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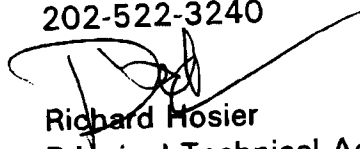
United Nations Development Programme GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

To: Mr. Avani Vaish/Ms. Song Li
GEF

Date: 27 September 1999

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (21 including this sheet)

From: 
Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Revised Climate Change Enabling Activity proposal
for Morocco

Please find attached the revised Climate Change Enabling Activity proposal for Morocco in which the points raised your email dated 20 April 1999 have been addressed as follows:

1. Timetable for country's submission of their national communication has been added.
2. While the project RAB/94/G31 has Vulnerability and Adaptation activities it lacks inventory updates.
3. No. 2 Paragraph 3 of project objectives (page 9) has been expanded and points raised clarified

Thank you.



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Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country:	MOROCCO
Project Title:	Elaboration of a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC (ratified on 28/12/95)
GEF Financing:	US \$ 144,200
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Government of Morocco, Secretariat of State for the Environment
Local Counterpart Agency:	Members of the National Committee on Climate Change
GEF Operational Focal Point:	Ms Bani Layachi, Director, Secretariat of State for the Environment (SEE)
FCCC Focal Point:	Ms Bani Layachi, Director, Secretariat of State for the Environment (SEE)
Project Duration:	18 months

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Economy

1. Despite the irregularity of Morocco's annual rainfall over the past years, the country's economic growth has been surprisingly high. The agricultural sector accounts for 14 % of GNP, 50% of employment and 30% of export income.
2. The country has one of the world's largest phosphate deposits. The tourism and manufacturing sectors are continuously growing and significant income is remitted by Moroccans working abroad.
3. To counteract the impact of an unpredictable and variable climate, an extensive program of dams was started in the 1960s, accompanied by a number of irrigation projects. Currently, there are more than 80 dams and irrigation schemes will cover a million hectares by the year 2000. The country, however, still imports 80% of its energy requirements.
4. After independence, efforts were focused mainly on developing existing national assets. Significant state intervention supported the growth of an industrial sector based on natural resources and agriculture. Investment was primarily limited to the public and semi-public sectors. Over the past years, however, the country's liberal trading tradition has been reasserted. International trade today represents more than a third of GDP and the country has embarked on a fiscal policy of incentives rather than trade barriers.
5. Current investment flows are made up of 22% foreign investment, 71.5% domestic private sector investment and less than 6.5% public sector investment. Foreign investment is concentrated mainly in the chemical and allied industry sector, textiles and leather goods, and the electric and electronic industries. Private investment has grown as public investment has diminished and appropriate legislation passed. Several tax-free zones have been established, convertibility assured, the stock exchange developed and privatization extended. Despite the severity of long-term unemployment and the country's debt problems, Morocco is continuing to cut government expenditure and keep inflation within limits.

Water Supply

6. Morocco falls into the semi-arid eco-system and precipitation is scarce. The average annual precipitation ranges from 500 to 2,000 mm in the northwest to less than 100 mm in the dry areas of the south.
7. Agriculture and the country's hydroelectric and irrigation dams are critically dependent on the annual rains, which last from November to March. Inadequate rainfall results in drought

of varying severity. The worst in recent years came in 1995. Annual water availability is around 11.7 billion cubic meters, of which 1.4 billion is earmarked for drinking water and industrial needs, with the remainder used for irrigation. Water storage capacity in dams is slated to be increased to 40 billion cubic meters by 2020. Demand for water is expanding rapidly. The government plans to spend some \$4bn by 2005 to secure safe supplies of drinking water throughout the country.

Land Degradation

8. The distribution of Morocco's soil resources shows that the most fertile agricultural lands are concentrated mainly in the Atlantic plains and plateaux. Climate and soil quality not only determine the success or failure of agricultural production, but also often create natural conditions for water and wind erosion. Water erosion is one of the most serious threats. In the Middle and High Atlas Mountains, erosion claims between 500 to 100 t/km² a year. Wind erosion governs the majority of agricultural areas in Morocco. The climate's aridity and the influence of the Atlantic coastal strip are the main factors for erosion

Energy and Electricity Sectors

9. At present, the main electricity sources in Morocco are thermal power plants using coal and fuels (2532 Mwatt) and hydroelectric power stations (1175 Mwatt) which account for about 16% of the current electricity output.

10. Morocco's natural energy resources are limited to coal, dwindling oil and gas reserves and the hydroelectric sector. Most electricity is produced from imported fuels. Power shortages and public spending concerns led the Government in 1995 to approve the principle of private foreign financing for power generation. This has the advantage of speeding up the development of generating capacity without burdening the Treasury or adding to the sovereign debt. Distribution and transmission, however, remain in the hands of the state owned Office National de l'Electricité (ONE), which was restructured in 1995 and has returned to profitability.

11. The Euro-Maghreb gas pipeline from Algeria to Europe, via Morocco, began operations in 1996. Morocco receives 1 billion cubic meters of gas a year from Algeria's state company SONATRAC, in lieu of transit fees. The gas will supply a new power station of 370-475 mw, planned at Tahhadart, near Tangier. French and Spanish power companies are expected to build the plant, on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis. Morocco has very minor gas reserves of its own, but they are close to exhaustion. In 1997, the state oil exploration company, ONAREP, announced a small find of 300 cu meters and exploration continues, albeit on a minor scale. Most existing thermal stations run on oil, but have options for conversion to gas. Coal is also used, with 506,000 tons of coal mined locally in 1996, and an additional 1.2 m tons imported.

Coal imports rose to around 1.86 m. tons in 1997, reflecting increased reliance on coal by industry and power stations.

Renewable energy resources

12. As part of the strategy of diversifying power generation and reducing reliance on imported hydrocarbons, Morocco is developing renewable energy resources. Despite drought related disruptions to hydroelectricity production in the 1990s, the Government remains committed to its far-sighted dam-building program, which began in the 1960s and is projected to continue at a rate of two dams a year through the period 2000 – 2010.

13. In 1997 a French consortium was mandated to build a \$31 m 50 MW wind powered station at Tétouan on a BOT basis. Also in 1997, GTZ contributed \$6 m to a solar energy project near Marrakech and France agreed to sponsor a \$68 m nuclear facility.

Primary Energy Balance 1997

(m. tons oil equivalent)

	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Production</i>	0.00.	0.02	0.30	0.60(a)	0.39	1.31
<i>Imports</i>	6.60	0.00	1.80	0.10(a)	0.00	8.50
<i>Exports</i>	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
<i>Primary Supply</i>	6.20	0.02	2.10	0.70(a)	0.39	9.41
<i>Net Transformation (b)</i>	1.20	0.00	1.45	0.30	0.00	2.35
<i>Final consumption</i>	5.00	0.02	0.65	0.40©	0.39	7.06

(a) Input equivalent on an assumed generating efficiency of 33%.

(b) Transformation input and output, plus energy industry fuel and losses.

(c) Output basis

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit - Energy Data Associates

Institutional and Legal Framework :

Creation of the Ministry of Environment

14. In order to take account of the country's increasing environmental concerns, a Secretariat of State for the Environment was set up in March 1995. This department is mandated to organize governmental action in the field of environmental protection. The promulgation of a Royal Decree to create a full-fledged Ministry of Environment does indeed demonstrate strong political will to take account of environmental concerns in the process of development.

15. The main objectives of this still young institution are to develop a coherent environmental policy and strategy and to coordinate and facilitate environmental initiatives. The complexity of environmental problems calls on all agents of development (national and local institutions, the private sector, NGOs, and the public at large) to work together. This indeed requires a new strategic approach based on transparency, collaboration and commitment.

16. In addition to the Secretariat of State for the Environment, governmental institutions dealing with environmental issues are: the Ministry of Energy and Mining, the CDER, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Health and a number of universities and scientific research centers (EHTP, ENIM, etc.).

A Framework for Coordination and Dialogue

17. A network has been developed under the leadership of the National Environmental Council (CNE) and its regional and local branches in order to identify synergies and promote the integration of sectoral programs. These cooperating institutions include the above-mentioned ministries, administration, elected officials, the private sector, NGOs and universities. Within the CNE, special committees have been set up, notably the National Commission on Sustainable Development, and Committees on Norms, Desertification, Climate Change and Biodiversity.

The National Strategy: An Economic Approach

18. The complexity of environmental degradation requires a global vision that allows all stakeholders to work together on environmental protection programs. The economic approach meets this requirement because it relies on themes common to the various actors and leads to rational choices, following a comparison of costs and benefits. An economic approach can thus contribute effectively to the development of Morocco. This Strategy has been developed in three stages:

- A description of the current state of the environment using a number of indicators and a projection of the state of the environment in the year 2020, based on economic forecasts for different sectors of the Moroccan economy.
- Identification and evaluation of the impacts and costs of environmental degradation, notably losses in productivity, health costs, and remediation costs.
- Elaboration of environmental quality indicators to reduce the degradation and ensure sustainable development.

19. By comparing the costs of environmental degradation (20 billion dirhams/year) to the costs of environmental protection measures (4.6 billion dirhams/year), the strategy clearly demonstrates both the necessity and the economic benefits of environmental protection.

20. This approach furthermore defines, in a collaborative context, priority areas in which environmental action must be taken: *The protection of water resources, solid waste management, the reduction of air pollution, and the preservation of coastal soil resources.*

Involving Local Partners to Ensure Sustainable Development

21. In order to ensure the participation of the population and its commitment to environmental protection, the Ministry has made 'participation' a cornerstone of its interventions. Global solutions to environmental issues can indeed only be implemented at the local level.

22. Through the sharing of information and environmental data as well as public awareness campaigns, the Ministry is trying to foster attitudes that will encourage sustainable development. Its support to local institutions and NGOs by involving them in the development of action plans and the implementation of project has shown a real determination to work for environmental actions at the local level.

PRIOR AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES

23. UNEP / GEF FUNDED COUNTRY STUDIES

GEF/6105-92-66 : " Country Study on Biodiversity " can be assimilated to a medium size project. (GEF-UNEP)

- Starting date : 11 march 1994
- Initial expected ending date : march 1995
- Final Report prepared
- Government institutional actors involved in the project : SSE
- Others partners: national experts on biodiversity themes.

Main Outputs:

1. Capacity building of the Secretariat of State for the Environment (SSE) so as to identify needs for the biodiversity conservation and to support necessary costs.
2. Elaboration of a strategy and an action plan in biodiversity;
3. Data base on national biodiversity profile to allow decisions makers to manage biodiversity.

GEF/4102-92-34 : “National Study on Green House Gases emissions and sinks” (GEF-UNEP) can be assimilated to a medium sized project.

- Starting date : July 1994
- Ending date : April 1995
- Government institutional actors involved in the project : SSE
- Others partners: Various governmental departments (Energy – Industry – Agriculture, etc....) and NGOs.

Main Outputs:

1. National Inventory of GHG as per 1990 data using the initial IPCC/OECD methodology;
2. Experimentation of this above-mentioned methodology (IPCC/OECD).

REGIONAL PROJECT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE MAGHREB.

24. Morocco is also part of the ongoing Maghreb Regional Project RAB/94/G31 to *“Building Capacity in the Maghreb to Respond to Challenges and Opportunities Created by National Response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change”*.

25. While the proposed Enabling Activities project will ensure that Morocco has the capacity to complete its first National Communication to the Conference of Parties to the Convention, the Maghreb Project complements these efforts comprehensively by building capacities in the region to take advantage of the opportunities created by international concerns about climate change. The Maghreb project will also enhance cooperation and coordination between member countries and institutions in data collection/sharing, information dissemination, program coordination, the promotion of knowledge, and links between cross-sectoral Climate Change adaptation/mitigation strategies and national goals of sustainable development.

26. More specifically, the Regional Project’s objectives focus on:

- Disseminating information to, and raising awareness of, policy makers and technical stakeholder institutions and individuals on all climate change related issues, in addition to the terms and responsibilities of the Maghreb countries in response to the UN/FCCC.
- Developing climate change mitigation projects (national and regional) that are in line with and advance national sustainable development objectives, and solicit adequate support for their funding and implementation.

- Creating national Sustainable Energy and Environment Information Centers to promote the efficient use of energy in commercial and residential sectors, in addition to promoting a national and regional understanding of the links between climate change and other environmental and economic issues.
- Establishing an operational and sustainable regional network to initiate and sustain information exchange on the technical and policy issues of climate change throughout the region.

27. Of special significance to this project, is the fact that the Project Steering Committee of the RAB/94/G31 agreed that the project would assume the costs of both the adaptation measures and of the adaptation plan in Morocco. As a result, the proposed project will not assume any cost for adaptation activities, while clearly focusing on meeting the specific obligations undertaken by the countries under the UNFCCC (such as the national inventories, and national communication).

PROJECT CONTEXT

28. Morocco ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 28, 1995 and assumed all the obligations pertaining to the Convention. Morocco is undertaking all necessary efforts to implement an environmental policy consistent with national conditions, including capacity-building through the creation of the Secretariat of State of the Environment and National Committees, such as the National Committee for Climate Change.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

29. The immediate objective of the project is to contribute to the preparation of the first national communication of Morocco to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the COP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The project will be implemented parallel to the RAB/94/G31 project funded by the GEF.

30. In addition to meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Morocco. It will enable Morocco to take these issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economic and technical sectors, and also strengthen its role in international scientific fora and negotiation processes related to climate change. The project will facilitate dialogue, information exchange and cooperation between all the relevant stakeholders, including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and 'grassroots' organizations.

31. The project will therefore ensure significant capacity-building at all levels, particularly in mitigation and abatement of GHG emissions options.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

32. During project preparation the following project objectives were identified:

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (PSC); (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project; and (iv) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities (i.e. the regional project), and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project.
2. Facilitate electronic communication and access to internationally available information on climate change related information on the Internet for the project manager, participating project teams (if any) and relevant participating institutions, and identify and create links to both national and international sources of information (such as, the regional RAB/94/G31 project, the US Country Study Program and other bilateral programs, UNEP, IPCC, CC:INFO, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.) to gain information to support the implementation of this project, and to learn from experiences of similar projects in other countries. In that context, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the UNDP's SDNP (Sustainable Development Network Program) and UNFCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives. It is foreseen that such a network will continue to operate after the project, enabling interested parties in Morocco to learn about other national or international activities, and assisting interested individuals and institutions outside Morocco to obtain information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Morocco.

All information produced by the present project or by other projects such as the RAB/94/G31 will be available on the national web-site to be created for the project, notably the GHG inventory, vulnerability and mitigation studies as well as the National Communication. The site will also provide international inventory information on climate change (the text of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, meetings, workshops, training possibilities, etc.).

3. Organize and undertake a national inventory of greenhouse gases (eventually prepare a time series starting from 1990) following the guidelines adopted by the COP for non-Annex I countries.

The GHG inventory undertaken by Morocco has been based on the IPCC 1995 methodology. In the framework of the present project, the GHG inventory will be implemented against the 1994 baseline year, utilizing the revised IPCC/OECD methodology of 1996. For the 1994 baseline year, the collection of information needed for the inventory, has been initiated within the framework of the RAB/94/G31. This preliminary work will be elaborated further and completed within the framework of the present project, thus enabling the finalization of the inventory (of the 1994 baseline year).

A revision of the previous inventory of the 1990 baseline year (undertaken according to the 1995 methodology) will likewise be undertaken to enable a comparison and an evolutionary analysis of gas emission results for the 1990-1994 period.

According to needs, capacity-building activities for the national team in charge of the establishment of inventories will be undertaken in order to consolidate permanent structures and capacities for the updating of inventories.

4. Organize a workshop to present the results of an analysis of potential options to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks. This analysis will be mainly undertaken within the regional project for the results of the 1990 baseline year inventory.

Within the framework of the present project, a similar analysis will be undertaken following the completion of the 1994 baseline year inventory. Within this context, specific workshops will be organized for the following priority sectors:

- Energy, industry and transport
- Forestry and agriculture
- Waste

5. Organize a workshop (with national and international participation) to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects (including the regional project) relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with an objective of formulating a national program/action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on “win-win” abatement measures).
6. Based on the results of the studies, compile and prepare additional information to be presented in the **National Communication** including, *inter alia*: a) financial and

technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under Articles 4 and 12, and associated with implementation of national adaptation plan and strategies; b) projects for financing; and c) materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends.

7. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first **National Communication** of Morocco following the guidelines adopted by the COP, with all the inputs of the regional project.

The present project will also promote the large-scale dissemination of the Moroccan National Communication. The executive summary of this communication will be translated to Arabic and English in order to reach a larger audience at national and international level. In this regard it is foreseen that these key documents be duplicated in 1000 copies each allowing their dissemination to the various targeted audiences concerned by climate change issues, namely scientists, NGOs, decision-makers, public and ministerial departments as well as international partners and donors.

The national GHG inventory will also be duplicated and presented in CD-ROM format, facilitating and promoting its use and dissemination.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

33. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Secretariat of State of the Environment on behalf of the Government of Morocco. The **National Committee on Climate Change**, established for the regional Maghreb RAB/94/G31 project, will also be directly involved in the implementation of this project. In cooperation with other relevant parties, the Committee will develop a detailed work-plan for the project. As all relevant ministries and sectors are already represented in this committee, the establishment of a separate Project Steering Committee was considered unnecessary. However, the committee could be expanded to include additional representatives from ministries or NGOs. The National Committee on Climate Change is composed of representatives from all departments concerned by climate change issues (Energy, Industry, Forestry, Agriculture, Transport, Health, and the Ministries of Interiors and Foreign Affairs) as well as NGOs and academic institutions. This National Committee, which already follows the implementation of the RAB/94/G31, will also closely monitor the implementation of present project activities. In addition to the provision of necessary information for GHG inventories and the preparation of communications, committee members will actively participate in all project activities (seminars, workshops, regional and international meetings on climate change, GHG inventories, sectorial studies on GHG mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation studies).

34. Given the importance of the participation and cooperation of all stakeholders (key government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and private sector representatives) at both the technical and political level, a number of workshops will be held to ensure that their input will be fully taken into account in the implementation of the project and the formulation of follow-up strategies. In addition, the national experts recruited to implement project activities will be required to consult and conduct studies in close cooperation with the relevant line ministries and other stakeholders. Moreover, they will be requested to incorporate a summary of the inputs/comments of these institutions into their final report.

35. The project's activities will be carried out in accordance to a strict timetable. This is to ensure that project activities will build on and benefit from the results of previously implemented activities. To give two examples, the GHG abatement analysis will take into account the results of the inventory and the vulnerability assessment will be used as input to the regional project's adaptation analysis. Based on the results of these studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use existing methodologies and tools. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts.

36. International collaboration will be ensured by creating networking links with regional and international institutions. These institutions will be consulted with regard to the selection of the project methodology and the implementation of specific project activities. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, the project will incorporate the findings and 'lessons learnt' from other ongoing or completed international projects such as the UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and the US Country Study Program. In order to identify and disseminate information, the project will use electronic networks such as the internet and special web-site project; and cooperate with the CC:INFO initiative of the FCCC Secretariat.

37. In order to promote regional cooperation, links with countries with ongoing or completed enabling activities will be established and areas for collaboration, such as regional training or information exchange workshops, will be identified. Strong links are particularly envisaged with the Maghreb Regional RAB/94/G31 Project to ensure exchange of information and to avoid duplication.

38. Grassroots and community groups should participate in the project from the very beginning. Their participation in the proposed workshops will indeed be crucial for the success of the project. A number of project activities (e.g. awareness-raising and information dissemination) should be directly implemented by these groups. NGOs will be represented in the national committee, as it is currently represented with the National Committee of Climate Change.

39. The detailed content and the target audience of the workshops will be determined during the preparation phase of the project (project document formulation). However, the strategy of the project will be to open up the policy-oriented workshops for a broader audience, including thus both policy makers and technical experts from the governmental as well as the non-governmental sector. The technical training/coordination workshops will be targeted at the research and resource persons to be implicated in the proposed project studies.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

40. After the preparation of the project work plan, an external review will be undertaken to identify during these early stages of the project eventual gaps, overlaps and other obstacles to successful project implementation. This early review will also serve to identify potential partners and sources of useful information.

41. The executing agency in cooperation with UNDP will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do so, the project manager, assisted by the research teams, will prepare regular project progress reports, evaluating both overall and sectoral project impact.

42. The project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation procedures, including a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of project implementation.

**Table 1 : COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES TO PREPARE THE INITIAL
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MOROCCO**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity ¹		
		Planning ² & Execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
<u>1. National circumstances</u>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-
<u>2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) for:</u> - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change & forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change & forestry - other sources	X (RAB*)	X (RAB)	X (RAB)
<u>3. General description of steps</u> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	RAB	RAB	RAB
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	RAB	RAB	RAB
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies;	An analysis of all national potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance	X	RAB	RAB

² X activities covered by the proposed project

³ including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

d) building capacity to integrate CC concerns into planning;	the sinks.			
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs, strategy and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X(RAB)	X(RAB)	X(RAB)
<u>4. Other information including, as appropriate:</u> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	X	X	X
<u>5. Compilation, translation, and production of the initial national communication</u>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication	X	X	X

*RAB: RAB/94/G31 Regional Project

Table 2 : BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MOROCCO

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning & execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
<u>1. National circumstances</u>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
<u>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</u>	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
<u>3. General description of steps</u>					
(a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	-	-	-	-
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	-	-	-	-
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	0	0	20,000
d) building capacity to integrate Climate change concerns into planning;	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	15,000	25,000	10,000	50,000
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks					

<u>4. Compilation, translation and production of the first national communication</u>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		10,000		10,000	20,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal					140,000
Project support services (3%)					4,200
GRAND TOTAL (\$ US)					144,200

Table 3 : PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

Activity		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Time in months	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							
	12							
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							
	17							
	18							

Table 3 : Proposed work schedule

Activity		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Time in months	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
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	16							
	17							
	18							

15 JAN. 1999

ROYAUME DU MAROC

MINISTÈRE DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU
TERRITOIRE, DE L'URBANISME, DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT

SECRETARIAT D'ÉTAT CHARGÉ
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

DIRECTION DE L'OBSERVATION, DES
ÉTUDES ET DE LA COORDINATION

DIVISION DE L'OBSERVATION ET
DES ÉTUDES O.N.E.M.

00099

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**Monsieur le Représentant Résident, Coordonnateur
du Système des Nations Unies à Rabat**

Fax n° 70.15.66

**Objet : Financement de la Communication Nationale du Maroc.
P.J : Document du Projet.**

Le Maroc a ratifié la Convention Cadre sur les Changements Climatiques le 28 décembre 1995, et elle est entrée en vigueur en mars 1995. En vertu de l'article 12 de ladite Convention, les Parties non visées à l'Annexe I doivent soumettre leur Première Communication Nationale 3 années après l'entrée en vigueur de cette Convention.

A cet effet, et en vertu des dispositions de l'article 12.7 de cette Convention, j'ai l'honneur de vous demander de bien vouloir transmettre au PNUD New York le présent projet de financement de notre Première Communication Nationale.

CR/COM-NAT

Secrétaire d'Etat Chargé
de l'Environnement
Ahmed IRAQI