



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEFTF

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Greening COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco		
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID: ¹	9486
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID:	160070
Other Executing Partner(s):	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment	Submission Date:	25 April 2016
		Resubmission Date:	5 May 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	173,516

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM²:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-1Program 1	Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration	GEFTF	1,826,484	3,600,000
Total project costs			1,826,484	3,600,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: The project aims at demonstrating Morocco's commitment to combat climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of the COP 22, commencing low-carbon initiatives in the host city of Marrakesh and ensuring broad climate change awareness, among decision-makers and the general public, on activities under the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco.

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Supporting low-carbon initiatives in the COP 22 host city - Marrakesh	Inv	1.1 Low-carbon initiatives implemented in the city of Marrakesh	1.1.1 "Jardin thematique" concept developed and implemented in at least four gardens 1.1.2 "Eco-Quartier" concept developed and implemented in at least one district 1.1.3 Low-carbon public buildings concept developed and implemented in at least three buildings 1.1.4 Various modes of low-carbon transport promoted and installed	GEFTF	1,326,484	3,000,000

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](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

2. Increase the awareness and visibility of low-carbon initiatives undertaken by Morocco.	TA	2.1 Awareness of low-carbon initiatives undertaken by Morocco increased	2.1.1 Information packages on low-carbon initiatives developed and widely disseminated 2.1.2 Showcasing and knowledge sharing events on low-carbon initiatives in Marrakesh organized 2.1.3 Fifty clean energy and environmental volunteers trained to support awareness raising efforts 2.1.4 Engagement strategy to attract private sector sponsors proposed and implemented	GEFTF	350,000	400,000
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	3.1 Project effectively monitored and evaluated	3.1.1 Periodic reviews and Independent Terminal evaluation conducted Output 3.1.2 Report on lessons learnt and best practices to support upcoming scaling up activities and integration within policy interventions compiled	GEFTF	50,000	70,000
Subtotal					1,726,484	3,470,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	100,000	130,000
Total GEF Project Financing					1,826,484	3,600,000

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. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	40,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	60,000

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.

Recipient Government	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment	Grant	3,000,000
Recipient Government	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment	In-kind	500,000
Total Co-financing			3,600,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	GEF TF	Morocco	Climate Change	N/A	1,826,484	173,516	2,000,000
Total Grant Resources					1,826,484	173,516	2,000,000

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

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

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>-Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided: 1,939 metric tons -Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided: 7,755 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>

⁵ 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 and/or SCCF.

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:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

*It should be noted that due to the limited information available, the emissions avoided have been calculated only for the Solar Water Heaters which will be installed under Output 1.1.3. A comprehensive calculation of all environmental benefits including the total emissions avoided (direct and indirect) will be conducted during implementation once the necessary data is available.

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item G.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description.

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

The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has officially recognized the existence and impact of climate change, noting that mankind is the main cause. In fact, the negative impacts of climate change are already evident. Since the turn of the 19th century, the average global temperature increased by 0.85°C and the global average sea level rose by 19 cm due to the high concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the earth’s atmosphere. Given current concentrations and on-going emissions of GHGs, it is likely that by the end of the century, the increase in global temperature will exceed 1.5°C and the average sea level rise will reach between 24 - 30cm by 2065 and 40-63cm by 2100.⁷

To overcome this pressing global challenge, countries have joined the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the framework for international cooperation to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and coping with impacts that are inevitable. Today, UNFCCC has near-universal membership with 197 countries having ratified the Convention. The members of the Convention, known as Convention Parties, meet on a yearly basis at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to conduct negotiations to accelerate and intensify the actions and investment needed to strengthen the global response to climate change.

Nevertheless by bringing together numerous representatives from around the world, the COPs can have a significant environmental impact. As countries and cities became aware of the possible negative impacts of hosting large-scale international events, the need to eliminate, reduce or offset them arose. Consequently, the adoption of green programmes has become a common and accepted practice. In general, event greening refers to the process of incorporating socially and environmentally responsible decision making into the planning, organization and implementation of and participation in an event irrespective of the scale. In addition, such global events provide a unique opportunity to initiate and show-case climate friendly initiatives that can bring long-term benefits to the host country.

Regarding the COPs, most host countries have sought to offset the carbon impact of these meetings which is mainly generated by participants travel, conference facilities and local activities. For instance, it is estimated

⁶ PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

⁷ UNFCCC (2014), *Feeling the Heat: Climate Science and the Basis of the Convention*, http://unfccc.int/essential_background/the_science/items/6064.php (March, 2016).

that the COP 21 hosted by Paris produced 21,000 tonnes of CO₂ for the venue of the conference in Le Bourget and much more if the 22,000 people travelling by plane to Paris from around the world are considered. As such, the French government put in place an exhaustive Sustainability Strategy Plan to make the COP 21 ISO 20121 compliant and to reduce its carbon footprint.⁸

The 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the UNFCCC and the 12th Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC COP 22/CMP 12, further shortened as COP 22) are scheduled to take place from 7-18 November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco. Considering the above, the Moroccan government has recognized that a green project for the COP 22 represents a great opportunity to reduce waste to a minimum, use as few natural resources as possible, and protect biodiversity and human health during the event. Furthermore, the project takes advantage of the momentum created by the COP 22 to commence low-carbon legacy projects in the host city. Marrakesh is expected to benefit significantly from hosting the event through land rehabilitation, improving living conditions, designing sustainable facilities, raising awareness among citizens and visitors, and utilizing financial resources effectively, among others.

The Government of Morocco has formally requested UNIDO's support to design, organize and stage the COP 22 in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). The Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) mandate of UNIDO explicitly recognizes and anchors within 2030 Agenda, particularly in the cross-cutting area of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on sustainable energy, SDG 9 on sustainable industry, innovation and infrastructure and SDG 13 on climate action. In 2011, UNIDO effectively implemented the 'Greening the COP 17' project in South Africa with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the South African government. Building on this success and the lessons learned, UNIDO will provide its past experience, technical expertise and strategic ISID mandate to capture the catalytic potential of the COP 22 in addressing climate challenges effectively.

b) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Morocco is strongly affected by climate change and has an increasingly growing vulnerability given its geographical location, climate and coastline. This vulnerability has been exacerbated by several factors, including the economic structure, the level of awareness and knowledge, the legal framework and the lack of an appropriate integrated approach, among others. Therefore combating climate change has become one of the top government priorities. In its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Morocco has committed to reduce its GHG emissions unconditionally by 13% below the BAU by 2030 considering 2010 as the baseline year. An additional 19% could be reduced contingent upon gaining access to new sources of finance and enhanced international support within the context of the Paris agreement under the auspices of the UNFCCC.

One of the most pressing areas for the Government of Morocco is energy security. Morocco is highly dependent on imported energy as over 91% of energy supplied comes from abroad. Total primary energy supply (TPES) reached 18.8 million tonnes of oil-equivalent (Mtoe) in 2013 and electricity net imports increased by almost 300% between 2003 and 2013.⁹ The energy import bill remains around USD 9-10 billion and subsidies for oil products still represent about two-thirds of the annual budget deficit. Therefore, the availability to provide energy at competitive prices has become a governmental priority as energy prices impact directly the development of the economy. In this regard, the Government of Morocco has been taking important measures towards improving the country's energy security by adopting several renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) strategies, reducing the subsidies for transport fuels and increasing slightly electricity prices.

In 2009, a National Plan of Action against Climate Change (PNRC) was adopted to support the development of renewable sources for electricity generation and to invest in energy efficiency. Solar energy potential is

⁸ UNFCCC (2015), *The Carbon Footprint of COP21*, <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/the-carbon-footprint-of-cop21-frequently-asked-questions/> (March, 2016).

⁹ International Energy Agency (2016), *Morocco: Balances for 2013*, <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=MOROCCO&product=balances&year=2013> (March, 2016).

outstanding as the country is endowed with excellent solar radiation of 3000 hours per year of annual sunshine equivalent to 5.3 kWh/m²/day. Thus, the Government developed a Solar Plan (2020) which is considered one of the world's largest and most ambitious solar energy plans with investment reaching USD 9 billion.¹⁰ The plan includes the construction of five mega-scale solar power stations using modern solar thermal, photovoltaic and concentrated solar power mechanisms in Laayoune (Sahara), Boujdour (Western Sahara), Tarfaya (south of Agadir), Ain Beni Mathar (center) and Ouarzazate. The Ouarzazate Solar Power Station (OSPS), once finished, will be the world's largest concentrated solar power plant with a generation capacity of 580 megawatt (MW) of electricity. Noor I, which is the first phase of the OSPS, was commissioned in February 2016.¹¹

Even though Morocco is focusing its efforts in the energy sector, its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets will be achieved through economy-wide actions based on strategies and sectoral action plans designed, among others, for the following areas of intervention: agriculture, water, waste, forests, energy, industry and housing.¹²

Apart from utilizing solar energy to produce electricity, Morocco has sought to encourage a culture of using solar energy for as many specific needs as possible. The Government has set an ambitious strategy which aims at reaching an installed capacity of approximately 1.7 million square meters of SHW in 2020 and 3 million square meters by 2030.¹³ In this regard since 2002, Morocco, in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has implemented the National Market for Solar Water-Heaters (PROMASOL) Programme which aims at promoting the local market of SWHs through quality improvement and certification, awareness raising campaigns, and training and certification of qualified solar water-heaters installers.¹⁴ This project will add on the ongoing efforts by supporting the use of SWHs in selected public buildings (Output 1.1.3) and Eco-Quartier (Output 1.1.2).

Besides as in many emerging economies, municipal solid waste (MSW) has become one of the most serious environmental challenges in urban areas, with adverse effects on life quality, human health, environmental and natural resources, and economic and social development. Morocco produces about 5 million tons of MSW per year and is expected to reach 6.2 million tons by 2020. MSW management is currently based on landfills, which produce vast quantities of methane and only 8% of the waste is recycled. The Moroccan national goal is to ensure that all municipal solid waste is disposed in sanitary landfills and 20% of all waste is recycled by 2022. In order to do so, Morocco has developed, in cooperation with the World Bank, a Municipal Solid Waste Project focusing on strengthening solid waste services in urban areas, while improving the conditions and incomes for traditional jobs associated with solid waste management.¹⁵ Building on the ongoing efforts, the project will support the adoption of sustainable waste management practices in the thematic gardens (Output 1.1.1) as well as in the Eco-Quartier (Output 1.1.2).

As for transport, the National Climate Change Plan has established mitigation actions in the sector including changing the transportation mix and fuels used. Since 2009, the Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment

¹⁰ UNECA, *The Green Economy in Morocco*, http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/SROs/NA/AHEGM-ISDGE/egm_ge_morocco.pdf (March, 2016).

¹¹ African Development Bank Group (2014), *Ouarzazate Solar Power Station Project II: Summary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment*, [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Morocco - Ouarzazate Solar Power Station Project II - ESIA Summary.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Morocco_-_Ouarzazate_Solar_Power_Station_Project_II_-_ESIA_Summary.pdf) (March, 2016).

¹² UNFCCC (2015), *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) under the UNFCCC*, <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Morocco/1/Morocco%20INDC%20submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20-%205%20june%202015.pdf>, (April, 2016).

¹³ REN21 (2013), *MENA Renewables status Report*, http://www.ren21.net/Portals/0/documents/activities/Regional%20Reports/MENA_2013_lowres.pdf (April, 2016).

¹⁴ UNDP (2011), *PROMASOL: Democratizing Access to Solar Water-Heaters*, http://www.growinginclusivemarkets.org/media/cases/Morocco_Promasol_2011.pdf, (March, 2016).

¹⁵ The World Bank Group (2015), *US\$130 Million to Support Recycling and Improved Solid Waste Management in Morocco*, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/02/12/130-million-support-recycling-improved-solid-waste-management-morocco> (March, 2016).

requires the use of Gasoil 50 ppm and unleaded petrol. Moreover, the Government of Morocco is keen on promoting low-carbon public transport systems. In fact, a first line of the Bus Rapid Transit (BHNS or BRT) will be inaugurated before the COP 22 with more than 15 electric buses. To complement the available low-carbon transportation options, the project will establish a bicycles hiring system (Output 1.1.4) in order to include a non-motorized option to the current transportation mix.

Finally, local media coverage of environmental issues as well as the environmental summits held in Morocco (e.g. COP 7 in Marrakesh) have raised certain national awareness on climate change and on the mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken national and internationally. Nevertheless, public awareness and understanding of climate change remains limited in the country. Thus, the project will take advantage of the enabling environment created by the COP 22 momentum to conduct a comprehensive awareness campaign that will use different communication channels (Output 2.1.1-2.1.4).

Therefore, the Greening the COP 22 project will capitalize on the good experiences and best practices gained from already implemented measures and ongoing actions described above in order to generate maximum synergies. Morocco continues to show leadership in tackling climate change and at mobilizing national and international stakeholders to support its initiatives in fighting climate change and conducting a low-carbon COP 22. As the next host of the COP, Morocco is strongly committed to promote responsible environmental management, whilst further adopting low-carbon practices that will improve the living standards and livelihoods of its people in the long term. Therefore, the COP 22 presents a catalytic opportunity to significantly advance the transition to a low-carbon economy compliant with ecological balances and capable of opening new opportunities for wealth creation and sustainable jobs as stated in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) of Morocco.

c) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹⁶ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The project can be categorized under the GEF focal area Climate Change Mitigation 1 (CCM-1) Programme 1 as it supports Morocco in making transformational shifts towards a low emission and resilient development through the accelerated adoption of low-carbon technologies. To ensure that the positive impact on the local people and the environment has a lasting legacy, the City of Marrakesh will scale up and sustain these initiatives after the COP 22. An additional benefit is that it contributes to some of the goals of the GEF Integrated Program on sustainable cities where a wider uptake and scaling up into other cities in Morocco may be considered at a later stage.

Therefore, the project aims at demonstrating Morocco's commitment to combat climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of the COP 22, commencing low-carbon initiatives in the host city of Marrakesh and ensuring broad climate change awareness, among decision-makers and the general public, on activities under the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco. To achieve this objective, the project will develop and implement the following interrelated components.

Component 1 – Supporting low-carbon initiatives in the COP 22 host city - Marrakesh

The project will support the city of Marrakesh in introducing a number of low-carbon initiatives to mitigate climate change and will contribute to making the city more resilient to the negative impacts of climate change. The planned activities include (a) developing a concept for a circuit of thematic gardens around the city that integrates the use of sustainable energy and implement it in at least four gardens; (b) developing a concept for an environmental district that integrates sustainable energy use along with other environmental measures and implement it in at least one district of the city; (c) developing a concept for low carbon public buildings that combines the installation of energy efficient lighting, SWHs, and the adoption of energy management systems and implement it in at least three buildings; and (d) promoting the use of various means of low-carbon

¹⁶ 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.

transportation to move around the city, particularly to facilitate the transport of the COP delegates while reducing the emissions related to their transportation.

Output 1.1.1 “Jardin thematique” concept developed and implemented in at least four gardens

The city of Marrakesh is home to 44 botanical gardens, which make up part of the city’s character and charm. The gardens represent a green haven in the middle of the city and are used as outlets by tourists and locals. To promote low-carbon living and improve the services provided by the gardens, the city of Marrakesh intends to refurbish the 44 gardens by promoting the use of LED lights and renewable energy to light up the gardens at night, charge cell-phones and provide internet access, as well as compressing garbage, waste sorting, and improved security and safety.

The Government of Morocco has conducted an assessment of the 44 city gardens to determine which gardens hold the biggest potential considering the following criteria: popularity of the garden, proximity to monuments and feasibility of commissioning before the COP 22. As such, the Government identifies six gardens as a priority: Jardin Avenue Allal El Fassi (2 ha.), Jardin Hay Mohammad Unite V (1.4 ha), Jardin “Les Abords du Koutoubia” (1.5 ha.), Jardin Quartier Issil (1, 60 ha.), Jardin des alentours de l’hotel de ville (3 ha.) and Jardin Harti (5.5 ha). The final selection of the four gardens will be done in close consultation with the Government.

The project will develop a concept for the thematic gardens that integrates the use of low-carbon technologies. The gardens will have four different themes: (a) Educational garden hosting a library of environment and climate change resources for all ages, (b) Artisanal garden hosting artisans displaying and selling craft-work created as a sign for resilience to climate change, (c) Sport focused garden hosting a range of outdoor sports equipment promoting active life styles and (d) Cultural gardens showcasing the history of Morocco. After the development of the concept, the project will implement the concept in at least four gardens. UNIDO will take the lead in the low-carbon technologies activities while the efforts related to sustainable waste management will be undertaken by the Government and funded from the co-financing.

Considering the four pilots supported by the GEF as models, the Government will implement the concept in another 19 gardens in time for the COP 22 and the remaining 22 gardens over the course of 1 year following the event. During the COP and as part of showcasing the low-carbon efforts within the city (Output 2.1.2component 3), electric buses will bring COP delegates on a tour around “the circuit of 22 thematic gardens.”

Output 1.1.2 “Eco-Quartier” concept developed and implemented in at least one district

In order to improve the quality of life and resilience of inhabitants of low-income households in Marrakesh, the Minister of Environment announced the Government’s intention to develop a concept to promote low-carbon districts (Eco-Quartier) in Marrakesh. The city of Marrakesh conducted an initial assessment of all districts in the city and identified 54 potential districts to be considered. The Eco-Quartier concept will include measures related to sustainable solid waste and energy management as well as low-carbon transportation. The project will support the city of Marrakesh in developing the “Eco-Quartier” concept that improves energy efficiency, incorporates sources of renewable energy, introduces separation bins and small composter units and plants flowers and trees. The efforts related to sustainable waste management will be undertaken by the Government and funded from the co-financing while the targeted measures led by UNIDO include low-carbon public transport schemes, solar street illumination and the distribution of energy efficient lights. Besides, an “Eco-Quartier” label will be developed and the districts fulfilling the label criteria will be identified and awarded with it.

The project will support the concept’s implementation in one district to be showcased at the COP 22. The district of Rmila has been selected by the city of Marrakesh considering the criteria of popularity, central location and potential to act as a role model for other districts. The district of Rmila has about 300 households in addition to a number of public buildings commercial activities and about 20 riads. Riads are traditional houses that are commonly used as small boutique hotels providing accommodation to a lot of tourists visiting the city of Marrakech. Efforts will be made to integrate the riads into the concept of the Eco-Quartier by

including dedicated awareness raising efforts and other activities to support riads in moving towards environmentally responsible and sustainable operations.

A climate smart service office will be established in the district in order to support the effective implementation of the “Eco-Quartier” concept, and to strengthen engagement of the communities. The office will be responsible to support the awareness, waste management, nature and landscaping efforts as well as to support the energy services and equipment procurement. To maintain and broaden the above mentioned activities beyond COP 22, the climate smart service office will carry out its activities using a bottom up approach allowing for a participatory process involving the local population and representatives from public and private institutions. The bottom up approach will include comprehensive awareness raising, training, participation, and mobilization of the local community encouraging community wide discussions and fostering ownership and commitment on the low carbon technologies and practices introduced.

The up-scaling of the concept in the remaining 53 districts will be implemented by the Government of Morocco after the event.

Output 1.1.3 Low-carbon public buildings concept developed and implemented in at least three buildings

In order to promote improved energy efficiency in more than 50 public buildings, the project will implement energy management system (EnMS) in line with ISO 50001 in three public buildings. In addition to the no cost/low cost measures that will be identified within the EnMS, the project will finance the installation of energy efficient lights and solar water heaters to further reduce the carbon footprint of the selected buildings. The three pilots will be implemented at key public buildings to showcase the commitment and seriousness of the government in combating climate change. The government in close consultation with UNIDO has selected the following buildings: (i) airport as it is the main entry point for the COP 22 delegates, (ii) Wilaya as it shows the exemplary role of the public sector towards low carbon buildings and a (iii) hospital as efficient energy management in this kind of facilities is of adamant importance given that the cost of health care continues to rise. The low-carbon public buildings concept will also include a plan to scale up in other similar public buildings gradually and according to the available budget of the Government. As the hospitality sector is one of the tourism industry’s most energy intensive sectors, the adoption of environmental friendly and low carbon operating methods in hotels will significantly reduce the use of energy, water and waste. Therefore, it is envisaged that the lessons learned and experience gained from the implementation of the 3 pilots in public building will be shared and disseminated to the hospitality sector in order to encourage the uptake of the low carbon technologies in hotels and other types of accommodation.

Output 1.1.4 Various modes of low-carbon transport promoted and installed

As part of an ongoing transport project, the city of Marrakesh plans to integrate e-mobility into the transportation options available in the city. A first line of the Bus Rapid Transit (BHNS or BRT) will be inaugurated before the COP with more than 15 electric buses. Also in preparation for the COP 22, many electric buses will be put into operation to transport the COP participants to the COP venue and showcased projects. After the COP, these buses will be utilized for public transportation purposes. In addition by the year 2017, another line of the BRT will be inaugurated with more than 10 electric buses. To ensure that the infrastructure required is available, the city plans to install 2 charging stations for the BRT and 1,000 charging stations for electric buses and cars. The charging stations for the BRT will use solar energy while the stations for the buses and cars will use an energy mix coming from renewable sources; namely, solar and hydroelectric energy as well as waste to energy. Within the GEF funded project and in order to encourage citizens of the city to use electric cars, the project will purchase 2 or 3 electric cars to be used by the COP 22 organizing team. The cars will be decorated to make it visible that they are electric.

Further, options for non-motorized transport will also be put in place such as a city bike-hiring system to be established by the project. For that purpose, 300 bicycles with helmets will be purchased and put in 6 locations around the city including the COP venue. The city bike-hiring system will be run by an NGO or private sector company to be selected at the onset of the project. In order to select an interested partner and guarantee the sustainability of the initiative, UNIDO will call for an expression of interest that requests interested partners to

present how they would run the bike hiring system and how they plan to expand that. Additionally, the project will support the training of 20 to 30 people to operate the bike hiring system and to undertake minor maintenance that may be required on the spot. At least 20-30% of the trainees will be women.

Besides, horse carriages are an important part of the culture of the city of Marrakesh and are very popular among tourists; currently, there are around 125 carriages available in the city. In order to enhance this cultural aspect of Marrakesh, the government has requested to develop a concept to illuminate the carriages (solar or kinetic energy) and to manage the animal waste in an environmental way and to implement it in several carriages.

Component 2 – Increase the awareness and visibility of low-carbon initiatives undertaken by Morocco

This project component will focus on improving the awareness of the local people of the city of Marrakesh on climate change and on providing information to the COP participants on the various initiatives supported by the Government particularly those related to the Morocco-GEF partnership. To do so, an information package using various means and media such as fliers, brochures, videos, smart phone applications and a green passport will be developed and distributed to COP participants and citizens of the city of Marrakesh. Fifty environmental volunteers will be recruited and trained to distribute the materials and support the awareness raising efforts. Showcasing and knowledge sharing events on the low-carbon projects available around the city of Marrakesh -especially those implemented within the scope of Component 1 of this project- will be organized. Finally to improve the private sector engagement and tap into their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes, the project will develop a strategy for engagement with private sector sponsors to support both the COP 22 event and the low-carbon initiatives.

The tourism sector represents around 7.5% of Morocco's GDP and supports more than half a million jobs and the investments in the sector, which reached 1.6 billion euros in 2014. Furthermore as 30,000 delegates are expected to attend the COP 22, the hospitality sector in Marrakesh will be one of the main target groups for the awareness raising efforts in order to support a broader adoption of the Green Label standard, which is already promoted by Morocco in the hospitality sector.

Through the provision and dissemination of information and resource materials, the project aim to contribute to Morocco's effort in implementation of Doha Work Programme. Materials will be developed in close coordination with the National Focal Point for Article 6 to ensure a country-driven approach and cost-effectiveness. Furthermore, in line with para 32 of the Work programme, the materials developed will be made available in online platform(s) offered by the UNFCCC Secretariat, such as CC:iNet and those of other related bodies, including the CTCN KMS. All activities under component 2 will be reported as part of Morocco's accomplishments toward the implementation of the Work programme as per para 31 of the Work programme.

The project contributes to all six 6 categories of the work programme with specific focus on: B. Training, C. Public Awareness, D. Public access to information, and E. public participation.

Output 2.1.1 Information packages on low-carbon initiatives in Morocco developed and widely disseminated

This project will support the design and printing of an information package that will be distributed to raise awareness among the city inhabitants on climate change, the benefits of low carbon lifestyles and how to contribute towards a low emission society. It targets a broad set of stakeholders to encourage actions in addressing climate change at individual level as well as collectively, prompting behavioural changes. Activities under this output will also facilitate public access to information by navigating where all relevant the information can be found in an existing platform.

In addition, a second target group will be the COP 22 delegates who will be informed on the climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco particularly those related to the Morocco-GEF partnership. The materials developed will be distributed/displayed in dedicated public areas around the COP 22 venue and the city of Marrakesh and will also be used for public awareness programmes on national TV and other media.

Furthermore, the project will closely collaborate with the UNFCCC Secretariat to include the information package in the UNFCCC website and other relevant online platforms such as CC:iNet and the Climate Technology Centre and Network Knowledge Management System (CTCN KMS).

The information package will include:

- Brochures and other publications on the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco.
- A video showcasing the Morocco-GEF partnership and highlighting the impacts of projects implemented under the umbrella of this partnership. The video will be uploaded online and a cell phone scan able bar code will be printed on the brochure to allow participants to view the video online.
- A green passport for COP 22 as a communication tool to raise awareness on climate initiatives implemented in Morocco as well as on the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and GEF projects and activities in Morocco. A smart phone application with relevant information on COP 22 events and initiatives around the city of Marrakesh.
- Gadgets such as captioned caps, t-shirts, scarfs, bags, etc. to be used for raising awareness in public areas.

In order to avoid paper waste, the distribution of printed material, such as brochures and handouts, will be limited and web based or IT distribution methods will be favored while giving due consideration to the local culture and preferred mode of communication. As paper use is unavoidable, the use of recycled paper will be sought. Furthermore, the advertising gadgets will be purchased from local manufacturers and suppliers whenever possible.

Output 2.1.2 Showcasing and knowledge sharing events on low-carbon initiatives in Marrakesh organized

The Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment will organize showcasing and knowledge sharing events to display key low-carbon projects in the city of Marrakesh, particularly those implemented under Component 1 of this project. Other projects such as the Waste water treatment plant (STEP), which is registered as a CDM project, will be showed to interested COP delegates. The showcasing and knowledge sharing events may be arranged starting the week before the COP 22 to cater for participants attending the CDM Executive Board and the DNA Forum starting 31 October and continuing through the COP 22. In doing so, the project will reach out to a broad set of stakeholders, both locally in Marrakech and internationally to foster partnership, networks and synergies with delegates from other countries / regions.

Output 2.1.3 Fifty clean energy and environmental volunteers trained to support awareness raising efforts

Volunteers will be hired and trained to distribute the green passport and the information package as well as to inform delegates attending the COP 22 and the general public about climate change activities in Morocco, in particular the ones conducted under the Morocco-GEF partnership. At least 20-30% of the volunteers should be women. Youth and any other underrepresented group will be encouraged to participate.

This activity will utilize the material and methodology used in training environmental volunteers recruited during the COP 17 in South Africa. Apart from the support during the actual COP 22, the volunteers will be engaged 3-4 days before and after the COP 22 to ensure appropriate preparation, execution and decommissioning. Under this project, the volunteers will be positioned just outside the COP 22 area, around the main COP 22 hotels as well as in other strategic spots around the city of Marrakesh.

Output 2.1.4 Engagement strategy for attracting private sector sponsors proposed and implemented

In view of the recommendation of the Independent Terminal Evaluation of the Greening the COP17 project to tap into the social corporate responsibility (CSR) programmes of various media organizations as well as non-media organizations for sponsorships, and taking into account that the private sector and foundation partners can play a key role in undertaking and financing the uptake of low-carbon initiatives around the city through their CSR programmes. The project will work on developing a strategy to attract private sector partners

including hotels that have fulfilled the GreenLabel standard to sponsor activities and programmes leading up to the COP 22 as well as support scaling up actions beyond the actual event in order to maximize the climate benefits. The engagement strategy to attract the private sector will build on UNIDO's experience in developing strategies for previous events including the Vienna Energy Forum 2015.

Component 3 – Monitoring and Evaluation

This component aims at systematically tracking the implementation of project outputs and measuring the effectiveness of the programme as well as to thoroughly compile lessons learnt.

Output 3.1.1 Periodic reviews and Independent Terminal evaluation conducted

During the project implementation, the project impact indicators as per log frame will be monitored semiannually. Besides, an independent TE will take place three months prior to the end of the project and will be undertaken in accordance with UNIDO and GEF guidelines. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned and at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals.

Output 3.1.2 Report on lessons learnt and best practices to support upcoming scaling up activities and integration within policy interventions compiled

Following completion of the main activities for the COP22, the project team will prepare a report capturing the main lessons learned from the implementation of the pilot initiatives. The report will also highlight elements that should be capitalized on to achieve scaling up of those activities and issues to be considered in future Government policies relating to scale up. It will be distributed to key stakeholders including key officials from the Government of Morocco. It is expected that the report will serve the Government of Morocco as a robust knowledge tool to support upcoming policy interventions.

d) [Incremental/ additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and [co-financing](#)

GEF resources are being requested to provide technical assistance and capital investment to combat climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of the COP 22, to commence low-carbon initiatives in the host city of Marrakesh and to showcase the Morocco-GEF partnership to COP 22 participants, Marrakesh inhabitants, and other relevant stakeholders. For this project, GEF financing is expected to play a key catalytic role as it will take advantage of Morocco's role as the host of the COP 22 to initiate programmes seeking to contribute to climate change mitigation in Marrakesh. In order to develop and showcase low-carbon programmes, the proposed project will take a systematic approach through the coverage of the following incremental costs. The GEF grant will be used to provide:

i) Financial and technical assistance to develop and implement low-carbon initiatives in Marrakesh including: Jardin Thematique, Eco-Quartier, and low-carbon public buildings and transportation. Without GEF support, the enabling national environment created by bringing together most global leaders in climate change negotiations will be missed. Therefore, the incremental costs of Component 1 will focus on developing a concept for each initiative and on implementing it in several pilots to showcase their potential, thus paving the way to scale them up after the event.

ii) Financial and technical assistance to develop and implement an awareness campaign on climate change in general and on the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco, in particular. Without GEF support, Morocco will miss the opportunity to properly showcase its ongoing activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and hence create partnerships with international players on these activities. Moreover, the Moroccan government would not be able to take advantage of hosting the COP 22 to raise awareness -especially in Marrakesh but also in the entire country- on climate change issues and how to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Therefore, the incremental costs of this component focus on organizing an awareness campaign through information packages, showcasing and knowledge sharing events, environmental volunteers and private sector engagement.

Supported by GEF funding, the first two project components will initiate low-carbon programmes in Marrakesh. As these initiatives are starting at the COP as pilots, the Government of Morocco wishes to capitalize on the outputs and efforts to be implemented within the project to scale-up and accelerate the penetration of low-carbon technologies in the city of Marrakech making it a model city and champion of a green city within the country and the region; thereby contributing to the global efforts of combating climate change.

e) [Global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF), and [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF)

The Greening the COP 22 project has been developed to support the reduction of the events' carbon footprint and to commence several low-carbon initiatives as legacy projects. To do so, a key feature is the calculation of the events' carbon footprint to determine the overall impact of the event considering the adoption of low-carbon strategies and programmes. In this regard, the project will use the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard which is consistent with those proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and compatible with other GHG standards such as the ISO14064. In view of the limited data currently available, the carbon footprint estimate for the COP 22 based on the participation of 30,000 official delegates is 92,000 tons of CO₂ emissions which consider a contingency of 20%.

The Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment, as the responsible national entity for the environmental events and initiatives leading up to COP 22, will verify and recalculate this figure based on actual data collected during the event. A Carbon Footprint Disclosure Report will be produced including the final calculation of the event carbon footprint and the amount of CO₂ emissions curtailed due to the adoption of green initiatives including the low-carbon programmes developed by the project. Based on the available information, preliminary estimations of energy savings that will be generated from the implementation of certain low-carbon initiatives have been conducted. For instance, about 3,700 kWh will be saved per day by installing solar water heaters in the Wilaya, hospital and airport. Moreover by adopting EnMS on these 3 buildings, at least an additional 5% of the total energy consumption will be reduced.

The direct global environmental benefits of the project include improved waste management, landscaping, dissemination of RE and EE technologies, reduced air pollution and environmental education and awareness rising. While the project activities were developed focusing on COP 22, most of the activities will be continued beyond the event. As such, the indirect global environment benefits of the project are related to the scaling-up process that will take place after the COP 22 thereby increasing the impact of the project and hence the long term global environmental benefits.

f) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The project proves its innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up through its strategic components:

- Innovation- The project innovatively introduces low-carbon technologies in the built environment of the city's cultural heritage (e.g. thematic gardens and monuments) as well as in the day to day activities of the city inhabitants (e.g. Eco-Quartier, city bikes). By so introducing low carbon technologies in the day to day life of inhabitants and tourists visiting the city, the project raises public awareness on climate change in a familiar environment to achieve a higher acceptance, understanding and support for the installed low-carbon technologies, which is expected to facilitate the planned scaling-up process.
- Sustainability- The project was designed to complement and integrate effectively into Moroccan policy frameworks and interventions that are already in place to combat climate change and promote sustainable development. When developing the scale-up strategies, the project will integrate and define the roles of various stakeholders and government institutions in order to ensure ownership of activities identified within those strategies beyond the lifetime of the project.
- Potential for scaling up- To ensure that the project has a lasting impact on the local population and the environment, the City of Marrakesh will work on scaling up and pursuing legacy projects of these initiatives. For instance under Component 1, the project will develop a concept for thematic gardens and will implement it in at least four of them. These gardens will serve as models for the other 19 gardens that will be refurbished before November for the "Circuit of 22 Thematic Gardens" of the COP 22. After the

COP 22, the Government of Morocco will further scale up the “Jardin thematique” initiative in the 44 botanical gardens of the city. Likewise, the same principle will be applied for the Eco-Quartier, low-carbon public buildings and transport where concepts will be developed and pilots implemented for the city to scale-up accordingly in a later phase.

2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

3. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholder’s engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

UNIDO is the implementing agency of the project, and is accountable for the GEF grant and for mobilizing resources to be provided by the Government and private sector. The main counterpart is the Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment which is the institution responsible to ensure the adequacy of the legal environmental framework by filling the regulatory gaps and integrating coherently the provisions agreed under international conventions. Furthermore, it carries out data collection to monitor the environment, conducts research based on that data and implement various measures to stimulate environmental actions, including the implementation of programs and pilot projects to foster sustainable development. As such, it will work in close cooperation with UNIDO and GEF to develop and plan the project concept while providing co-financing sources and nationally coordinating its implementation.

Other stakeholders include the Regional Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development in Marrakesh which will serve as the local coordination agency for project implementation as well as the Wilaya of Marrakesh Safi and the Council of the city of Marrakesh which will act as facilitators during the implementation phase. Besides, the Regional Council of Marrakesh Safi will be responsible to scale up and replicate the pilot initiatives undertaken. Finally, civil society organizations and private sector will facilitate public support and awareness for the project and will participate in the execution of certain outputs (e.g. bicycle rental scheme). Additional stakeholders may be approach during project implementation depending on the project needs.

4. *Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.* Are [gender equality and women's empowerment](#) taken into account (yes /no)? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women have a significant positive impact on sustained economic growth and inclusive industrial development, which are key drivers of poverty alleviation and social progress. The commitment of UNIDO towards gender equality and women’s empowerment is demonstrated in its policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2015), which provides overall guidelines for establishing a gender mainstreaming strategy. Moreover, UNIDO has developed an operational energy-gender guide to support gender mainstreaming of its sustainable energy initiatives.

In 2014, the Global Gender Gap Report ranked Morocco 139 out of 145 countries in terms of women’s economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. This is due in large part to women’s marked disadvantage in the labor market. Female participation in the labor market is 26.5% compared to 75.8% for men and normally those who work earn significantly less than their males’ counterparts.¹⁷ A typical female worker earns 17% of what a man earns for

¹⁷ World Economic Forum (2014), *The Global Gender Gap Report 2014*, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/> (March, 2016).

the same work.¹⁸ Furthermore, the Human Development Report (HDR) developed by the UNDP ranked Morocco 117 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. In 2014, only 11% of parliamentary seats were held by women, only 20.7% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education and the adolescent birth rate is still at 35.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.¹⁹ As these figures are still significantly below desirable levels, the Moroccan government has taken a proactive role in promoting gender equality as demonstrated by the adoption of the 2011 Constitution guaranteeing gender equality and the National Strategy for Equity and Equality.²⁰

To support the government efforts, the project aims to demonstrate good practices in mainstreaming gender aspects and to avoid negative impacts on women or men due to their gender, ethnicity, social status or age. Consequently, it will be considered to systematically include the gender dimension during the whole project cycle. If possible, the project will conduct a gender analysis to identify the specific circumstances of women and youth and provide a basis of how the priorities and need for these vulnerable groups will be integrated in the implementation of the project, which will be reflected on the project log-frame.

The project will aim to ensure that both women and men are provided equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from the project, without compromising the technical quality of the project results, in particular:

- Efforts will be made to promote participation of women in training activities, both at managerial and technical levels, as participants and facilitators.
- Gender-sensitive recruitment will be practiced at all levels where possible, especially in the selection of project staff.
- All decision-making processes will consider gender dimensions. At project management level, Project Steering Committee meetings will invite observers to ensure that gender dimensions are represented. At the level of project activity implementation, effort will be made to consult with stakeholders focusing on gender equality and women's empowerment issues.
- When data-collection or assessments are conducted as part of project implementation, sex-disaggregated data will be collected.
- Gender-sensitive language will be used in all communication materials. In addition, at least one advocacy material will be developed on gender responsive climate action, show-casing some of GEF funded and other projects that demonstrate empowerment of woman in climate action.

In sum, the project design will acknowledge the differences of climate action impacts considering distribution of economic activities and social roles between women and men in Morocco, in line with GEF Gender Guidelines. In addition, the project, under Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.4 facilitate networking of women in climate change through organization of at least one informal networking event and engaging in events organized by other institutions.

5. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

The project will have numerous socioeconomic benefits for a plethora of stakeholders during the preparation, the actual COP 22 and afterwards. In fact by hosting the COP 22 in Marrakesh, the city service providers will

¹⁸ UNWOMEN (2014), *Morocco Profile*, <http://spring-forward.unwomen.org/en/countries/morocco>, (March, 2016).

¹⁹ UNDP (2015), *Human Development Report 2015*, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MAR.pdf, (March, 2016).

²⁰ EUROMED (2015), *Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality :Morocco*, <http://www.enpi-info.eu/library/content/national-situation-analysis-report-women%E2%80%99s-human-rights-and-gender-equality-morocco>, (March, 2016).

have immediate economic benefits and the city will be able to raise its environmental profile by becoming a low-carbon urban hub in Morocco.

At local level, the project will pilot low-carbon technologies including transportation, public buildings as well as gardens and quarters. By promoting low-carbon technologies, the project will improve Marrakesh’s energy dependence by decreasing energy consumption in general. As less financial resources are destined to fulfill energy needs, more resources can be sourced for other social purposes.

Through the projects' pilots, the government officials will benefit first hand from the technical assistance provided by UNIDO. Furthermore, the project will train and hire locals to conduct certain activities under Outputs 1.1.4 and 2.1.3. The capacity built and knowledge base gained will be essential during the scaling-up efforts that will take place after the COP 22. The replication of pilots will create economic benefits as additional jobs will be created.

Through the project initiatives, Marrakesh inhabitants will benefit from reduced air pollution and solid waste, accessible educational material on climate change and the environment, rehabilitated public spaces, outdoors sport equipment and additional low-carbon transportation schemes. The rehabilitation of public spaces in the city -gardens and districts- is of significant importance as it will improve the living conditions of the resident population while promoting a participatory lifestyle with the local community. Furthermore, enhanced public spaces will attract a higher number of visitors providing sources of foreign revenues, cultural linkages, opportunities for employment and sustainable tourism.

Additionally, the project will raise awareness among the general public, government officials and private sector on the on-going efforts on climate mitigation and adaptation and how to actively contribute to climate change mitigation through everyday life decisions. In fact, some of the awareness raising materials produced for the COP 22 will be used in schools for teaching and in the libraries established in the educational gardens. By showcasing the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco, there will be greater general understanding on environmental issues in general and the different strategies put in place to combat climate change.

6. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Institutional Risk- Government support and coordination	Low	The success of this project hinges on the support and leadership of the national government and coordination of the activities with different stakeholders – especially COP 22 committees. Lack of leadership and coordination can negatively affect the project activities and outcomes. However, Government engagement is so far clear and the Regional Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development in Marrakesh will be taking a leading role in the project management structure at technical and executive levels. Project management structures that will be put in place for this project will ensure appropriate coordination of the project activities with COP 22 committee under the leadership of the national government.

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Market Risk- Lack of support from private sector	Low	The project implementation will engage the private sector as much as possible to mobilize their interest and support. This will be done through targeted outreach programmes to private sector bodies and associations, which will continuously highlight the opportunities for private sector involvement in the project. Specific components (the low-carbon public transportation system and awareness campaign sponsorship) will be implemented in collaboration with private sector.
Implementation Risk- Limited time to adequately prepare and implement the project in time for the COP 22	Medium	The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment. This will, to a large extent, reduce the lead time required to prepare for this project. By working on parallel streams with stakeholders in the different project components, the project will ensure that all project components are well implemented in time for the COP 22. In addition, UNIDO will provide a dedicated team to assist on this project.
Sustainability Risk- Activities implemented are not sustained after COP 22	Low	The design of this project was carefully selected so as to ensure the sustainability of the project activities well after COP 22. In particular, the involvement of the private sector in the various initiatives ensures that the activities will be continued beyond the COP 22. The implementation of activities involving various national stakeholders and anchoring them in already existing institutions will significantly increase the chances of sustainability. Besides, the activities under the project are catalytic as some will be used to develop legacy projects.
Environmental Risk- Replaced technology is not disposed in a sustainable way	Low	An environmental and social plan will be put in place in order to avoid the related risks. A tentative plan is attached to Annex D of this document.
Social Risk- Transportation safety is impacted through the bike hiring system		
Climate Change Risks	None	There is no climate change risk foreseen for the achievement of the project's objectives.

7. *Cost Effectiveness*. Explain how [cost-effectiveness](#) is reflected in the project design:

Morocco is actively pursuing to become a low-carbon and inclusive economy compliant with ecological balances and capable of opening new opportunities for wealth creation and sustainable jobs. The process of building a low-carbon economy will not be possible without transforming the nature and scale of investments related to sustainable development or without partnering innovatively with the private sector, local communities and civil society.

In this regard, the project will take advantage of the COP 22 national efforts to secure commitments from all governmental levels, private sector, international partners, civil society and the general public on Morocco's transition to a low-carbon economy. As the COP 22 host, Morocco will strengthen its position to mobilize required investments, adopt environmental technologies, develop local skills and intensify the commitment and awareness of all stakeholders. As the transition to a low-carbon economy is not an event but a process, the cost effectiveness of the project relies on the momentum and strong political commitment produced by the COP 22. The project will effectively build a strong foundation that will enable the widespread adoption of many project

components after the COP 22 is over. If Morocco was not the host of the COP 22, a significant amount of additional financial and political resources would be needed to create the current enabling atmosphere to carry out environmental initiatives.

Based on the available information, preliminary and partial estimations of the CO₂ savings per US dollar of GEF contribution for Output 1.1.3 has been calculated. Through the installation of SWHs in the Wilaya, hospital and airport a total of 9,694 GHG emissions will be avoided; therefore, the cost of reducing a ton of CO₂ within that output is a minimum of 30 US\$ /tonne. It must be noted that the adoption of EnMS on these 3 buildings under the same output will reduce at least an additional 5% of the total energy consumption. The actual cost of CO₂ savings will be calculated and documented in the Final Evaluation Report.

8. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:

The project will ensure close coordination with other related initiatives to create synergies and ensure sustainability of the implemented activities. Therefore, the project will communicate regularly with other GEF-funded initiatives including:

- i) Enlighten project- A UNDP-GEF programme aiming at generalizing the use of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). Electricity providers were tasked to sell CFLs financed by low-interest loans from international organizations. To date, 7 million CFLs have been distributed in the residential sector by the National Agency for Electricity and Water (ONEE). The project will closely coordinate with this project to distribute CFLs in the Eco-Quartier under Component 1.
- ii) Energy Efficiency Codes in Residential Buildings and Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and Hospital Buildings in Morocco- A UNDP-GEF project aiming at introducing mandatory minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) in the residential sector and institutionalizing EE standards and practices in the commercial and hospital sectors in Morocco.
- iii) Programme for Cleantech Innovation and Green Jobs in Morocco- A UNIDO-GEF project aiming at creating green jobs by promoting clean technology innovations and entrepreneurship through the development of a Cleantech Innovation Platform and Accelerator Programme. This project will be part of the activities conducted in preparation for the COP 22.

9. *Institutional Arrangement.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

UNIDO is the only GEF Implementing Agency involved in this project and no specific arrangement with other GEF Agencies is required.

As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNIDO holds the ultimate responsibility for the timely implementation of the project, the delivery of the planned outputs and the achievement of the expected outcomes. As requested by the Government of Morocco, the project will be implemented by UNIDO which will put in place executing arrangements with contractors who will be identified through a competitive bidding process in line with UNIDO's rules and regulations.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established under the Chairmanship of the GEF Focal Point. Its members will be the Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment, the Regional Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Marrakesh, the Wilaya of Marrakesh and UNIDO. Representatives from institutions involved in the different project components will be invited to participate at the committee with observer capacity as required. The PSC will be the strategic body of the project and will be responsible for approving the project strategy, work plan and of reviewing the overall progress in line with the project document.

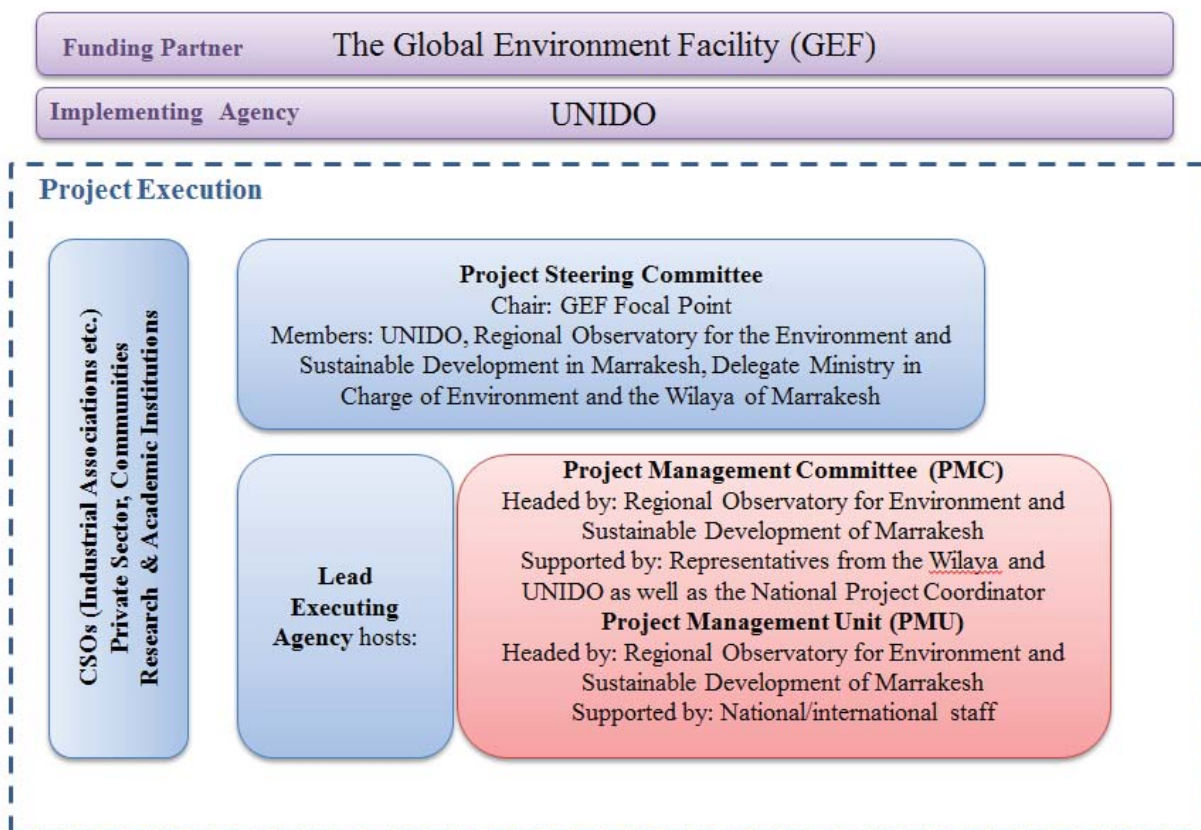
A Project Management Committee will be established to guide and monitor the day to day management and implementation of the project. The Project Management Committee will be chaired by the Regional Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development of Marrakesh at technical level, and will include a local government representative from the Wilaya, UNIDO and the National Project Coordinator. The

committee will meet monthly to discuss technical, financial and managerial issues. Amendments to the project scope will be undertaken in line with the criteria and procedures established in the GEF/C.39/Inf. 3.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) consisting of a project coordinator and task leaders for the various components will be set up at the onset of the project and will act as the Secretariat of the PSC and PMC. The PMU will be hosted by the Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development of Marrakesh. The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring and verification of project activities as agreed in the project’s work plan. The PMU will coordinate all project activities being carried out by project national experts and partners. It will also be in charge of the organization of awareness raising, events and training to be carried out under Project.

At the beginning of project implementation, a detailed work plan for the entire duration of the project will be developed by the PMU in close coordination with UNIDO. The work plan will define roles and responsibilities for the execution of project activities including monitoring and evaluation and will set milestones for deliverables and outputs. The work plan will be used as management and monitoring tool by PMU and UNIDO and reviewed and updated as appropriate.

The PMU will be funded in part by the GEF budget plus in-kind and cash co-financing. During the implementation period of the project, UNIDO will provide the PMU with the necessary management and monitoring support whereas the Observatory will provide the office space and facilities required for its operations.



10. *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.

This project will build on the ongoing international efforts of applying sustainability principles in the design, preparation and staging of events as well as encouraging and supporting other actors with a special responsibility in greening events, such as the organizers, sponsors, service providers and media. Particularly, the project will consider the lessons learnt and knowledge acquired through the "Greening the COP17 in Durban" project implemented by UNIDO and financed by the GEF.

During and after the project, the data and knowledge collected will be constantly shared with a wide range of stakeholders to guarantee that specific activities can be scaled up, as planned. To facilitate the dissemination of the acquired knowledge within and beyond the project intervention zone, UNIDO's Open Data Platform will be used. The platform will collect relevant project reports including technical demonstrations to facilitate information exchange, partnerships and scaling up efforts. As such, this information will be extremely relevant for future hosts and their partners as it will also have lessons learnt and best practices. In addition, the project will carry out targeted awareness campaigns to reach different audiences and tailored volunteer trainings that will build capacity and facilitate the volunteers being hired again for future events.

At the end of the project, a report will be produced and distributed to key stakeholders including key officials from the Government of Morocco and the UNFCCC. This report will provide a comprehensive summary of the activities conducted under the project, concrete results, lessons learnt, and best practices as well as do's and don'ts. It is expected that these report will serve the Government as a knowledge tool to support upcoming policy interventions.

11. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

Morocco is extremely vulnerable to climate change even though it is listed as a low emitter of GHGs emissions which do not exceed 2.5 tonnes of CO₂ per capita per year. Over the past 20 years, Morocco has developed in a context marked by vulnerabilities and limiting factors such as water availability which was exacerbated by climate change effects and energy dependency which costed the equivalent of 11% of GDP on energy bills. In the last decade, the national energy demand increased sharply doubling the total GHG emissions to 94 million tons (MT). Furthermore, the GHGs emissions are expected to increase by more than 80% to 171 MT in 2030 under business-as-usual (BAU) scenario further aggravating the country's vulnerabilities.²¹

The Government of Morocco has made significant progress in climate policy planning and institution building over recent years. Morocco's commitment to sustainable development partners on a global level with those of the international community while maintaining responsibility for its economic growth. Sustainable development and climate change are rooted in national priorities and policies including the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), the National Strategy to Combat Global Warming (NSGW), the Green Morocco Plan (GMP), the Green Investment Plan (GIP) and the Moroccan Solar Plan (MSP).²² These strategies have translated into a comprehensive set of reforms that cover energy subsidy reforms, energy efficiency and renewable energy as well as coastal zoning, pollution regulation, fisheries management, etc.

As for international agreements, Morocco has showed its strong commitment to meet the challenges of environmental protection and sustainable development by ratifying over 80 multilateral environmental agreements and by actively participating in and organizing a variety of international forums that seek to find solutions to environmental issues including the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC in 2001. In its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Morocco has committed to reduce emissions by 32% below BAU emissions by 2030. This target relies mainly on the energy sector through extending the national solar

²¹ Climate Action Network (2015), *Morocco's INDC - A strong signal coming from the first Arab country*, <http://www.climatenetwork.org/node/5211#sthash.Ncyb9zX2.dpuf>, (March, 2016).

²² *Ibid*

and wind programs in order to increase the installed capacity to more than 50% by 2025; reducing energy consumption in buildings, transport and industry by 15% by 2030; and phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies.²³

Therefore, the project is aligned with Morocco's national priorities and international commitments as it will support the country in achieving: climate change awareness and increased visibility of low-carbon initiatives and EE and RE pilot demonstrations of low-carbon buildings, transport, gardens and districts that can be scaled up to maximize their impact.

12. *M & E Plan.* Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

In order to comply with the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of UNIDO as well as with the requirements from the GEF and the Moroccan government, progress reports shall be shared between the project's stakeholders regular basis. The progress reports shall summarize the progress of all components against the targets laid out in the Log frame and shall include inputs from relevant counterparts. In this regard, all project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project, and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities. The UNIDO Representative in Morocco, the Project Manager in Headquarters and the field project team are expected to closely monitor the project through regular consultations with the counterparts and participation in the key meetings of the project. Nevertheless, the National Project Manager will be responsible for continuous monitoring of project activities execution, performance and track progress towards milestones.

The Project Result Framework (LogFrame) in Annex A provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's M&E Plan will be built. The evaluation team reports and verifies the actual progress against the work plan approved by the PSC. Thus, M&E enables the project manager to take corrective measures in case there are significant deviations between the forecasted work plan and actual implementation.

An independent Final Evaluation will take place after the major project activities are completed in accordance with UNIDO and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned. The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The TOR for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNIDO Project Manager based on guidance from the UNIDO evaluation group. The terminal evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow up activities and requires a management response. During the last 3 months of the project implementation, the project team will prepare the Final Evaluation Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

²³ International Institute for sustainable Development (2015), *Morocco submits its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC*, <http://www.iisd.org/media/morocco-submits-its-intended-nationally-determined-contribution-unfccc>, (March, 2016).

Costs of M&E Activities:

The costs of the M&E activities described below have been integrated into the PMC budget included in table B (Project Framework) above.

M&E Activity Categories	Feeds Into	Time Frame	GEF Grant Budget (\$US)	Co-financing Budget (\$US)	Responsible Parties
Measurement GEF Tracking Tool specific indicators	Terminal Evaluation Reports	At project completion	20,000	50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project technical experts & M&E consultants provide feedback to PMU; • PMU submit inputs for consolidation and approval by project steering committee (PSC) • PSC submits final inputs/reports to UNIDO PM
Monitoring of project impact indicators (as per Log Frame)	Semiannual progress reports	Semi-annually			
Independent terminal evaluation	Terminal Evaluation Review (TER conducted by UNIDO EVA and/or GEF EO)	Project completion (at least one month prior to the end of the project and no later than six months after project completion)	30,000	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent evaluator for submission to UNIDO PM
Sub-total			50,000	70,000	
Grand total			120, 000		

13. Legal context

The present project is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Kingdom of Morocco and UNIDO, signed on 6 September 1988 and entered into force on 30 September 1993.


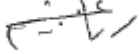
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. Record of Endorsement²⁴ 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)
Mohamed Benyahia	GEF Focal Point and Director of Partnerships, Communication and Cooperation	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment	03/23/2016

²⁴ 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.

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²⁵ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation, UNIDO-GEF Focal Point		05/05/2016	Rana Ghoneim, Industrial Development Officer, Department of Energy, UNIDO 	+ 431 26026 4356	r.ghoneim@unido.org

²⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Objective					
The project aims at demonstrating Morocco's commitment to combat climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of the COP 22, commencing low-carbon initiatives in the host city of Marrakesh and ensuring broad climate change awareness, among decision-makers and the general public, on activities under the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco.					
Outcome 1					
Outcome 1 - Low-carbon initiatives implemented in the city of Marrakesh	-Tonnes of CO2 reduced -KWh use of renewable energy -KWh of energy savings achieved	TBD	TBD	Project progress and evaluation reports; GEF Tracking Tool	To conduct a low-carbon event is a priority for the Moroccan Government. Sufficient commitment and participation by the local authorities. All Outputs are ready before the COP 22 takes place in November, 2016.

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Outputs					
1.1.1 “Jardin thematique” concept developed and implemented in at least four gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept for “Jardin thematique” developed -Number of gardens integrating the concept commissioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No gardens have incorporated low-carbon technologies and practices in Marrakesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The concept of “Jardin thematique” developed -At least four gardens commissioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress and evaluation reports; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication of the concept in other 19 gardens before the COP 22 and the remaining 22 after it.
1.1.2 “Eco-Quartier” concept developed and implemented in at least one district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Concept for an Eco-Quartier developed -Climate smart service office set up in at least one quartier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No concept for Eco-Quartier - No climate smart service offices - No label for Eco-Quartier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The concept of “Eco-Quartier” implemented in at least one district. -One “Eco-Quartier” label developed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Morocco will replicate the concept in other districts after the COP 22.
1.1.3 Low-carbon public buildings concept developed and implemented in at least three buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of public buildings that implemented EnMS -Number of CFLs installed -Number of solar water heaters (SWHs) installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No public buildings implemented EnMS in Marrakesh -No CFLs installed -No solar water heaters installed in the selected public buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Three public buildings implemented EnMS -CFL lights installed in three buildings -Three solar water heaters installed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Morocco will replicate the concept in other public buildings after the COP 22.
1.1.4 Various modes of low-carbon transport promoted and installed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of bicycles purchased -Number of operators trained -Scheme for hiring bicycles developed -Number of horse carriages illuminated with renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No bicycles available for hiring scheme -0 operators trained on hiring bikes -No system for hiring bikes is in place. -No horse-carriages illuminated with renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -300 Bicycles available -20 people trained -At least 20-30% of the trainees should be women -A bike-hiring system is in place -125 horse-carriages illuminated with renewables 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector or NGOs are interested in establishing and managing a permanent bike-hiring system Appropriate incentives are put in place.

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Outcome 2					
2.1 Awareness on low-carbon initiatives undertaken by Morocco increased	-Level of awareness and support for climate change policies increased	-Limited awareness and support for climate change policies	-Comprehensive awareness campaign is in place	Project progress and evaluation reports; Feedback from entrepreneurs trained and mentored through surveys and interviews.	Continuous support from the Government and national partner institutions; Proposed awareness activities are properly linked with COP 22 organizing committees

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Outputs					
2.1.1 Information packages on low-carbon initiatives developed and widely disseminated	-Number of information packages and green passports printed -Number of information packages and green passports distributed	-No information packages developed for the COP 22	-Information packages printed and distributed	Project progress and evaluation reports; Attendance list of showcasing and knowledge sharing events; Training attendance list	The information packages are designed and printed in line with environmental principles.
2.1.2 Showcasing and knowledge sharing events on low-carbon initiatives in Marrakesh organized	-Number showcasing and knowledge sharing events conducted	-No showcasing and knowledge sharing events on low-carbon initiatives have been organized in Marrakesh	-A total of 63 showcasing and knowledge sharing events are organized from the 31st Oct to 18th of November		Proposed showcasing and knowledge sharing events are properly linked with COP 22 organizing committees.
2.1.3 Fifty clean energy and environmental volunteers trained to support awareness raising efforts	-Number of participants -Number of volunteers hired -Number of volunteers trained	-No volunteers have been trained so far to support awareness activities.	-A total of 50 volunteers trained and hired -At least 20-30% of the volunteers should be women		Locals are interested in participating in the awareness efforts.
2.1.4. Engagement strategy to attract private sector sponsors proposed and implemented	-Number of sponsorship strategies developed	-No sponsorship schemes are in place so far	-An engagement strategy is in place		Private sector is interested in the proposed activities.

ANNEX B - BUDGET

GEF Project Financing				
	Type of Expense	Year 1	Year 2	Output Total
Component 1	International Expertise	70,000	40,000	110,000
	National Expertise	25,000	0	25,000
	Local Travel	30,000	15,000	45,000
	Contractual Arrangement	671,484	200,000	871,484
	Training/Workshops	30,000	25,000	55,000
	Equipment	220,000	0	220,000
Total Component 1		1,046,484	280,000	1,326,484
Component 2	Contractual Arrangement	260,000	50,000	310,000
	Training/Workshops	25,000	0	25,000
	National Expertise	15,000	0	15,000
Total Component 2		300,000	50,000	350,000
Component 3	International Expertise	0	30,000	30,000
	Local Travel	0	10,000	10,000
	National Expertise	0	10,000	10,000
Total Component 3		0	50,000	50,000
TOTAL		1,346,484	380,000	1,726,484
Project Management Cost	Local Travel	10,000	0	10,000
	National Expertise	45,000	45,000	90,000
Total Project Management		55,000	45,000	100,000
GRAND TOTAL		1,401,484	425,000	1,826,484

Confirmed Co-financing			
	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment	UNIDO	Total
Component 1	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
Component 2	400,000	0	400,000
Component 3 (M&E)	30,000	40,000	70,000
Total Components	3,430,000	40,000	3,470,000
PMC	70,000	60,000	130,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,500,000	100,000	3,600,000

ANNEX C - TIMELINE OF THE ACTIVITIES

Work Plan for 160070 Greening COP 22 in Marrakesh, Morocco

Outcomes	Outputs	2016												2017		2018		
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4	Q1-Q2	Q3-Q4					
1.1 Initiatives to green the city of Marrakesh implemented	1.1.1 "Jardin thematique" concept developed and implemented in at least three gardens																	
	1.1.2 "Eco-Quartier" concept developed and implemented in at least one district																	
	1.1.3 Low carbon public buildings concept developed and implemented in at least three																	
	1.1.4 Various modes of low carbon transport promoted and installed																	
2.1 Awareness of green initiatives undertaken by Morocco increased	2.1.1 Information packages on green initiatives developed and widely disseminated																	
	2.1.2 Site visits /tours to showcase green initiatives in Marrakesh organized																	
	2.1.3 Fifty environmental volunteers trained to support awareness raising efforts																	
	2.1.4 Engagement strategy to attract private sector sponsors proposed and implemented																	
3.1 Project effectively monitored and evaluated	3.1.1 Periodic reviews and Independent Terminal evaluation conducted																	

ANNEX D – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

	E&S risks	Mitigating Measure	Technical details of the mitigation technology, process, equipment, design and operating procedures	Location	Timeline, including frequency, start and end date	Responsibility	Cost of Mitigation (If Substantial; to be covered by the GEF grant or non-UNIDO co-financing)
<p>Risks identified during the PIF preparation and verified during the project preparation (PPG)</p>	<p>Replaced technology in the Eco-Quartier is not disposed in a sustainable way</p>	<p>The project will consider appropriate waste management for the low-carbon technologies replaced in the quartier.</p>	<p>The project will build on different programmes (En.lighten, PROMASOL, etc.) already in place in order to define a sustainable waste management scheme for the replaced technologies in close cooperation with the local authorities. The waste management scheme will be carried out by the climate smart service office that will be set up at the quartier.</p>	<p>Marrakesh</p>	<p>The timeline will be linked to the selection of the sub-suppliers.</p>	<p>Local authorities and UNIDO in close cooperation with the sub-supplier.</p>	<p>Part of the defined budget for Component 1.</p>
	<p>Replaced technology in the Eco-gardens is not disposed in a sustainable way</p>	<p>The project will consider appropriate waste management for the low-carbon technologies replaced in the gardens.</p>	<p>The project will define a sustainable waste management scheme for the replaced technologies in close cooperation with the local authorities and the sub-supplier. In the TORs of the sub-supplier, it will be required to provide a waste management scheme for the replaced technologies.</p>	<p>Marrakesh</p>	<p>The timeline will be linked to the selection of the sub-suppliers.</p>	<p>Local authorities and UNIDO in close cooperation with the sub-supplier.</p>	<p>Part of the defined budget for Component 1.</p>
	<p>Transportation safety could be impacted through the bike hiring system</p>	<p>The project will develop and provide relevant information to improve cyclist's safety, convenience, and comfort</p>	<p>The project will develop and provide relevant briefing materials that consider local traffic and road conditions minimizing the risks of cycling. Bicycle users will be instructed on these materials before renting a bicycle at the hiring stations. Furthermore, the horse carriages routes will be adapted for cyclists and marked accordingly. In the TORs of the sub-supplier, the provision of relevant briefing materials for the bicycles' users will be required.</p>	<p>Marrakesh</p>	<p>The timeline will be linked to the selection of the sub-suppliers.</p>	<p>Local authorities and UNIDO in close cooperation with the sub-supplier.</p>	<p>Part of the defined budget for Component 1.</p>