Royaume du Maroc

Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie
des Mines et du Développement Durable,
Chargé du Développement Durable

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Project Document

Project title: Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring		
Country: Morocco	**Implementing Partner:** Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment (DE)	**Management Arrangements:** National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: Outcome 2 - Public policies and national strategies for industrial development, environment and land use integrate the principles of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Exempt from SESP (GEF-CBIT project)	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00119576	**Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID):** 00116030	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6212	**GEF ID number:** 10004	
Planned start date: October 2020	**Planned end date:** June 2024	
LPAC date: 29th june 2020		

Brief project description:

By formulating an ambitious NDC with a target of 42% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection, where most GHG emitting sectors are committed to reduce their emissions, Morocco fits perfectly within the obligations expected by the international framework on climate change of the Paris Agreement. However, the implementation of NDCs require robust domestic MRV systems in line with the Enhancement Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project is expected to strengthen Morocco's climate change transparency system by creating an enabling institutional environment to ensure sustainable engagements of key stakeholders, building capacities and skills, developing appropriate tools, methodologies and strengthening information system infrastructure.

The project aims to support Morocco in developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and

monitoring to support the country's international commitments. Furthermore, the project supports the country in its thrive to engage its territories in the implementation of its NDCs, by developing subnational MRV systems and building capacities at two pilot subnational regions. The expected results are: 1) An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established, 2) The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions, 3) GHG accounting and reporting capacities are strengthened, 4) Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened through new methodological tools and guidance and 5) building MRV capacities of support, including finance, technology transfer and capacity building.	
FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund (CBIT)	USD 1,500,000
UNDP TRAC resources	USD
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,500,000**
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (*all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP*)	
Government	USD 300,000
(2) Total co-financing	**USD 300,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 1,800,000**

SIGNATURES

Signature Le Secrétaire Général BENYAHIA Mohamed	**Agreed by Implementing Partner** Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et de l'Environnement Département de l'Environnement	**Date/Month/Year:** 30.12.2020
Signature: **Dr. Edward A. Christow**	**Agreed by UNDP** **Resident Representative** PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT NATIONS UNIES RABAT - C18 -	**Date/Month/Year:** 30.12.2020

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 3
II. Development Challenge 5
III. Strategy 9
IV. Results and Partnerships 14
V. Project Management 34
VI. Project Results Framework 36
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 40
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements 46
IX. Financial Planning and Management 50
X. Total Budget and Work Plan 52
XI. Legal Context 55
XII. Risk Management 56
XIII. Mandatory Annexes 59
Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan 60
Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline 62
Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies 66
Annex D: Terms of Reference 71
Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and plans as needed 75
Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 76
Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan 88
Annex H: UNDP Risk Log 91
Annex I: Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment 93
Annex J: Quality Assurance Report 94

ACRONYMS

BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
NDA	National Designated Authority
EA	Enabling Activities
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FNC	Forth National Communication
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
ICA	International Consultation Analysis
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NC	National Communication
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PA	Paris Agreement
PB	Project Board
PPC	Programmes and Projects Coordination
PMU	Project Management Unit
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SBUR	Second Biennial Update Report
SNC	Second National Communication
SSSD	Secretariat of State in charge of Sustainable Development
TNC	Third National Communication
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Morocco, a low GHG emitter country but vulnerable to the effects of climate change, due in particular to its geographical position. The country is experiencing sub-regional climatic contrasts, with a high rainfall variability and irregular climatic features. Such situation has potential impacts on the health of the population and on certain socio-economic sectors recognized as key sectors for Morocco, particularly agriculture, water and forest resources, fisheries, etc.

In an international context disrupted by multiple concomitant crises (financial, economic, energy, climate, etc.), Morocco has pioneered its own path towards a model of sustainable development, resilient to the effects of climate change. Even though it is an emerging country, Morocco has committed very early to the fight against climate change since the ratification of the UNFCCC in December 1995, the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in 2002, the Paris Agreement (PA) in September 2016, while responding to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 13 "combating climate change".

The country has actively demonstrated its commitment and willingness to contribute fully to the global effort to implement sustainable solutions to the effects of climate change. The active participation in the process of international negotiations and organization of COP 7 and COP 22 reflect the dynamism of the country in the fight against climate change.

Thus, Morocco has been engaged in various activities confirming its voluntary commitment. Morocco was one of the first countries to establish a Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the KP. So far Morocco has registered 16 CDM projects. The country supported also the Copenhagen Accord by notifying the UNFCCC secretariat (in January 2010) a list of NAMAs to reduce its GHG emissions by 2020. The country has so far developed five detailed NAMAs with associated MRV systems in key sectors (energy efficiency, buildings, agriculture and waste).

As part of its reporting obligations (Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC), Morocco is considered among the countries that have honored their commitments since it has so far presented three national communications (INC 2001, SNC 2010, TNC 2016) and its first BUR (2016); the second BUR and the 4th national communication (QNC) being under preparation are planned to be communicated in December 2018 and December 2020, respectively.

In support to the PA, the country submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in June 2015, followed by its NDC in September 2016. As compared to its INDC (32% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection where 19% is contingent on international support), Morocco reviewed its NDC by setting a more ambitious target (42% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to the BAU projection where 25% is contingent on international support). Presenting the country's efforts in terms of adaptation and mitigation, Morocco's NDC commits the main emitting sectors to a path of reduction of their GHG emissions and encourages vulnerable sectors to set up appropriate adaptation action plans. To this end, Morocco fits perfectly within the obligations expected by the international framework on climate change.

As part of its commitment, the country's dynamism has also been reflected at the national level by a new turning point in national climate policy, in line with the country's socio-economic development. Indeed, Morocco has also undertaken ambitious reforms at sectoral level to ensure a transition to a green economy. The country has implemented several sectoral strategies integrating the environmental and climate dimension in the key sectors of the national economy (e.g., electricity production, transport, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, fisheries, water, waste, forests, etc.).

This commitment is now rooted in the framework law 99-12 on the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, promulgated in April 2014, which embodies the country's determination to pursue its economic, social and environmental development efforts in a sustainable manner. This is evidenced by the adoption and gradual implementation of several national strategies and policies, notably the National Plan against Global Warming (NPGW, 2009), the Moroccan Climate Change Policy (MCCP, 2014), the Green Investment Plan (GIP, 2014) and the 2030 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD, 2017), responding at the same

time to several SDGs, in particular SDG 7 "Use of renewable energies, SDG 10" Reducing inequalities ", SDG 13" Combating climate change ", etc.

Morocco's efforts have been expanded to include several other components. Regarding the institutional framework, Morocco strengthened it through the establishment of dedicated committees and directorates. The Climate Change Directorate within the Department of Environment is the main coordinating body between line ministries and institutions of the country. Other committees have also been set up, operating however in *ad-hoc* mode. For the legal and regulatory framework, Morocco has also engaged important reforms regarding the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change by putting in place a progressive and comprehensive arsenal by promulgating several laws and regulations related to energy, waste, agriculture, forestry, air quality, water resources, coastline management, etc..

The process of reporting under the UNFCCC was also considered as one of the main pillars to be strengthened. To this end, a GHG National Inventory System (GHG-NIS) has been initiated in 2015 and will constitute the cornerstone and a solid foundation for the national MRV system. Line ministries (energy, industry, forestry, agriculture, interior and environment) were involved since in various capacity building activities to empower them to become able to elaborate GHG inventories and rely less on external consultants. To sustain this process, the governmental council adopted a decree n°2.18.74 on the 16th of November 2018, which was published in the Official Bulletin on the 4th of April 2019 under n°6766[1]. According to this decree, the GHG-NIS is composed of two main structures: 1) a National Inventory Commission (NIC) and 2) a National Inventory Unit (NIU). The NIC, composed of different line ministries, governmental agencies and private sector representatives, is chaired by the Department of Environment who ensure also the role of the NIC's secretariat. The NIC is in charge of: i) approving national inventory reports, ii) internal rules of the GHG NIS, iii) advise and present any proposals for measures to support national efforts to combat greenhouse gas emissions and iv) approve the annual training and skills development plan proposed by the NIU. Whereas the NIU, chaired by a national coordinator proposed by the NIC and placed under the responsibility of the Department of Environment, is composed of sectoral coordinators representing energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land use & land use change & forestry, solid waste and liquid waste. The NIU's national coordinator can be supported by one or more departments of the Department of Environment. The GHG-NIS is mainly focused on facilitating data collection through identified data contributors per each sector part of the NIU and the realization of national GHG inventories through a defined institutional framework, where GHG inventory specialists are appointed within national institutions.

Morocco has so far developed some MRV capacities related to CDM projects, but less concerning the MRV of national policies and mitigation objectives defined at the national level or through large segments of the economy.

Recently, the World Bank supported a prefiguration study for the design and implementation of a comprehensive transparency framework including mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the PA requirements. The objective was to map, structure and prioritize the specific needs of this MRV system. This study identified 3 main prerequisites: 1) robust institutional arrangements, 2) national regulatory framework specific to MRV and 3) standardized procedures supported by robust information systems. In terms of design and implementation, such comprehensive national MRV system will require 5 phases as depicted in the following diagram.

[1] See pages 558 to 562 : http://www.sgg.gov.ma/Portals/0/BO/2019/BO_6766_Fr.pdf?ver=2019-04-11-121028-947

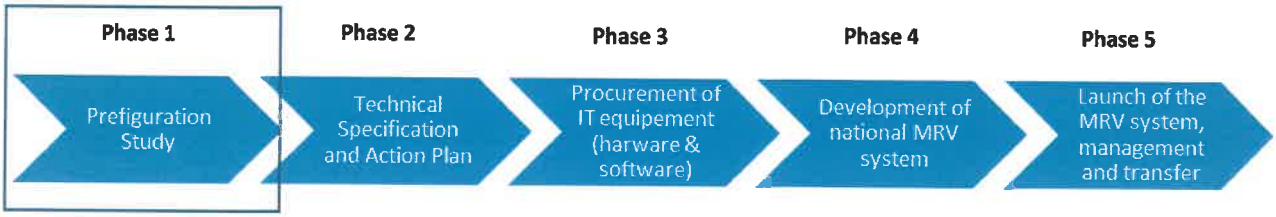


Figure 1: Diagram of design and implementation of the future national MRV system (source: World Bank, 2018)

These initiatives provide considerable support for the implementation of an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), as requested by the PA (Article 13). Indeed, Parties are called upon to strengthen their national transparency framework, or their domestic MRV system, to monitor progress in the implementation of their NDCs and to provide the required information to the UNFCCC Secretariat. In concrete terms, the ETF requires countries to provide regularly:

i. A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and absorptions (by sinks);
ii. The information needed to track progress in achieving their NDCs;
iii. Information on climate change impacts and adaptation;
iv. Information on financial, technical and capacity building support required and received;
v. Information on any support provided to developing countries.

The measurement and reporting the above-mentioned information require a robust domestic MRV system. The implementation of such an MRV system requires substantial and immediate progress over a set of components (e.g., institutional, regulatory, organizational, technical, financial, etc.).

In Morocco, although significant efforts have been made to improve the transparency framework, notably through the institutionalization of the GHG-NIS, various barriers remain that weaken and delay the country's capacity to set up a robust transparency framework associated to its NDC.

The table below summarizes the main barriers and constraints faced by Morocco:

Frame	Main barriers & constraints
Institutional	This framework is characterized by insufficient awareness of the institutions on CC issues and challenges, which directly impacts the degree to which CC is taken effectively in public policies. The sectoral planning approach adopted by the country during the last decade weakens this aspect even more. Accordingly, planning is carried out distinctly in each sector which contribute to a lack of convergence, coherence and global vision. The lack of an institutional arrangement dedicated to coordinate climate change planning and actions among sectors is further exacerbating such weaknesses. Moreover, the lack of an operational vision of the territorial implementation of Morocco's NDC also weakens the role of local authorities despite the advanced regionalization framework being rolled out in the country.

Legal	Morocco has a diversified legal and regulatory framework related to the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change. However, this framework lacks laws and regulations that formalize the missions of the CC institutional framework over all aspects of NDC's MRV. The recently adopted decree n°2.18.74 to institutionalize the GHG NIS is not sufficient to cover all aspects of MRV. Legal tools that specify the measurement, reporting and verification obligations for both public and private entities are still lacking.
GHG Inventories	In terms of carrying out GHG emissions inventories, several constraints and failures have been felt (and continue to be felt), highlighted in particular through the various national communications prepared by the country. At the cross-cutting level, the process still fails to fit into a sustainability approach and lacks sectoral and national coordination. Weaknesses are highlighted in each inventory exercise, and are mainly related to the level of uncertainty and lack of dedicated information systems. At the sectoral level, the main weaknesses can be summarized as follows: ○ Low level of appropriation of methodologies and tools; ○ Lack of data and difficulties in accessing available data; ○ Absence of country-specific emission factors (all sectors) and expansion factors (for the forestry sector) and reliance on generic factors (Tier 1); ○ Absence of information systems that can gather and assess national data for some key sectors (e.g., waste); ○ Need for more capacity-building activities to empower the involved institutions, as they still rely on independent national/international experts.
Planning and monitoring progress of the NDC mitigation actions	At this stage, Morocco does not have a clear vision or appropriate tools for monitoring the progress of the NDC mitigation actions. The GHG-NIS, currently being developed, will only cover the aspects related to GHG emissions but does not integrate the other MRV aspects of the NDC (planning and monitoring the progress of the NDC mitigation actions, sustainable development co-benefits, support, etc.). This component is also characterized by the lack of methodologies/tools to ensure prospective planning of GHG emission reduction targets for some key sectors, notably agriculture, waste, forestry and industry. The lack of technical capacity for the planning and foresight aspects is also a major barrier that needs to be overcome.
MRV of support	As a developing country, implementing a strengthened transparency framework requires monitoring of any support received. At this level, Morocco lacks institutional capacities to MRV all kind of supports (financial, technology transfer and capacity building) required and received. The country also lacks tools, procedures and technical capacities to measure/report such support and assess the impact of support received.

Conscious of these highlighted constraints and barriers, and given the engagement to strengthen its domestic MRV system, Morocco is seeking the support of the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT), which supports developing countries to achieve the ETF targeted by the PA. This initiative provides support on several levels:

1) Institutional,
2) Providing technical assistance by building capacity and providing appropriate tools, and
3) Transparency in time.

For Morocco, this initiative is a lever to address the barriers to the establishment of a robust domestic MRV system and to create the necessary conditions and means to support the country in its efforts to implement ambitious NDCs.

III. STRATEGY

The project aims to set the prerequisites for a strengthened transparency framework in Morocco by supporting the efforts already engaged by the country. The project support will focus on strengthening the associated governance framework at both national and subnational levels and the domestic MRV system. Accordingly, the project integrates the following two main components:

- **Component 1:** focused on strengthening the governance system of the NDC, this component aims to establish an adequate governance framework that can support effectively the deployment of the domestic MRV system. The component also aims to pilot the process at two subnational levels in line with the territorial implementation of the NDC;

- **Component 2:** this component is dedicated to build the necessary technical capacities for the establishment of an integrated and robust domestic MRV system, through the improvement of the GHG-NIS, sectoral planning of mitigation actions, monitoring and reporting of the impact of mitigation actions and support.

The project is in line with the UNDP country program, namely the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Plan for Morocco for the period 2017-2021, focusing on supporting the country in the implementation of its commitments to international conventions and agreements. In this context, the UNDAF lists "inclusive and sustainable development" as the second effect for the country, and aims at this level several impacts including the improvement of resilience to climate change and adopting inclusive and sustainable solutions to increase energy efficiency and equitable access to clean energy. The deployment of this project will therefore contribute to the achievement of the expected results of the country program, by supporting the country in putting in place the prerequisites for its domestic MRV system. The MRV system remains a key milestone to a successful implementation and monitoring of NDCs, and thereby supporting the country in honoring its commitments under the PA.

It should be noted, however, that the achievement of a strengthened transparency framework in Morocco requires the provision of appropriate conditions to strengthen the existing MRV systems in order to develop a robust and comprehensive domestic system that can transparently and effectively monitor and report on the implementation of NDCs. Under current conditions, Morocco has certain conditions in place combined with a firm desire to meet its NDC's commitments. However, some shortcomings need to be addressed to improve the necessary conditions needed to establish a robust domestic MRV system.

In order to strengthen its capacities, Morocco, with support from UNDP, has submitted a request for funding from the GEF/CBIT to remove existing barriers and create favorable conditions for a strengthened transparency framework. The support of the project will bring substantial changes on several levels (see Figure 1: Theory of change). At the **governance** level, the project will contribute to the establishment of appropriate institutional arrangements to support the new domestic MRV system. The governance framework to be set requires the commitment of the main actors involved in the domestic MRV system, and requires an optimal coordination, a definition of roles, precise procedures, etc. In this context, the project will also contribute to the establishment of procedures and guidelines relevant to the transparency framework, remaining a key factor to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the transparency system.

The legal and regulatory framework will also be improved through this project. Indeed, and even though Morocco has made several reforms and amendments to its legal framework to support its climate actions, it remains that this framework lacks appropriate tools that can cover the MRV processes. The project will support the establishment of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework, where key stakeholders and their responsibilities and mission will be defined to ensure an effective deployment of climate transparency in the country.

The project will not be limited solely to the institutional and legal framework, it aims to address other areas that are important at this stage for Morocco. **The territorial declination of the country's NDC objectives** is one of them, especially in regards to the advanced regionalization which is currently being rolled-out as a key strategic area for

the development of the country and where the stakes in terms of democracy and sustainable development become entangled. The declination of climate change issues is only in its early stages and remains focused mainly on the most vulnerable territories. Although the subnational regions in Morocco enjoy a certain political independence, the climate dimension is not one of their priorities given the limited financial, human and technical resources in this area. The project will support these aspects by initiating the process of territorial implementation of the NDC objectives at the level of two pilot subnational regions, notably through the capacity building of local actors and institutions, the development of appropriate MRV procedures and governance frameworks.

From a **technical standpoint**, the project will support the capacity building of national and local actors, through practical trainings, appropriate MRV guidelines and procedures, NDC planning tools, etc. The lack of technical capacity in Morocco, both at national and local level, has been raised in several reports, notably in the GHG- NIS Improvement Plan (2017) and the UNFCCC's report on the First BUR ICA. In order to honor its commitments under the NDC, Morocco needs to have sufficient technical capacity to plan, monitor, implement and improve GHG mitigation actions. In this respect, the project will provide considerable support through the establishment of appropriate platforms (particularly in terms of information systems) but also through the training of the actors involved in the implementation process of the NDC, whether at national or local level, thus removing one of the main barriers to the effective implementation of climate transparency in Morocco.

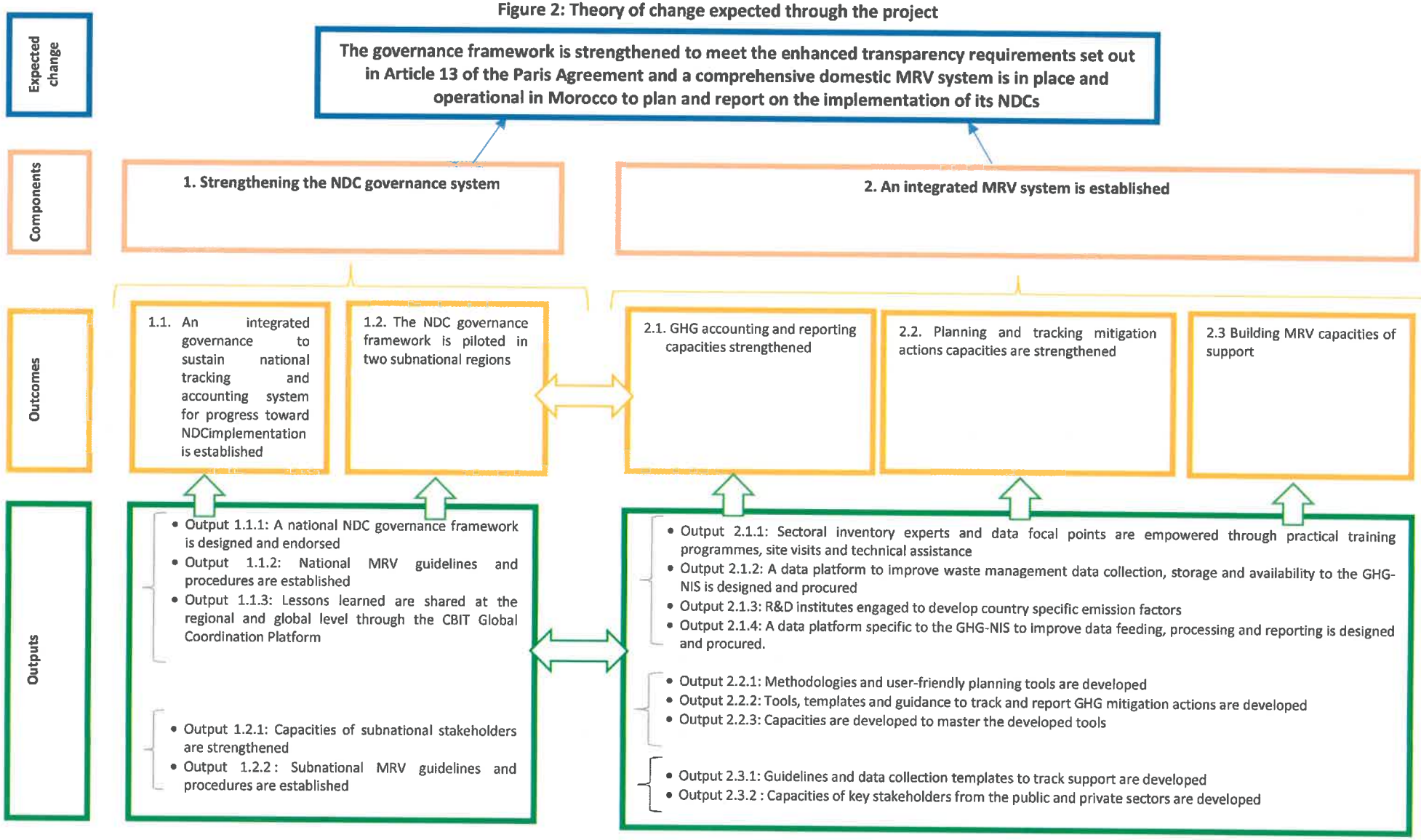
The change to be made by the project will also include the **domestic MRV system**. At this stage, Morocco does not have a formal domestic MRV system to monitor and report on the implementation of NDCs. The GHG-NIS provides a solid foundation on which the future domestic MRV system will be developed. In this context, the project will provide the necessary support to structure a domestic system that will take into account the following three components: GHG emissions (notably based on the GHG-NIS), mitigation actions and support. The project will provide the necessary support to the country to put in place the necessary components for such a system, including an information system, procedures and guidelines, etc.

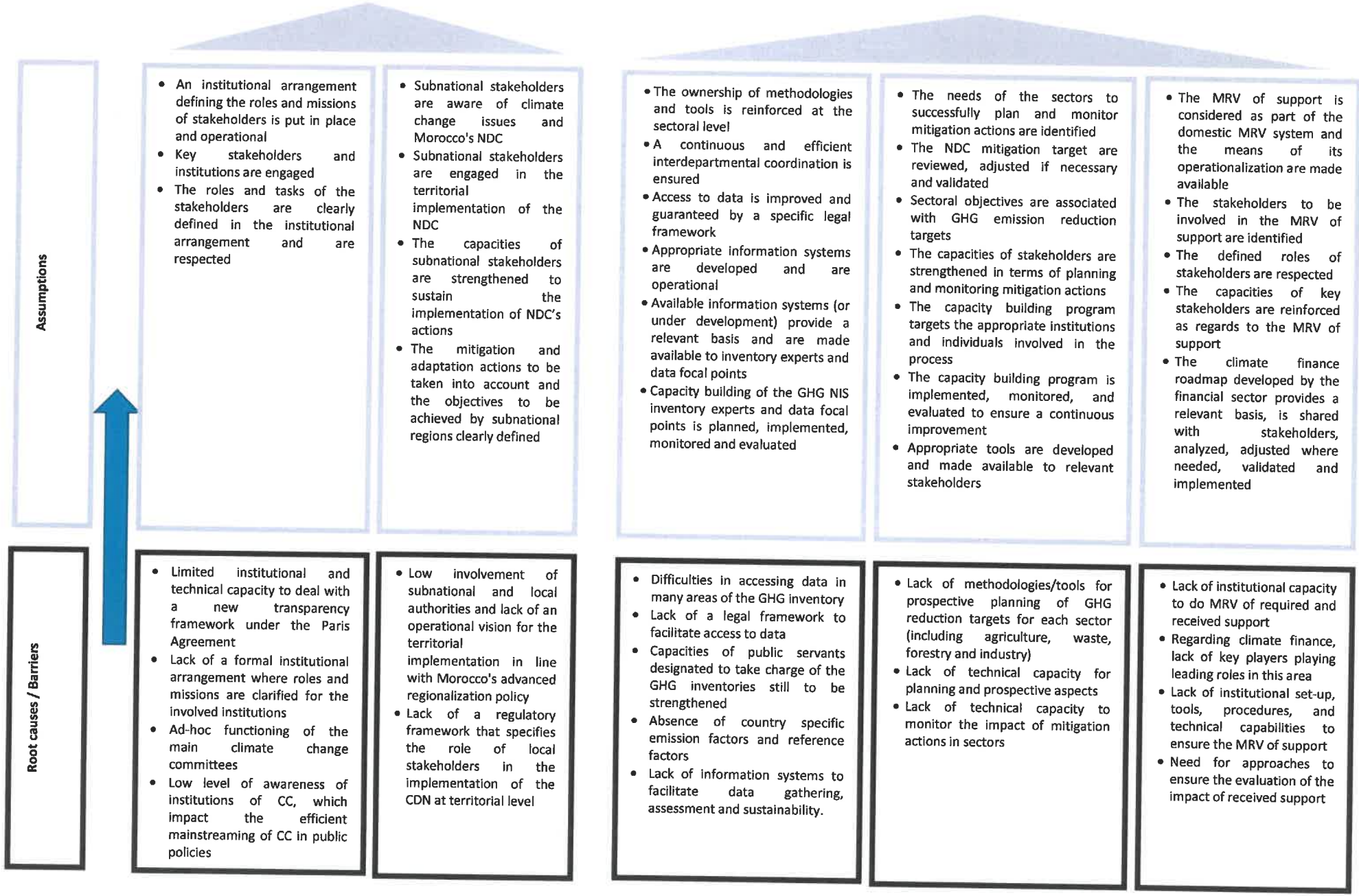
However, it should be noted that the success of this project is based on several conditions, which must be put in place before and during the implementation of the project. These conditions are summarized as follows:

Condition / Hypothesis	Description
High level commitment	The implementation of a strengthened transparency framework implies the commitment of a multitude of stakeholders and a high-level political commitment. In Morocco, the fight against climate change is highly on the political agenda, an incentive that must be maintained and strengthened to engage all actors to respect their NDC commitments.
Commitment of the involved stakeholders including the two designated subnational regions	The project aims to support Morocco to have adequate institutional arrangements to support its enhanced transparency framework. However, this governance framework requires, above all, the involvement of all concerned stakeholders, an optimal sectoral coordination and respect of roles and responsibilities. The legal framework, which will also be strengthened under this project, is key to ensuring the commitment of national institutions as well as subnational stakeholders.
Availability and access to data	Access to data represents an obstacle for some sectors that continues to persist despite the various initiatives to make access to information more fluid and easy, especially during the elaboration of GHG inventories. Before the establishment of the GHG-NIS, the preparation of national communications relied mainly on national consultants who experienced difficulties in accessing the necessary data, despite the facilitations ensured by certain national institutions. The implementation of a domestic MRV system will consider that data is available and its access is facilitated by all involved stakeholders.

Identification of relevant stakeholders for capacity building activities	The success of a domestic MRV system requires advanced technical and managerial capacities. Morocco highlighted several weaknesses in terms of its technical and human capacities in this field, which is why the project proposes to address this weakness through targeted capacity building activities. These activities must target the actors who will be really involved in the future system to be put in place in order to ensure the upgrading of technical and human capacities in a sustainable manner.
NIS-GHG is actually operational	The GHG-NIS is in its first development stage. Part of this system, some GHG emissions inventories have already been prepared by the national institutions but under support of external consultants. The improvement plan of this system prepared in 2017 highlighted some weaknesses, particularly with respect to data quality and technical skills of the involved actors. As a solid foundation of the domestic MRV system, the GHG-NIS needs be strengthened by addressing the weaknesses highlighted in the improvement plan.

Figure 2: Theory of change expected through the project




Assumptions
An institutional arrangement defining the roles and missions of stakeholders is put in place and operational
Key stakeholders and institutions are engaged
The roles and tasks of the stakeholders are clearly defined in the institutional arrangement and are respected
Subnational stakeholders are aware of climate change issues and Morocco's NDC
Subnational stakeholders are engaged in the territorial implementation of the NDC
The capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened to sustain the implementation of NDC's actions
The mitigation and adaptation actions to be taken into account and the objectives to be achieved by subnational regions clearly defined
The ownership of methodologies and tools is reinforced at the sectoral level
A continuous and efficient interdepartmental coordination is ensured
Access to data is improved and guaranteed by a specific legal framework
Appropriate information systems are developed and are operational
Available information systems (or under development) provide a relevant basis and are made available to inventory experts and data focal points
Capacity building of the GHG NIS inventory experts and data focal points is planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated
The needs of the sectors to successfully plan and monitor mitigation actions are identified
The NDC mitigation target are reviewed, adjusted if necessary and validated
Sectoral objectives are associated with GHG emission reduction targets
The capacities of stakeholders are strengthened in terms of planning and monitoring mitigation actions
The capacity building program targets the appropriate institutions and individuals involved in the process
The capacity building program is implemented, monitored, and evaluated to ensure a continuous improvement
Appropriate tools are developed and made available to relevant stakeholders
The MRV of support is considered as part of the domestic MRV system and the means of its operationalization are made available
The stakeholders to be involved in the MRV of support are identified
The defined roles of stakeholders are respected
The capacities of key stakeholders are reinforced as regards to the MRV of support
The climate finance roadmap developed by the financial sector provides a relevant basis, is shared with stakeholders, analyzed, adjusted where needed, validated and implemented
Root causes / Barriers
Limited institutional and technical capacity to deal with a new transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
Lack of a formal institutional arrangement where roles and missions are clarified for the involved institutions
Ad-hoc functioning of the main climate change committees
Low level of awareness of institutions of CC, which impact the efficient mainstreaming of CC in public policies
Low involvement of subnational and local authorities and lack of an operational vision for the territorial implementation in line with Morocco's advanced regionalization policy
Lack of a regulatory framework that specifies the role of local stakeholders in the implementation of the CDN at territorial level
Difficulties in accessing data in many areas of the GHG inventory
Lack of a legal framework to facilitate access to data
Capacities of public servants designated to take charge of the GHG inventories still to be strengthened
Absence of country specific emission factors and reference factors
Lack of information systems to facilitate data gathering, assessment and sustainability.
Lack of methodologies/tools for prospective planning of GHG reduction targets for each sector (including agriculture, waste, forestry and industry)
Lack of technical capacity for planning and prospective aspects
Lack of technical capacity to monitor the impact of mitigation actions in sectors
Lack of institutional capacity to do MRV of required and received support
Regarding climate finance, lack of key players playing leading roles in this area
Lack of institutional set-up, tools, procedures, and technical capabilities to ensure the MRV of support
Need for approaches to ensure the evaluation of the impact of received support

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

This project aims to support Morocco in establishing a robust transparency framework through the strengthening of the associated governance framework and the provision of appropriate tools needed to support this framework. The project will involve a multitude of stakeholders to ensure the success of the domestic MRV system and will bring significant changes in several areas, including the institutional, technical, and regulatory frameworks among others. Project stakeholders will include line ministries, public institutions and agency, territorial authorities, private sector, academia and NGOs

Project components will provide the results described below:

Component 1: Strengthening the NDC governance system

Outcome 1.1: An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established

This outcome is intended to build a solid base for the design and implementation of the domestic MRV system, a key result of this project. Using a multi-stakeholder approach, from the national to the local level, and involving the different economic sectors of the country, the transparency framework requires formal and robust institutional arrangements that can sustain the implementation of the NDC.

Despite the different initiatives of Morocco to strengthen its climate change institutional framework, such framework remains insufficient and has several shortcomings preventing the implementation and monitoring of climate actions. The existing institutional framework need to be strengthened by defining the key stakeholders along with their roles and missions in terms of MRV to ensure an appropriate follow-up and implementation of the planed actions in all economic sectors engaged in the ambitious NDC of Morocco.

The project responds to this need by supporting Morocco to set up a national governance framework that meets the needs of the implementation and monitoring of the NDC. The outputs expected through this outcome and the activities to be implemented are as follows:

- **Output 1.1.1: A national NDC governance framework is designed and endorsed**
  - Assessment of the national institutional context with respect to climate transparency
  - International benchmark from developed and developing countries with respect to climate transparency institutional step-up
  - Development of a national legal/regulatory framework specific to climate transparency including MRV of GHG emissions, mitigation actions and support
  - Consultations with key stakeholders[2] (public, private, academia and civil society) to define their transparency roles and missions
  - Elaboration of "Rules of procedures" as an implementation tool of the endorsed national transparency institutional arrangements

- **Output 1.1.2: National MRV guidelines and procedures are established**
  - Inventory and assessment of MRV directives / procedures available in the different NDC sectors (e.g., energy, waste, forestry, agriculture, industry)

[2] See **List of key stakeholders and their roles in the CBIT project**

- International benchmark from developed and developing countries regarding MRV guidelines and procedures
- Development of a set of national MRV guidelines and procedures specific to each NDC sector
- Training of key stakeholders on the use of the developed MRV guidelines and procedures

- **Output 1.1.3: Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform**
  - Preparation of communication tools (website, social media, newsletters, brochures, etc.)
  - Sharing experiences through regional and international events (webinars, conferences, workshops, forums, etc.)
  - Sharing the experiences with the CBIT Global Coordination platform.

Outcome 1.2: The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions

Just like the implementation of Morocco's NDC, the implementation of a strengthened transparency framework in Morocco requires not only involvement at the national level but also at the territorial level (subnational and local levels). With the advanced regionalization policy launched in 2015, territorial authorities enjoy more political autonomy which needs to be harnessed to support the country's engagement in the PA. However, the lack of an operational vision for the NDC's territorial implementation, in line with Morocco's advanced regionalization policy, weakens the role of subnational and local authorities.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the NDC cannot be done without the involvement of the subnational and local authorities. To do this, a governance framework adapted to the subnational and local contexts is necessary, to involve the main stakeholders who will ensure the collection of data, monitoring and implementation of actions on their territories. Coordination with national stakeholders is also needed to ensure a coordinated, efficient and transparent implementation process at all levels.

The project will support through this outcome the adaptation of the national governance framework at two pilot subnational regions by providing adjusted institutional arrangements and appropriate procedures and guidelines for the selected territories. Capacity building remains key at this stage to enable subnational and local stakeholders improve their skills and participate adequately in the implementation and monitoring process of Morocco's NDC.

As part of this outcome, expected outputs and planned activities are as follows:

- **Output 1.2.1: Capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened**
  - Identification of climate change relevant stakeholders, along with their roles, experiences and capacity building needs
  - Development of a modular training program including planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of projects / programs supporting the NDC of Morocco
  - Implementation and evaluation of the modular training program

- **Output 1.2.2: Subnational MRV guidelines and procedures are established**
  - Adaptation of national MRV directives / procedures to territorial specificities
  - Training of key stakeholders on the use of the adapted subnational MRV guidelines and procedures.

The implementation of the activities of this outcome will be under the responsibility of the Department of Environment through its regional directorates and under the coordination of the project manager and PMU to ensure synergies between regional and national levels and an effective exchange and capitalization on learned lessons.

Component 2: An integrated MRV system is established

Outcome 2.1: GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened

As an integral part of a domestic MRV system, the MRV of GHG emissions is one of the fundamental cornerstones to set up, especially when it comes to the monitoring of the implementation of an NDC. With targets specified by sector, Morocco has an ambitious goal in terms of reducing its GHG emissions which requires regular monitoring of emissions and reductions achieved through the implementation of the planned mitigation actions.

As part of its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC (Articles 4 and 12), Morocco submitted so far three national communications (FNC in 2001, SNC in 2010 and TNC in 2016) and its first BUR in 2016. In parallel, Morocco has also started a process of institutionalization of its national inventory system (GHG-NIS, under development) to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and internalize the process of preparing GHG inventories, national communications and BURs.

With this transparency experiences, Morocco has managed to partially develop its skills in terms of accounting and reporting of GHG emissions. However, the technical skills remain to be strengthened, and should also be supported by appropriate tools, including information systems (especially the waste sector) and the development of country-specific emission factors and expansions factors to reduce uncertainties.

Based on the results achieved so far and given the gaps and deficiencies that still persist, along with the importance of the MRV of GHG emissions as part of the gradual establishment of a strengthened transparency framework, the project will support the country in strengthening the existing systems, in particular the GHG-NIS, through the realization of the activities presented below, by expected output:

- **Output 2.1.1: Sectoral inventory experts and data focal points are empowered through practical training programmes, site visits and technical assistance**
  - Identification of training needs, technical visits and technical assistance: sectoral and cross-cutting issues such as QA/QC and uncertainties
  - Development and implementation of the training modules based on real case studies
  - Organization of site visits for the institutional specialists in charge of GHG inventories (e.g.: visits of industrial sites by type of industry)
  - Deployment of technical assistance by sector and according to identified needs

- **Output 2.1.2: A data platform to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS is designed and procured**
  - Assessment of how waste activity data (solid and liquid) are managed among key stakeholders (i.e., Department of Environment, Ministry of Interior and municipalities);
  - Development of the technical specifications of the data platform that will improve the management of waste activity data
  - Procurement, installation and testing of the waste activity data management platform
  - Training of end users

- **Output 2.1.3: R&D institutes engaged to develop country specific emission factors**
  - Identification of priority emission and expansion factors to be developed in consultation with the GHG-NIS sectoral specialists
  - Identification of research institutes / Universities capable of developing the selected emission and expansion factors
  - Financial support to the research institutes / Universities to undertake the development of the selected ER and priority reference parameters through the establishment of MoUs between SEED/relevant sector /R & D institute

- **Output 2.1.4: A data platform specific to the GHG-NIS to improve data feeding, processing and reporting is designed and procured**
    - Inventory and assessment of all available information systems and databases managing relevant GHG inventory activity data
    - Development of the technical specifications of the GHG-NIS data platform based on the identified gaps
    - Procurement, installation and testing of the GHG-NIS data platform
    - Training of end users

Outcome 2.2: Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened

With an ambitious long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, the PA has engaged Parties to prepare, communicate and respect their NDCs objectives. The PA foresees a five-year evaluation cycle, in which each country is required to report a new NDC with more ambition than previous ones. In addition, regular reports are also expected to be prepared by the Parties to present the progress in achieving their NDCs. Details on the type of information to be reported by Parties regarding the implementation of their NDCs, as well as procedures, modalities and guidelines are expected to be validated by 2018 at COP24 to ensure an effective implementation of the PA by 2020.

As part of this process, Morocco is therefore required to closely monitor its overall GHG reduction target reported in its first NDC (2020-2030), but also to plan its future NDCs through a sound planning of mitigation actions in all economic sectors. In this context, it should be noted that the first NDC presented by the country was based on several national and sectoral strategies and plans.

The country, however, lacks a robust approach to plan and adequately monitor mitigation actions. This step is essential at this stage since Morocco is required to monitor the implementation of its NDC's mitigation actions, but also to plan future NDC's cycles.

To meet this needs, the project will support the country in developing the necessary means for monitoring and planning its NDCs through a process of capacity building of key stakeholders. The expected outputs and planned activities are presented below:

- **Output 2.2.1: Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools are developed**
    - Identification of gaps and needs regarding prospective planning for the sectors involved in the implementation of mitigation actions
    - International benchmarks to identify methodologies and tools that can be adapted to the national context based on the identified needs and gaps
    - Development of a series of methodologies / tools that can be used by the key mitigation sectors during the planning of each NDC cycle

- **Output 2.2.2: Tools, templates and guidance to track and report GHG mitigation actions are developed**
    - Identification of gaps and needs of public and private entities regarding the monitoring and reporting of their mitigation actions in key sectors
    - International benchmarks to identify the best international practices (tracking tools, reporting templates and data sharing platforms, etc.) that can be adapted to the national context
    - Development of tools / templates / guides that can be used by public and private entities for monitoring and reporting purposes of mitigation actions and their impacts in terms of sustainable development co-benefits

- **Output 2.2.3: Capacities are developed to master the developed tools**
  - Design of a modular training program to disseminate the tools and methodologies developed under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 covering the planning, monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions
  - Identification of a pool of sectoral experts to act as trainers of public and private entities
  - Training-of-Trainers (ToT)
  - Deployment of a capacity building program across key sectors and to the benefit of public and private entities

Outcome 2.3: Building MRV capacities of support

A domestic MRV system includes the MRV of GHG emissions, the MRV of mitigation actions and their impacts and finally the MRV of support. The project, aiming to be as comprehensive as possible, focuses also on third MRV component. Regarding the MRV of support, Morocco has presented in its NDC its financial needs to implement the conditional mitigation actions. The summary report of the technical analysis of the country's first BUR (March 2017) under the ICA process also states that Morocco provided a structured overview of its financial needs and the financial support received. However, the support also includes technology transfer and capacity building, whose needs and support have not yet been clearly articulated by Morocco.

The MRV of support meets several difficulties in Morocco. The information is dispersed among several institutions directly related to the sectors receiving or requesting support, including financial support, capacity building and technology transfer. The absence of an institution that centralizes information is a major shortcoming at this level, a gap reinforced by the lack of skills in terms of the MRV of support. The Ministry of Economy and Finance can play a leading role in this perspective.

The project aims to address the gaps in the MRV of support and targets the achievement of the two outputs through the implementation of the following activities:

- **Output 2.3.1: Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed**
  - Identification of key stakeholders (public, private and NGO), gaps and barriers related to the MRV of support
  - Preparation of a compendium of international best practices
  - Development of national guidelines and templates for data collection, monitoring and reporting of support received through finance, technology transfer and capacity building and also of required support

- **Output 2.3.2: Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed**
  - Identification of training needs of key stakeholders (public, private and NGO)
  - Development of training modules based on real case studies and according to identified needs and gaps
  - Implementation of the training program to build the capacities of key stakeholders.

Table 1: Project objective, components, outcomes, outputs and activities

Project objective: Morocco has the institutional, technical and managerial capacities to plan and report on the implementation of its NDCs		
Component/Outcome	**Output**	**Activity**
Component 1/Outcome 1.1 **An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established**	1.1.1: A national NDC governance framework is designed and endorsed	• Assessment of the national institutional context with respect to climate transparency • International benchmark from developed and developing countries with respect to climate transparency institutional step-up • Development of a national legal/regulatory framework specific to climate transparency including MRV of GHG emissions, mitigation actions and support • Consultations with key stakeholders (public, private, academia and civil society) to define their transparency roles and missions • Elaboration of "Rules of procedures" as an implementation tool of the endorsed national transparency institutional arrangements
	1.1.2 National MRV guidelines and procedures are established	• Inventory and assessment of MRV directives / procedures available in the different NDC sectors (e.g., energy, waste, forestry, agriculture, industry) • International benchmark from developed and developing countries regarding MRV guidelines and procedures • Development of a set of national MRV guidelines and procedures specific to each NDC sector • Training of key stakeholders on the use of the developed MRV guidelines and procedures
	1.1.3 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	• Preparation of communication tools (website, social media, newsletters, brochures, etc.) • Sharing experiences through regional and international events (webinars, conferences, workshops, forums, etc.) • Sharing the experiences with the CBIT Global Coordination platform.

Component /Outcome	Output	Activity
Component 1/Outcome 1.2 **The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions**	1.2.1: Capacities of subnational stakeholders are strengthened	• Identification of climate change relevant stakeholders, along with their roles, experiences and capacity building needs • Development of a modular training program including planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of projects / programs supporting the NDC of Morocco • Implementation and evaluation of the modular training program
	1.2.2 Subnational MRV guidelines and procedures are established	• Adaptation of national MRV directives / procedures to territorial specificities • Training of key stakeholders on the use of the adapted subnational MRV guidelines and procedures.

Component /Outcome	Output	Activity
Component 2/Outcome 2.1 **GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened**	2.1.1 Sectoral inventory experts and data focal points are empowered through practical training programmes, site visits and technical assistance	• Identification of training needs, technical visits and technical assistance: sectoral and cross-cutting issues such as QA/QC and uncertainties • Development and implementation of the training modules based on real case studies • Organization of site visits for the institutional specialists in charge of GHG inventories (e.g.: visits of industrial sites by type of industry) • Deployment of technical assistance by sector and according to identified needs
	2.1.2 A data platform to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS is designed and procured	• Assessment of how waste activity data (solid and liquid) are managed among key stakeholders (i.e., Department of Environment, Ministry of Interior and municipalities); • Development of software and specifications of hardware material regarding a dedicated data platform that will improve the management of waste activity data • Procurement, installation and testing of the waste activity data management platform • Training of end users
	2.1.3 R&D institutes engaged to develop country specific emission factors	• Identification of priority emission and expansion factors to be developed in consultation with the GHG-NIS sectoral specialists • Identification of research institutes / Universities capable of developing the selected emission and expansion factors • Financial support to the research institutes / Universities to undertake the development of the selected EF and priority reference parameters through the establishment of MoUs between SEED/relevant sector /R & D institute
	2.1.4 A data platform specific to the GHG-NIS to improve data feeding, processing and reporting is designed and procured	• Inventory and assessment of all available information systems and databases managing relevant GHG inventory activity data • Development of software and specifications of hardware material regarding a dedicated GHG-NIS data platform based on the identified gaps • Procurement, installation and testing of the GHG-NIS data platform • Training of end users

Component /Outcome	Output	Activity
Component 2/Outcome 2.2 **Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened**	2.2.1 Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools are developed	• Identification of gaps and needs regarding prospective planning for the sectors involved in the implementation of mitigation actions • International benchmarks to identify methodologies and tools that can be adapted to the national context based on the identified needs and gaps • Development of a series of methodologies / tools that can be used by the key mitigation sectors during the planning of each NDC cycle
	2.2.2 Tools, templates and guidance to track and report GHG mitigation actions are developed	• Identification of gaps and needs of public and private entities regarding the monitoring and reporting of their mitigation actions in key sectors • International benchmarks to identify the best international practices (tracking tools, reporting templates and data sharing platforms, etc.) that can be adapted to the national context • Development of tools / templates / guides that can be used by public and private entities for monitoring and reporting purposes of mitigation actions and their impacts in terms of sustainable development co-benefits
	2.2.3 Capacities are developed to master the developed tools	• Design of a modular training program to disseminate the tools and methodologies developed under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 covering the planning, monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions • Identification of a pool of sectoral experts to act as trainers of public and private entities • Training-of-Trainers (ToT) • Deployment of a capacity building program across key sectors and to the benefit of public and private entities

Component /Outcome	Output	Activity
Component 2/Outcome 2.3 **Building MRV capacities of support**	2.3.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed	• Identification of key stakeholders (public, private and NGO), gaps and barriers related to the MRV of support • Preparation of a compendium of international best practices • Development of national guidelines and templates for data collection, monitoring and reporting of support received through finance, technology transfer and capacity building and also of required support
	2.3.2 Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed	• Identification of training needs of key stakeholders (public, private and NGO) • Development of training modules based on real case studies and according to identified needs and gaps • Implementation of the training program to build the capacities of key stakeholders.

Partnerships:

Highly engaged in the international agenda of climate change, Morocco has benefited from the support of various organizations for the implementation of climate projects, some of which are closely linked to the objectives targeted by this project. The table below presents the main initiatives being implemented or under planning in Morocco, with which the project would be expected to coordinate to ensure effective partnerships and synergies.

Table 2: Projects concerned by partnerships and synergies with the CBIT project

Project	Implementing agency	Sector / Implementing partner	Type of support[3]	Mitigation and transparency relevant activity	Time frame	Budget ($)
GEF-Freight Transport	UNDP	Transport / Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water	TA, CB & INV	GHG inventory of the freight sector, assessment of mitigation actions and development of NAMAs	2016 - 2019	$2,257,000
GEF – Solar PV for irrigation	UNDP	Renewable energy and agriculture / Moroccan Agency of Energy Efficiency	TA, CB	Monitoring framework of GHG mitigation	2017-2021	$2 639 726
Partnership for Market Readiness	World Bank	Electricity Cement Phosphate / Department of Environment	TA, CB & INV	Development of Market-Based instruments, MRV system and assessment of mitigation potentials	2015 - 2019	$3,000,000
DKTI IV	GIZ	Energy, building and transport/ Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (MEMSD)	TA & CB	Operationalization of the energy efficiency component of the national energy strategy in the transportation, industry and building sectors	2018-2020	Unknown
Operational support to the Climate Change Competence Center (4C)	UNDP	All sectors / Department of Environment	TA	Under planning	2019-2022	4,000,000 €

[3] TA: Technical Assistance | CB: Capacity Building | INV: financial investment

GEF Enabling activities for the preparation of Morocco's Fourth National Communication (FNC) and its Second Biennial Report (SBUR);	UNDP	All sectors / Department of Environment	TA	Preparation of FNC and 2nd BUR	2017-2020	$852,000
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	UN Environment	All sectors covered by the Territorial Climate Plan of the Souss-Massa subnational region	TA	Development of an MRV system for the Territorial Climate Plan	2018-2019	$125,000

The FNC-2nd BUR project focuses on the preparation of national communication documents to the UNFCCC secretariat (i.e., FNC and 2nd BUR). While the CBIT project will support the establishment of transparency institutional arrangements where all involved institutions will have clear mandates and roles both on a national level and at two pilot subnational regions. Capacities of national institutions will be strengthened through hand on training and development of user-friendly tools, methodologies, software and hardware materials, to strengthen the national MRV framework in a comprehensive way in line with NDCs. Synergies will be constantly identified to avoid duplication with both the FNC-2nd BUR project and other climate change projects. It should be noted that the national coordinator of the FNC-2nd BUR project has been heavily involved in the formulation of the CBIT project and that the follow-up of the implementation of the activities of the CBIT project will be ensured by a national committee who also ensures the coordination of the different climate change projects to avoid duplication and overlaps and foster rather synergies. In addition, the CBIT project will be partly focused on pilot activities at the subnational level while the FNC-2nd BUR project is working on the national level.

In addition, The FNC-2BUR project coordinates with the ICAT on a continuous basis, mainly with the UN Environment representative in Denmark and the Department of Environment Director at the Souss-Massa subregion. Coordination concerns for instance the need to coordinate the approaches of GHG inventory and MRV between the national level and subnational level. The project team uses this coordination process to get feedback for planning activities of Outcome 1.2 "The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions".

Morocco therefore enjoys considerable support from projects that offers technical assistance, capacity building and capital investments. Some of these projects are closely linked to the objective targeted by this project, and are aimed at improving transparency, data management, building capacity related to GHG emission inventories, and developing mitigation actions (NAMA) in several sectors, etc. This multitude of projects constitutes a solid base, combined with the initiatives already carried out in Morocco and the feedback from cumulative experiences, offer advantages that will undoubtedly benefit to the implementation of this project.

Risks and Assumptions:

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager 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.

Table 3: Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Project risks					
Description	**Type**	**Impact & Probability**	**Mitigation Measures**	**Owner**	**Status**
Lack of commitment from public, territorial and private stakeholders	Institutional	P = 2 I =3	• The Department of Environment to play a leadership role and seek the political support of the highest level of the government considering that climate change and sustainable development are highly on the political agenda of the NSDS; • Adopt an inclusive and participatory consultative approach throughout the project • Rely on a transparent decision making process; • Build on the experience of existing ad hoc working groups established under ongoing climate activities (NCs, BURs, GCF NDA, NDC, NAMAs...) to build permanent institutional arrangements through a transparent process; • Implement the capacity building programmes in an inclusive way to ensure the involvement and engagement of all stakeholders	Department of Environment / Project Manager	
Difficulties in accessing key activity data	Institutional	P = 2 I =2	• Build data access on formal institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks; • Include data access as one of the missions of the agreed institutional arrangements on climate transparency; • Rely on IS to facilitate data access; • Increase awareness on the importance and co-benefits of data access regarding the improvement of climate transparency	Department of Environment / Project Manager	
Difficulties of adoption of the products of the project: governance framework, methodologies, tools, etc.	Institutional	P = 2 I =2	• Ensure that all project products (e.g., institutional arrangements, guidelines, procedures, tools and templates) are the result of a participatory and transparent approach to ascertain their swift validation from key stakeholders; • Develop all project products by taking into consideration national circumstances and specificities to ensure their usage and implementation; • Consider the key products as the focus of capacity building activities and ensure a	Department of Environment / Project Manager	

			learning by doing approach through trainings to ensure that the developed tools are understood and effectively implemented.		
Realization of inventories will still rely on external consultants	Operational	P = 1 I =1	• Capitalize on the existing GHG NIS and network of inventory specialists designated in line ministries; • Evaluate the level of capacities acquired so far and develop additional trainings based on case studies by targeting specific needs to ensure that the IPCC methodologies are well mastered; • Facilitate data gathering by relying on IS; • Limit the role of external consultants in conducting specific tasks, such as quality controls.	Departme nt of Environm ent / Project Manager	
Difficulties to operationalize the IS developed by the project (lack of appropriation, lack of alignment with needs)	Operational	P = 2 I =2	• Ensure that the technical specifications of the IS to be developed are based on assessed needs; • Ensure that the technical specifications of these IS are examined and validated by key stakeholders before the launch of the procurement process; • Ensure the participation of the IS specialists of the key line ministries to provide inputs and guidance throughout the process.	Departme nt of Environm ent / Project Manager	
Developed training programmes are too theoretical and do not meet the capacity building needs	Technical	P = 2 I =2	• Develop training programmes based on assessed needs; • Ensure that the requirement of practical aspects based on case studies are included in the ToRs and these ToRs are examined and validated by key beneficiaries; • Ensure that the training material is examined and validated before implementation.	Departme nt of Environm ent / Project Manager	
EFs may not be developed during the lifetime of the project	Technical	P = 2 I =2	• Select R&D institutions based on key criteria (e.g., capacities, knowledge, experience, availability, etc.); • Build on existing and country specific data to expedite the process (e.g., air emission data from power stations can be exploited to develop EFs); • Develop MoUs in a consultative way with key stakeholders and beneficiaries; • R&D institutions are contracted under strict MoUs.	Departme nt of Environm ent / Project Manager	
Lack of national budget to ensure the maintenance of the IS developed under the project	Financial	P = 2 I =3	• Involve the departments of budget and IS from key line ministries where the IS will be installed from the onset of the process to ensure that national budgets are dedicated for maintenance.	Departme nt of Environm ent / Project Manager	

Stakeholder engagement plan:

A large array of stakeholders needs to be involved to ensure the improvement of climate change transparency. These stakeholders need to cover public entities, private sector companies, research & development institutes (universities, research centers, etc.) and civil society. In Morocco, there is a large number of institutions and organizations with mandates and activities related to climate change issues to varying degrees. The project will rely on the engagement and commitment of various stakeholders to guaranty the expected results. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and implementation are depicted in the Table below.

Table 4: List of key stakeholders and their roles in the CBIT project

	Key stakeholders	Responsibility	Roles in the project
Main Executing Partner	Department of Environment (DE)	The DE, trough the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate, is the main coordinator of climate change activities in Morocco on behalf of the Government. The DE is in charge of the elaboration of various documents (GHG inventories, NCs, BURs, NDCs, national climate change plans, etc.) and reporting to UNFCCC. The DE act as the UNFCCC, GEF, GCF and PMR focal point.	The DE with its large experience in designing and implementing climate change projects, will lead the implementation of the project, coordination of activities and ensure effective communication with the all other stakeholders.
Main Counterparts and Stakeholders	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment	The MEME, through the Observatory, Communication and Cooperation Directorate, is in charge of the management of all energy data and the prospective planning.	Key role in the NDC MRV system, given the provided information on projections related to energy demand and supply. The ministry is also part of the GHG-NIS in charge of the energy GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in all project activities.
	Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests (MAMFRDWF)	The MAMFRDWF, through the Strategy and Statistics Directorate, is in charge of the management of all agriculture data and the prospective planning.	The ministry is in charge of mainstreaming climate change in its sectoral strategy "the Green Moroccan Plan". The ministry is part of the GHG-NIS in charge of the agriculture GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in all project activities.
	Ministry of Industry, Investment, Trade and Digital Economy (MIITDE)	The MIITDE is in charge of the design and implementation of the country's industrial strategy. The ministry manages a database specific to the industry.	The ministry is part of the GHG-NIS responsible of providing relevant activity data for the industry GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in all project activities. The trainings provided under the project will build capacities of the ministry in order to play a more active role in the GHG inventory work and any

			other related MRV activities.
	Ministry of Interior (MI)	The MI, particularly the General Directorate of Local Authorities, provides technical and financial supports to local authorities (Provinces, Prefectures and Municipalities) in improving their urban planning (waste management, public transport, energy supply, etc.).	The MI is part of the GHG-NIS responsible for providing all relevant waste data for GHG inventory. The ministry will be actively involved in Component 1 and Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2. The MI will play important roles in the declination of the NDC governance framework at least in two regions of the Kingdom (Outcome 1.2) and in the development of an IS to improve waste management data collection, storage and availability to the GHG-NIS (Outcome 2.1/Output 2.1.2).
	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	The MEF is in charge of the elaboration of the national budget and is actively involved in various climate change activities such as the set-up of the GCF National Designated Authority, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, climate finance trainings, mainstreaming climate finance in the financial sector, etc.	The MEF will be consulted and involved in all the activities related to Outcome 2.3.
	High Commission for Planning (HCP)	The HCP is responsible for the production, analysis and publication of official statistics of Morocco.	The HCP will be involved in all project activities.
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC)	The MFAIC is in charge of leading international relations and negotiations. The MFAIC insured recently the presidency of COP22.	The MFAIC will be involved in the establishment of the NDC governance framework under Outcome 1.1 to ensure the coherence with the Paris agreement.
	Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research	Develops and implements the policy of the government in the field of education, vocational training, higher education and scientific research	The ministry will be consulted during the identification and establishment of mandates with R&D institutes to develop country specific emission factors (Output 2.1.3).
	Ministry of solidarity, women, family and social development	Coordinate public policies in the field of social equality and promotions of women's rights	The ministry will be involved in the project to ensure that gender climate change data and indicators are considered.
	4C Morocco	A Public interest group that acts as a platform for building climate change capacities of different actors (public,	The 4C acts as a platform for the relevant actors in different sectors (public, economic, research &

		economic, research, civil society, local authorities, etc.). 4C Morocco plays a key role in terms of knowledge management and capacity building in Morocco and in Africa also. This center is institutionalized as a Public Interest Grouping (GIP) in October 2015, during its first Constitutive General Assembly, and encompasses as members several line ministries, private companies, research centers and NGOs. The 4C Morocco, will play a key role in capitalizing and disseminating project results and also in ensuring synergies and coordination with other transparency initiatives.	development, civil society, local governments, etc.) to enhance their skills and knowledge, as well as a hub for the development and dissemination of skills related to climate change. The 4C Morocco provides a unique platform to gather all relevant stakeholders to discuss and validate the establishment of the NDC governance framework under Component 1 and ensure the necessary synergies between public and private sector work on support tracking under Outcome 2.3.4C
	Professional Group of Banks of Morocco (PGBM)	The PGBM is the representative of banks	The PGBM will be involved in activities of Outcome 2.3.
	General Confederation of Enterprises of Morocco (GCEM)	The GCEM is the representative of the private sector to the government and public institutions. It speaks on behalf of its 33,000 direct and affiliated members and ensures a favorable business environment for business development. The CGEM is actively involving the private sector in climate activities (capacity building, GHG assessment, integration of mitigation actions, mobilization of climate finance, etc.) through its initiative "Initiative Entreprise Climat Maroc"	The private sector will be actively involved in the project, mainly in the design of the NDC governance framework, MRV guidelines and capacity building activities.
	The Mohamed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection (The Foundation)	The Foundation as a national NGO is actively involved in environmental and climate change awareness and youth empowerment. The Foundation has a developed a voluntary carbon offsetting programme in the country and its financial resources are used to develop renewal energy projects in rural schools. The Foundation has a leading role through its programme Qualit&Air in introducing GHG accounting practices at organizational and territorial levels. The Foundation is a member of 4C Morocco as	The Foundation will be actively involved in the project.

		representative of the civil society.	
	The Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE)	The CESE is an independent constitutional institution that advises the Government and the two Houses of Parliament and gives its opinion on the general orientations of the national economy and sustainable development. The CESE is structured along seven permanent committees, including a Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development and another on Advanced Regionalization and Rural and Territorial Development.	The CESE will be actively involved in the project.

Most of these stakeholders were consulted during the PPG to share a common vision for the project design and implementation (see Annex F).

Gender equality and empowering women:

The international community recognized the importance of involving women and men equally in UNFCCC processes. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been established under Decision 3 of COP23. The GAP recognizes the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and the need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness. The GAP recognizes also that climate action under the Convention is a Party-driven process. Accordingly, the GAP sets out, in five priority areas, the activities that will drive the achievement of its objectives:

- A - Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication;
- B - Gender balance, participation and women's leadership;
- C – Coherence;
- D- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation;
- E - Monitoring and reporting.

The project will build on the dynamic spurred throughout the country about gender mainstreaming in public policies and budgeting. Morocco has launched several reform projects over the past decade aimed at anchoring the principles of gender equality in its legal and regulatory system and its development programs. Royal will and government policy have converged on the adoption of political, social and economic reforms aimed at establishing the principle of equality and equity and making it a practical and effective reality. A dedicated ministry (Ministry of solidarity, women, family and social development) has been created to coordinate public policies in the field of equality and promotions of women's rights, and in responding to this cross-functional coordination commitment by implementing and monitoring the National Strategy for Equality and Parity. Moreover, the Ministry of Finance and Economy has been working since 2001 on a progressive integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) principles and practices across all line ministries. By 2005 two key milestones were achieved: 1) the preparation of a Gender Report accompanying the Finance Act and 2) gender mainstreaming in human resource management, capacity building, knowledge management and institutional communication practices were both institutionalized. In 2013, the MEF created a Center of Excellence for GRB with three key missions: 1) capitalization of acquired knowledge, 2) Deepening and conceptual renovation and 3) Strengthening the ownership of GRB by all stakeholders through capacity building activities of key stakeholders. Since 2006 a yearly GRB report is published by the MEF to communicate on the efforts deployed by all ministerial departments to mainstream gender through their programmes and projects.

Regarding, the Department of Environment, the main Executing Partner of the project, developed recently with support from UN WOMEN a strategy regarding the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector with a focus on climate change. According to the MEF's GRB of 2018[4], the Department of Environment has a set of gender sensitive performance indicators linked to two projects of the programme "Piloting and support ", some of which the present project can contribute to:

- Project "Modernization of the administration": Performance Indicators – 1) Percentage of trainees (including women) (87% as a target for 2018 with 50% women) and 2) Rate of women at positions of responsibility (target not set yet);
- Project "Gender Approach": Performance Indicator - Rate of projects conducted in favor for the environment and gender (85% as a target for 2018).

Accordingly, gender equality is relevant for this project because it will include training and capacity building for public servants, in that regard the project will ensure balanced gender representation in the project activities. Efforts will be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks). Specific attention will be considered to ensure the consideration of gender specific indicators in the overall MRV system.

Based on the estimated gender impact and level of gender mainstreaming set by UNDP, the project is considered gender responsive. The project addresses the gender aspects and will significantly contribute to meeting the needs of women. Mainstreaming gender and monitoring project results will be expressed in the gender-specific indicators (see Annex G). Gender Analysis and Action Plan where a set of specific gender-based indicators will be used for monitoring). Moreover, the project will aim to ensure that both women and men are provided equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from the project, without compromising the technical quality of the project results, in particular:

- Efforts will be made to promote participation of women in training activities;
- Gender-sensitive recruitment will be practiced at all levels where possible, especially in the selection of project staff;
- All decision-making processes will consider gender dimensions. At project management level, Project Board 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 sustainable development co-benefits data related to male and female;
- In collaboration with the Ministry of solidarity, women, family and social development, the project will evaluate the feasibility of considering the design of a gender sensitive MRV system;
- Gender-sensitive language will be used in all communication and awareness activities.

Furthermore, Morocco will make use of the recommendations and guidelines of the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) and the UNDP/UNEP GSP document Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit to enhance an efficient gender mainstreaming into its transparency framework.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

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 Output 1.1.3 to ensure an effective exchange on lessons learned and best practices through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Output 1.1.3 will strive to disseminate and capitalize on the project results to ensure a replication in other southern developing countries.

[4] https://www.finances.gov.ma/Docs/DB/2017/genre_fr2018.pdf

Alternatively, Morocco being actively involved in different international knowledge management platforms such as the NDC Partnership, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and NDC Cluster, will play a key role in disseminating the project results through these platforms and share the lessons learned with other developing countries. Moreover, the 4C Morocco, as a capacity building and knowledge management platform, will play a key role in capitalizing project results and making them publicly available as a one-stop shop for Moroco's climate change information as well as to other southern developing countries.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

The institutional framework of climate change in Morocco has been set-up over time and has led recently to the creation of some key entities (e.g.; the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate at the Department of Environment; 4C Morocco). However, the inter-ministerial coordination and governance still rely on ad hoc committees and support from external consultants on key technical issues (GHG inventory, assessment of mitigation actions, data collection, etc.). The establishment of an institutionalized governance framework provides a good basis for the sustainability of the domestic MRV system intended to improve the national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation and insures a successful implementation of the PA.

So far, Morocco was able to set solid foundations for its national GHG inventory system, and eventually for its overall domestic MRV system, as a dedicated decree (decree n°2.18.74) has been adopted by the governmental council on the 16th of November 2018. The set-up of a GHG National Inventory System (GHG-NIS) initiated since 2015 constitutes the cornerstone of the future domestic MRV system. This will sustain data collection through identified data focal points per each sector and the realization of national GHG inventories through a defined institutional framework in conformity with the UNFCCC reporting requirements (NCs and BURs).

Beyond the GHG NIS, the design and set-up of a MRV institutional arrangements and governance framework with clear roles and responsibilities among all stakeholders (public, private, R&D, civil society, etc.) will allow the country take effective and informed decisions in terms of planning ambitious NDCs. Further, building capacities of public servants trough trainings and use of appropriate procedures and tools will guarantee such sustainability and country's engagement in the implementation of its NDCs in line with the Paris Agreement.

The CBIT project will be implemented by the Department of Environment, and more specifically by the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate that acts as the Executive Secretariat of the 4C Morocco, which has the responsibility to ensure that Morocco is in the position to track and report progress on its NDC implementation. The CBIT project outputs are aligned with the design of the system and will deliver essential building blocks of such system, which will then be reinforced and scaled up over time through national and/or donor's budget.

In terms of scope, the domestic MRV system will concern mainly climate change related data and actions. Considering the perspective of Morocco to implement its NSSD by 2030, there is an opportunity to up-scale this system to other areas and sectors by liking it to other indicators (e.g.; SDGs) and MRV systems, reaching a more integrated transparency framework which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy.

As a co-chair of the NDC Partnership, Morocco can show case the results and best practices derived from the CBIT project to other countries in the region and worldwide and serves accordingly as a benchmark.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

The GEF financial resources are particularly important for the project implementation. In the absence of the GEF-CBIT support, the strengthening of the transparency framework will be sub-optimal and delayed in terms of operationalization. It should be mentioned that without these resources, Morocco would not be able to carry out some components of the project on its own, namely the development of NDC planning and monitoring tools, design and acquisition of appropriate IS and strengthening MRV capacities of support.

The GEF-CBIT financing of the proposed project components and activities was specifically chosen to build on and leverage various sources of public financing. For instance, the project will support the initiation of MRV capacities at to two pilot subnational regions, from which lessons learned will be considered to upscale capacities at the rest of the subnational regions. On another hand, the project will support only the MRV of mitigation actions, whereas the country will be expected to expand it beyond to include the adaptation component.

As the Implementing Partner of the project, the Department of Environment ensures the coordination and implementation of various climate activities in the country, through funding from the national budget and international donors as indicated in Table 2. More specifically, climate change projects are coordinated and managed by the Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate, as the main coordinator of climate change activities in the country on behalf of the Government and as the focal point of the UNFCCC. Since the Department of Environment will play a leading role in the management of the project, its implementation will be conducted in a cost efficient and effective manner. All project activities will be designed and implemented by exploiting all synergies with other on-going and future climate activities. For instance, the development of the MRV IS will build on existing IS at line ministries and institutions. Accordingly, a mapping of all existing IS will be conducted and gaps will be identified to ensure that the project financial resources are used to cover incremental costs. On another hand, capacity building activities and development of tools/methodologies/guidance to enhance transparency will also consider the specific needs of key stakeholders to ensure that project results fit the needs and overcome the identified gaps.

Project management:

The project will be managed under the governance and management arrangements indicated in section VIII. The Project manager will be responsible for the day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks. The Project manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project manager 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.

The Project manager 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 Project manager 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., stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, etc.) occur on a regular basis.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

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[5] and the GEF policy on public involvement[6].

[5] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[6] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Sustainable Development Goal 13 – Climate Action					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 2 - Public policies and national strategies for industrial development, environment and land use integrate the principles of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development					
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Assumptions**
Project Objective: **Morocco has the institutional, technical and managerial capacities to plan and report on the implementation of its NDCs**	Mandatory indicator 1: IRRF 1.4.2 - Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures -plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets- to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved. 1. Not adequately 2. Very partially 3. Partially 4. Largely	3	3	4	Significant efforts have been engaged to ensure that climate change related measures -plans, strategies, policies and programmes are mainstreamed in low emission and climate-resilient development relevant sectors. Yet a coordinated action is still needed among sector to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. In this perspective, the Moroccan NDC (2020-2030) through an improved and structured governance system and reinforced MRV capacities will ensure a significant improvement.
	Mandatory indicator 2: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.	100 of whom 20% are women	150 of whom 30% are women	200 of whom 40% are women	The DE, as a transversal ministry, has a strong experience in engaging multi-sectoral stakeholders involved in climate transparency-related initiatives. Participatory approaches will be pursued during all project activities to support equal participation of men and women.
	Mandatory indicator 3: # institutions that increased their capacities to meet the PA ETF	6	15	30	Institutions with relevant mandates to climate change transparency will be involved in the project and their capacities will be developed. Accordingly, institutions from key relevant sectors will be engaged, e.g. energy, forestry, agriculture, land use, waste management, industry, transport, building, construction, planning and

					statistics and academia.
	Indicator 4: The integrated domestic MRV system is established	No	No	Yes	All project activities and outputs should lead to the establishment of the domestic MRV system
Component 1/Outcome 1.1 **An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established**	Indicator 5: The NDC governance framework is institutionalized	No	Yes	Yes	Morocco has all the means and experience to drive forward this process. The country recently formalized an institutional framework to sustain the implementation of the national sustainable development strategy. Since climate change is highly on the agenda and governance has been identified as one of the barriers in the NDC road map, the project activities will provide an adequate platform for inter-ministerial consultations to define the proper intuitional framework for the NDC governance.
	Indicator 6: # of promulgated regulations regarding transparency	0	0	1	A decree regarding the GHG-NIS was adopted in November 2018 by the Government Council. Moreover, given the importance of climate change, a specific law has been proposed by the Parliament and it is currently under consideration by the government under the leadership of the DE. These activities underline the awareness of the country's authorities to put a legal and regulatory framework dedicated to climate change
	Indicator 7: # of events to share lessons learned or feedbacks on the regional or international level	0	2	4	Lessons learned will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform for peer exchanges. These lessons will cover the main transparency issues covered by the project (governance, territorial approach, GHG inventories, MRV of mitigation actions and support).
Component 1/ Outcome 1.2	Indicator 8: # of climate change governance frameworks institutionalized at subnational	0	1	2	The project will build on the dynamic spurred by the DE at the

The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions	framework				subnational levels since the launch in 2009 of the national debate on the National Charter of the Environment and Sustainable Development (charter adopted in 2014 as a framework law). The DE initiated at each subnational region the development of observatories, elaboration of assessment reports, capacity building activities and development of data management information systems.
Component 2/ Outcome 2.1 GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened	Indicator 9: # GHG inventories produced by the empowered sectoral experts (reference year)	3 (2010, 2012 et 2014)	4 (2016)	6 (2018, 2020)	The sectoral inventory experts that are part of the GHG NIS have already produced three GHG national inventories (2010, 2012 & 2014) using the 2006 IPCC guidelines. Improvement of governance and additional capacity building activities to be offered during the project to these sectoral inventory experts will offer all the necessary means to collect reliable data and produce additional national inventories at the planned milestones (BUR & NC).
	Indicator 10: # of on-line data platforms improving activity data management in GHG sectors	0	0	1	The project will support the establishment of a dedicated on-line data platforms to improve the collection and treatment of waste (solid and liquid) data. Other sectors may also be supported by the project based on their needs and available resources.
	Indicator 11: # of developed country specific EF et RF	0	1	4	The project will build on the on-going dynamic spurred in the GHG NIS. So far, sector improvement plans were elaborated in 2017/2018, where key EF and RF that need to be developed according to the specificities of the country and pertinent R&D institutions were identified.
	Indicator 12: # of on-line data platforms	0	0	1	Some sectors already have their

	serving the GHG-NIS				own data platforms (e.g; energy sector). The project will build on these available platforms to design and develop a standalone data platform dedicated to the GHG NIS.
Component 2/ Outcome 2.2 Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened	Indicator 13: # Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools developed and tested for NDC sectors (energy, AFOLU, Waste...).	1	2	3	The energy sector uses the LEAP model. The project will build on methodologies and tools available in each sector to integrate new functions and capabilities in order to plan adequately mitigation actions to ensure that the sectoral planning is consistent with the NDC's planning requirements.
	Indicator 14: # of guidance and tools developed to monitor and report GHG mitigation actions	0	1	5	Each NDC related sector has its own tools, templates and guidance to track sector specific indicators that can be expended beyond to include mitigation actions. By building on MRV systems developed part of some NAMA projects (e.g., buildings, domestic waste management, renewable energy, etc.), the project will add new capabilities in 5 NDC related sectors to provide them with new means in tracking mitigation actions in terms of progress, GHG reductions and sustainable development co-benefits.
Component 2/ Outcome 2.3 Building MRV capacities of support	Indicator 15: # of developed guidelines and data collection templates to monitor support	0	1	3	The project foresees the development of a set of guidelines and data collection templates to track the three type of supports: finance, capacity building and technology transfer.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

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. 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[7].

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 (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.[8]

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager 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.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager 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. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan 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 all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. 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 and generated by the project supports national systems.

[7] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines
[8] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager 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 including the annual GEF PIR and the independent terminal evaluation. 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 GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure 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.

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:
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; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; 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 Project Manager 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.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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.

An inclusive global partnership towards sustainable development will be sought by the project through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC). Project Output 1.1.3 will ensure effective exchange on lessons learned and best practices through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and strive to disseminate and capitalize on the project results to ensure a replication in other southern developing countries.

Alternatively, Morocco being actively involved in different international knowledge management platforms such as the NDC Partnership, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and NDC Cluster, will play a key role in disseminating the project results through these platforms and share the lessons learned with other developing countries. Moreover, the 4C Morocco, as a capacity building and knowledge management platform, will play a key role in capitalizing project results and making them publicly available as a one-stop shop for Moroco's climate change information as well as to other southern developing countries. In deed, the 4C plays a key role in terms of knowledge management and capacity building in Morocco and in Africa also. This center is institutionalized as a Public Interest Grouping (GIP) in October 2015, during its first Constitutive General Assembly, and encompasses as members several line ministries, private companies, research centers and NGOs. The 4C acts as a platform for the relevant actors in different sectors (public, economic, research & development, civil society, local governments, etc.) to enhance their skills and knowledge, as well as a hub for the development and dissemination of skills related to climate change. For instance the 4C Morocco played a central role in the development of the GHG NIS and is expected to play an important role in the development of overall MRV system of NDCs. For the CBIT project, the 4C Morocco, will play a key role in capitalizing and disseminating project results and also in ensuring synergies and coordination with other transparency initiatives.

The Key Knowledge Products and Timeline for Delivery are summarised in the following table:

Key Knowledge Products		Timeline
Project Component 1 / Outcome 1.1	• Documentation of formalized institutional arrangements for transparency at national level, including legal and regulatory texts and the "Rules of procedures" • Set of guidelines and procedures established at national level specific to key transparency sectors • Training modules specific to the national level	*Documentation*: Y1-2 *Guidelines and procedures*: Y1-3 *Training modules*: Y1-3
Project Component 1/ Outcome 1.2	• Training modules specific to the subnational level • Set of guidelines and procedures adapted to the subnational level specific to key transparency sectors	*Training modules*: Y1-3 *Guidelines and procedures*: Y1-3
Project Component	• Training modules of inventory experts • Waste data online platform, including system	*Training modules*: Y1-3

2/Outcome 2.1	documentation and training modules • Developed country specific emission and expansion factors • GHG-NIS online data platform, including system documentation and training modules	*Waste data platform:* Y1-2 *Emission and expansion factors*: Y1-3 *GHG-NIS data platform*: Y1-3
Project Component 2/Outcome 2.2	• Sector specific mitigation methodologies / tools to plan NDCs • Tools/templates/guides to monitor and report on mitigation actions, including impacts on sustainable development co-benefits • Training modules regarding developed methodologies and tools	*Mitigation planning methodologies / tools:* Y2-4 *Mitigation monitoring/reporting tools:* Y2-4 *Training modules*: Y2-4
Project Component 2/Outcome 2.3	• Compendium of international best practices on MRV of support • National guidelines and templates for MRV of support • Training modules on MRV of support	*Compendium of international best practices:* Y2-4 *National guidelines and templates:* Y2-4 *Training modules*: Y2-4
Project M&E and Learning	• Inception report, Project Implementation Reports, terminal evaluation • Reports on training participation by gender and gender mainstreaming in other activities, including website usage • Country snapshot for CBIT Global Platform • Lessons learned note(s)	*M&E reports:* Y1 – Y4 *Snapshot:* Annually *LLNs:* Year 2, 3 and 4, with additional notes as appropriate
Project Management	• Final Report, summary of achievements	*Report/summary :* Y4

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: Tracking Tool for GEF 6 Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Projects, as agreed with the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor.
The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted as Annex to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake TE) and shared with the terminal evaluation consultants before the required *review*/evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Terminal Evaluation report.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality

assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[9] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 5,000	In-kind	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	None	None	Annually, before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None	In-kind	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO	None	On-going

[9] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[9] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	In-kind	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[10]	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None[10]	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by Project Manager	Project Manager	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 20,000	In-kind	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 2,000	In-kind	Directly after the validation of French TE reports
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD *27,000*	In-kind	

[10] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. 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 and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: n/a

Project stakeholders and target groups:

The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project manager with qualified expertise and experiences will be selected to carry out the project management.

A **Project Administrative and Financial Support** will be also recruited on a partime basis to support the Project Manager and oversee the day-to-day adminsitrative and financial management of the project.

The Project manager will be supported by a **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)**. This group will composed of focal points designated officially by their institutions for the project duration. The Technical Advisory Group will provide key technical and strategic advice, approved ToRs of project activities and examin and validate project deliverables.

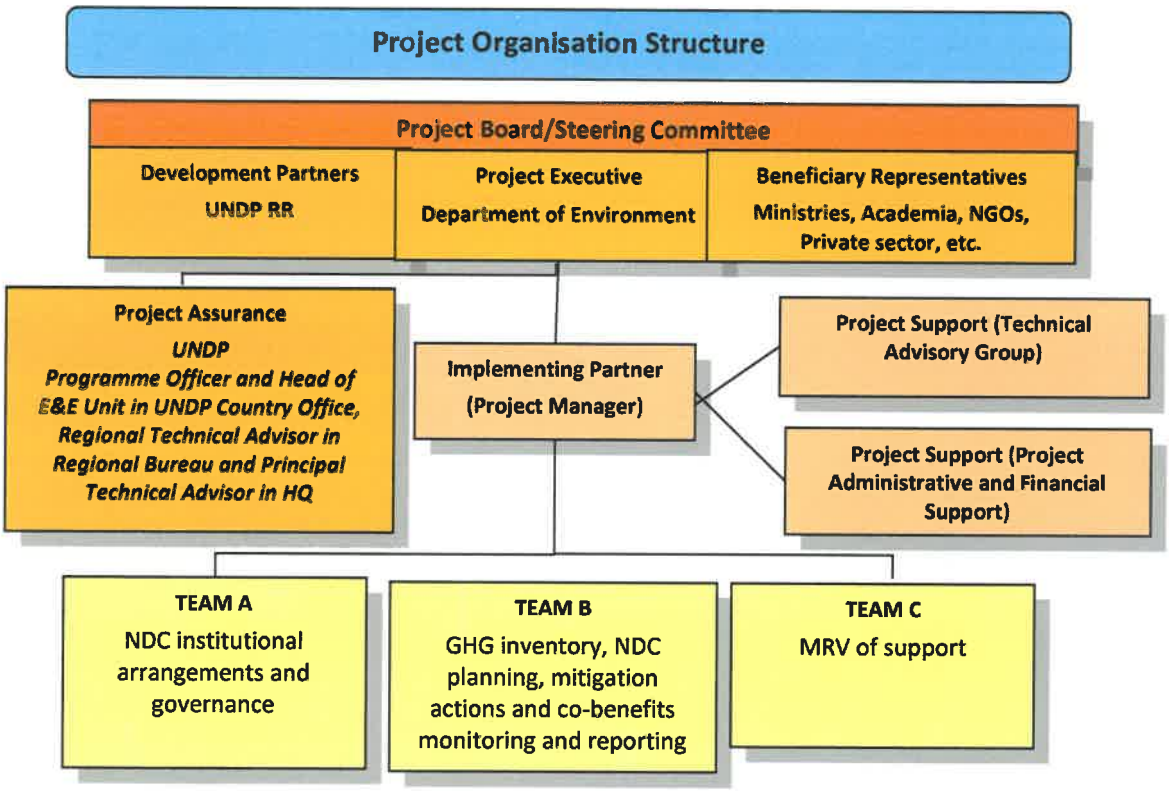
The project will be operationalized at the Department of Environment (Project Management Unit) where other climate change related projects referred above are hosted, and common services (security, lightening, restrooms, cleaning) will be shared with the on-going initiatives. Project teams showed in the chart above will work closely with the staff in charge of developing the activities under the enabling activities projects previously referred (e.g.; Fourth NC and Second BUR and Operational support to the Climate Change Competence Center). These experts will provide feedback on a continuous basis to the project teams, to develop outputs as much as useful and adequate as possible based on need and gaps identified to better comply with the new transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

The PMU will be supervised by a **Project Director** who will be the Director of Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate of the Department of Environment.

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UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. 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 consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: **Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment.**

b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: **Ministries, Academia, NGOs, Private sector, etc.**

The Beneficiary Representatives are comprised of key line ministries and relevant public agencies, private sector, non-government organizations, academia and experts. The representatives will provide overall policies and guidance to project implementation. Accordingly, the composition of the Beneficiary Representatives will be as follows:

- Representative, Ministry in charge of Energy;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Agriculture;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Interior;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Transport;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Industry;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Forestery;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of housing and buildings;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Finance;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Economy;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research;
- Representative, Ministry in charge of solidarity, women, family and social development
- Representative of the High Commission for Planning (HCP);
- Representative of the 4C Morocco;
- Representative of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE);
- Representative, Civil Society;

- Representative, Private Sector, including General Confederation of Enterprises and Professional Group of Banks of Morocco.

c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: **UNDP Resident Representative.**

d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resoruces.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 1,800,000.* This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD 1,500,000* to be administered by UNDP and *USD 300,000* in parallel co-financing by the government. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment	In-kind	300,000	Management, coordination and office space	No risks identified	The project team shall alert the Project Board if any issues regarding the co-financing occurs during the project implementation

UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government (if any): n/a

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 project manager 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 Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to 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).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.[11]

Refund to GEF: 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.[12] 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.

[11] See guidance here: https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx

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.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[13].

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.

[12] see https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx

[13] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	**00119576**	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	**00116030**
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring		
Atlas Business Unit	MAR10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6212		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Atlas Implementing Partner	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:*
COMPONENT 1 / ***Strengthening the NDC governance system***	Department of Environment	**62181**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	10 000	10 000			20 000	*1*
				71300	Local Consultants	15 000	15 000	10 000		40 000	*2*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	80 000	*3*
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5 000	5 000			10 000	*4*
				71600	Travel	3 500	4 500	3 500	2 500	14 000	*5*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6 500	10 500	6 500	2 500	26 000	*6*
					Total component 1	**60 000**	**65 000**	**40 000**	**25 000**	**190 000**	
COMPONENT 2/ ***An integrated MRV system is established***	Department of Environment	**62181**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	15 000	65 000	120 000	50 000	250 000	*7*
				71300	Local Consultants	20 000	90 000	90 000	30 000	230 000	*8*
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	80 000	*9*
				72100	Contractual Services-Comp	65 000	65 000	23 636		153 636	*10*
				72800	Information Technology Equi		200 000	200 000		400 000	*11*
				71600	Travel	5 000	5 000			10 000	*12*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conf	-	15 000	15 000	20 000	50 000	*13*
					Total component 2	**125 000**	**460 000**	**468 636**	**120 000**	**1 173 636**	

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	Department of Environment	**62181**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	100 000	*14*
				72500	Supplies	500	500	500	500	2 000	*15*
				74100	Professional Services	1 000	1 000	1 000	3 000	6 000	*16*
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	20 000	*17*
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3 364	2 500	2 500		8 364	*18*
					Total Project Management	**34 864**	**34 000**	**34 000**	**33 500**	**136 364**	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**219 864**	**559 000**	**542 636**	**178 500**	**1 500 000**	

Summary of Funds

	Amount Year1	**Amount Year 2**	**Amount Year 3**	**Amount Year 4**	**Total**
GEF	219 864	559 000	542 636	178 500	1 500 000
Government (in-kind)	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	300 000
TOTAL	294 864	634 000	617 636	253 500	1 800 000

Budget Notes:

No	Note
1	International climate change consultants to conduct international benchmarks and provide strategic advice on the design of institutional arrangements, preparation of national MRV guidelines and procedures.
2	National consultants to conduct institutional gap assessments, propose institutional arrangements, national MRV guidelines and procedures and draft regulations regarding climate change transparency and conduct trainings
3	Individual consultants to support the two pilot sub-regions to: identify climate change relevant stakeholders, along with their roles, experiences and capacity building needs; develop, implement and evaluate a modular training regarding the NDC of Morocco; adaptation of national MRV directives / procedures to territorial specificities; train key

	stakeholders on the use of the adapted subnational MRV guidelines and procedures
4	Contractual services of a communication agency to develop communication tools (website, social media, newsletters, brochures, etc.)
5	Travel costs to assist to international conferences, workshops and trainings to share lessons learned at the regional and global level
6	Logistics for workshops, meetings and awareness activities
7	International consultants to support the development of training module and delivery of trainings, International mitigation consultants to conduct international benchmarks, develop sector specific methodologies / tools for planning NDCs and monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions, develop training materials and train trainers, to prepare a compendium of international best practices on MRV of support, develop national guidelines and templates and conduct trainings
8	Locals consultants to support the development of training module and delivery of trainings; provide technical assistance to inventory specialists from line ministries; assess how waste activity data (solid and liquid) are managed among key stakeholders to identify necessary needs for the development a data platform; identify priority emission and expansion factors to be developed; identify research institutes / Universities capable of developing the selected emission and expansion factors and draft MoU. National mitigation consultants to identify gaps and needs regarding sector's NDC prospective planning and reporting of mitigation actions, assist international consultants in the development of methodologies / tools to ensure their alignment with the identified gaps and needs
9	Individual consultants to identify key stakeholders (public, private and NGO), gaps and barriers related to the MRV of support, support international consultants in the development of national guidelines and templates and conduct trainings
10	Contractual services to assess available information systems and databases; provide the necessary design of new data platforms (waste and GHG-NIS data platforms), define the technical specifications of IT hardware and provide trainings for end users, develop selected EF and priority reference parameters through established MoUs between SEED/relevant sector
11	Procurement of IT hardware (servers, computers, etc.)
12	Travel costs of site visits for the institutional specialists in charge of GHG inventories (e.g.: visits of industrial sites by type of industry)
13	Logistics for training workshops and meetings,
14	Individual Contractual service / core project team consisting of a full-time project manager and a part time administrative assistant
15	Office supplies for the project team
16	Costs of the NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies (1000 USD per year) and translation of the Terminal Evaluation report (2000 USD)
17	Logistics for inception workshop
18	IT equipment for the project team.

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

The UN System's Development Assistance Framework in Morocco (UNDAF) developed and signed by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (hereinafter "the Government") and the UNS, is a binding legal agreement covering the United Nations Development Program (hereinafter the "UNDP") five year program of activities in Morocco. At the project level, the planning and implementation reference document consists of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) signed by the Implementing Partner for one calendar year.

The Government and the UNDP concluded a basic agreement to manage UNDP's assistance to the country which was signed by the two parties on May 13, 1982. According to Article 1, paragraph 2 of the SBAA (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement), the assistance provided by the UNDP to the Government will be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in line with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP bodies, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of January 28, 2005 of the UNDP Executive Board approved the new financial regulations and rules as well as the new definitions of the terms "execution" and "implementation", enabling the UNDP to fully implement the Common Country Program Procedures resulting from the simplification and harmonization initiative of the United Nations Development Group ("UNDG"). In light of this decision, the UNDAF and the AWP constitute together a project document as referred to in the basic agreement (SBAA).

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment - Department of Environment ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, 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. To this end, 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.

2. 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 the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

      i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

A. Multi-year Workplan
B. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at baseline
C. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
D. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate
E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
F. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
G. Gender Analysis and Action Plan
H. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office, see template below)
I. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment
J. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcomes/ Outputs	Indicator	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1																		
Output 1.1.1	Indicator 5: The NDC governance framework is institutionalized	DE																
Output 1.1.2	Indicator 6: # of promulgated regulations regarding transparency	DE																
Output 1.1.3	Indicator 7: # lessons learned or feedbacks shared on the regional or international level	DE																
Outcome 1.2																		
Output 1.2.1		DE																
Output 1.2.2	Indicator 8: # of climate change governance frameworks instutionalized at subnational framework	DE																
Outcome 2.1																		
Output 2.1.1	Indicator 9: # GHG inventories produced by the empowered sectoral experts	DE																
Output 2.1.2	Indicator 10: # of on-line data platforms improving activity data management in GHG sectors	DE																
Output 2.1.3	Indicator 11: # of developed country specific EF et RF	DE																
Output 2.1.4	Indicator 12: # of on-line data platforms serving the GHG-NIS	DE																
Outcome 2.2																		
Output 2.2.1	Indicator 13: # Methodologies and user-friendly planning tools developed and tested for NDC sectors (energy, AFOLU, Waste...).	DE																

Output 2.2.2	Indicator 14: # of guidance and tools developed to monitor and report GHG mitigation actions	DE																
Output 2.2.3	Indicator 15: # of developed guidelines and data collection templates to monitor support	DE																

Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline

See also the attached document.

Tracking Tool for GEF 6 Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Projects

(At CEO Endorsement)

Reporting on lifetime emissions avoided

Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided: Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made **during the project's supervised implementation period**, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments.

Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided: Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made outside the project's supervised implementation period, but supported by financial facilities put in place by the GEF project, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. These financial facilities will still be operational after the project ends, such as partial credit guarantee facilities, risk mitigation facilities, or revolving funds.

Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down and bottom-up): indirect emissions reductions are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of the GEF activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, catalytic action for replication.

Please refer to the following references for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects.

Manual for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects

Revised Methodology for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Benefits of GEF Energy Efficiency Projects (Version 1.0)

Manual for Transportation Projects

For LULUCF projects, the definitions of "lifetime direct and indirect" apply. Lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tonnes of CO2eq per hectare per year), use IPCC defaults or country specific factors.

Section A. General Data

	At CEO Endorsement	
Project Title	Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring	
GEF ID	10004	
GEF Agency	UNDP	

Agency Project ID	6212	
Country	Morocco	
Region	MENA	
Date of Council/CEO Approval		Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)
GEF Grant (US$)	1,642,500	
Date of submission of the tracking tool		Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?	1	Yes = 1, No = 0

Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators

	Target At CEO Endorsement	
Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)		**Indentify Sectors, Sources andTechnologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above**
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided		
Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which		**Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.**
Public		
Private		
Domestic		
External		

Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators

Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems	**Baseline Rating (1-10)**	**Target Rating (1-10)**	**Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.**

Activity	4	9	Data production and collection are challenging in some sectors with poor quality and a lack of sound protocols and methodologies. The project will improve data collection for some deficient sectors, like the waste sector through the provision of information system and trainings and improve the country's GHG inventories through on-line information system shared with relevant line ministries to facilitate data sharing, reviews and transparency. A domestic MRV system will be implement to include other type of data beyond GHG emissions (e.g., mitigation actions, sustainable development co-benefits, gender sensitive indicators, support received, etc.)
Activity			
Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions			**Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)**
National Communications		3	2001; 2010; 2016
Biennial Update Reports		1	2016
NDC		1	2016
Other			
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	**Baseline Rating (1-4)**	**Target Rating (1-4)**	**CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.**

	1	4	The Department of Environment as the country's UNFCCC focal point has the mandate to manage all transparency activities, namely NCs and BURs, and eventually NDCs reporting according to agreed Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The project will support the establishment of transparency institutional arrangements where all involved institutions will have clear mandates and roles both on a national level and at two pilot subnational regions. Capacities of national institutions will be strengthened through hand on training and development of user-friendly tools, methodologies, software and hardware materials.

Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Project manager *Rate: $1,750/month*	*48 months / over 4 years*	*The Project manager will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. See the full TOR in Annex D for details.*
Administrative and financial assistant *Rate: $1,000/semester*	*24 months/over 4 years*	*Under close supervision of the Project manager, the partime assistant will be responsible for the overall administrative and financial management of the project, including the preparation of administrative and contractual documents as well as the archiving of all technical documents produced by the project. See the full TOR in Annex D for details.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International evaluation expert *Rate: $2,500/week*	*8 weeks / over 4 years*	*The international consultant will be responsible of conducting the terminal evaluation*
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1.1		
Local / National contracting		
Climate change expert *Rate: $480/day*	*100 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the climate change expert will provide strategic guidance and technical inputs to the implementation of activities under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, including the following:* • *For output 1.1.1, through a consultative process conduct an institutional gap assessment by mapping all potential stakeholders, assess their needs and identify their role in climate change transparency;* • *For output 1.1.2, inventory and assessment of MRV directives / procedures available in the different NDC sectors (e.g., energy, waste, forestry, agriculture, industry) and in collaboration with the international consultant prepare national MRV guidelines and procedures and train key stakeholders on the developed MRV guidelines and procedures.*
Legal and institutional expert *Rate: $400/day*	*30 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the legal expert will provide strategic guidance and technical inputs to the implementation of activities under Outputs 1.1.1, including the following:* • *Development of a national legal/regulatory framework specific to climate transparency including MRV of GHG emissions, mitigation actions and support;*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Consultations with key stakeholders (public, private, academia and civil society) to define their transparency roles and missions;* • *Development of the "Rules of procedures" as an implementation tool of the endorsed national transparency institutional arrangements.*
Communication agency *Rate: $200/day*	*50 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the communication agency will produce all communication tools related to activities under Output 1.1.3.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International climate change transparency expert *Rate: $650/day*	*30 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the international climate change transparency expert will provide strategic guidance and technical inputs to activities under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, including the following:* • *For output 1.1.1: Conduct international benchmarks, provide strategic advice on the design of institutional arrangements;* • *For output 1.1.2: Conduct international benchmarks, provide strategic advice on the preparation of national MRV guidelines and procedures.*
Outcome 1.2		
Local / National contracting		
Climate change expert *Rate: $480/day*	*125 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the international climate change transparency expert will provide strategic guidance and technical inputs to activities under Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, including the following:* • *For output 1.2.1: Identify climate change relevant stakeholders in the two pilot sub-regions, along with their roles, experiences and capacity building needs, develop of a modular training program including planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of projects / programs supporting the NDC of Morocco, implement and evaluate trainings;* • *For output 1.2.2: adapt national MRV directives / procedures to territorial specificities, train key stakeholders on the use of the adapted subnational MRV guidelines and procedures.*
Outcome 2.1		
Local / National contracting		
National GHG inventory experts *Rate: $480/day*	*250 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the national GHG inventory experts will provide technical assistance and inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, including the following:* • *For output 2.1.1: Identify needs for training, technical visits and technical assistance, including sectoral and cross-cutting issues such as QA/QC and uncertainties, develop and implement trainings, organize site visits for the institutional specialists in charge of GHG inventories (e.g.: visits of industrial sites by type of industry), and deploy*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		technical assistance by sector and according to identified needs; • *For output 2.1.2: Assess how waste activity data (solid and liquid) are managed among key stakeholders (i.e.,* Department of Environment, *Ministry of Interior and municipalities) and formulate recommendations for the design of a data platform to improve the management of waste activity data;* • *For output 2.1.3: Identify priority emission and expansion factors to be developed in consultation with the GHG-NIS sectoral specialists, Identify research institutes / Universities capable of developing the selected emission and expansion factors and draft MoU.*
IT development company *Rate: $400/day*	*200 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the IT development company will provide technical assistance and inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.2 and 2.1.4, including the following:* Contractual services to assess available information systems and databases; provide the necessary design of new data platforms (waste and GHG-NIS data platforms) and define the technical specifications for the of IS materials • *For output 2.1.2: assess available information systems and databases; develop software, provide technical specifications for hardware procurement and trainings regarding a dedicated waste activity data platform;* • *For output 2.1.4: assess available information systems and databases; develop software, provide technical specifications for hardware procurement and trainings regarding a dedicated data platform for the GHG NIS.*
IT hardware company *Rate: $400/day*	*1000 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the IT hardware company will deliver, install and test hardware material as per the technical specifications outlined under Output 2.1.2 and 2.1.4.*
R&D institutes *Rate: $400/day*	*184 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, selected R&D institutes will provide technical assistance and inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Output 2.1.3 to undertake the development of selected EF and priority reference parameters.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International GHG inventory experts *Rate: $650/day*	*60 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the international GHG inventory experts in collaboration with national GHG inventory experts will provide strategic and technical inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.1.1, including the following:* • *Develop a practice-oriented modular training program and implementation of the modular training through different sessions.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		Outcome 2.2
Local / National contracting		
National mitigation and MRV experts *Rate: $480/day*	*250 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the national mitigation and MRV experts in collaboration with an international mitigation and MRV experts will provide technical assistance and inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3, including the following:* • *For output 2.2.1: Identify gaps and needs regarding prospective planning for the sectors involved in the implementation of mitigation actions; inline with the identified gaps and needs assist international consultanst in the development of a series of methodologies / tools that can be used by the key mitigation sectors during the planning of each NDC cycle;* • *For output 2.2.2: Identify gaps and needs of public and private entities regarding the monitoring and reporting of their mitigation actions in key NDC sectors; in line with the identified gaps and needs assist international consultants in the development of tools / templates / guides that can be used by public and private entities for monitoring and reporting purposes of mitigation actions and their impacts in terms of sustainable development co-benefits.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International mitigation and MRV experts *Rate: $650/day*	*230 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the international mitigation and MRV expert in collaboration with the national mitigation and MRV experts will provide strategic and technical inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3, including the following:* • *For output 2.2.1: Conduct international benchmarks to identify prospective planning methodologies and tools that can be adapted to the national context; based on the indentified needs and gaps develop a series of methodologies / tools that can be used by the key mitigation sectors during the planning of each NDC cycle;* • *For output 2.2.2: Identity best international practices (tracking tools, reporting templates and data sharing platforms, etc.) that that can be adapted to the national context; based on the indentified needs and gaps develop tools / templates / guides that can be used by public and private entities for monitoring and reporting purposes of mitigation actions and their impacts in terms of sustainable development co-benefits;* • *For output 2.2.3: Design a modular training program to disseminate the tools and methodologies developed under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 covering the planning, monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions and train trainers.*
		Outcome 2.3
Local / National contracting		
National climate finance and MRV experts *Rate: $480/day*	*145 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the national climate finance and MRV experts in collaboration with international climate finance and MRV experts will provide technical assistance and inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, including the following:* • *For output 2.3.1: Identify key stakeholders (public, private and NGO), gaps and barriers related to the MRV of support; inline with the identified gaps and needs assist international consultanst in the development of national guidelines and*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		templates; • *For output 2.3.2: support international consultants in the preparation and delivery of trainings.*
International / Regional and global contracting		
International climate finance and MRV experts *Rate: $650/day*	*92 days / over 4 years*	*In close coordination with the Project manager, the international climate finance and MRV experts in collaboration with national climate finance and MRV experts will provide strategic advice and technical inputs regarding the implementation of activities under Outputs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, including the following:* • *For output 2.3.1: Prepar a compendium of international best practices and develop national guidelines and templates for data collection, monitoring and reporting of support received through finance, technology transfer and capacity building and also of required support;* • *For output 2.3.2: Develop training modules based on real case studies and according to identified needs and gaps and deliver trainings.*

Annex D: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the Project Board

The Project Board (PB) will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. The PB's role will include:

- *Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;*
- *Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;*
- *Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;*
- *Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project manager;*
- *Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;*
- *Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;*
- *Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;*
- *Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;*
- *Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.*

These terms of reference will be finalized during the Project Inception Workshop.

Terms of Reference for the Technical Advisory Group (TAG)

The TAG will provide technical advice and inputs relating to project implementation and will be chaired by the PD with support from the Project manager. The members of the TAG will consist of representatives from Government Ministry, UNDP, other relevant government agencies, research and educational organizations, NGOs, technical experts and other relevant stakeholders to be agreed by the Project Board. Technical experts may be invited in to discuss specific issues. This group will be composed of focal points designated officially by their institutions for the project duration. Indicative Terms of Reference are as follows. These will be reviewed by the Project Board during project inception and may be extended as necessary.

- *Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project components during planning and implementation;*
- *Promote technical coordination between institutions, where such coordination is necessary and where opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons exist;*
- *Provide technical advice and guidance on specific issues concerning climate change transparency issues ;*
- *Approval of ToRs of project activities and examination and validation of project deliverables;*
- *Share information on project progress and lessons learned with related stakeholders at the national level;*
- *The TAG or a subset of its members may be requested to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.;*
- *Other tasks as indicated by the Project Board.*

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Director

Background

The Project Director (PD) is the Director of Climate Change, Green Economy and Biodiversity Directorate of the Department of Environment, *who will be accountable to the* Department of Environment *and UNDP for the achievement*

of objectives and results in the assigned Project. The PD will be part of the Project Steering Committee and answer to it. The PD will be financed through national government funds (co-financing).

Duties and Responsibilities

- *Serve as a member of the Project Board.*
- *Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.*
- *Supervise compliance of project implementation with* Department of Environment *policies, procedures and ensure consistency with national plans and strategies.*
- *Facilitate coordination with other organizations and institutions that will conduct related climate change transparency activities.*
- *Participate in project evaluation, testing, and monitoring missions.*
- *Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.*
- *Coordinate and supervise government staff inputs to project implementation.*
- *Coordinate, oversee and report on government cofinancing inputs to project implementation.*

Project manager

Background

The Project manager (PC), will be locally recruited following UNDP procedure, with input to the selection process from the Project partners. The position will be appointed by the project implementing agencies and funded entirely from the Project. The PC will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PC will report to the PD in close consultation with the assigned UNDP Programme Manager for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PC will report on a periodic basis to the Project Board, based on the PD's instruction. Generally, the PC will support the PD who will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the NIM execution modality. The PC will perform a liaison role with the government, UNDP and other UN agencies, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies.

Duties and Responsibilities

- *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved work-plan.*
- *Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document in a timely and high quality fashion.*
- *Coordinate all project inputs and ensure that they are adhere to UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects.*
- *Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors ensuring timing and quality of outputs.*
- *Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel, consultants and sub-contracts, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications and overseeing all contractors' work.*
- *Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the UNDP provided format.*
- *Prepare, revise and submit project work and financial plans, as required by Project Board and UNDP.*
- *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports, submitted on a quarterly basis.*
- *Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.*
- *Liaise with UNDP, Project Board, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organisations and CSOs for effective coordination of all project activities.*
- *Facilitate administrative support to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project.*

- *Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Project Implementation Report, Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies.*
- *Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders.*
- *Report progress of project to the steering committees, and ensure the fulfilment of PSC directives.*
- *Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.*
- *Assist community groups, municipalities, CSOs, staff, students and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby increasing their institutional capabilities.*
- *Encourage staff, partners and consultants such that strategic, intentional and demonstrable efforts are made to actively include women in the project, including activity design and planning, budgeting, staff and consultant hiring, subcontracting, purchasing, formal community governance and advocacy, outreach to social organizations, training, participation in meetings; and access to program benefits.*
- *Assists and advises the Project Implementation Units responsible for activity implementation in the target sites.*
- *Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the Project Implementation Units.*

Required skills and expertise

- *Minimum Diploma of a master's degree in environmental management major, energy, or any other field relevant to the project ;*
- *At least 10 years of experience in climate change related projects (preferably in the context of national reporting through national communications and GHG inventories and);*
- *At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience;*
- *Minimum 5 years of professional experience, working with ministries, national or local institutions that are concerned with climate change transparency issues;*
- *Significant experience in the development and implementation and / or planning of cooperation projects with international donors ;*
- *Confirmed technical skills in climate change mitigation, GHG inventory and MRV ;*
- *Advanced knowledge the national context of its evolution and its barriers ;*
- *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.*

Competencies

- *Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects;*
- *Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies;*
- *Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project;*
- *Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government;*
- *Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills;*
- *Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails;*
- *Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search;*
- *Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to Morocco's climate change policies.*
- *Excellent command of French and English languages.*

Project Assistant

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks:

- *Assist the Project manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;*
- *Assist the Project manager in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;*
- *Assist in the preparation of progress reports;*
- *Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAG, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;*
- *Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.*

The Project Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- *A Bachelor's degree or an equivalent qualification;*
- *At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving climate change, natural resource management and/or sustainable livelihoods. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;*
- *Very good inter-personal skills;*
- *Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.*
- *Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages*

Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and plans as needed

As a GEF-funded CBIT project, this project is exempt from the SESP requirement, and therefore the SESP pre-screening is not required

Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The formulation of the stakeholder participation plan has the following objectives: a) to clearly identify the basic roles and responsibilities of the main participants in this Project; b) to ensure full knowledge of those involved concerning the progress and obstacles in project development and to take advantage of the experience and skills of the participants to enhance project activities; and c) to identify key instances in the project cycle where stakeholder involvement will occur. The ultimate purpose of the stakeholder participation plan will be the long-term sustainability of the project achievements, based on transparency and the effective participation of the key stakeholders.

During the PPG key stakeholders were consulted to ensure an inclusive design of the project and that the planed results responds effectively to their needs. The consultations were conducted by the project formulation team, Department of Environment, an *ad-hoc* MRV working group put in place part of the on-going GEF funded FNC/2nd BUR projet and UNDP CO staff to involve multiple stakeholders in the project design process and to identify potential partnerships with line ministries, government agencies, private sector, among others, for effective participatory planning and management.

Accordingly, a first series of consultations were engaged in November and December 2017 to consolidated the project concept (PIF document) according to the following engagement plan:

Day	Time & Place	Stakeholders	Discussed Items
30th of October 2017	09:30--12:30 AM SSSD	SSSD, *ad-hoc* MRV working group and UNDP CO staff (see below list of participants)	• International context of transparency as per the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement; • National experience in terms of transparency (institutional set-up, NC, GHG inventory, BUR); • MRV concepts and prerequisites; • Moroccan NDC and need for a robust domestic MRV; • Exchanges with stakeholders on their own concerns, constraints, capacity building needs.

30th of November 2017	09:30–12:30 AM SSSD	SSSD, *ad-hoc* MRV working group and UNDP CO staff (see below list of participants)	• Constrains and deficiencies regarding institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; • Constrains and deficiencies of GHG inventory system; • Constrains and deficiencies of NDC planning capacities; • Constrains and deficiencies of monitoring and reporting of mitigation actions; • Constrains and deficiencies of MRV of support; • Presentation of a preliminary project concept: title, objective, outcomes, outputs and budget.

List of participants at the meeting held on 30th of October 2017 at the SSSD:

Royaume du Maroc

Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines et du Développement Durable, Chargé du Développement Durable

PNUD – Au service des peuples et des nations

Projet BUR2 et QCN

Réunion de présentation du projet MRV/ Banque Mondiale
Rabat le 30 octobre 2017. Siège SEDD.
** Liste des participants **

P: 11
H: 4
F: 7

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Royaume du Maroc

Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines et du Développement Durable, Chargé du Développement Durable

PNUD – Au service des peuples et des nations

Projet BUR2 et QCN

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List of participants at the meeting held on 30th of November 2017 at the SSSD:

Projet BUR2 et QCN

Réunion de groupe de travail «Groupe MRV» sur le projet GEF / Transparence

Rabat le 30 novembre 2017 au sien du SEDD « salle 347 »

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A second series of consultations were engaged between July and December 2018 to consolidate the project document according to the following engagement plan:

Day	Time & Place	Stakeholders	Discussed Items
2nd of July 2018	9:30 AM – 4:30 PM Hotel Farah, Rabat	SSSD, MRV *ad-hoc* working group and UNDP CO staff (see below list of participants)	• Discussions about the project concept and the vision for implementation based on the approved PIF; • Confirmation of the constraints and barriers to be taken into account; • Identification of on-going initiatives and projects related to transparency for future synergies; • Identification of data and information needs; • Discussions about a preliminary list of activities, indicators, targets and risks. See attached programme
12th of December 2018	09:30– 12:30 AM SSSD	SSSD, MRV *ad-hoc* working group and UNDP CO staff (see below list of participants)	• Examination of project outputs and activities for each single outcome; • Examination of project risks; • Examination of project budget; • Examination of project implementation structure; • Examination of co-financing possibilities. See attached programme

Programme and list of participants at the meeting held on 2nd of July 2018 at the Farah Hotel:

Royaume du Maroc
Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines et du Développement Durable, Chargé du Développement Durable

Au service des peuples et des nations

Atelier relatif à l'élaboration du Document de projet GEF-CBIT
« Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring »

Le 2 juillet 2018 – Hôtel Golden Tulipe Farah- Rabat

Horaires	Activités
09 :00 – 09 :15	Accueil des participants
09 :15 – 09 :30	Mots d'ouverture – SEDD et PNUD Présentation des participants /Présentation du programme
09 :30 – 11 :00	Etat des lieux et concept du projet sur la base du PIF validé par le GEF[1] : • Analyse de l'état des lieux (par Composante/Outcome) ; • Contraintes et lacunes (par Composante/Outcome) ;
11 :00 – 11 :15	Pause-café
11 :15 - 12 :30	Etat des lieux et concept du projet sur la base du PIF validé par le GE (suite) • Résultats visés par le projet (Outputs) • Proposition d'activités par résultats
12 :30 – 13 :00	*Débat et Discussions*
13 :00 – 14 :00	*Déjeuner*
14 :00 - 16 :00	Eléments clés du Document de Projet (Prodoc): - Cadre logique des résultats (indicateurs et cibles)
16 :00 – 16 :15	Pause-café
16 :15 – 17 :30	Eléments clés du Document de Projet (Prodoc) - Suite - Analyse des risques - Autres initiatives, synergies et partenariats.
17 :30 – 18 :00	*Débat et Discussions*
Fin de l'atelier	

[1] Pour télécharge le PIF :
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/6212_PIF_CBIT_Morocco_Resubmissin_May_23.pdf

Atelier relatif à l'Elaboration du Document de Projet GEF-CBIT «Developing an Integrated Transparency Framework for NDC Planning and Monitoring"

le 02 juillet 2018 à l'Hôtel Farah - Rabat

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List of participants at the meeting held on 12th of December 2018 at the SSSD:

Royaume du Maroc

Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines et du Développement Durable, Chargé du Développement Durable

Au service des peuples et des nations

Atelier relatif à la validation du draft du Document de projet GEF-CBIT « *Developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring* »

Le 12 décembre 2018 – Siège du Secrétariat d'Etat chargée du Développement Durable - Rabat

Horaires	Activités
09 :00 – 09 :15	Accueil des participants
09 :15 – 09 :30	Mots d'ouverture – SEDD et PNUD Présentation des participants /Présentation du programme
09 :30 – 11 :00	Examen et validation du premier draft du document de Projet GEF-CBIT : Partie 1 : Composantes/résultats/produits/activités
11 :00 – 11 :15	Pause-café
11 :15 - 13 :00	Partie 2 : Cadre logique des résultats
13 :00 – 14 :00	*Déjeuner*
14 :00 - 16 :30	Partie 3 : Partenariats & Parties prenantes Partie 4 : Gestion des risques Partie 5 : Gouvernance du projet / Partie 6 : Budget et co-financements
Fin de l'atelier	

Royaume du Maroc

Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie des Mines et du Développement Durable, Chargé du Développement Durable

PNUD
Au service des peuples et des nations

Réunion de présentation du PRODOC du projet CBIT/GEF

Rabat le 12 décembre 2018 au sien du SEDD à 09h

« Salle 347 »

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Stakeholder involvement plan:

The project's design incorporates several features to ensure ongoing and effective stakeholder participation in its implementation. The mechanisms to facilitate the involvement and active participation of different stakeholders in project implementation will comprise a number of different elements:

a) Project inception workshop to enable stakeholder awareness of the start of project implementation:
The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with the most updated information on the project and the project work plan. It will also establish a basis for further consultation as the project's implementation begins.

b) Set-up of Project Board to ensure representation of stakeholder interests in project:
A Project Board will be set-up to ensure broad representation of all key interests throughout the project's implementation. The representation and broad terms of reference of the Project Board are further described in Section VIII (Governance and Management Arrangements) of this Project Document.

c) Establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee stakeholder engagement processes during project.
The PMU will take direct operational and administrative responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring increased local ownership of the project and its results. The PMU will be located in the Headquarters of the SSSD in Rabat, and led by a Project Director and a Project manager who will ensure stakeholder engagement at the all levels, including the participation of national authorities, subnational authorities, local communities, private sector organizations and representative of academia.

d) Proactive communication to facilitate stakeholder engagement
A proactive communication through the project will be implemented to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the project and its management. This will include information sharing, meetings and workshops. For instance, Outcome 1.1 will allow the gathering and sharing of lessons learned in a systematic and efficient manner, with special emphasis on the development and dissemination of knowledge, facilitating communication for ongoing awareness of the project.

e) Direct involvement of stakeholders in project implementation
The direct involvement of the national, subnational, and local stakeholders in project implementation, including capacity-building, preparation of project products and their validation.

Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Within the framework of the project, the actions that will be implemented comply with the following criteria for equality: a) involve women and youth groups; b) ensure equal opportunities among all groups when engaged in the same activity; c) provide equal opportunities for access to training and knowledge; and d) equal participation in decision making.

The project will consider the contributions made by women to the development of a climate change transparency framework in line with the Paris Agreement in Morocco. Also, the participation of women in project activities will create opportunities so that women may contribute with their knowledge and experience to strengthen the national transparency framework and create an enabling environment for a better climate change policy planning. These opportunities will include the following:

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of climate change transparency and policy planning creating conditions to promote gender equality;
- Valuing the participation of women in climate change policy design and decision-making;
- Recognition of women's role in developing key foundations of the climate change transparency framework (data collection, data assessment, etc.);
- Promoting women's interest in climate change activities, plans and programmes;
- Coordinating and building synergy with multiple institutions, NGOs, and international groups working in the country to promote gender equality.

Project Gender Mainstreaming Plan:

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
Outcome 1.1: An integrated governance to sustain national tracking and accounting system for progress toward NDC implementation is established					
Ensure women's participation in decision-making to establish national institutional arrangements, guidelines and procedures for climate change transparency	Percentage of women participating in the consultative processes	At least 25%	10%	Years 1 and 2	Department of Environment
Promote the equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities related to the developed MRV guidelines and procedures	Percentage of men and women participating in capacity-building activities	60% men 40% women	80% men 20% women	Years 1, 2 and 3	Department of Environment
Outcome 1.2: The NDC governance framework is piloted in two subnational regions					
Promote the equal participation of	Percentage of men and women	70% men 30% women	90% men 10% women	Years 1, 2 and 3	Department of Environment

men and women in capacity-building activities at the two pilot subnational regions	participating in capacity-building activities at the two pilot subnational regions				
Outcome 2.1: GHG accounting and reporting capacities strengthened					
Promote the equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities related to GHG inventories	Percentage of men and women participating in capacity-building activities related to GHG inventories	50% men 50% women	60% men 40% women	Years 1, 2 and 3	Department of Environment
Outcome 2.2: Planning and tracking mitigation actions capacities are strengthened					
Ensure women's participation in decision-making to develop and adopt sector specific NDC planning tools and methodologies	Percentage of women participating in decision-making regarding NDC planning tools and methodologies	At least 25%	10%	Years 2,3 and 4	Department of Environment
Ensure women's participation in decision-making to develop and adopt tools / templates / guides for monitoring and reporting purposes of mitigation actions and sustainable development co-benefits	Percentage of women participating in decision-making regarding monitoring and reporting tools / templates / guides	At least 25%	10%	Years 2,3 and 4	Department of Environment
Promote data collection sex-disaggregated in the MRV system	MRV system with data disaggregated by sex	MRV system incorporates gender aspects	No such MRV system is available	Years 3 and 4	Department of Environment
Promote the equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities related to MRV of mitigation actions	Percentage of men and women participating in capacity-building activities	50% men 50% women	60% men 40% women	Years 3 and 4	Department of Environment
Outcome 2.3: Building MRV capacities of support					
Ensure women's participation in	Percentage of women participating in	At least 25%	10%	Years 2,3 and 4	Department of Environment

decision-making to design and select the appropriate guidelines and templates for MRV of support	decision-making regarding guidelines and templates for MRV of support				
Promote the equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities related to MRV of support	Percentage of men and women participating in capacity-building activities	50% men 50% women	60% men 40% women	Years 3 and 4	Department of Environment

Annex H: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Enter a brief description of the risk *(In Atlas, use the Description field. **Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)***	When was the risk first identified *(In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)*	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)*	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Who submitted the risk *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	When was the status of the risk last checked *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*
2	Changes in governing bodies (offices, agencies, ministries) might impact the strategic	01/01/2019	Operational Organizational Political	Changes in government, especially at the SEDD might impact the leadership	Decision-makers at SEDD and other key stakeholders have been heavily involved in all steps of	UNDP Project Manager	UNDP	01/01/2019	Reducing

	orientations and operational pace of project implementation			and prioritization of the project implementation P = 1 (Low) I = 1 (Low)	the project formulation				
3	Lack of coordination with other similar initiatives under way at national and regional level	01/01/2019	Operational Organizational	Risk of duplication of activities implemented and lack of synergy and relevance P = 1 (Low) I = 1 (Low)	An interministerial committee has been set up at national level that ensures the follow-up and the coordination of all projects related to climate change	UNDP Project Manager	UNDP	01/01/2019	Reducing

Annex I: Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment
(As a separate document)

Annex J: Quality Assurance Report

(As a separate document)