

LGMA STATEMENT
AT 1ST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE 3RD TECHNICAL DIALOGUE (GST TD1.3)
ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION
Delivered by; Nadia FIKRI
Vice-President of Casablanca-Settat Region, Morocco; Under2
Coalition

Ladies and gentlemen,

Morocco has taken steps to promote sustainable development in the economic, social, environmental, and cultural domains through its' National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

This strategy was adopted on June 27, 2017, by the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of HM King Mohamed VI, God help him. This strategy aims to accelerate Morocco's transition to a green and inclusive economy by 2030 and to provide a concrete response to Morocco's international commitments.

The revision of the national sustainable development strategy will be adapted to local realities and will meet the needs and aspirations of citizens through a participatory, integrated and inclusive approach that involves all citizens residing in Morocco and abroad.

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of the new strategy, the sustainability issues and priorities of the Region will be identified and integrated into the revision process to define the areas of intervention for the strategy by 2035.

As part of the dynamics expressed by Morocco in terms of advanced regionalization, the Climate Change Policy in Morocco (PCCM, 2014) encourages territorial convergence as well as the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Global Warming (PNRC, 2009) at the local level for better consideration of territorial specificities.

In fact, it urges the realization of this through the development of Territorial Plans to fight against Global Warming (PTRC) or Territorial Climate Plans (PCT).

Through its Regional Development Plan (2027) and its Territorial Development Master Plan (2047), the RCS intends to put in place an innovative framework of actions based on good governance, efficient administrative and technical management, technological know-how and good inclusive and egalitarian practices, which will give rise to a sustainable and responsible development model based on:

- Strategic planning,
- Adaptation and Environmental Resilience, and
- Territory sustainability.

This is of course in perfect harmony with the national strategies which aim to achieve the objectives of sustainable development through:

- The program for air quality monitoring stations. This project also allowed the improvement of air quality reports, and engaged stakeholders to reduce their carbon footprint
- The program to set up "local economic activity zones": through these zones, the region encourages the development of non-polluting industries and sets up an ecosystem with a predominantly circular economy. The local focus also means that these zones will be set up close to places where labor is available, thus generating shorter journeys and less pollution. This approach minimizes the impact of industrial activity on the environment and incorporates strict environmental standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The solid and liquid waste recycling and recovery program: The Casablanca-Settat Region has implemented waste management actions aimed at reducing the production of greenhouse gases. They

include the development of waste sorting and recycling centres, waste treatment and recovery units and raising awareness of the need to reduce waste at source.

- Driving the digital transition throughout the territory
- The Regional GHG Inventory System (SRI-GES) which sets up a suitable governance framework between the different actors involved

The main sources of emissions based on 2016 as the baseline year, are the energy sector which emits 79% of total GHG emissions, followed by the agricultural sector with a total of 9% and the industrial processes and product use sector with a total of 7%.

The energy and transport industry sector present the main sources of GHG emissions (83%), followed by the industrial sector which emits 10% of GHG emissions.

The Territorial Climate Plan represents a strategic tool for the fight against Climate Change at the territorial level which aims to assist the region in its transition towards a green and low-carbon economy. It will therefore demonstrate the region's exemplary nature and commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and mitigating its impact on climate change by mobilizing all stakeholders on local projects aimed at reducing the impacts of different sectors on the climate.

In addition, several parameters were used (change in population, GDP, etc.) to estimate the region's future GHG emissions. The results of the projections indicate a gradual increase in total GHG emissions over the period 2016 – 2030, an increase of 45% compared to 2016.

The production of this inventory of GHG emissions has also made it possible to identify the territory's responsibility in the face of climate change and its dependence on fossil fuels. To do this, mitigation actions have been proposed for the following sectors: electricity production, building, industry, agriculture, forestry, transport and waste. This is to put in place the first milestones of a coherent low-carbon development policy in the Casablanca-Settat region.

All of the actions proposed could achieve a reduction in emissions of 23% compared to the baseline scenario by 2030.

The integration of the gender-specific approach in Morocco in public policies relating to climate change cannot be reduced to simple plans and strategies. It is a societal problem, which presupposes a real change in practices and an evolution in mentalities. It is a social project, which challenges all the living forces of society and calls for accentuated educational actions in terms of awareness, capacity building and mobilization and support. Finally, it is a major political issue, because a true democracy implies the full integration of women in all areas.

As part of its strategic partnerships, the RCS joined the Under2 Coalition at COP27.

The Under2 Coalition is made up of 167 states and regions at the forefront of climate action and has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 – or sooner. This represented the first time that all regions of the same country, in this case Morocco, joined the Coalition.

As part of the Coalition, Casablanca Settat is also able to access resources through the Future Fund. This is a fund where governments in the Under2 network can provide funds to support projects covering areas such as energy efficiency, adaptation, mitigation, clean transport, carbon pricing and implementing climate change laws.

These types of collaborations allow regions like Casablanca Settat to share knowledge and resources within the Coalition to drive climate action in their jurisdictions.

This was only a brief overview of the efforts made by the Casablanca-Settat Region to reduce its' negative impact on the environment, particularly through the emission of greenhouse gases. These actions are not only tactical or operational, they are also strategic and constitute, first of all, a moral commitment, and also a "contractual" one, since all the plans are discussed at the central level, and are signed and pursued, first, at the Region of Casablanca.