNC and FBUR will be updated to refine the calculation of their reduction potentials. It also communicate the information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved on estimated emission reductions.

In a second phase, new GHG reduction opportunities will be identified to evaluate their potential. The sectors with most of GHG reduction opportunities are: energy, agriculture, transport and waste.

The work of updating, researching new opportunities and assessing the GHG reduction potential will be accompanied by capacity building sessions for the various actors and stakeholders in this field.

Macroeconomic analysis on co-benefits of the proposed measures will also be developed. The opportunities for co-financing of operations and projects to reduce GHG emissions will be analyzed and identified.

Sectoral development strategies and the recommended mitigation measures are provided by government departments and major economic operators involved in GHG emissions. In developing reference and mitigation scenarios, appropriate software will be used (LEAP for the energy sector and other models, as needed, for other sectors).

#### **Vulnerability and adaptation assessment**

V&A assessment in the context of TNC was performed for the key socio-economic sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forestry, hydropower, coastal zones, health, environment and biodiversity. The evaluation covered also, for the same socio-economic sectors, two target areas at regional level: Souss Massa basin and oasis area. The findings of the assessment reconfirmed that water resources and agriculture sectors remain the most vulnerable to climate change. The V&A assessment has also highlighted that natural environment and human health are particularly susceptible to climate risks. For example, land resources, forests and natural habitat are impacted by climate-induced disasters, such as floods and droughts. The impact of climate change on natural resources accentuated the pressure on the living conditions of women in rural areas: fetching water, collecting firewood, education, health, among others.

The implementation of the new water strategy with its three components (demand management and development of mobilized water resources, management and development of water supply, water resources protection and climate change adaptation) includes the main measures for adaptation of water resources to climate change. The Green Morocco Plan includes several adaptation measures of agriculture to climate change presented in the TNC.

In the FNC, more detailed analysis of climate change impact on vulnerable sectors is needed. The assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change will be conducted on the basis of sectors reported in the TNC with particular emphasis on water, agriculture, coastal, forest and health. Regional and territorial particularities will be taken into account. The work will include preparation of plans and programs proposing measures to facilitate adaptation. The National Program on Adaptation to climate change will be developed during the FNC. To ensure the implementation of the National Program on Adaptation, the policy framework for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies will be applied to facilitate the implementation of the proposed measures.

Regarding the more precise steps to respond to the vulnerability and adaptation study needs, the following steps will be applied:

- Set up a monitoring committee composed of representatives of ministries, agencies, private sector, territorial's community, NGOs, academics, among others.
- Analyse air temperature and atmospheric trends and deviations over the past several decades.
- Update projections of key climate indicators (temperature, precipitation) until 2050 and 2100.
- Conduct an in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors and natural environment to climate impacts.

- Perform a stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks.
- Update projections of key water and agriculture indicators until 2050 and 2100
- Identify the adaptation measures based on the vulnerability and impact assessments
- Prepare the National Program on Adaptation, which would be presented and discussed with the key stakeholders
- Conduct a study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Compile and approve the section on V&A for the 4NC incorporation.

The FNC project will pay special attention to extreme weather events. Also, more direct links between the climate change scenarios and their socio-economic impacts will be analyzed.

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures will be conducted in interactive way, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to the government agencies, academia, private sector, central and local authorities, international organizations, media and civil society.

**Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and other information:**

Needs for financing, technology transfer and capacity building in this direction from bilateral and mulilateral donors will be evaluated. National resources allocated to mitigation of GHG emissions will be presented, and an institutional framework for regular completion of GHG inventories and updating of NC and biennial reports described and established.

Based on the assessment produced within the project outcomes on Mitigation and Policy Measures as well as V&A, a study of financial, technological and capacity needs and constraints of institutions responsible for climate change activities will be conducted through the collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information, individual interviews and stakeholder engagement meetings.

The activity to be conducted to determine the constraints and gaps are:

- Estimate finance resources needed for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy.
- Perform a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation and BAU.
- Conduct a study on technological needs assessment, and compile a list of the most effective/new technology solutions for mitigation and adaptation.
- Assessment of level of support received from bilateral and multilateral donors in the areas of capacity building, technology transfer and climate finance and communicate the results in the reports of the FNC and SBUR.
- Compile and approve the section on constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs for the FNC and/or SBUR incorporation.

Other informations that Morocco considers relevant to achieve the objectives of the agreement are:

- Presentation of National GHG Inventory System,
- updating its INDC,
- Identification of potnatial needs for institutional reorganization in connection with climate change, as needed,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List all the awareness, education and research on climate change conducted by all operators (public, private, cooperative, donors, NGOs, ...) and make them available on the platform 4C Morocco.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification:</b></p> <p>The MRV in the context of FBUR was performed for the five NAMAs developed: mitigation strategy of emissions of GHG in the housing sector, large-scale development of solar pumping for irrigation, large-scale development of solar PV roofs connected to the low voltage network in the residential sector, cultivation of the argan tree in the Green Morocco Plan, and treatment by mechanical and biological means coupled to the co-incineration of household waste.</p> <p>MRV systems proposed in FBUR must be improved to take into account technical and regulatory constraints and get the adhesion of all operators. Also, the estimated costs of implementing the MRV system should be reassessed in order to integrate in financing needs.</p> <p>MRV-related capacity building sessions will be organized to enable Morocco to comply with the reporting requirements, to ensure consistency, transparency, accuracy, completeness and submission of timely information</p> <p>The review of the MRV system outlined in the First Biennial Report will be undertaken. An assessment will be made of the different options and possibilities for the national MRV system according to the guidelines to be prepared, taking into account national circumstances and capacities and the different nature of the mitigation measures. The gaps and needs to establish such a system will be identified and the policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared. The necessary capacity needs assessment and institutional arrangements will be analyzed and respective capacity raising activities will be promoted.</p> <p><b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC</b></p> <p>Compilation and approval process of SBUR and FNC will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The SBUR is expected to be submitted in 2018, while FNC submission deadline is tentatively set for the late 2020.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>Only the cost-effectiveness of mitigation projects will be considered by performing an eco-benefit analysis on the life of each project. Prioritization of projects studied will be made according to their economic profitability</p>

<b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b>	<p>The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures.</p> <p><b><u>Project start</u></b> A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b><u>Quarterly</u></b> The Project Coordinator shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS Platform.</p> <p><b><u>Biannually</u></b> The Project Coordinator will complete twice a year the Status Survey Questionnaire to indicate progress and identify gaps as well as technical support needs.</p> <p><b><u>End of Project</u></b> During the last three months, the Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and UNDP.</p> <p>Audit on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	<p>N/A</p>

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

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [\*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)\*](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr Benyahya	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	APRIL, 8, 2016

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/21/1995	MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF ENVIRONMENT
UNFCCC	18/28/1995	MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF ENVIRONMENT
UNCCD	11/07/1996	DEPARTMENT OF FOREST
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	04/21/2004	MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF ENVIRONMENT

	<b>DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)</b>	<b>NATIONAL FOCAL POINT</b>	<b>DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT</b>
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>4</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		April, 12, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Programme Manager, UNDP (Green- LECRDs)	+1-212-906- 6659	yamil.bonduki@undp .org

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LBCF, and SCCF