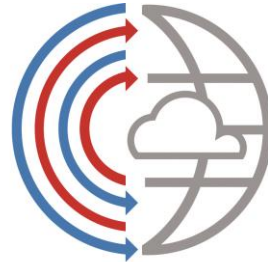


Competence Centre for Climate Change



4C MAROC

Embedding mitigation into national frameworks Morocco case study

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de la République fédérale d'Allemagne

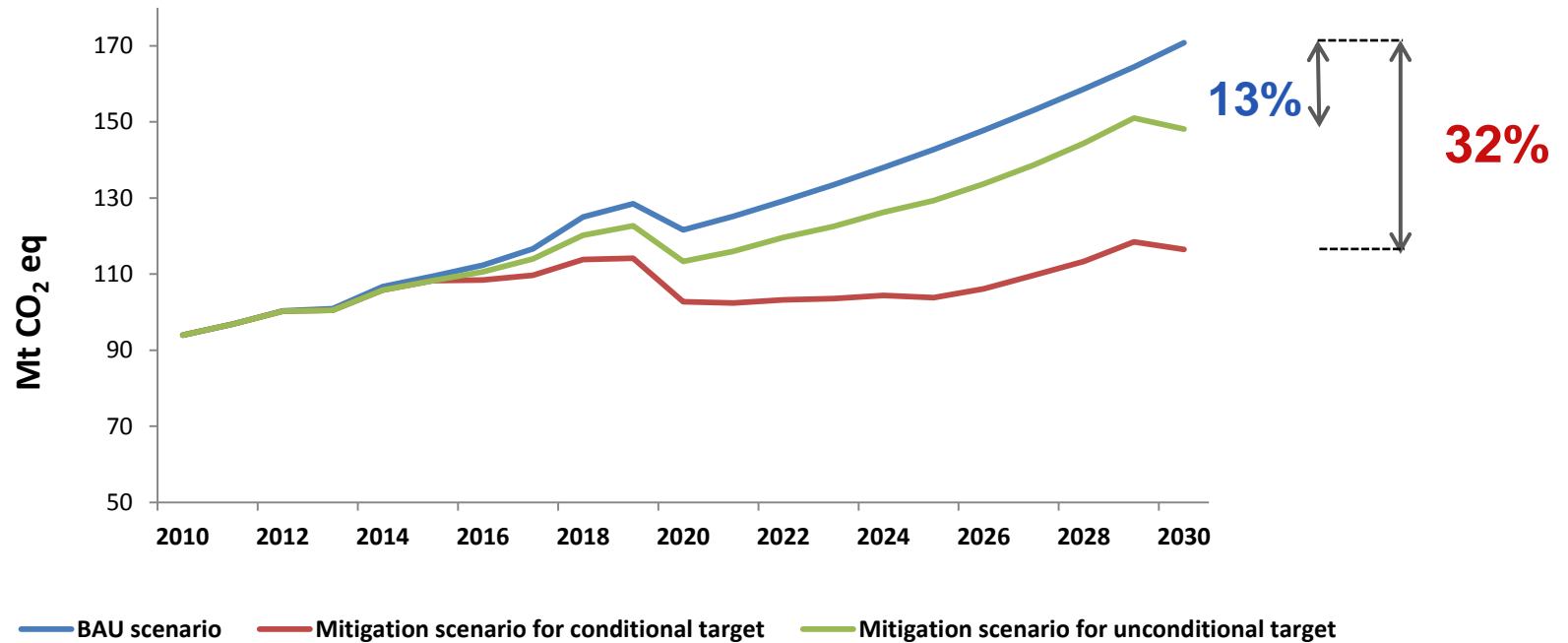
Morocco case study's activity:

Development of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) through a robust and nationally aligned process for presentation to the international community well ahead of COP 21.

INDC process was conducted in parallel with the preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC), and benefited from the detailed analyses conducted under this process.

thorough and inclusive INDC preparation process translated into a well-presented INDC, including transparent explanations of the targets and underlying activities, as well as information on the resource and implementation provisions.

BAU and mitigation scenarios



Assessment of Morocco's INDC by the Climate Action Tracker



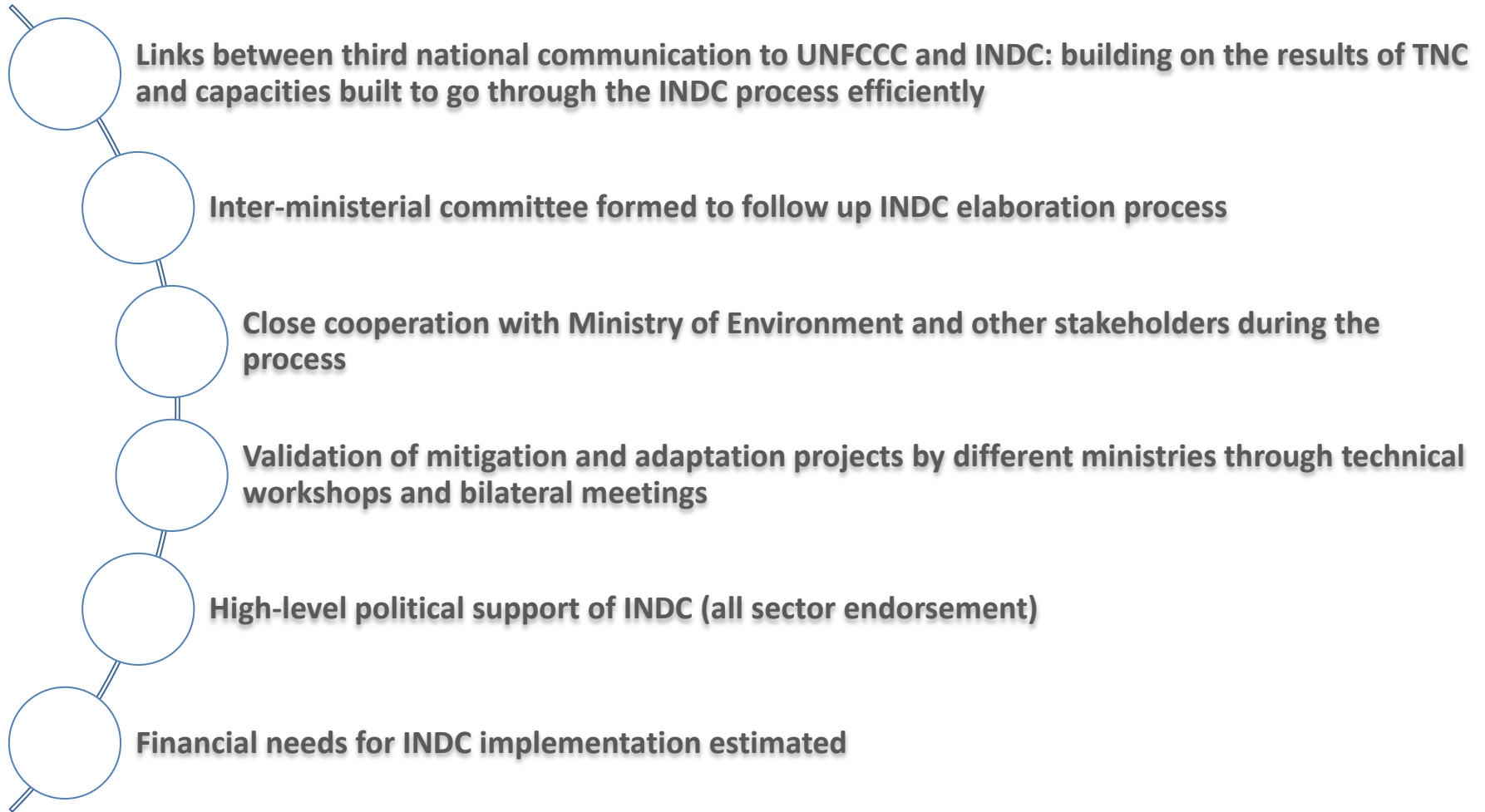
Based on the targets, Morocco's INDC is rated "sufficient".

The "sufficient" rating indicates that both Morocco's unconditional and conditional targets are at the more ambitious end of its fair contribution. This means Morocco is doing its "fair share" of global efforts to hold warming below 2°C.

Aligning mitigation measures with national frameworks

- **INDC is rooted in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD, 2012) that guides the actions of all public institutions and the private sector**
- **The NDC implementation will be based on several laws, strategies, and national action plans that include clear and ambitious sectoral targets, inter alia:**
 - National energy strategy (2008), Law on EE (2011) and Law on RE, Laws for the establishment of solar promotion of the Energy Agency for EE and RE (2010)
 - National Climate Change Plan (PNRC, 2009)
 - National waste recovery program
 - Morocco Green Plan (agriculture, 2007)
 - Technology Needs Assessment (2012)
 - And others

Aligning mitigation measures with national frameworks



Challenges & barriers :

Institutional




Getting key ministries agree on sector based targets

Accessing the right level of decision makers within the Ministries

Limited coordination of adaptation topic


Capacity



Responding to international community expectations

Meeting the deadline in order to publish the INDC early (careful planning and support by international and national expertise)

Political




Early involvement of the Ministry of Finance and political decision makers

Ensuring unconditional targets are based on existing and agreed upon plans and strategies.

Engaging numerous Ministries in the technical analysis to achieve broad ownership and acceptance of results

Socio-cultural



Difficulty to involve the private sector in the process

Lessons learned from INDC can be applied for all future CC planning processes:

Involve political decision makers from the start
(ensure prompt decision making)

Broad participation creates broader ownership of the analysis and helps with the validation, acceptance and comprehension of results

Leadership by local partner (Ministry of Environment) makes political process successful

Qualified expertise built confidence of governmental experts to smoothen the technical process and validate the mitigation targets



Helping the implementation of the Paris agreement

- **Institutional & governance level: inter-sectoral coordination**
 - Strengthen coordination on adaptation planning
 - Mitigation planning: prioritization of actions
 - Integration of CC considerations in all public policies
- **Developing and implementing MRV systems for NDC and NAMAs**
- **Enhance readiness to access climate finance for mitigation targets and also adaptation**
- **Encourage private investments (public-private partnerships, investment companies, etc.) by developing financial, fiscal and market tools**
- **Will to strengthen national capacities regarding GHG emissions reporting: inventory, data situation, modelling, quality assurance, etc (4C Maroc in the case of Morocco)**
- **Enhance cost-effectiveness of actions through co-benefits assessment: jobs creation, food security, health,**



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