



Context

His Majesty King Mohammed VI addressed the Glasgow 2021 Climate Change Conference (COP26) through a speech pronounced by the Head of Government, **Mr. Aziz Akhannouch**. The Moroccan delegation, led by the Head of Government, was composed of **Mr. Mohamed Sadiki**, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forestry and **Mrs. Leila Benali**, the Minister for Energy Transition and Sustainable Development.



MAIN TAKEAWAYS FROM HIS MAJESTY COP 26 SPEECH

- **An imperative for political alignment:** "Real political will is urgently needed, as is a fairer commitment towards a broad category of humankind, which is currently bearing the brunt of a global economic system from which it is not benefiting equitably. Given the damage suffered by Africa as a result of climate change, the poor financial and technological support provided is a stark indicator of the shortcomings of the current international system."
- **45.5% of GHG emissions by 2030:** "Morocco has been enhancing its multi-faceted commitment to tackling climate issues, pledging to raise its Nationally Determined Contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 45.5% by 2030."
- **Sustainable development at the heart of Moroccan strategy:** "This is part of an integrated, low-carbon development strategy to be implemented by the year 2050. Its aim is to help transition to a green economy that is in line with the sustainable development goals and to enhance resilience and adaptation in order to protect the environment, both of which are pillars of the Kingdom's new development model."
- **A key player in regional fight against climate change:** "Morocco has been enhancing its engagement, along with African sister nations, to confront the destructive impacts of climate change. Thus, it has launched initiatives for agricultural adaptation, for the promotion of security and stability and for access to sustainable energy, in addition to setting up the three African Climate Commissions, within the framework of the Africa Action Summit, held in Marrakesh in November 2016."

source : Maghreb Arab Press (MAP)

SEEN ON SOCIAL MEDIA

UK Ambassador to Morocco, H.E Simon Martin, received H.E Leila Benali and H.E Mohamed Sadiki ahead of COP26



Moroccan young climate activists submit declaration to COP26



H.E Aziz Akhannouch with H.E Boris Johnson and H.E António Guterres



Context

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates has published Morocco's achievements in the fight against climate change on its Twitter account.



Morocco's Achievements in the Fight Against Climate Change



1st country in Africa and the Arab world in terms of climate performance.



Ranked **4th** by the International Climate Action Network and the New Climate Institute in the 2021 Climate Performance Index.



2 million Moroccans are supplied with electricity and a million tons/year of greenhouse gases are not injected into the air thanks to Noor Ouarzazate, one of the largest mega-solar power plants in the world.



200 megawatt extension of El Koudia Al Baida wind farm at Tetouan. This site is considered to be the first wind farm in Africa with a promising development potential.



More than **4,000 renewable megawatts** have been commissioned.



37% of the total electric power capacity is currently generated by **renewable energies**. This should reach **52%** of the energy mix by **2030**.





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The Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) Summit took place in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) on October 25th. A large number of key stakeholders, among which Heads of Government, attended the summit. On this occasion, many initiatives have been launched, such as the plantation of 50 billion trees (2030) across the Middle East (world largest reforestation program) and restoration of 200 million hectares of degraded land.

Here are the main takeaways by country, for Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia.

Key ambitions:

- **Strong commitment towards climate action:** Morocco has developed the National Climate Plan 2020-2030, which aims to strengthen the capacity to adapt and accelerate the transformation towards a low-emission economy, the implementation of national climate policies at the local level, as well as the encouragement of innovation and awareness to better respond to the challenges posed by climate change
 - 10 million trees are being planted annually
 - Goal to reforest 50 000 hectares per year until 2030 and 100 000 hectares from 2030 onwards.

Key asks:

- **Financing is the crucial element to building a green sustainable economy** and implementing a common responsibility.
- **New and sustainable financial products needed:** it is imperative to think about investments in economic activities that can strike a balance between social and economic objectives and produce new financial eco-friendly tools and products.



MOROCCO

Key asks:

- To **adopt a multi-dimensional approach with multiple partnerships** shaped by the private sector, the government, NGOs and the civil society (including women and youth).
- To **prioritize technology transfers between advanced and developing countries**, taking into consideration the special needs of less developed countries.
- To **implement green economic policies** at the national, regional and international levels.
- To **increase the investment in renewable energies** and sustainable agriculture and farming **in developing countries** for a green transition.
- To **collectively reshape financial markets into sustainable and resilient markets** with high returns in alignment with the World Bank report.



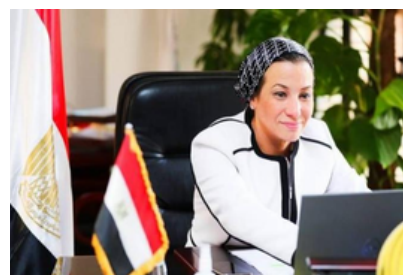
TUNISIA

Key ambitions:

- The finalized **national strategy for climate change for 2050** is to be launched at the COP26. It will include fields of mitigation and adaptation.
- For the year 2021-2022, Egypt reached **691 green projects** with a budget of 447 billion Egyptian pounds. It corresponds to 15 % of the governmental investments in Egypt.
- Egypt will be reaching **30% of its governmental projects to be green by the year 2024**. 100% of the government projects are going to be green by the year 2030.
- **Egypt's green bonds are worth 750 million dollars** in order to focus on the climate change projects, focusing on the transportation and sewage sectors.

Key asks:

- To **accelerate the frequency of projects and success stories** through the creation of a real platform for the private sector of the middle-eastern region.



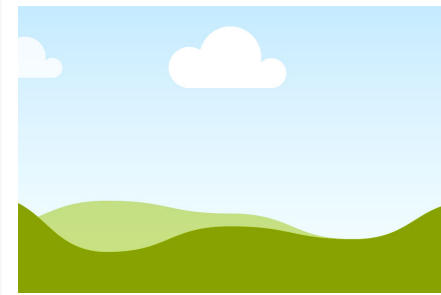
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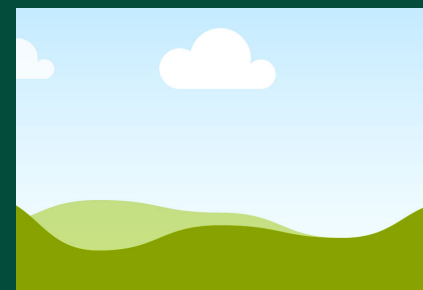
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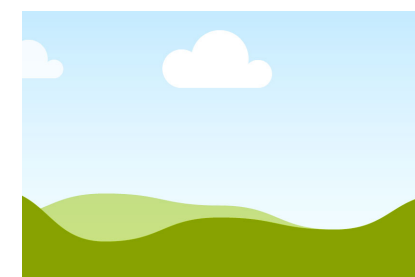
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