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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fortysixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Morocco

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

- 1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
- 2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
- 3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BUR of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
- 4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 15 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 46, the third workshop for the FSV, open to all Parties, for 10 non-Annex I Parties, including: Morocco, for which there is a BUR and a final summary report by 10 March 2017³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Morocco received 8 written questions in advance from the following Parties: Burkina Faso, European Union, France, Switzerland and New Zealand.
- 5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Tugba Icmeli, comprised two three-hour sessions covering five Parties in alphabetical order.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at http://unfccc.int/8722.php and http://unfccc.int/10054.php, respectively.

6. This record of the FSV for Morocco summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Morocco.

II. Summary of proceedings

- 7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, Morocco made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
- 8. In its presentation, Morocco provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, and support needed. It highlighted that total net GHG emissions for 2012 were 100,547.4 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂ eq), including land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), which represents a twofold increase in emissions since 1994 (47,937.0 kt CO₂ eq). Population increase and the improvement of the standard of living were the main drivers of this increase in emissions. In 2012, the energy sector was the most significant source of emissions, with a share of 56.5 per cent of the total net emissions including LULUCF.
- 9. Further, Morocco presented its goal to reduce emissions by 42 per cent below the business as usual scenario by 2030, if sufficient international support is received. The key mitigation action in the energy production sector is a new energy strategy aiming to increase the share of renewable energy in Morocco's energy mix by constructing additional renewable capacity to reach 52 per cent of the total installed capacity in 2030. Morocco also formulated five priority nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), of which three relate to the energy sector (solar pumps, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and energy efficiency and renewable energy production in residential buildings), one is in the household waste sector and the other is in the agriculture sector. Morocco has 37 clean development mechanism (CDM) projects or programmes of activities on renewable energy and biomass energy, and in the waste sector. Morocco has one of the largest CDM portfolios in Africa.
- 10. Morocco also provided information on its gaps and support needs, including strengthening its legal and institutional framework; awareness-raising and capacity-building; promoting research, innovation and the transfer of technologies; and financing for a range of mitigation and adaptation measures.
- 11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Morocco for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Brazil, China, the EU, Mexico, Sweden and Switzerland. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: lessons learned from experience gained in CDM projects; measurement, reporting and verification of the sustainable development co-benefits of mitigation measures; short-term capacity-building needs; methods used for estimating emissions; NAMAs on the household waste sector and solar PV systems; and ICA process participation.
- 12. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available in the YouTube broadcast of this workshop.⁵

In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Morocco for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. She thanked Morocco and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/MAR.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZ0AVSkZkL8&list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmdRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXlZt&index=2&t=2191s[https://youtu.be/MQZS78O7na4?list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmdRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXlZt?]