



ROYAUME DU MAROC



MINISTÈRE DÉLÉGUÉ AUPRÈS  
DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES,  
DE L'EAU ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
CHARGE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Au service  
des peuples  
et des nations

United Nations Development Programme

<b>Project title: Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Morocco	<b>Implementing Partner:</b> Delegate Ministry in charge of Environment (MoE)	<b>Management Arrangements:</b> National Implementation Modality (NIM)
<b>UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome:</b>  The principles of the "National charter for environment and sustainable development" are implemented in coherence with sector-based strategies and the priorities in the field of environment, climate change adaptation, and risk management, and by strengthening territorial convergence in the areas and for the most vulnerable populations, with special attention to gender.		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output:</b>  Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented.		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Low	<b>UNDP Gender Marker:</b>  1	
<b>Atlas Project ID/Award ID number:</b> 00097041	<b>Atlas Output ID/Project ID number:</b> 00100900	
<b>UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number:</b> 5851	<b>GEF ID number:</b> 9482	
<b>Planned start date:</b>  November 2016	<b>Planned end date:</b>  October 2020	
<b>LPAC date:</b> 23th September 2016		
<b>Brief project description:</b>  Morocco is an exemplary developing country in terms of compliance with respect to national communications under its reporting obligations (Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC). So far Morocco submitted three national communications (2001, 2010 and 2016) and one BUR (2016). Accordingly, Morocco has now a set of GHG		

inventories spanning the period from 1994 to 2012. Morocco improved also the vulnerability assessment of its key socio-economic sectors and natural environment to climate impacts, defined adaptation measures and built institutional and technical capacities. The Third National Communication proved to be very useful since it informed the Moroccan INDC.

However several weaknesses and needs remain present, such as i) the institutionalization of the GHG National Information System, ii) improvement in the projection of GHG emissions and definition of mitigation scenarios to inform systematically the review process of future NDCs, iii) improvement of vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors and natural environment at different scales (national, subnational and local) and integrating economic and financial dimensions of climate change impacts, iv) set a coherent and integrated V&A Monitoring and Evaluation systems at various scales, v) develop a robust MRV system and vi) consolidate the knowledge management through the Climate Change Competence Center (4C).

The goal of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sectorial development strategies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process sustained by the national communications and BURs.

**FINANCING PLAN**

GEF Trust Fund or LDCF or SCCF or other vertical fund	USD 852,000.00
UNDP TRAC resources	USD
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 852,000.00</b>

**PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)**

UNDP	USD
Government	USD 100,000.00
<b>(2) Total co-financing</b>	<b>USD 100,000.00</b>
<b>(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)</b>	<b>USD 952,000.00</b>

**SIGNATURES**

<b>Signature:</b> La Ministre déléguée auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, <i>[Signature]</i> Hakima EL HAITE	<b>Agreed by Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>
<b>Signature:</b> Ayshanie MEDAGANGODA-LABE Représentant Résident Adjointe <i>[Signature]</i>	<b>Agreed by UNDP</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year: 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016</b>





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## Acronyms

<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
<b>BUR</b>	Biennial Update Report
<b>CAF</b>	Cancun Adaptation Framework
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CIS</b>	Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee ( <i>Comité Interministeriel</i> )
<b>CNST-CC</b>	National Scientific and Technical Committee-Climat Change ( <i>Comité National Scientifique et Technique du Changement Climatique</i> )
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme
<b>FBUR</b>	First Biennial Update Report
<b>FNC</b>	Fourth National Communication
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gases
<b>HCP</b>	Planning Authority ( <i>Haut Commissariat au Plan</i> )
<b>INC</b>	Initial National Communication
<b>INDC</b>	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPPU</b>	Industrial Processes and Product Use
<b>LEAP</b>	Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East region and North Africa
<b>MoE</b>	Delegate Ministry in charge of the Environment
<b>MRV</b>	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
<b>NAMA</b>	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NC</b>	National Communication
<b>NDC</b>	National Determined Contribution
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OCP</b>	Cherifien Phosphates Office ( <i>Office Cherifien des Phosphates</i> )
<b>ONEE</b>	National office of electricity and drinking water ( <i>Office National de l'Eau et de l'Electricité</i> )
<b>PIR</b>	Project Implementation Report
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>QC/QA</b>	Quality Control and Quality Assurance
<b>RTA</b>	Regional Technical Advisor
<b>SBUR</b>	Second Biennial Update Report
<b>SNC</b>	Second National Communication
<b>SSTrC</b>	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
<b>TE</b>	Terminal Evaluation
<b>TNC</b>	Third National Communication
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDP CO</b>	UNDP Country Office
<b>UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures

**UNFCCC** · United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**V&A** Vulnerability and adaptation  
**4C** Climate Change Competence Centre

## 1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Morocco has been committed voluntarily to the fight against climate change by joining in 1992, during the Rio Summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since then, Morocco has implemented a large number of activities, strategies and programs that confirm its voluntary commitment. These activities also constitute the basis for a transition to a green economy aiming at creating a responsible growth combined to the preservation of the environment, ecosystems, mitigation of GHG emissions and adaptation to climate change effects. These initiatives have allowed Morocco to stand out and become a major player in Africa and the Middle East region and North Africa (MENA) in the fight against global warming.

Following its signature to the UNFCCC, Morocco has ratified this Convention in December 1995. Afterward, Morocco has also signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and ratified it in 2002. In this context, Morocco was one of the first countries to establish a Designated National Authority for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) inscribed under the Kyoto Protocol.

Considered as an exemplary developing country in terms of compliance with respect to international commitments under the UNFCCC, Morocco honoured its commitments through several tracks and initiatives, namely:

- National communications under its reporting obligations (Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC):
  - Submission of the Initial National Communication (INC) in November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001<sup>1</sup>;
  - Submission of the Second National Communication (SNC) in November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2010<sup>2</sup>;
  - Submission of the Third National Communication (TNC) in May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016<sup>3</sup>;
  - Submission of the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) in May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016<sup>4</sup>, under the Cancun Agreements (COP - COP16);
  - Establishment of a GHG National Information System<sup>5</sup> to improve the preparation of future national inventories within the framework of national communications and BURs;
- Submission of a list of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in support to the Copenhagen Accord (COP15) in January 2010;
- Development of five detailed NAMAs (renewable energy, energy efficiency, building, agriculture and waste) presented in the first BUR;
- Submission of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in June 2015<sup>6</sup>, which has been considered as a very ambitious INDC by various international bodies;
- Signature of the Paris agreement on the 22nd of April 2016<sup>7</sup>, and a law (law 42-16) has been adopted by the government on the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 2016 regarding the ratification of the Paris Agreement<sup>8</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup>[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=3231#beg](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=3231#beg)

<sup>2</sup>[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=7351&data=&title=&author=&keywords=&symbol=MAR%2FCOM%2F3+E&meeting=&mo from=&year from=&mo to=&year to=&last days=&anf=0&sorted=date\\_sort&dir=DESC&seite=#beg](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=7351&data=&title=&author=&keywords=&symbol=MAR%2FCOM%2F3+E&meeting=&mo from=&year from=&mo to=&year to=&last days=&anf=0&sorted=date_sort&dir=DESC&seite=#beg)

<sup>3</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/marn3.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=7843#beg](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=7843#beg)

<sup>5</sup> A regulatory framework is under finalization.

<sup>6</sup><http://www4.unfccc.int/suhttp://www.cop22.ma/bmissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Morocco/1/Morocco%20INDC%20submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20-%205%20june%202015.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&lang=en)

<sup>8</sup> [The law 42-16 is under examination by the Parlement](#)

- Organization of COP7 in 2001 in Marrakech;
- Future organisation of COP22 in November 2016 in Marrakech<sup>9</sup>.

It should be noted that part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Morocco has launched at the beginning of 2016 the preparation of its National Determined Contribution (NDC).

In addition to these international commitments, Morocco has also integrated the challenge of climate change into its national planning. Examples are mentioned below for the principal documents that have been elaborated:

- The National Plan against Global Warming presented in 2009 at COP15 in Copenhagen;
- Moroccan Climate Change Policy prepared in 2014;
- The Green Investment Plan presented at the Climate Summit organized by the United Nations in September 2014 in New York.

Furthermore, various sectoral strategies, programs and projects have been or are being implemented as a concrete response to the challenges of climate change both in the area of mitigation of GHG emissions (e.g., renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, etc.) and in the field of resilience and adaptation to climate change (e.g., rational management of water resources, sustainable agriculture, resilient territorial development, etc.).

Morocco's commitment was further consolidated through the strengthening of the institutional level. Indeed, in addition to the Ministry of the Environment, specific Committees and authorities on climate change were gradually set up, particularly:

- A National Committee on Climate Change comprising representatives of key public stakeholders involved in climate change in Morocco, in addition to representatives of the private sector and civil society;
- A National Scientific and Technical Committee-Climate Change (CNST-CC) composed of national experts (public institutions, universities, consulting firms) and covering the main themes of climate change;
- A CDM Designated National Authority which is responsible for reviewing and approving national CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol;
- A National Monitoring for Air Quality Committee and Regional Committees for monitoring of air quality;
- A Designated National Authority in charge of the Green Climate Fund for consideration of projects submitted to the financing of FVC;
- An Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee (CIS<sup>10</sup>), established in the launch of the work for the Third National Communication, is responsible for providing provide strategic guidance, monitoring and validating technical studies undertaken by Morocco with respect to the UNFCCC commitments (National Communications, INDCs, NAMAs, etc.);
- Set-up of a dedicated Directorate for Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity at the Delegate Ministry in charge of Environment;
- Set-up of a Climate Change Competence Center (4C<sup>11</sup>) part of the Directorate for Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity of the Delegate Ministry in charge of Environment.

At the regulatory level, environmental legislation has improved with several laws and regulations coming into force during last fifteen years, for example:

- Law 10-95 related to preservation of water (1995);
- Framework law 11-03 for environment protection and its development (2003);

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.cop22.ma/>

<sup>10</sup> *Comité Interministeriel de Suivi*

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.4c.ma/>



- Law 12-03 for Environmental Impact study (2003);
- Law 13-03 against air pollution (2003);
- Law 28-00 for waste management and disposal (2006);
- Law 13-09 for renewable energies (2010);
- Law 47-09 related to energy efficiency (2010);
- Framework Law 99-12 regarding the National Charter of the Environment and Sustainable Development (2014).

The *Framework Law 99-12 regarding the National Charter of the Environment and Sustainable Development* represents presently the ground basis of the United Nations strategic planning, definition of areas of work and outcomes, mainly through:

- Morocco Programme Document<sup>12</sup> (CPD) that aims, among others, to support the implementation of this charter and of national and regional strategies that aim to a sustainable development, low in carbon and climate resilient, and trigger job creation;
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2016<sup>13</sup>) for Morocco, that aims in its fifth outcome to implement the principles of the "National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development" in coherence between sectoral strategies and priorities for the environment, climate change, adaptation, risk management and by strengthening territorial convergence in areas with the most vulnerable populations with a special attention to gender.

However, even if the country has been very early involved in the fight against climate change and has tried to set the groundwork to support its crosscutting and sectoral approaches, several weaknesses and needs remain present. These are especially related to the followings:

- **Institutionalization of the GHG National Information System:** although some international initiatives have made efforts to strengthen national capacities, additional capacity building activities are required to sustain the institutional framework, improve the quality of future national inventories, mainly by developing Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC) procedures, set operational links with future GHG inventories to be developed at subnational levels and ensure an efficient implementation of a coherent and robust MRV system;
- **Projection of GHG emissions and definition of mitigation scenarios:** support national capacities to be able to perform mid to long term GHG emissions projections, define the right options to reduce GHG emissions through a set of scenarios and inform the review process of the NDC;
- **Vulnerability & Adaptation:** develop national capacities regarding the assessment of the vulnerability of the most affected regions and sectors, develop vulnerability assessment tools adapted to the Moroccan context able to integrate economic and financial dimensions of climate change impacts in key productive sectors, set a coherent and integrated national Monitoring and Evaluation system in light of the initiatives developed at the subnational level<sup>14</sup>;
- **National Communication/BURs and INDCs/NDCs:** the TNC played a major role during the preparation of the Moroccan INDCs. It provided a strong basis for the national institutional and technical frameworks.

<sup>12</sup><http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/dam/rbas/doc/CPD/Morocco%20CPD.pdf>

<sup>13</sup><http://ma.one.un.org/content/unct/morocco/fr/home/publications/plan-cadre-des-nations-unies-au-developpement--undaf-2012-2016-.html>

<sup>14</sup> A Monitoring and Evaluation System of Vulnerability and Adaption has been developed at the Region of Marrakech-Tensift-El Haouz. This system was highlighted in the Moroccan INDCs as an example to be expanded on the national level and in other regions.



Considering the need to prepare a NDC every 5 years as per the Paris Agreement commitments, the Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second BUR (SBUR) should play a role in improving the institutional and technical frameworks to ensure a sustainable development of future NDCs;

- **Knowledge Management and Dissemination:** need to consolidate the Moroccan knowledge developed through the various national communication experiences through the new Climate Change Competence Center (4C). The 4C can act as the main hub for knowledge dissemination.

## 2. STRATEGY

### I. Expected Results

The objective of the project is to prepare, submit and disseminate the Fourth National Communication (FNC) of Morocco and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR) in order to fulfill its engagements under the UNFCCC. This project aims at assisting the country in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sectorial development strategies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process sustained by the previous national communications.

This project is based on seven (7) components, described below with their respective outputs:

#### **Component 1: National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis**

The information on the national circumstances provided in the previous reports (TNC and 1st BUR) will be updated taking into account the national evolutions. This component aims to present to the international community information about the country characterization (demography, natural resources, climate, etc.), socio-economic conditions, characterization of the relevant sectors that are largest contributors to the GHG emissions (energy, transport, waste, agriculture) in a consistent, transparent, accurate and timely manner. The information is collected from the public and private sector institutions.

This component will also provide updated information on the national development objectives, priorities and circumstances related to climate change and description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NCs and BURs.

This component will have the following three main outputs:

- Collection of information on the natural and socio-economic conditions of the country;
- Description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances related to climate change;
- Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and BURs.

#### **Component 2: Greenhouse gas inventory**

The Third National Communication (TCN) includes the third national greenhouse gas inventory covering the period of 2005-2012 with five main GHG sources (Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Waste and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)) and considers 7 GHG gases with direct greenhouse effect, including, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and indirect greenhouse effect, including CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC and SO<sub>x</sub>.

The third national GHG inventory provided a consolidated view of the calculations of all previous inventories and included an analysis of 1994-2012 period, with a particular focus on baseline years 2010 for TNC and 2012 for First BUR (FBUR). These inventories were prepared according to requirements from the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines.

The findings of the third national GHG inventory showed that GHG emission in CO<sub>2</sub>-eqv amounted to 100 Mt in 2012. The main sectors, which have contributed to the GHG emissions, were energy sector with 56.5% and agriculture with 21.3 % of total emissions.

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

inventory will be provided by government departments, major economic operators and NGOs involved in GHG emissions.

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

It should be mentioned that during the preparation of the TCN, a number of constraints were encountered, e.g.: availability of activity data, uncertainty, not covered fluorinated gases, lack of national emission factors, etc. Those constraints have led to the use of standard calculation Tier 1.

To address constraints encountered in the implementation of the TCN and to enable Morocco to honor its commitments with the optimal way, a national inventory system of GHG emissions is being established. Part of the on-going support to the set-up of a national inventory system of GHG emissions, the inventories of 2010 and 2014 as reference years will be prepared based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines. The project will contribute to the consolidation of this system and its ownership by the partners of this project.

This component will have the following five main outputs:

- Collect the relevant data/information to calculate GHG emissions from the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste;
- Updates of national GHG inventories according to paragraphs 8–24 in the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and 2006 IPCC guidelines;
- Produce a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8;
- Support the process of inclusion of GHG inventory in the National Information System;
- Strengthen cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG inventory.

### **Component 3: Information on mitigation actions and their effects**

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

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

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

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

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

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

This component will have the following five main outputs:

- Analyze sectoral development strategies and the potential impacts on GHG emissions;
- Estimate changes in GHG emissions of the energy sectors by 2035, starting from the reference year 2014 using the Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) software;
- Identify mitigation sectoral measures and programs at national level and mitigation scenarios by 2035;
- Produce a national report containing information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions;
- Strengthening national capacities on GHG mitigation analysis.

#### **Component 4: Vulnerability and adaptation assessment**

V&A assessment in the context of the TNC was performed for the key socio-economic sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forestry, hydropower, coastal zones, health, environment and biodiversity. The evaluation covered also, for the same socio-economic sectors, two target areas at regional level: Souss Massa basin and oasis area.

The findings of the assessment reconfirmed that water resources and agriculture sectors remain the most vulnerable to climate change. The V&A assessment has also highlighted that natural environment and human health are particularly susceptible to climate risks.

In the FNC, more detailed analysis of climate change impact on vulnerable sectors is needed. The assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change will be conducted on the basis of sectors reported in the TNC with particular emphasis on water, agriculture, coastal zones, forest and health. Regional and territorial particularities will be taken into account. The work will include preparation of plans and programs proposing measures to facilitate adaptation. The National Adaptation Plan<sup>15</sup> (NAP) to climate change will be developed during the FNC. To ensure the implementation of the NAP, the policy framework for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies will be applied to facilitate the implementation of the proposed measures.

Under this component, the following steps will be applied:

- Set up a monitoring committee composed of representatives of ministries, agencies, private sector, territorial's community, NGOs, academics, among others;
- Analyze air temperature and atmospheric trends and deviations over the past several decades;
- Update projections of key climate indicators (temperature, precipitation) until 2050 and 2100;
- Conduct an in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors and natural environment to climate impacts;
- Perform a stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks;
- Update projections of key water and agriculture indicators until 2050 and 2100;
- Identify the adaptation measures based on the vulnerability and impact assessments;
- Prepare the NAP, which would be presented and discussed with the key stakeholders;
- Conduct a study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation;
- Compile and approve the section on V&A for its incorporation in the FNC.

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<sup>15</sup> The NAP process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

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

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

This component will have the following five main outputs:

- Impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Morocco described and analyzed;
- Vulnerability assessment for agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional focus where applicable;
- National Program on adaptation to climate change prepared;
- Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies identified;
- Strengthening national capacities on vulnerability and adaptation measures.

**Component 5: Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and other information**

Under this component, needs for financing, technology transfer and capacity building will be evaluated. National resources allocated to mitigation of GHG emissions will be presented, and an institutional framework for regular completion of GHG inventories and updating of NC and BURs described and established.

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

This component will have the following seven main outputs:

- Evaluate constraints and gaps as well as financial resource needs, technical and capacity building;
- Description of support needed (financial resource, technical & capacity building) from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change;
- Establish an institutional framework for regular completion of GHG inventories and updating of NC and BURs;
- Report on support received from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change in establishing and submission of FNC and SBUR;
- Identify and review the effectiveness of activities related to the Doha work program on article 6 of the convention (Education, Training, Public awareness, Public access to information, Public participation and International cooperation) conducted by the key stakeholders (public and private sectors, NGOs, relevant institutions, internal organizations and donors) and inform on lessons learned, experiences gained and remaining challenges and opportunities;
- Carry out an analysis of the co-benefits of the identified mitigation measures and programs;
- Addressing other relevant information if possible.

**Component 6: Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification:**

The MRV in the context of the FBUR was performed for the five developed NAMAs:

- Mitigation strategy of GHG emissions in the housing sector;
- Large-scale development of solar pumping for irrigation;
- Large-scale development of solar PV roofs connected to the low voltage network in the residential sector;



- Cultivation of the Argan tree in the Green Morocco Plan, and
- Mitigation strategy of GHG emissions in the domestic waste management sector.

MRV systems proposed in the FBUR must be improved to take into account technical and regulatory constraints and get the adhesion of all operators. Thereby, this MRV system will be reviewed under this project. Also, the estimated costs of implementing the MRV system should be reassessed in order to integrate in financing needs.

MRV-related capacity building sessions will be organized to enable Morocco to comply with the reporting requirements, to ensure consistency, transparency, accuracy, completeness and submission of timely information

An assessment will be made of the different options and possibilities for the national MRV system according to the guidelines to be prepared, taking into account national circumstances and capacities and the different nature of the mitigation measures. The gaps and needs to establish such a system will be identified and the policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared. The necessary capacity needs assessment and institutional arrangements will be analyzed and respective capacity raising activities will be promoted.

This component will lead to the outputs mentioned below:

- Policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared;
- Develop a system of measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation measures and programs identified at national level.

#### **Component 7: Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC**

Compilation and approval process of SBUR and FNC will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The SBUR is expected to be submitted in 2018, while FNC submission deadline is tentatively set for the late 2020.

This component will lead to the outputs mentioned below:

- Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted;
- End of Project report including compilation of lessons learned and recommendations for future projects;
- FNC and SBUR published and submitted according to decision 17/CP.8 and the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.

#### **ii. Stakeholder engagement**

The preparation of the Fourth National Communication (FNC) of and the Second Biennial Report (SBUR) of Morocco requires the involvement of many actors from different levels such as ministries, institutional entities, local authorities, industrial federations, private sector companies, etc. The project calls for the mobilization and commitment of all stakeholders to ensure the expected results.

The main stakeholders to be involved under this project are listed thereafter and presented in details below (non-exhaustive list):

- Delegate Ministry in charge of the Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Energy,
- Delegate Ministry in charge of Water
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
- Ministry of Industry,
- Ministry of Interior,
- Water, Forests and fight against desertification authority,

- Ministry of Health,
- Ministry of Tourism
- Statistical institution (HCP: Planning Authority);
- National office of electricity and drinking water (ONEE);
- Main industrial companies (OCP: Cherifien Phosphates Office, COSUMAR: principal white sugar producer, etc.);
- Main industrial federations and professional associations (APC : professional association of cement producers in Morocco, APIC: Professional Association of Ceramic Industry; etc.)
- Airline company (RAM: Royal Air Maroc);
- Scientific and research sector;
- Civil society and NGOs.

These stakeholders play different roles according to their involvement degree in the process of preparing and monitoring of the FNC and SBUR. The role and contribution of each actor are described below:

#### **Delegate Ministry in charge of the Environment (MoE)**

This ministry is the principal actor in charge of the implementation of this project. Through its new Directorate of Climate Change, MoE will perform a leadership and coordination role, in collaboration with other stakeholders, in order to strengthen the climate change mainstreaming in the most relevant sectorial strategies, and improve reporting and communications on the results achieved through the National Communications and biennials update reports.

**Other ministries and authorities (in particular Ministry of Energy, Delegate Ministry in charge of Water, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Interior, Water, Forests and fight against desertification authority, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism).**

These institutions will play a key role in the national inventory and identification of mitigation and adaptation actions. All these institutions will be requested to provide the activity data, participate in the development of emissions inventories and report on sectorial development strategies. Those institutions will also be asked to take part of capacity building activities that will be organized during this project.

**Other entities: Statistical institution, main industrial companies (OCP, RAM, COSUMAR, etc.) and professional associations (APC, APIC, etc.)**

These entities will have an important role especially in component 2 related to GHG inventory. Indeed, these entities have a part of the necessary data for the completion of the inventory, in particular industrial and professional associations. In addition to the inventory, these entities will also provide the necessary information related to their emission reduction efforts and will be consulted during mitigation measures proposition phase. The socio-economic data that can be sourced from the HCP will be very useful for component 1.

#### **Civil society and NGOs**

These actors play an essential role as strategic partners. Indeed, through their activities, these actors contribute greatly to enhance communication about climate change impacts, increasing the level of awareness among the population and their mobilization in fighting against climate change.

These actors will play an important role with the society and policy makers. Therefore, they will be involved in the project especially with regard to communication and awareness activities, but also in promoting initiatives and innovative mitigation and adaptation projects.

## **Scientific and research sector**

Research sector had colossal importance in fighting against climate change. Indeed, research in this area can improve climate modeling and definition of climate change scenarios, contribute to the improvement of emission factors used by the country in GHG emissions inventory, improve the analysis of vulnerability and resilience of the most vulnerable species in Morocco, work on methods for downscaling in terms of climate change projections, etc.

Therefore, the research sector was very early involved in the field of fight against climate change in Morocco. As part of this project, the sector will be involved in promoting innovation and scientific research.

### **iii. Mainstreaming gender**

Climate change is a phenomenon that automatically includes the consideration of gender aspect, particularly in terms of vulnerability. Indeed, this aspect should be taken into consideration due to the inequality of vulnerabilities to climate change. Women, children and the elderly being the most vulnerable to climate change impacts, adaptation measures should take account of this aspect to ensure successful adaptation for all categories.

As part of this project, the gender aspect will be taken into account systematically, particularly during the analysis of the vulnerability of Morocco and the identification of the most suitable adaptation measures. This will consist in depth analysis of vulnerabilities by categories taking into account the age and sex mainly. Engagement strategy for women and young girls, as well as territorial communities will be designed during the inception phase of the project to ensure gender and vulnerable community dimensions are adequately addressed.

As for the mitigation component, this aspect will also be considered particularly in identifying emission reduction measures in the most emitting sectors. This axis will identify the contribution of different categories and encourage consideration of this aspect during the implementation of identified projects and measures.

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

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

Gender's consideration under this project is integrated in its various components, including analysis of vulnerability, adaptation to climate change, mitigation of emissions, capacity building, monitoring, etc. Therefore, the project is considered "gender responsive" as it focuses on differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status and rights but did not address root causes of inequalities in their lives.

### **v. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)**

UNDP has a strong role to play as knowledge broker, capacity development supporter and partnership facilitator when developing countries work together to find solutions to common development challenges.

In this regard, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC) is a necessity to ensure an inclusive global partnership towards sustainable development. The project will support and encourage SSTrC through the Climate Change Competence Centre (4C) to ensure knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, peer support, and neighbourhood initiatives, as well as countries forming common development agendas and seeking collective solutions.

The 4C Morocco has been designed and set to act as a capacity building platform for different stakeholders (public, private, research, civil society, local authorities) and also as a hub of information on climate change opened to its regional and African environment.

In this regard, the 4C Morocco is actively developing various collaboration agreements with national and international partners. As such, the 4C will play a major role in disseminating the Moroccan know-how and experiences in preparing NCs and BURs and in sharing the project results to ensure a replication in other southern developing countries.

Nonetheless, COP22 offers a unique opportunity for Morocco to exhibit and share with various partners the vision of the 4C. To this end, a global program of side events and activities is under way. Considered as an African COP, Moroccan authorities will ensure that SSTRc are in the perspectives beyond COP22.

### 3. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p><b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG-5)</li> <li>- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG-6)</li> <li>- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7)</li> <li>- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11)</li> <li>- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12)</li> <li>- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13)</li> <li>- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (SDG-14)</li> <li>- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (SDG 15)</li> </ul>					
<p><b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b></p> <p>The principles of the “National charter for environment and sustainable development” are implemented in coherence with sector-based strategies and the priorities in the field of environment, climate change adaptation, and risk management, and by strengthening territorial convergence in the areas and for the most vulnerable populations, with special attention to gender.</p>					
<p><b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b></p> <p>Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented.</p>					
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Project Objective:</b> To assist the Government of Morocco in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Report (SBUR) to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p>	Number of systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance (IRRF Indicator 1.4.1)	0	1	Governmental documents and institutional web sites	Strong political engagement to improve climate finance MRV. The 4C represents a good basis for such improvement.
	Gender aggregated number of beneficiaries of climate change capacity building and awareness raising activities	103 with 60% men and 40% women	200 with 50% men and 50% women	Project documentations Workshop attendance lists	Organization of COP22 in Morocco spurred a real dynamic in terms of capacity building and awareness raising activities at various levels (institutional, private sector and civil society). The Project will build on this dynamic to outreach a large number of beneficiaries with respect to those considered during the TNC project.
	Number of NC and BUR submitted to the UNFCCC	3 NC and 1 BUR	4 NC and 2 BUR	FNC SBUR UNFCCC portal: <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-</a>	Strong political support for the preparation of the FNC and continuous improvement of interdepartmental climate change governance



				annex_i_natcom/su bmitted_natcom/ite ms/653.php	
<b>Component 1</b> National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis.	Number of arrangements and/or regulations adopted to ensure an efficient preparation of NCs & BURs	0	2	MoE/4C	Presently a regulation (Decree) is under preparation to sustain the GHG National Information System.  An institutional arrangement or regulation to be considered also regarding V&A
	Report on national circumstances, development objectives and priorities related to climate change.	TNC and FBUR	FNC and SBUR: a) Collection of information on the natural and socio-economic conditions of the country. b) Description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances related to climate change. c) Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and BURs.	Project reports, information contained in the FNC and SBUR	Improvement of the national climate change governance through new regulations and arrangements will improve the reporting process.  Previous NCs experiences will provide a strong basis.
<b>Component 2</b> Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory	Number of GHG inventories	7 (1994, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 using the 1994 IPCC Guidelines)	10 (new inventories for 2015, 2016, 2017 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines)  a) Collect the relevant data/information to calculate GHG emissions from the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste. b) Updates of national	Report of FNC and SBUR Project reports	The inventories of 2010 and 2014 are under preparation using the 2006 IPCC guidelines as part of an ongoing support of the GHG National Information System within the 4C.  Improvement of the national climate change governance through a dedicated regulation on GHG inventories and capacity building will improve the inventory process

			<p>GHG inventories according to paragraphs 8–24 in the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and 2006 IPCC guidelines.</p> <p>c) Produce a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8.</p> <p>d) Support the process of inclusion of GHG inventory in the National Information System;</p> <p>e) Strengthen cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG inventory.</p>		
<p><b>Component 3</b> Information on mitigation actions and their effects</p>	<p>Portfolio of mitigation projects in key sectors, including costs, feasibility and barriers for implementation</p>	<p>TNC and INDC (54 mitigation projects considered in the unconditional targets of the Moroccan INDC)</p>	<p>A revised mitigation portfolio is available with no backsliding</p> <p>a) Analyze sectoral development strategies and the potential impacts on GHG emissions.</p> <p>b) Estimate changes in GHG emissions of the energy sectors by 2035, starting from the reference year 2014 using the Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) software.</p>	<p>Report of FNC and SBUR, Project reports</p>	<p>Strong political goodwill to implement mitigation actions as highlighted in the Moroccan INDC.</p> <p>An ambitious renewable target of 52% announced in COP21 as an installed capacity by 2030.</p>

			<p>c) Identify mitigation sectoral measures and programs at national level and mitigation scenarios by 2035.</p> <p>d) Produce a national report containing information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions.</p> <p>e) Strengthening national capacities on GHG mitigation analysis.</p>		
<p><b>Component 4</b> Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&amp;A)</p>	Number of sectors for which vulnerability assessment is conducted with regional focus	5 (water, agriculture, forestry, coastline and biodiversity)	8 (water, agriculture, forestry, coastline, biodiversity, health, transport, and tourism)	V&A Project reports FNC and SBUR	Strong engagement of all concerned sectors and support from the National Meteorological Directorate.  State of the art assessment tools and methods are used.
	National Adaptation Plan	0	1 NAP	NAP	Strong engagement of all concerned sectors and support from the National Meteorological Directorate.
	Number of midterm adaptation targets	11 as 2030 targets in INDC regarding water and agriculture sectors only	At least 20 covering most concerned V&A sectors (water, agriculture, forestry, coastline, biodiversity, health, transport, and tourism).	Project reports Report of FNC and SBUR NDC	V&A is of prime importance to Morocco given its environmental and socio-economic contexts.  Strong political goodwill to develop and implement appropriate adaptation measures as highlighted in the Moroccan INDC.
<p><b>Component 5</b> Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and other information.</p>	Financing, technology transfer and capacity building needs are evaluated	TNC	<p>FNC</p> <p>a) Evaluate constraints and gaps as well as financial resource needs, technical and capacity building.</p> <p>b) Description of support needed (financial resource, technical &amp;</p>	Project reports FNC	Improvement of the climate change governance will provide an adequate basis for conducting such evaluation.

		<p>capacity building) from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change.</p> <p>c) Establish an institutional framework for regular completion of GHG inventories and updating of national Communications and biennial reports.</p> <p>d) Report on support received from bilateral and multilateral donors for activities related to climate change in establishing and submission of FNC and SBUR.</p> <p>e) Identify and review the effectiveness of activities related to the Doha work program on article 6 of the convention (Education, Training, Public awareness, Public access to information, Public participation and International cooperation) conducted by the key stakeholders (public and private sectors, NGOs, relevant institutions, internal organizations and donors) and inform on lessons learned, experiences gained and remaining challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>f) Carry out an analysis of the co-benefits of the identified mitigation measures and programs</p> <p>g) Addressing other relevant information if</p>		
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			possible.		
<b>Component 6</b> Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification	Number of operational MRV systems	0	5 a) Policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared. b) Develop a system of measurement, reporting and verification of mitigation measures and programs identified at national level.	Project reports FNC and SBUR	At least 5 MRV systems of the corresponding 5 NAMAs already developed should be operational.
<b>Component 7</b> Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC	FNC and SBUR completed	TCN	FNC and SBUR published and submitted according to decision 17/CP.8 and the guidelines contained in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.	Publication of FNC and SBUR	Improved governance and capacities will support the completion of the reports according to the expected deadlines
	Number of workshops organized to present the FNC and SBUR at national and regional levels	0	5	Project reports, minutes of workshops	Strong commitment from all stakeholders and political goodwill.



**TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN**

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas <sup>16</sup> Proposal or Award ID:	00097041	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00100900
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC		
Atlas Business Unit	MAR10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	QCN et BUR2		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5851		
Implementing Partner	Delegate Ministry in Charge of Environment (MoE)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	(Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
<b>COMPONENT 1 :</b> National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis.	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	-	9,000	9,000	18,000	1
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,000	2
				<b>Total Outcome 1</b>		-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000	-
<b>COMPONENT 2 :</b> Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	60,000	80,000	40,000	-	180,000	3
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	20,000	4
				<b>Total Outcome 2</b>		70,000	85,000	45,000	-	200,000	
<b>COMPONENT 3 :</b> Information on mitigation actions and their effects.	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	90,000	90,000	-	180,000	5
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	10,000	10,000	-	20,000	6
				<b>Total Outcome 3</b>		-	100,000	100,000	-	200,000	-

<sup>16</sup> See separate guidance on how to enter the TBWP into Atlas

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	(Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
<b>COMPONENT 4 :</b> Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A)	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	45,000	75,000	40,000	-	160,000	7
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	5,000	10,000	-	20,000	8
				<b>Total Outcome 4</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>COMPONENT 5 :</b> Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and other information.	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000	9
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	5,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	10
				<b>Total Outcome 5</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 6 :</b> Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification	MoE	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	19,000	19,000	10,000	48,000	11
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	1,000	1,000		2,000	12
				<b>Total Outcome 6</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>COMPONENT 7 :</b> Monitoring and Evaluation, Preparation and submission of final FNC and SBUR to the UNFCCC	MoE	62000	GEF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	15,000	-	15,000	30,000	13
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	4,000	-	4,000	8,000	14
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	15
				<b>Total Outcome 7</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Project Management, including Monitoring and evaluation</b>	MoE	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	16
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,000	1,000	500	500	3,000	17
				72500	Supplies	500	1,000	500	-	2,000	18

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	(Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				71600	Travel	500	500	500	500	2,000	19
	UNDP			74598/64398	Direct Project Costs	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000	20
					<b>Total Project Management</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>77,000</b>	-
					<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>142,500</b>	<b>347,000</b>	<b>277,000</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>852,000</b>	-

#### Summary of Funds

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
Government co-financing (in Kind)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
GEF	142,500	347,000	277,000	85,500	852,000
Total	167,500	372,000	302,000	110,500	952,000

#### Budget Notes

No	Note
1	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the Report on national circumstances, development objectives and priorities related to climate change.
2	Miscellaneous expenses
3	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the report on GHG inventories.
4	Workshops and training to support the preparation and validation of GHG inventories
5	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the report on the mitigation projects in key sectors, including costs, feasibility and barriers for implementation
6	Workshops and to support the preparation and validation of GHG emissions mitigations actions
7	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan and the report on the vulnerability assessment and adaptation
8	Workshops and training to support the preparation and validation of V&A outputs
9	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the MRV system
10	Workshops and training to support the preparation and validation of component 5 outputs
11	Consultancy services to cover the preparation of the final FNC and SBUR report to be submitted to the UNFCCC
12	Miscellaneous expenses
13	Audio Visual, Edition & Printing Production Costs related to awareness and communication activities
14	Training and awareness workshops and conferences

No	Note
15	Audit cost
16	Local long-term consultants / core project team consisting of the National Coordinator and administrative assistant
17	Software, computers and IT tools for the project team.
18	Office equipment and supplies for the project team.
19	Project team travel cost
20	Direct project costs will be charged according to <a href="#">GEF rules on DPCs</a> . Please see Annex G. Direct project cost – GOE, Direct project cost – staff: Direct Project Costs (DPC) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations, however as part of annual project operational planning the Direct Project Costs would be defined and the amount included in the yearly budgets. The account 64398 can only be used for operational cost per transaction; it is not a flat fee.

**Budget Revision and Tolerance:** As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the National Coordinator to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the National Coordinator and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team as these are considered major amendments by the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

**Refund to Donor:** Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

**Project Closure:** Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.<sup>17</sup> On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

**Operational completion:** The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

**Financial completion:** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

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<sup>17</sup> see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

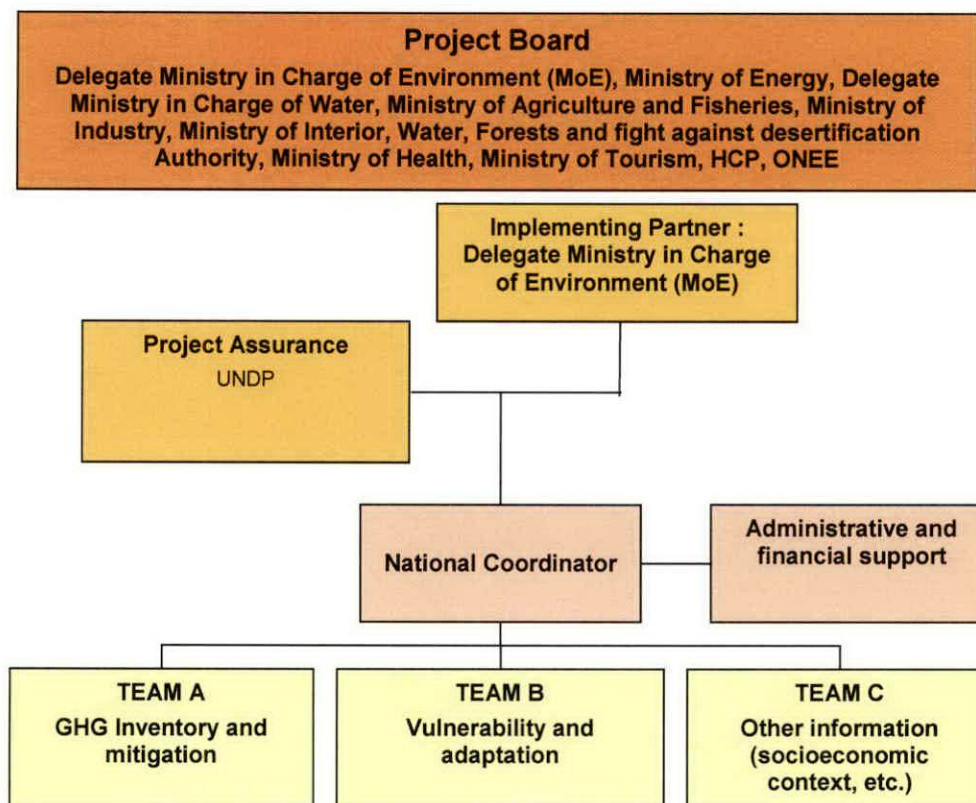


#### 4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented following UNDP’s National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Morocco, and the Country Programme.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Delegate Ministry in charge of the Environment (MoE). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organisation structure is as follows:



The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Coordinator, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The terms of reference for the Project Board are contained in Annex B. The Project Board is comprised of the following institutions: :

- Delegate Ministry in charge of the Environment
- Ministry of Energy
- Delegate Ministry in charge of Water

- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
- Ministry of Industry,
- Ministry of the Interior,
- Water, Forests and fight against desertification authority,
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Tourism;
- HCP;
- ONEE.

The **National Coordinator** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The National Coordinator function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). The terms of reference for the National Coordinator are contained in Annex B

The **project assurance** role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

The Quality Assurance Project function is a responsibility delegated by the Steering Committee of the project to the UNDP who will attend to the good progress and quality of the project and support it by providing the expertise networks of United Nations.

It is necessary to separate the functions of project support and project assurance to maintain the independence of quality control developed by the project's assurance. Monitoring carried out by the UNDP in its agent's quality of management and its role of the project's quality assurance.

The UNDP will establish and communicate the explanatory and financial reports according to its policies and procedures reports, as well as in its operational guidelines. Moreover, the UNDP in its function of the project's quality assurance will have to feed the monitoring tools required by the Atlas system, including:

- o Seizure of the information contained in the quarterly report submitted by the national coordinator in Atlas at the end of each quarter;
- o Logs' risks update and problems in Atlas at the end of each quarter, based on information from the quarterly report submitted by the national coordinator;
- o Based on the information entered in Atlas, a quarterly report from Atlas will be submitted to the CP;
- o Monitoring plan will be updated regularly in Atlas to record the actions of major monitoring.

UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government (if any): will be charged in line with GEF Specific guidance and the Letter of Agreement (Annex G). These rules are stated in the POPP [here](#) and are included as Annex 3 to Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter.

Following consultations on the project implementation UNDP and the Government agreed that the UNDP country office will provide support services to the project at the request of the National Implementing Partner. These support services may include assistance with reporting requirements, procurement and direct payments (see Annex G). In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened.

The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

- (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;



- (c) Procurement of goods and services;

The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>18</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>19</sup>.

Project management: As with previous national communications, the project will be located in the Delegate Ministry in charge of Environment, specifically in the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate, which will oversee the implementation of all project activities. The national director will be the director of the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate to ensure close coordination with its main services involved in the project, mainly the 4C, and ensure synergies with other internationally funded climate change projects.

## 5. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies<sup>20</sup>.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements across all GEF-financed projects in the country.

### **M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:**

National Coordinator: The National Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The National Coordinator will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The National Coordinator will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

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<sup>18</sup> See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

<sup>19</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

<sup>20</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)



The National Coordinator will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The National Coordinator will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, KM strategy etc..) occur on a regular basis.

**Project Board:** The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

**Project Implementing Partner:** The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

**UNDP Country Office:** The UNDP Country Office will support the National Coordinator as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the National Coordinator.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

**UNDP-GEF Unit:** Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

**Audit:** The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.<sup>21</sup>

**Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:**

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

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<sup>21</sup> See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The National Coordinator will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

**Bi-annual progress:**

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

**Lessons learned and knowledge generation:** Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

**End of Project:**

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report (Annex H). 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.

**M& E work plan and budget**

<b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i></b>	<b>Time frame</b>
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF</li> </ul>	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP GEF RTA/National Coordinator will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.</li> </ul>	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excl. of project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oversight by National Coordinator</li> <li>▪ Project team</li> </ul>	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ UNDP RTA</li> <li>▪ UNDP EEG</li> </ul>	None	Not applicable
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team</li> </ul>	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ UNDP RCU</li> <li>▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)</li> </ul>	None	Not applicable for EA projects
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team,</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ UNDP RCU</li> <li>▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)</li> </ul>	None	Not applicable for EA projects
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ local consultant</li> </ul>	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ National Coordinator and team</li> </ul>	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP CO</li> <li>▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate)</li> <li>▪ Government representatives</li> </ul>	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 22,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	

## 6. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

## **7. MANDATORY ANNEXES**

- A. Multi year Workplan
- B. Terms of Reference for Project Board and National Coordinator
- C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- D. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- E. UNDP Risk Log
- F. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- G. Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Government for the provision of support services
- H. ANNEX H. FINAL REPORT OF [COUNTRY'S NAME] NATIONAL COMMUNICATION'S / BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT'S PROJECT

**Annex A. Multi Year Work Plan**

Project Component	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Outcome 1</b>																
Output 1.1																
Output 1.2																
Output 1.3																
<b>Outcome 2</b>																
Output 2.1																
Output 2.2																
Output 2.3																
Output 2.4																
Output 2.5																
<b>Outcome 3</b>																
Output 3.1																
Output 3.2																
Output 3.3																
Output 3.4																
Output 3.5																
<b>Outcome 4</b>																
Output 4.1																
Output 4.2																
Output 4.3																
Output 4.4																
Output 4.5																
<b>Outcome 5</b>																
Output 5.1																
Output 5.2																
Output 5.3																
Output 5.4																
Output 5.5																
Output 5.6																
Output 5.7																
<b>Outcome 6</b>																
Output 6.1																
Output 6.2																
<b>Outcome 7</b>																
Output 7.1																
Output 7.2																
Output 7.3																

## **Annex B. Terms of Reference for Project Board, National Coordinator, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate**

Aware of the risks of climate change (CC), Morocco has joined very early the efforts of international community that aimed at mitigating GHG emissions and adapting its development policies and programs to the effects of climate change.

Despite its low GHG emissions, Morocco has adopted a proactive policy to decouple its economic growth from its GHG emissions. Morocco is convinced that the implementation of a policy of mitigation of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions will allow it to contribute to its sustainable development, including through the introduction of clean technologies.

In this context, Morocco is preparing its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR) that will enable the country to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and meet the requirements of a sustainable development.

Activities under the preparation of the FNC and SBUR are achieved, supervised, monitored and evaluated by a number of staff and committees for the smooth running of the process to be undertaken. Management arrangements dedicated to the FNC and SBUR includes:

- Project board ;
- National Coordinator ;
- Sectoral teams ;
- Administrative and financial support ;
- Project assurance.

Responsibilities and duties of Project board and National Coordinator are described below:

### **1- Project Board**

The project board consists of the following institutions:

- Ministry of the environment (MoE) ;
- Ministry of Energy;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;
- Ministry of Industry;
- Ministry of the Interior;
- Water, Forests and fight against desertification authority;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Tourism;
- HCP;
- ONEE.

The Project Board's responsibilities are:

- Take decisions relating to the strategic direction of the project;
- Ensure that the project is focused on achieving the targeted results ;
- Approve and validate the necessary plans (institutional, strengthening, training, etc.) for the activities implementation ;
- Hold annual reviews to assess the performance of the project by evaluating the project financial results, ensuring coordination and harmonization of the approach and methodology agreed on, validating the planning for the following year, etc. ;



- Hold a final review to assess the results of the project and validate the expected outputs, to capture lessons learned and discuss scaling up opportunities.

The Project Board contains also:

- A Project Director, who chairs the Board and is responsible of the project, in collaboration with the supplier. The role of the Director is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its duration on the achievement of its objectives and outputs (management must ensure that the project provides a good quality / price ratio, making a conscious costs approach and balancing claims by beneficiaries and providers). It will also have as a role to validate and approve the necessary plans (institutional strengthening, training, exchange ...) for the implementation of activities;
- Primary Supplier (UNDP), which represents the interests of those who provide financial and / or technical project (design, development, facilitation, procurement, implementation). The main function of the supplier within the Project Committee is to provide the Board with respect to the technical viability of the project. Its role must have the authority to acquire and secure the resources required of suppliers.

## **2- National Coordinator**

### **Responsibilities and duties:**

The National Coordinator is responsible for coordinating and managing all aspects of the project implementation. Moreover, he is in charge of projects results and risks regular monitoring– especially social and environmental risks.

MoE, in consultation with UNDP, will appoint a National Coordinator who will assume the following responsibilities:

- Is accountable for the results of the project:
  - Responsible for defining when, where and how the activities will be implemented;
  - Ensure that the project complies with the plan;
  - Responsible and accountable for managing the project on a daily basis, the overall monitoring of the operational implementation and on-going evaluation of the project;
  - Ensuring quality control of the project deliverables.
- Manages resources and procurement:
  - Initiates the selection of resources needed for successful implementation of the activities;
  - Ensuring that project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting project's results ;
  - Supervise consultants / team leaders in achieving their mission;
  - Provides financial management of the Project;
  - Provides accounting and administrative management of the project;
  - Ensures the preparation of terms of reference of service contracts, studies and works;
  - Ensures quality control of the services provided under the project in relation to the departments concerned (services, studies and works).
- Manages communication:
  - Inform all stakeholders of progress;
  - Organizes and participates in national and regional meetings and exchange workshops, within the framework of the project;
  - Prepares and drafts the minutes of the meetings of the Steering Committee;
  - Ensures the animation of exchanges between different actors;
  - Ensuring communication between the project's entities and inform the project board, the UNDP country office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties.

- o Manages reporting:
  - Planning:
    - Develops annual planning documents (AWP) according to the multi-year work plan included in Annex A ;
  - Monitoring & Reporting Required:
    - Producing inception report ;
    - Producing the project implementation reports (PIR) in collaboration with the other entities;
    - Develops all reports of the project's monitoring and evaluation on a quarterly basis + 1 annual report;
    - Monitoring the environmental and social risks and addressing social and environmental grievances with the collaboration of the UNDP country office ;
    - Ensuring that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled at the highest quality ;
    - Ensuring that the results framework indicators are monitored annually ;
    -
  - Develops tracking logs on a quarterly basis: Risk log, issues log, journal lessons learned from the project.
- o Manages risks:
  - Fixes cut-off points and potential conflicts between stakeholders.
- o Manages change:
  - Manages change through revisions, major revisions are first submitted to the Steering Committee;
  - Emits recommendations / observations on closure of the project when it has achieved its objectives, where it is no longer able to reach its goals.
- o Provides knowledge management in the project:
  - Manages the interface between the project staff and the central government, particularly with regard to the integration of the lessons of the project in public policy;
  - Is responsible for training and cross-actions provided by the Project.

**Required qualifications and experience:**

The National Coordinator must justify the profile and the following skills:

- Minimum Diploma of a master's degree in environmental management major, energy, or any other field relevant to the project ;
- Minimum 10 years of professional experience;
- Significant experience in the development and implementation and / or planning of cooperation projects with international donors ;
- Confirmed technical skills in climate change ;
- Advanced knowledge of the main emitting sectors in Morocco, in particular energy, agriculture, transportation, waste, etc.
- Proven skills and ability to plan, organize and implement activities ;
- Team coordination skills, mainly in complex environments, multi-stakeholders and multi-donors ;
- Proven skills in the design and implementation of participatory process in order to facilitate dialogue between different stakeholders ;
- Fluency in written and verbal communication ;
- Language proficiency in French, Arabic and English.

Annex C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)

**Project Information**

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Enabling Activities for the preparation of Morocco’s Fourth National Communication (FNC) to the UNFCCC and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR)
2. Project Number	9482
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Morocco

**Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

**QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

The project is in line with national strategies, in particular National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD, 2014), the Moroccan Climate Change Policy (MCCP, 2014 ), the Green Morocco Plan (GMP ), the Green Investment Plan (GIP, 2014 ), the Moroccan Solar Energy Programme (MSEP ) and the Moroccan Wind Energy Project (MWEPE). The overarching sustainable development strategy (NSSD) represents an operationalization of the Framework Law on the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development (Law 99-12), which is the supreme policy that sets the fundamental objectives of the State in terms of environmental protection and sustainable development, including social dimension. The country's progress in climate policy planning and institution building over recent years has been commendable. Its commitment towards a climate-compatible and low-carbon development pathway is mirrored in its institutional framework, as well as various mutually reinforcing national plans and international agreements.

In line with such initiatives, and in order to fulfil its international commitments, Morocco launches this project which is in its self is a response to human rights as the main objectives are: reduction of Moroccan population vulnerability towards climate change, strengthening their resilience and that of other components which are indispensable (economic sectors, environmental systems, etc.), and offer a better living environment to the Moroccan population.

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*

Recognizing the importance of gender equality, the Government of Morocco has committed to foster gender mainstreaming in this project. Indeed, the gender aspect will be taken into account systematically, particularly during the analysis of the vulnerability of Morocco and the identification of the most suitable adaptation measures. This will consist in depth analysis of vulnerabilities by categories taking into account the age and sex mainly.

As for the mitigation component, this aspect will be also considered particularly in identifying emission reduction measures in the most emitting sectors. This axis will identify the contribution of different categories and encourage consideration of this aspect during the implementation of identified projects and measures.

The gender dimension will also be taken into account in the process of project monitoring through parity in the composition of members of the Interministerial Monitoring

Committee, the team in charge of the realization of inventories and the beneficiaries of capacity building and awareness programs.

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 quality of the project results, in particular:

- Efforts will be made to promote participation of women in training and awareness activities;
- 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, for instance data related to the assessment of women vulnerability;
- Gender-sensitive language will be used in all communication activities.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

The project is a GEF-funded climate change project and therefore environmental sustainability is the core of the project objective – “To support the Government of Morocco in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR) in order to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC”.

By targeting the reduction of GHG emissions and the improvement of climate resilience, the project is in itself an environmental and sustainable project. Furthermore, it is noted that the project take into consideration the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability in its various components. By the involvement of various stakeholders and national entities from various levels, the project aims to have large-scale results. The project integrates also activities related to communication, publication of reports and dissemination of results, activities that makes the project more significant in terms of results.

The project will lead to GHG emissions reductions through the identification and the proposition of a portfolio of actions to be undertake. The project will also identify measures that will help to increase the resilience of different vulnerable components (population, economic sectors, environmental systems, etc.). Thereby, through its components and the aimed results, the project is calling for mainstreaming environmental sustainability and integrates this aspect in various level, from the institutional level, to the technical one by passing by communication, among others.




## **Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**



<b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>		<b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>		<b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b>	
<i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>		<i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>	
No risk identified					
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>					
Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)			Comments		
Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/>					
High Risk <input type="checkbox"/>					
<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>					
Check all that apply			Comments		
Principle 1: Human Rights <input type="checkbox"/>					
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment <input type="checkbox"/>					
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management <input type="checkbox"/>					
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>					
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions <input type="checkbox"/>					
4. Cultural Heritage <input type="checkbox"/>					
5. Displacement and Resettlement <input type="checkbox"/>					

	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor 		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair 		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SEST Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>22</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
3.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		

<sup>22</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.



1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?  <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>23</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?  <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		

<sup>23</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]



3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>24</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No

<sup>24</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No



<h1>PROGRAMME QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN &amp; APPRAISAL</h1>				
<b>OVERALL PROGRAMME</b>				
EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGH (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
70-72 points	60-69 points	46-59 points	30-45 points	24-29 points
<b>DECISION</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>APPROVE</b> – the programme is of sufficient quality to continue as planned.</li> <li><b>APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS</b> – the programme has issues that must be addressed before the country programme document can be cleared for submission to the Executive Board.</li> <li><b>DISAPPROVE</b> – the programme has significant issues that require substantial revision before it is reviewed again.</li> </ul>				
<b>RATING CRITERIA</b>				
(For each question, select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the programme)				
<b>STRATEGIC</b>				
<b>1. Is the programme’s analysis of the issues rigorous and credible, and does the Theory of Change specify an evidence-based and plausible change process/pathway?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The programme has an analysis and theory of change with a clear and plausible change pathway backed by credible evidence that has been used to define the programme priorities. The CPD describes why the programme’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The programme has an analysis and theory of change backed by some evidence that has been used to define the programme priorities.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The programme is described in generic terms and analysis is not backed by credible evidence. There are no citations of evaluations, assessments, research or data. Programme priorities are poorly articulated.</li> </ul>	3	2	1	
			<b>Evidence</b>	
<b>2. Does the CPD adequately describe UNDP’s comparative advantage in the chosen programme priorities?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> Analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the areas that the programme intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the programme, including through evaluations and past lessons learned (i.e., what has worked in similar contexts.)</li> <li><b>2:</b> Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the areas that the programme intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the programme.</li> <li><b>1:</b> No analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the areas that the programme intends to work to inform the design of the role envisioned by UNDP and other partners through the programme.</li> </ul>	3	2	1	
			<b>Evidence</b>	
<b>3. Is the programme thematically aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?</b>	3	2	1	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Programme priorities explicitly reflect one or more areas of development work<sup>[1]</sup> as specified in the Strategic Plan (SP.) It integrates among programme priorities one or more of the proposed new and emerging areas<sup>[2]</sup> and the programme's RRF includes at least one SP outcome indicator per programme outcome.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Programme priorities are consistent with the three areas of development work as specified in the SP. The programme's RRF includes at least one SP outcome indicator per programme outcome.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Some programme priorities clearly fall outside of the three areas of development work as specified in the SP without any justifiable programmatic rationale.</li> </ul>	<b>Evidence</b>	
<p><b>4. Is UNDP working with other UN agencies to achieve joint results?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The programme includes up to four outcomes which exactly match the relevant UNDAF outcomes. The CPD explains UNDP's role in relation to other UN agencies in achieving these results, based on comparative advantage. Priorities for strengthening partnerships with other UN agencies are clearly identified.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The programme includes up to four outcomes which exactly match the relevant UNDAF outcomes. Some explanation is given of the roles of UNDP and other UN agencies in achieving these results, and of the partnerships required for this.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Some programme outcomes may not be directly aligned with the UNDAF outcomes. There is not a clear explanation of the roles of UNDP and other agencies in achieving joint results.</li> </ul>	3   2 1	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>RELEVANT</b>		
<p><b>5. Is the proposed programme responsive to national priorities?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> There is credible evidence that all of the proposed programme outcomes and indicative outputs are fully responsive to national priorities.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> There is some evidence that the proposed programme outcomes and indicative outputs contribute to national priorities.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> There is no evidence that the programme responds to national priorities.</li> </ul>	3   2 1	<b>Evidence</b>
<p><b>6. Does the CPD consistently apply an issue-based approach to its rationale, programme priorities, partnerships and monitoring and evaluation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The programme rationale elaborates on multidimensional development issues in describing the development context of the country. Programme priorities involve collaborative and integrated multi-sectoral work (e.g., around target groups or geographic areas) and the engagement of partners to complement UNDP expertise. M&amp;E frameworks are built around a broad range of evidence that facilitate understanding of interconnections among development results and challenges in different areas.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The programme rationale describes the development context of the country, exploring at least some interconnections among identified development challenges. Programme priorities are defined as collaborative and multi-sectoral areas of work, including by engaging partners to complement UNDP expertise. M&amp;E frameworks help understand the interconnection of development results and challenges.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The programme rationale mostly describes a list of development challenges, without exploring their interconnections, and the country profile is not clear. Programme priorities are mostly formulated on a sectoral/practice base and without a clear role for partners. The M&amp;E framework relies mostly on sectoral evidence.</li> </ul>	3   2 1	<b>Evidence</b>
	3   2	

<sup>[1]</sup> 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

<sup>[2]</sup> Sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience



<p><b>7. Has adequate gender analysis been conducted for the proposed programme, and has the design of the programme addressed the results of the gender analysis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Gender analysis has been conducted, and gender equality concerns are fully and consistently reflected in the programme rationale, priority areas and corresponding RRF through at least one gender-specific outcome, and indicative outputs and indicators, where appropriate, and at least 15% of the budget allocated for gender specific results.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Gender analysis has been partially conducted, and gender equality concerns are reflected in the programme rationale, priority areas and corresponding RRF through gender-specific outcomes, and/or indicative outputs and indicators, where appropriate.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Programme priorities do not consider gender-specific needs or issues.</li> </ul>	1	
<b>Evidence</b>		
<b>SOCIAL &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS</b>		
<p><b>8. Has the programme adequately considered the potential risks and opportunities related to gender equality and women's empowerment?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The CPD explicitly describes how women will benefit from programme opportunities and benefits. The CPD has identified and fully addressed any relevant risks related to potential gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The CPD mentions how it intends to consider how women will benefit from programme opportunities and benefits. The CPD has identified and partially addressed any relevant risks related to potential gender inequality and the situation of women and girls.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The CPD does not describe how women will benefit from programme opportunities and benefits. It does not identify or address relevant risks related to potential gender inequality and the situation of women and girls.</li> </ul>	3	2
1		
<b>Evidence</b>		
<p><b>9. Does the programme apply a human rights based approach adequately and evenly across the programme?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Strong evidence that the programme actively promotes the fulfilment of human rights and prioritizes the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed and any relevant appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into programme rationale, strategy, and results and resource framework.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Partial evidence that the programme promotes the fulfilment of human rights and the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination were considered. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed and any relevant appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the programme rationale, strategy, and results and resources framework.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> No evidence that opportunities to promote the fulfilment of human rights were considered in the programme, including consideration of the principles of accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Limited evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.</li> </ul>	3	2
1		
<b>Evidence</b>		
<p><b>10. Does the programme consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Strong evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered and integrated in programme strategy and design as relevant. Strong evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been considered, and avoided where possible, in the programme design. The risk management approach includes potential environmental risks and how the programme will ensure appropriate assessment is conducted and management measures put in place.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Partial evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered as relevant. Partial evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been considered, and avoided where possible, in the programme design. The risk management approach considers potential environmental risks and management measures.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages</li> </ul>	3	2
1		
<b>Evidence</b>		

<p>were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts and risks were adequately considered.</p>							
<b>MANAGEMENT &amp; MONITORING</b>							
<p><b>11. Are the programme's outcomes and indicative outputs at an appropriate level and relate clearly to the theory of change and selected priority areas as described in the narrative?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The programme's proposed outcomes and indicative outputs are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the programme's theory of change. There is a strong congruence between the CPD rational, programme priorities and results framework.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The programme's proposed outcomes and indicative outputs are at an appropriate level and are consistent with the programme's theory of change. There is general coherence between the CPD narrative and the results framework.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The programme's selection of outcomes and indicative outputs are not clearly justified in terms of a programme theory of change. There is no or limited relationship between the programme's narrative and selected priority areas and the results framework.</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>	
3	2						
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<b>Evidence</b>							
<p><b>12. Are the indicators selected to monitor the results of the programme appropriate with fully populated baselines and milestones?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Outcomes and indicative outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources and fully populated baselines, milestones and targets, including appropriate use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated and/or target group-focused indicators where appropriate. The RRF includes all relevant IRRF indicators at the outcome and output levels.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Outcomes and indicative outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators with specified data sources. Most baselines and targets populated. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated and/or target group focused indicators, but there is scope to improve further. The RRF includes some relevant IRRF indicators.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Indicators not appropriately specified with corresponding baselines and targets. No gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated or target group-focused indicators. No clear inclusion of relevant IRRF indicators in the RRF.</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>	
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<b>Evidence</b>							
<p><b>13. Are the monitoring arrangements adequate?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Provides details on data sources to be used for monitoring all programme indicators, including responsibilities for data collection with timing and cost of direct data collection activities specified. Highlights particular issues regarding availability, quality, frequency or reliability of selected data sources, and appropriate plans to address these (e.g., systems strengthening, use of proxies, etc.) Plans are in place for generating appropriate analytics from available data, and ensuring adequate staff capabilities for enhanced M&amp;E. Key risks relating to M&amp;E are included in the programme risk log.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Provides details on data sources identified in the RRF, with a particular focus on sources for which direct data collection is required or for which existing M&amp;E or statistical systems need to be strengthened, with a budget allocated for these activities. Appropriate plans are in place to address major data gaps or weaknesses, with some reference to use of data for analytics and ensuring adequate staff capacities for enhanced M&amp;E.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Does not identify the main data sources to be used in tracking programme results or consider their quality. Does not clearly identify who will participate in generating data or using it for monitoring.</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence</b></td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		<b>Evidence</b>	
3	2						
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<b>Evidence</b>							
<p><b>14. Is there an adequate, realistic and costed evaluation plan?</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1			
3	2						
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Detailed plans are provided for an appropriate set of strategic evaluations, including final and mid-term evaluations, with timing and relevant partners specified. A realistic estimate of the costs is provided, with expected funding source(s) identified. UNDP contributions towards the cost of evaluation are included in the programme budget. Programme design takes into account evaluation requirements.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> An appropriate set of strategic evaluations are listed with timing and relevant partners specified. A realistic cost estimate is provided for each evaluation, even if a funding sources are not provided, and included in the budget.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Insufficient details are provided to judge the suitability of evaluations planned. Some details are missing on the timing, evaluation type, relevant partners, or estimated cost of the evaluations, or stated costs are unrealistic.</li> </ul>	<b>Evidence</b>	
<p><b>15. Have the key programme risks and opportunities been identified, linked to the assumptions in the theory of change, with clear plans stated to respond?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> Programme risks and opportunities fully described in the CPD, based on comprehensive analysis which references key assumptions made in the project’s theory of change. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk and take advantage of opportunities.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> Programme risks and opportunities identified in the CPD. Clear plan in place to manage and mitigate risks.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> Some risks identified in CPD, but no or inadequate response measures identified.</li> </ul>	3	2
	1	
	<b>Evidence</b>	
<b>EFFICIENT</b>		
<p><b>16. Does the programme document include explicit consideration of strategies for scaling up to achieve greater impact?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The CPD specifically mentions potential for scaling up to achieve greater impact with available resources<sup>25</sup>. The results framework includes suitable indicators to monitor changes in the scale of benefits achieved over time<sup>26</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The CPD includes some consideration of current or future opportunities for scaling up to achieve greater <u>impact with available resources</u>.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The CPD does not consider strategies for scaling up in the programme priorities or results framework.</li> </ul>	3	2
	1	
	<b>Evidence</b>	
<p><b>17. Does the CPD provide a convincing account as to how the expected size and scope of the results can feasibly be delivered with the available resources and resource mobilization opportunities?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The size and scope of the programme is very congruent with the indicative resources available for the programme and resource mobilization opportunities emerging from donor intelligence. The CPD outlines a “Plan B” to scale down the expected results if there are challenges raising the required funds.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The size and scope of the programme is consistent with the indicative resources available for the programme and resource mobilization opportunities emerging from donor intelligence. While the CPD does not outline a “Plan B” to scale down the expected results if there are challenges raising the required funds, it is reasonably likely that the country office will have the flexibility to adjust the programme if needed.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The size and scope of the programme is not congruent with the indicative resources available for the programme and/or with the resource mobilization opportunities emerging from donor intelligence. It is not likely that the programme will be able to mobilize the required resources to implement the programme.</li> </ul>	3	2
	1	
	<b>Evidence</b>	
<b>EFFECTIVE</b>		
	3	2

<sup>25</sup> i.e., through significant geographic or target group coverage, strategic partnership strategies for upscaling UNDP pilots or innovations, and/or contribution to policy change that can effect results at scale.

<sup>26</sup> For example, indicators related to policy making processes do not measure just the adoption and implementation of a policy, but also its intended benefits on target groups.

<p><b>18. Has the proposed programme adequately used evaluation findings and other outcome-level evidence from other/prior programme performance?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from evaluation, analysis, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been <u>explicitly used, with appropriate referencing</u>, to develop the programme's theory of change and justify the approach used by the programme over alternatives.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The programme design references knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence from evaluation, analysis, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring and/or other sources, but <u>these references have not been explicitly used</u> to develop the programme's theory of change or justify the approach used by the programme over alternatives.</li> <li><b>1:</b> There is only <u>scant, or no, mention</u> of knowledge and lessons learned informing the programme design. Existing references <u>are not backed by evidence</u>.</li> </ul>	<p>1 Evidence</p>	
<p><b>19. Has the programme effectively identified targeted groups/areas and are strategies in place for regular engagement throughout implementation to ensure voice and participation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> Target groups/areas are clearly specified and the theory of change explains why these group will be targeted. The programme has a strategy to identify and engage target groups/areas through programme monitoring, governance and/or other means to ensure the programme remains relevant to their needs.</li> <li><b>2:</b> Some target groups/areas are mentioned in the CPD in broad terms. The programme mentions how it will engage targeted groups/areas throughout implementation.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The target groups/areas are not specified in the CPD. The programme does not have a written strategy to identify or engage the target groups/areas throughout implementation.</li> </ul>	<p>3   2 1</p>	<p>Evidence</p>
<p><b>20. Has the CPD integrated adequate analysis and explicit measures to promote and utilize South-South and Triangular Cooperation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> South-South and Triangular Cooperation opportunities are fully described in the CPD, based on up-to-date and comprehensive demands assessment and demand-supply matching results. Clear indication of measurable results to be achieved through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the CPD.</li> <li><b>2:</b> Specific South-South and Triangular Cooperation opportunities are described in the CPD, based on consideration of demand and UNDP comparative advantage. Some indication of measurable results to be achieved through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the CPD.</li> <li><b>1:</b> CPD may refer to South-South and Triangular Cooperation but does not give specific plans for how it will be used. There is no evidence to support why or why not South-South and Triangular Cooperation has been opted.</li> </ul>	<p>3   2 1</p>	<p>Evidence</p>
<p><b>SUSTAINABILITY &amp; NATIONAL OWNERSHIP</b></p>		
<p><b>21. Have national partners proactively engaged in the design of the programme?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The programme has been developed jointly by UNDP and a range of national partners (government, donors, civil society, beneficiaries, etc.), with credible evidence of this provided in the CPD.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The programme has been developed by UNDP in consultation with national partners (esp. government), with some evidence of this mentioned in the CPD.</li> <li><b>1:</b> The programme has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. There is little to no mention of engagement with national partners on the programme design in the CPD.</li> </ul>	<p>3   2 1</p>	<p>Evidence</p>
<p><b>22. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy to ensure the sustainability of results (i.e., to ensure that results last and even grow beyond UNDP's engagement?)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3:</b> The programme has a strategy for strengthening capacities of national institutions integrated throughout the programme, which is reflected in the identification of outcomes, indicative outputs and indicators.</li> <li><b>2:</b> The CPD has identified indicative outputs that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these outputs are not part of a comprehensive strategy and it is not clear how capacity and sustainability of results will be measured.</li> <li><b>1:</b> There is mention in the programme document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the programme, but there is no evidence of a specific strategy, measurement or incorporation into the results</li> </ul>	<p>3   2 1</p>	<p>Evidence</p>



framework.		
<b>23. Does the programme include a strategy for using nationally-owned data sources and working with partners to strengthen national statistical systems and capacities?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3:</b> The RRF includes some relevant country-specific outcome and output indicators that will be monitored using nationally-owned data sources. The M&amp;E section includes an analysis of the availability and quality of existing national data sources and states clear plans for how UNDP will work with partners to strengthen national M&amp;E and statistical systems where needed, in a way that contributes towards sustainable country capacities.</li> <li>• <b>2:</b> The RRF includes some relevant country-specific outcome and output indicators that will be monitored using nationally-owned data sources. The M&amp;E section includes some consideration of the quality of relevant national data sources and states plans for how UNDP will work with partners to strengthen these, with some consideration of building sustainable country capacities.</li> <li>• <b>1:</b> The RRF does not include relevant country-specific outcome or output indicators or does not identify relevant national sources to be used in monitoring. The M&amp;E section may include some plans to develop M&amp;E systems required for programme monitoring, but does not address weaknesses in the broader national statistical system or capacities.</li> </ul>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	

**Formatting Checklist:**

CPD narrative + Annex A (RRF) does not exceed 6,000 words	Yes	No
CPD font is Times New Roman, 10pt	Yes	No
Margins have not been altered from the template Narrative: top 0.81" (2.057cm); bottom 1" (2.54cm); left 0.83" (2.108cm); right 0.83" (2.108cm) RRF: top 1" (2.54cm); bottom 1" (2.54cm); left 0.8" (2.032cm); right 0.8" (2.032cm)	Yes	No
Four narrative headings adhere to the latest template I. Programme Rationale; II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships; III. Programme and Risk Management; IV. Monitoring and Evaluation	Yes	No
The CPD has no more than 4 outcomes	Yes	No
The outcomes are copied verbatim from the UNDAF/equivalent	Yes	No
Each CPD outcome is linked to only one SP outcome	Yes	No
CPD has adopted relevant strategic plan IRRF indicators, unless justified otherwise	Yes	No

**Annex E. UNDP Risk Log**

As per standard UNDP requirements, the National Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Lack of Political will to set the appropriate legal and institutional arrangements to sustain the process of NCs and BURs	Political	P = 2 I = 4	Moroccan has shown a strong political will by hosting COP22, presenting an ambitious INDC and respecting the reporting commitments in terms of NCs and BURs.  This will is presently translated in the national regulation since a specific Decree on GHG inventories is under preparation.  The MoE through its recently created Directorate dedicated to climate change can provide the necessary leadership to ensure that the appropriate regulations and arrangements are in place.	Project Board – National Coordinator	
Lack of stakeholders engagement in providing the appropriate data and validating deliverables	Political	P = 2 I = 4	By hosting COP22, a nationwide awareness about the importance of climate change has been spurred across the country.  Moreover, national institutions being heavily involved in the previous processes of NCs preparation, most stakeholders are presently aware of their roles and the necessity of an efficient involvement with respect to international commitments. Thereby, the probability of this risk to occur is low and the coordination process will take into account this component. The national coordinator will take advantage from the inception phase for insisting on this element and will ensure a regular monitoring with partners to avoid delays.	Project Board – National Coordinator	
Limited technical capacity to execute the project and support the mainstreaming of its results	Operational	P = 2 I = 4	This risk seems low since Morocco has already submitted 3 NCs and 1 BUR. Through these experiences, significant capacities were developed both at national public institutions and consultancy firms. However, and as explained in section I, some weaknesses still prevail and need to be strengthened, in particular regarding the	Project Board – National Coordinator	

			<p>institutionalization of the national GHG inventory system.</p> <p>To address this risk, the project includes significant capacity building and outreach activities to help overcome this risk.</p>		
<p>Inadequate human resources to ensure a successful management and coordination among all stakeholders (public institutions, private sector, civil society, academia, etc.)</p>	Organizational	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>This risk seems low since Morocco has improved its climate change governance through the past NCs and BUR experiences. However, to address this risk, the project includes the hiring of a National National Coordinator with specified qualifications to ensure an efficient coordination and who will be backed by a team dedicated to administrative and financial aspects.</p>	Project Board – National Coordinator	
<p>Lack of sufficient funding to cover the expected components of the project</p>	Financial	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>This risk is low since the estimation of the financial resources of each component was performed on the basis of a deep evaluation and the previous 3 NCs. However, to avoid this risk, regular monitoring of expenditure will be completed and any additional financial expense will be deeply evaluated before its endorsement.</p>	National Coordinator	

**Annex F. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)**



Au service  
des peuples  
et des nations

Royaume du Maroc



Ministère délégué chargé  
de l'Environnement

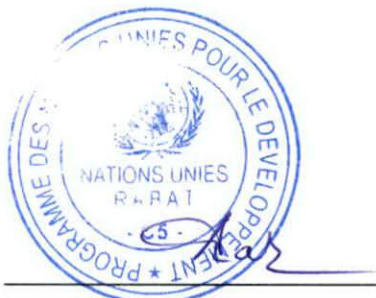
**LETTRE D'ACCORD TYPE ENTRE  
LE PNUD  
ET LE MINISTERE DELGUE CHARGE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
POUR LA FOURNITURE DE SERVICES D'APPUI**

1. Il est fait référence aux consultations qui ont eu lieu entre les représentants du gouvernement du Maroc (ci-après dénommé le « Gouvernement ») et les représentants du PNUD concernant la fourniture, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, de services d'appui à des programmes ou projets gérés au niveau national. Le PNUD et le Gouvernement conviennent par la présente que le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir ces services, à la demande du partenaire de mise en œuvre, suivant la procédure décrite ci-dessous.
2. Le bureau de pays du PNUD fournit des services d'appui, notamment une assistance pour l'établissement de rapports et le paiement direct. Ce faisant, il doit veiller à renforcer la capacité du Gouvernement (le Partenaire de mise en œuvre), afin que ce dernier puisse mener ces activités directement. Les frais engagés par le bureau de pays du PNUD dans la prestation desdits services d'appui sont imputés sur son budget d'administration.
3. En outre, le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir, à la demande du Partenaire de mise en œuvre, les services d'appui ci-après pour la réalisation des activités du projet :
  - (a) Identification et/ou recrutement du personnel à affecter au projet ;
  - (b) Définition et facilitation des activités de formation ;
  - (c) Achat de biens et de services.
4. Le bureau de pays du PNUD achète des biens et services et recrute le personnel à affecter au projet conformément aux règlements, règles, politiques et procédures du PNUD. Les services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus doivent être détaillés dans une annexe au descriptif de projet, sous la forme présentée dans l'annexe ci-après. En cas de changement des conditions applicables aux services d'appui fournis par le bureau de pays pendant la durée d'un projet, l'annexe au descriptif de projet est révisée par accord mutuel entre le représentant résident du PNUD et le Partenaire de mise en œuvre.
5. Les dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord de base régissant l'Assistance du PNUD signé entre le Gouvernement du Royaume du Maroc et le PNUD le 13 mai 1982 ou les dispositions supplémentaires qui font partie intégrante du descriptif de projet, y compris celles concernant la responsabilité juridique et les privilèges et immunités, sont applicables à la fourniture de ces services d'appui. Le Gouvernement conserve, par le biais de son Partenaire de mise en œuvre, la responsabilité globale du projet géré au niveau national. La responsabilité du bureau de pays du PNUD se limite à fournir les services d'appui détaillés dans l'annexe au descriptif de projet.



6. En cas de réclamation ou de litige concernant la fourniture des services d'appui par le bureau de pays du PNUD conformément à la présente lettre, ou en découlant, les dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord de base type relatif à l'assistance s'appliquent.
7. Les modalités de recouvrement des coûts par le bureau de pays du PNUD en rapport avec la fourniture des services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus doivent être spécifiées dans l'annexe au descriptif de projet.
8. Le bureau de pays du PNUD présente des rapports d'activité sur les services d'appui fournis et rend compte des frais remboursés, autant que de besoin.
9. Les présents arrangements ne peuvent être modifiés que d'un commun accord par écrit entre les parties.
10. Lorsque vous aurez signé celle-ci, elle constituera un accord entre votre Gouvernement et le PNUD quant aux conditions régissant la fourniture, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, de services d'appui à des programmes et projets gérés au niveau national.

Lu et approuvé



Pour le PNUD

Madame Ayshanie Medagangoda-Labe  
Représentant Résident Adjointe

Directeur des Changements  
Climatiques, de la Biodiversité  
et de l'Economie Verte

Pour le Mohamed NBOU  
Ministère délégué chargé  
de l'Environnement

Monsieur Mohamed NBOU  
Direction Changement Climatique, Biodiversité et  
Economie Verte



## Appendice

### DESCRIPTION DES SERVICES D'APPUI FOURNIS PAR LE BUREAU DE PAYS DU PNUD

1. Il est fait référence aux consultations entre le Ministère délégué chargé de l'Environnement, l'institution désignée par le Gouvernement du Maroc et les représentants du PNUD concernant la fourniture de services d'appui, par le bureau de pays du PNUD, au projet « *Enabling Activities for the preparation of Morocco's Fourth National Communication (FNC) to the UNFCCC and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR)* ».

2. Conformément aux dispositions de la lettre d'accord et du descriptif du Projet « *Enabling Activities for the preparation of Morocco's Fourth National Communication (FNC) to the UNFCCC and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR)* » signé le 2 novembre 2016, le bureau de pays du PNUD fournira des services d'appui pour ledit Projet tel que décrit ci-dessous.

3. Services d'appui à fournir :

Services d'appui (insérer la description)	Échéancier de fourniture des services d'appui	Dépenses engagées par le PNUD pour la fourniture de ces services d'appui (le cas échéant) <sup>27</sup>	Montant remboursé au PNUD et mode de remboursement (le cas échéant)
1. Les paiements, les déboursments et autres transactions financières	2016-2020	6 000 USD	Le PNUD imputera directement cette dépense sur le projet dès réception de la demande de services du partenaire d'exécution
2. Recrutement du personnel, le personnel du projet et les consultants	2016-2020	1 000 USD	Idem
3. L'acquisition des services et des équipements, et l'élimination / vente de matériel	2016-2020	1 000 USD	Idem
4. Déplacements, F10	2016-2020	1 000 USD	Idem
5. Suivi des TVA remboursement	2016-2020	1 000 USD	Idem
<b>Total USD</b>		<b>10 000 USD</b>	

4. Description des fonctions et des responsabilités des parties concernées

Le PNUD effectue le processus complet tandis que le rôle du partenaire d'exécution (IP) sera le suivant :

Le IP enverra une demande de services d'appui chaque fois qu'il y a nécessité au PNUD en précisant le service demandé et en mentionnant un budget estimatif, en conformité au plan de travail annuel. La demande de service doit être accompagnée par des termes de références en cas de recrutement d'experts, et de descriptif détaillé et/ou spécifications techniques en cas d'acquisition de fournitures, matériel et équipement.

Les demandes de service d'appui doivent parvenir au Bureau du PNUD Rabat dans un délai de :

- 2 semaines pour les demandes de paiement direct ;
- 4 semaines pour les demandes d'achat de biens et service ;
- 6 semaines pour les recrutements de consultants et experts.

<sup>27</sup> Se référer à la section Project Management (DPC : 74599), Tableau du budget et Pan de travail du Prodop.

## Annex H. FINAL REPORT OF MOROCCO NATIONAL COMMUNICATION'S / BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT'S PROJECT

Monitoring and Evaluation plans of climate change enabling activities for the preparation of National Communications on Climate Change and/or Biennial Update Reports do not require the production and publication of Terminal Evaluation Reports. Therefore, a number of intended purposes of such terminal exercises are not captured in full, including:

- The promotion of accountability and transparency, and the assessment and disclosure of the extent of the project accomplishments;
- A synthesis of lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future GEF financed UNDP activities;
- The provision of feedback on issues that are recurrent across the portfolio, attention needed, and on improvements regarding previously identified issues; and
- The contribution to the GEF Evaluation Office databases for aggregation, analysis and reporting on effectiveness of GEF operations in achieving global environmental benefits and on the quality of monitoring and evaluation across the GEF system.

The intent of this Final Report is not to propose an abridged alternative to the Terminal Evaluation Report. Instead, its purpose is to gather some insightful details about the process of preparing the mandatory report under the UNFCCC that can be of use to both the UNDP support teams, and the current and future national project teams. Its focus is therefore on providing:

- A synthesis of lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future GEF financed UNDP activities; and
- Feedback on issues that are recurrent across the portfolio, attention needed, and on improvements regarding previously identified issues.

National project teams in charge of the future enabling activity for the preparation of the National Communication or Biennial Update Report can therefore rely on a valuable source of information from inception to closure of the project, and UNDP support teams can further disseminate lessons across borders, fully up-taking its guiding role as implementing agency and partner within the Global Support Programme (GSP, previously known as National Communications Support Programme).

The template has been designed with the purpose of collecting relevant information, without representing a time-intensive and human resource-intensive burden to the current national project team. It is therefore divided into three core sections – project identification phase, project implementation phase and project follow-up –with for each section a limited number of open questions.

The intention is to have the team leader, National Coordinator or equivalent figure completing the template, in close collaboration with other team members within the last two months of project implementation. It is furthermore the intention of the completion of this Final Report to trigger the discussions of the upcoming National Communication and/or Biennial Update Report, taking advantage of the momentum created by the ongoing project, the presence of the core of the current national project team, and the renewed interest of national counterparts with the perspectives of an eminent or recent submission to the UNFCCC.

The completion of this template has been made mandatory and has been budgeted for in all projects that received approval post 2013 (3 working days equivalent of National Coordinator's time). You are kindly invited to send the completed template to Damiano Borgogno, [damiano.borgogno@undp.org](mailto:damiano.borgogno@undp.org) and to Eva Huttova, [eva.huttova@undp.org](mailto:eva.huttova@undp.org).

**A. Details of the project**

Project's title	
PIMS number	
Overall budget including GEF grant including co-financing	
Duration of implementation	
Planned duration of project	
Implementing partner	
Team Leader's name and contact details	
Link to final report	

**B. Project identification phase**

Duration of preparatory phase (expressed in months) \_\_\_\_\_

Was the project document developed by a national/international consultant? (Please, provide name if yes and expand on the satisfaction of this collaboration.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please, shortly describe the milestones of this initial preparatory phase (e.g. consultation workshops held, telephone interviews with key stakeholders, among others)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Where consultations made with one or more of the following stakeholder groups?

Ministry of Finance (or equivalent)	Women's associations
Other Ministries (not being the Ministry in charge of climate change)	Youth movements
Local Governments	Indigenous peoples' representatives
National universities	Environment or climate related NGOs
Domestic Research Centers	Other NGOs/CSOs
Media	Others (specify)

What were the main objectives for the project identified as a result of this preparatory phase?

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What were the major challenges faced during this phase?

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Looking back, what issues that were identified and/or overlooked during this preparatory phase had an impact on the successive implementation phase?

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**C. Project implementation phase**

*Technical components*

**1. GHG inventory**

**Base year of the GHG inventory:**

**Base years used in previous GHG inventories:**

Expected outcome	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	



Final outcome	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the GHG inventory component, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the causes (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

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Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

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What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

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## 2. Mitigation actions

Expected outcome(s)	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome(s)	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the vulnerability and adaptation measures and mitigation measures components, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the causes (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

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Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

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What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

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**3. Vulnerability & Adaptation for NC or MRV for BUR**

Expected outcome(s)	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome(s)	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the vulnerability and adaptation measures and mitigation measures components, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the main reasons (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

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Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

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What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

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**4. Constraints and Gaps/Support needed**

Expected outcome	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs component, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the main reasons (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

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Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

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What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

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***Capacities and use of capacities***

Do you believe the project has built - in a durable and cost-effective way - human and institutional capacities? Please, elaborate.

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Please, estimate the amount of work done by national consultants versus international consultants:

\_\_\_\_\_ % national consultants. \_\_\_\_\_ % international consultants and \_\_\_\_\_ % national staff.

What work was entrusted to international consultants and for what reasons?

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What would you have done differently, or do you advise the next project team to consider in this context?

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Additional remarks

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***Institutional arrangements***

Please, summarize an overview of the institutional arrangements for the project implementation.

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Please, describe the composition of the project team.

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Will the team remain in place, even after the project has fully closed?

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Were gender considerations taken into account during the project design and implementation? If so, how?

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Which were the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional arrangements used?

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What suggestions have you to make regarding the institutional arrangements for future NC/BUR work?

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Additional remarks

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***Technical support from GSP, CGE, or other bodies***

Has the project team, or members of the project team, participated in national, regional or global training events organized by a center of excellence or above mentioned body during the course of the project? If yes, please, specify the training event(s).



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What has been the contribution of this participation to the project results?

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What identified knowledge gaps holding back the proper implementation of the NC project could not be addressed by any of the above mentioned bodies?

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In addition to capacity building support, what other assistance did the project team receive during project implementation? (E.g. review of draft report, technical backstopping of international expert)

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Has UNDP provided timely and valuable support during project design and implementation? Please explain.

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**D. Next steps**

How will findings of the project be further disseminated, if at all?

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Are balance funds available under the NC/BUR project going to be used to identify the strategy of the next report?

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At full project closure, is there a person or institute to whom one can turn in case there are follow-up questions to the NC/BUR?

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Has the Government expressed interest to further work with UNDP on the next coming report? If no, please explain.

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**E. Additional information**

Date	
Name and e-mail address of person who completed this template	
Others involved in completion of this template (names of individuals and their institutions)	
In case a terminal evaluation report has been produced, please link it here.	
Other attachments	