

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
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Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>GIZ is in the process of implementing a regional project entitled "Adapting forest policies to climate change in the MENA region", targeting Algeria, the Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey. Among the forest administrations partners, both Morocco and Turkey have a remarkably proactive approach in the negotiations on forests and climate change.</p> <p>As Turkey holds a unique position in climate negotiations (OECD countries not subject to binding commitments to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG)), the Moroccan forest administration is more likely to have a leading role in the MENA region concerning the adaptation of REDD+ to the specific sub-region conditions.</p> <p>Prior to the climate conference in Doha late 2012, a workshop was held on June 12 to prepare the Moroccan positions on forest and climate negotiations. Twenty participants from the High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight Against Desertification (HCEFLCD) and the Department of the Environment (DE) of the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMEE) attended the workshop. One of the recommendations of the workshop was to carry out a feasibility study to estimate the costs and benefits associated with the entry of Morocco into REDD+.</p> <p>The study was to produce: (i) opposing arguments for the benefit of Moroccan decision-makers on the environmental, social and economic costs and benefits of REDD+, to help them decide whether or not to set up a REDD+ strategy in Morocco (ii) arguments for the REDD+ negotiation based on data both reliable and relevant to other countries of the MENA region in support of their adaptation of the REDD+ mechanism.</p>	<p>Interviews were carried out with more than twenty players (HCEFLCD, Forest research centre, Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (ADEREE), MEMEE, etc.) to collect the existing literature and raw data necessary for evaluation. The opinions of these players on the risks and opportunities of REDD + were also collected.</p> <p>The cost-benefit analysis was based on an assessment of the REDD+ potential in Morocco. The first step was the modeling of future GHG emissions and removals due to key factors such as overgrazing, fuelwood harvesting, forest fires and reforestation.</p> <p>The technical potential to reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG removals as well as the cost of the required actions was assessed on the basis of past and present policy planning documents. The financial assessment of these carbon benefits was estimated based on assumptions regarding the evolution in the price of carbon.</p> <p>The study also assessed: (i) the indirect benefits (indirect non-tradable environmental benefits related to the strengthened resilience, restoration and protection of ecosystems, indirect social and economic benefits (tradable and non-tradable) related to the sustainability of use), (ii) indirect costs (transaction costs related to the implementation of policies and measures, social and economic costs associated with restrictions on the right to use).</p> <p>Two workshops were held, each with around 25 people (HCEFLCD and MEMEE), in order to present and discuss the results. An article on the study was published by "Le Matin". The HCEFLCD and MEMEE finally expressed their desire to enter the REDD+.</p>