

Royaume du Maroc

Ministère délégué auprès du
Ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines,
de l'Eau et de L'Environnement,
Chargé de l'Environnement



Ministère de l'Industrie, du
Commerce, de l'Investissement
et de l'Économie Numérique



MCA-Morocco



Conference Report



International Conference
**Sustainable Industrial Areas:
Be Part of the Climate Solution**
14th and 15th March 2017 | Rabat Morocco



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Conference Background and Context

Industrial areas play a crucial role for the economic development in most countries in the world. They represent effective entry points to establish measures, which can considerably augment economic competitiveness, lower negative environmental and climate impact and improve the social situation on the ground. During previous conferences in China (2011), Indonesia (2012), India (2013), Turkey (2014) and Mexico (2015), a great demand for an international exchange of know-how and experiences, best practices, new approaches and recent trends had been noticed.

Being the host country for this edition of the SIA Conference, Morocco is engaged in a continuing process of transition towards a green economy. At the same time, Morocco participates actively in joined international efforts to face climate change challenges. Following the 22nd Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 22) which took place in November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, it seemed important to discuss: **How industrial areas can contribute to climate solutions** - for instance, in terms of greenhouse gas emission savings and climate change adaptation measures. With the COP 21 in Paris being considered the “**decision making COP**”, the COP 22 in Marrakech was defined as the “**action taking COP**”. Thus, exchanges on specific climate change actions to be implemented in industrial areas were a most fitting next step.

The 6th SIA Conference was organised by the Moroccan Deputy Ministry in charge of the Environment under the Moroccan Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment, the Moroccan Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Environment and Climate Governance Project), in collaboration with the Collective of Industrial Zones for the Environment (COZINE) and the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)- Morocco.

All partners showed a tremendous ownership and dedication as they contributed considerably to the realisation of the event by supporting the organisation, arranging site visits or by facilitating sessions and working groups during the conference itself. They also showcased the Moroccan endeavours and actions already undertaken, such as the roadmap for a transition towards sustainable industrial areas or the national energy efficiency framework PNERI.

Objectives

The SIA concept guides a way to sustainable industrial development by improving the organisational performance of industrial areas, while balancing economic, social and environmental concerns. The conference aimed at highlighting this approach in general, but set a focus on climate actions in industrial areas. In particular on:

1. Possible contributions to mitigation objectives by **reducing GHG emissions** in industrial areas.
2. Requirements and potentials of **adapting to climate change** in industrial areas.
3. **Financing options for specific measures to mitigate GHG emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change** in the context of industrial areas.
4. Addressing **recurring topics linked to sustainable industrial areas** such as the management of industrial areas, the development of international and national standards for sustainable industrial areas and stakeholder management

Targeted Groups

- Representatives of national and state governments
- Users, owners and developers of industrial parks and areas
- Industrial chambers and associations
- Partners of GIZ programmes
- Key actors / resource persons on the international scene related to industrial areas and climate change
- Financing organisations

Conference Structure

March 13th – Preconference programme	
Site visit	Site visit to the industrial area “Ouled Salah” near Casablanca

March 14th – Day 1 of the conference	
Opening Session	Inauguration by the Moroccan Delegate Minister in Charge of the Environment
Session 1	Sustainable and competitive industrial areas through climate change adaptation & mitigation (Presentations + panel discussion)
Session 2	How to address climate mitigation actions in industrial areas? (Presentations + panel discussion)
Session 3	How to address climate adaptation actions in industrial areas? (Presentations + panel discussion)

March 15th – Day 2 of the conference	
	Summary of day 1
Session 4	Financing mechanisms for realisation of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in industrial areas (Presentations + panel discussion)
Parallel Working Session (Group 1&2)	Parallel working groups (inputs and discussion in sub-groups): “Practices and supporting factors for the transition towards Sustainable Industrial Areas”
Parallel Working Session (Group 3&4)	Parallel working groups (inputs and discussion in sub-groups): “Practices regarding CC mitigation and adaptation actions”
	Presenting results from the working groups, results of the conference as a whole and closing ceremony

Please find the detailed programme attached to this report.

Contents and main messages

Site visit to the industrial area of "Ouled Salah" - Casablanca



Prior to the conference itself, the CO-ZINE association conducted a site visit for 80 international conference participants towards the industrial area of Ouled Salah. This site was inducted by the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Morocco (CFCIM) in the context of a partnership with the Moroccan Ministry of Industry and the Rural Commune "Ouled Salah". The CFCIM acquired the land for the project and proceeded to set up a company to which it entrusted the completion of the equipment works and the effective management of the site: SOGEPOS. This corporation with a capital of 35,000,000 –

MAD included in its funding round the commune hosting the site (Ouled Salah), an institutional stakeholder specialising in the development and management of business parks in the industry, offshoring and tourism (MEDZ), an insurance company (SANAD), and several banks (BMCE, Bank, BMCI, SGMB, CDM, and BCP).

The site has a total area of 32 hectares and counts 121 industrial companies. The surfaces varying between 500 m² and 10,000 m², this particular industrial area has led to the creation of 6,000 direct jobs and 3,000 indirect jobs. It generated a total investment of 3 billion dirhams, half of which in FDI.

The Industrial Park excels through equipment which meets international standards to satisfy the needs of investors in terms of traffic, electricity, drinking water, telecommunications and sanitation. Its diverse rental offer provides industrial land, ready-to-use industrial buildings, offices and commercial showrooms.

The objective of the visit was to inquire about the overall process of setting up the park, the management model and the services offered to companies, as well as certain projects and infrastructures of the park that contribute to efficient use of resources as well as adaptation to the effects of climate change. The visit also provided an opportunity to learn about a range of sustainability oriented approaches initiated by the CFCIM in other industrial areas following a model similar to that implemented in the Ouled Salah Industrial Area.



Opening session

High level interventions



During the opening session, following the opening keynote speech from the Delegate Minister in charge of the Environment of the Kingdom of Morocco, several high-level speakers shared contextualized perspectives on the International and Moroccan contexts for the promotion, design and implementation of Sustainable Industrial Areas. These distinguished speakers comprised in:

- The Moroccan Delegate Minister in charge of The Environment
- The GIZ Country Director in Morocco
- The President of COZINE
- The General Director of MCA-Morocco

Their considerations included a specific focus on the potentialities of South-South cooperation as well as a genuine willingness to scale up and share lessons learned from the Moroccan Experience of reconfiguring and setting up Sustainable Industrial Areas. These lessons encompassed concrete considerations on coalition building in the national context as well as the importance of stakeholder engagement in the development and deployment of national and international standards.

Of particular interest was the call launched by the Delegate Minister in charge of the Environment of the Kingdom of Morocco, in her capacity as UNFCCC COP 22 High Level Champion for the Climate, to launch an international coalition of Industrial Zones, in the context of the Marrakech Global Partnership for Climate Action inaugurated during COP 22, to foster increased ambition, action and scaled up involvement for the Climate from SIA stakeholders.



Session 1:

Sustainable and competitive industrial areas through climate change adaptation & mitigation



Establishing industrial areas is one of the top priorities for many countries to boost their economy. Linked to the growing number and importance of industrial areas is the need to make them more sustainable. There is an ongoing transition towards this sustainability in many countries. The development of sustainable industrial areas (SIA) standards is emerging as an urgent need in several countries. This includes the parameters of climate change, which is emerging as one of the world's most urging topics. With the Paris agreement and the COP 22 in Marrakech, the climate change debate and action has gained

a new pace. In most sectors, reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change are becoming a top priority. With its high GHG emissions and its vulnerability to climate change impacts, the industrial sector already plays, or will have to play, a major role in mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Take away messages

- The number and sizes of industrial areas are exploding in developing and emerging economies-> there is a need to shape this development and make them as sustainable as possible
- Industrial sector/ industrial processes play an essential part to contributing to climate actions (mitigation & adaptation)!
- Economic activities are likely to be affected severely by global warming (decline of GDP to be expected)
- The private sector is increasingly aware of climate change risks and opportunities, and is therefore taking more and more actions.
- Applying sustainability standards is attracting investors
- There is a need for strong cooperation among companies & between the private and public sector to make a significant change.

Session 2:

How to address mitigation actions in industrial areas?



According to the International Energy Agency and the World Bank Group, direct and indirect CO₂ emissions caused by industrial activities make up around one third of all CO₂ emissions on a global scale. It is therefore imperative to evaluate the possibilities of reducing these emissions at different levels (company, intercompany, industrial area, industrial sector), in particular on the level of industrial areas. Typical mitigation actions in the context of industrial areas lie in the field of energy efficiency, renewable energy, resource efficiency, waste and wastewater treatment and industrial symbiosis: they significantly reduce the amount of

resources needed for industrial processes (e.g. input of energy, raw material and / or its transport), reduce GHG emissions linked to the treatment of waste and wastewater (e.g. energy efficiency in the treatment processes, use of landfill gasses) or they replace carbon based energy sources with renewable energy sources. During this session,

representatives from different organisations had the opportunity to present and discuss their experiences on setting the right framework for mitigation actions, but also on implementing specific measures.

Take away messages:

- Low carbon approaches for industrial areas are available and have already successfully been tested – for new and existing industrial areas.
- Industrial symbiosis and resource efficiency imply savings and lasting competitive advantages for companies and are welcomed by them (e.g. China, Morocco).
- Private sector is strongly aware of and concerned by climate change and started CO2-reduction initiatives, such as in Morocco; it could become the main driver.
- Climate Change is not only a risk but adaptation and mitigation actions can be also a business opportunity.
- Sustainability and competitiveness are not contradictory but can go hand in hand!

Session 3:

How to address adaptation actions in industrial areas?



The negative impacts of climate change are already tangible for specific production sites and for entire industrial areas: heavy and recurring flooding, which lead to significant damages on site and production downtime on the one hand and a lack of (ground) water on the other hand, triggering additional costs or usage conflicts with neighbouring communities about the use of this valuable resource. Heatwaves increase cooling and storage costs and demand extra resilience from workers and the machines and materials in use.

If ignored, risks related to climate change become a considerable cost factor for industrial areas and

even a potential disturbance of global value chains, based on on-time-delivery. The speakers and panellists of this session illustrated what can be done to identify and avoid those risks: adequate site selection, planning and retrofitting of industrial sites. The speakers and panellists also identified which specific actions can help reduce risks significantly, in a cost-effective way, be it for newly planned industrial areas or those already existing, by using either top-down (supporting capacity development of sector ministries and planning authorities of industrial areas) or bottom-up (by working directly with the affected companies and industrial areas) approaches.

Take away messages

- Adaptation to climate change presents various tangible benefits to industrial areas.
- There is a need to further develop and apply systematic vulnerability analyses, effective methods to integrate climate resilience and adaptation in decision-making, planning processes and assessment tools to help SMEs estimate climate-related risks and react accordingly.
- The management of industrial sites should be strengthened to develop strategies for adapting industrial sites and enterprises to climate change.
- When selecting sites, as well as planning and operating industrial parks, it is necessary to consider extreme climate events such as floods or heatwaves and related impacts, to minimize risks and secure a sustainable economic development.
- Methodologies, metrics and guidelines on how to apply adaptation actions are available, but must be adapted to each individual case.

In most cases, raising awareness (including explaining to stakeholders the differences between environmental protection, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation) is a necessary first step to bring important stakeholders “on board”. Session 4:

Financing mechanism for realisation of mitigation and adaptation measures in industrial areas



Limiting climate change to well below 2°C requires a major shift in investment patterns towards low-carbon, climate resilient options. Achieving this goal will require policies that involve unprecedented economic, social and technological transformation, as economies shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure investments. The scale of the finance flows needed thus require multiple sources of climate finance via a complex combination of public and private sources, actors and instruments.

Climate change is expected to increase risks to businesses, infrastructure, assets, economies and people. Understanding how to involve the industries and industrial parks in responding to these risks and encourage them to take advantage of the new business opportunities that may arise from changing climate conditions is crucial to catalyse greater investment in activities that increase industrial parks' and surrounding communities' climate resilience.

Take away messages:

- The private sector / private sector initiatives are crucial for climate finance.
- There are opportunities for industrial areas to profit from climate financing whether it is with regard to adaptation measures like the establishment of resilient infrastructure or mitigation measures like energy efficiency improvements.
- More efforts are needed to make climate financing accessible to industrial zones and SMEs. This includes capacity development.
- Investors / SMEs wishing to gain access to climate change related financing mechanisms need to keep 3 things in mind:
 - 1. the process (know the main steps and pre-requisites)
 - 2. the timing (when to apply / how much time it will take) and
 - 3. the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (to what extent the measure is related to them).

Parallel Working Sessions – Group 1: Practices and supporting factors for the transition towards sustainable industrial areas



While most of the other sessions focused on “what things to do”, this particular session was rather about “how to do things”. That is why it concentrated on two main pillars for the successful implementation of any measure linked to climate change and / or sustainability in industrial areas: *The management structure of industrial areas and stakeholder management.*

Performing management structures are the key to most sustainability and climate change aspects in industrial areas. In recent years, there has been a shift in mind-set in many countries: instead of just building infrastructure and selling parcels of land

to companies, they are now seeking to offer a complete package of infrastructure and high level services. The session shed a light on this development. It also addressed stakeholder management and change management aspects linked to industrial areas: in many industrial areas, climate change or sustainability measures get stuck during implementation or encounter tremendous resistance, making it seem impossible to finally get things done. In these cases, having a closer look at change management and stakeholder management approaches might be a rewarding idea.

Take away messages:

- Maintenance of industrial zones is essential for long-term success and to guarantee a sustainable development.
- Sustainable industrial areas require an active, service-oriented management, which provides demand-oriented enterprise services and an intact environmental infrastructure.
- An industrial area needs to be looked at as a community.
- It is not only about providing land - the investors need to be considered as partners.
- Infrastructure and stakeholder topics are closely related.
- Industrial area management needs to motivate the tenants to change towards more sustainable behaviour (active role / “conductor”).

Parallel Working Sessions – Group 2: Status quo of developing SIA criteria and introducing national and international SIA standards



Guidelines and standards are required to design sustainable industrial areas. To promote the debate on the definition and measurement of sustainability in industrial areas on an international level, UNIDO and the World Bank Group, in cooperation with GIZ, are currently working on a common understanding of sustainability or “eco” in relation to industrial areas/parks. Collectively, these three stakeholders share the interest to both develop and disseminate global guidelines on EIPs/SIAs, as well as minimal requirements to help meet this need for more systematic processes to

identify and evaluate EIPs/SIAs. Next to international standard development, national processes are required. Many countries expressed their need for guidance and clear rules on Sustainable Industrial Areas. It is necessary to define also on the national level which aspects of sustainability count for industrial areas (for example, occupational health and safety and energy efficient production processes) and which minimum requirements should be applied. International development cooperation therefore should also attach great importance to work with partner organisations at the national level in the development of a common understanding of sustainability in industrial areas.

The session highlighted the importance of national standards (however, the level of aspiration is country-driven) and international common frameworks for sustainable industrial areas while also emphasising the necessary strategic decisions that have to be taken, which stakeholders need to be involved and which challenges have to be faced, as well as showcasing successful best practices, which are needed to convince national decision makers, park operators and developers as well as the broader private sector.

Take away messages:

- Standards should be developed in an organised process involving all relevant stakeholders at all levels (micro, meso, macro).
- Standards should be developed with a focus on the benefits their implementation generates for all stakeholders, and not as a control instrument.
- Standards should be adapted to the national context and be achievable/realistic, their implementation should be accompanied by guidelines (manuals) and capacity building (trainings).
- The development and implementation of standards can trigger / give access to considerable financing for governments and industrial area's developers by national and international institutions.
- Sustainable management and production processes based on proper standards attract investors on a global level.

Parallel Working Sessions – Group 3:

Tools and mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures in IA



This session will concentrate on very specific tools and mechanisms to implement specific measures linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation in industrial areas. Although the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions is widely shared among experts, companies and governments, the question often remains: which tools can help facilitate the implementation of specific measures and how can existing experiences around the world be capitalised on? The session was about discovering what kind of tools exist (e.g. “sustainability calculator”, “climate expert”, “site selection guide”, “technology mechanism”), understand their potential and limits – and see in which context or situation they make sense to apply and for whom.

The session started with a “reminder” of typical challenges of climate change for industrial areas (case example: Algeria) and then shifted to some tools that could represent a number of possible solutions.

Take away messages:

- Climate Change risks are risks – and must be managed as such. Enterprises should incorporate climate risks as “normal” risks in their regular risk management mechanism.
- Better implement sustainability / climate change measures right from the start, as early as during the site selection process.

- Using business language (e.g. “cost-benefit analysis”, “business case”, etc.) and tools that respond to business needs can drastically facilitate the readiness and willingness of companies to act and invest.
- Availability and reliability of data can be the limiting factors to tools.
- No tool stands and works alone – there always needs to be an overall process and a proper stakeholder management.

Parallel Working Sessions – Group 4: Energy efficiency and resource efficiency – Best practices in IA



Industrialisation is usually accompanied by impacts on the environment and human health. In developing countries the industrial sector accounts for almost half (47%) of carbon dioxide emissions from fuel and electricity consumption. Typically, high emissions are generated during energy supply, industrial production processes, transport of goods and people, as well as waste generation and treatment. Sustainable industrial areas must be used as an important leverage for economic contribution to climate protection. Not only the production and processing of raw materials, but also the subsequent stages of industrial processing are associated

with climate-related emissions, largely energy-related in the form of carbon dioxide, but also other greenhouse gases depending on the industry and processes.

Having already addressed several possible approaches and measures for mitigation in general during one of the panel sessions on day 1, this session concentrated on very specific best practices in terms of energy efficiency and resource efficiency in Industrial Areas (IAs). It shed some light on what can actually be the contribution of energy efficiency for GHG savings. An additional question to respond to was: what other “resources” are worth looking into to reduce GHG emissions? What can be done in terms of energy efficiency / renewable energies and how it can be done?

Take away messages:

- No energy transition without energy efficiency.
- Unmistakable commitment of industrial area’s management (e.g. introduction of dedicated energy efficiency management system) and the presentation of business cases can strongly encourage residing companies to implement energy efficiency measures.
- Sustainability and economic efficiency are not contradictory but can enforce each other and even lead to competitive advantage (saving energy saves money).
- Efficiency measures are very often reduced to energy efficiency, although the reduction of resource consumption can make a difference and can be a good leverage to significantly reduce CO2 emission, too.

B2B Meetings



The conference also wanted to facilitate and contribute to match making for business and partnership opportunities between participants. Therefore, a B2B meeting area was at the participants' disposition during the entire conference. Numerous encounters took place, permitting interested parties to discuss and exchange in an appropriate setting.

Participants' Feedback

The overall feedback the organisers received was positive or very positive. Aside from random impressions expressed towards the organisers during the course of the conference, participants were also invited to fill out a structured feedback form. The following points summarise the most frequent and important reactions and feelings that multiple participants expressed on these forms.

What participants liked the most:

- Experienced speakers
- High relevance of the addressed topics
- Variety of participants, represented countries and international experiences
- Networking opportunities
- The workshop sessions (parallel working sessions)
- Overall atmosphere and conference venue
- The quality of the event's organisation

What should be different next year:

- Less panel discussions and more interactive, progressive sessions / workshop character
- Less presentations and more room for discussions during the sessions, involving the audience
- More practical input and specific case studies / presentation of pilots

Conclusions and outlook

Looking at the conference objectives, the variety and level of international participation, as well as the above-mentioned feedback from participants and speakers, the conference can be considered a great success.

The presentations and sessions identified and discussed possible contributions to mitigation objectives by **reducing GHG emissions** in industrial areas, the requirements and potentials of **adapting to climate change** in industrial areas and the **financing of specific measures to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change** in the context of industrial areas. The conference also highlighted recurrent SIA topics, such as the management of industrial areas, the development of international and national standards or stakeholder management.

Knowing that many messages and conclusions can be drawn from the numerous inputs and discussions we witnessed, the following conclusions seemed particularly important to the organising team:

- **Industrial areas on the rise - worldwide**
The worldwide number and importance of industrial areas is dramatically increasing, as they become the instrument of choice for most governments to foster economic development. And so is the need to make them as sustainable as possible.
- **Global warming will severely affect the global economy and industrial areas**
The global economy - and industrial areas in particular - can be severely affected by the effects of climate change. But industrial areas and their management are also part of the solution as they are an excellent entry point for any climate change action, be it adaptation or mitigation.
- **High climate change and sustainability awareness everywhere**
The awareness regarding climate change and sustainability aspects in the context of industrial areas among government representatives, the business community and industrial areas managers is - regardless of countries or regions - increasingly high. The ongoing debates did not deal so much with the question, whether something must be done, but rather what and how precisely.
- **Difficult access to climate finance, but business cases available**
Access to "classic" climate finance remains a difficult challenge for most industrial areas and the SMEs located in them, as it demands very high procedural knowledge and as it is rarely adapted to SME needs and capacities. Nevertheless, there are several existing business cases for industrial areas' management structures as well as for SMEs to start with.
- **Growing adherence to sustainability approaches in the business community**
Many businesses adhere to sustainable approaches and are valuing sustainability features in industrial areas as important, cost-effective assets. Implementing sustainability measures makes businesses competitive, creates business opportunities and shapes their image and attractiveness for clients, investors, partners and employees.

This conference is part of a series, which from 2011 on gained in importance and attracted more and more experts from all over the world. The host countries varied each time: China (2011), Indonesia (2012), India (2013), Turkey (2014), Mexico (2015) and Morocco (2017).

With a continuing positive feedback and the encouragement from participants, the high relevance of the SIA topic for governments, businesses and thus for the work of many colleagues / partners and the high interest expressed from multiple sides, the organisers are looking forward to preparing a new edition of the conference in early winter 2017 or early spring 2018.

During the conference, the Egyptian delegation already announced that Egypt will host the next edition of the International SIA conference and is thrilled to welcome you there.

The organisers would like to thank all speakers and participants for their active presence and inspiration in Rabat! They are also looking forward to seeing you in Egypt.

Please notice that details about the conference as well as the presentations held are available on www.sia-conference2017.com

Annexe

Detailed conference programme



PRE-CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

13 March 2017	
08:30	<i>Shuttle from hotels to the meeting point– Sofitel Hotel</i>
09:00-16:00	Field Visits to the Industrial Park “Ouled Salah” - Casablanca Excursion (only for limited number of pre-registered international participants)
18:15	<i>Shuttle from the hotels to the dinner venue – Sofitel hotel</i>
19:00	Networking dinner at the conference hotel - Rabat
21:30	<i>Shuttle back to the hotels</i>

CONFERENCE – PROGRAMME

14 March 2017	
08:00	<i>Shuttle from hotels to the conference venue – Sofitel Hotel</i>
08:30-09:30	<i>Registration</i>
09:30-10:30	Opening Ceremony – Official Opening Speeches : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- H.E. Hakima El Haité, Delegate Minister in charge of Environment- Mr. Jurgen Dierlmaier, Country Director, GIZ-Morocco- Mr. Mounir Benyahya, President of COZINE- Mr. Abdelghni Lakhdar, General Director, MCA-Morocco <p>Master of Ceremony: Mr. Mohamed BENYAHIA, Director, Moroccan Ministry of Environment, COP 22 Steering Committee member, Morocco</p>
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee break & Networking</i>

11:00-12:30	<p>Plenary session 1: Sustainable and Competitive Industrial Areas through Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Abdelfetah SAHIBI, UNDP Consultant, Morocco</p>	<p>Climate Debate and Climate Action – The State of Affairs after the Paris Agreement and COP 22 in Marrakech Mr. Mohamed BENYAHIA, COP 22 Steering Committee member, Morocco</p> <p>The Role of Sustainable Industrial Areas in the International Context & their Potential to Contribute to CC Mitigation & Adaptation Mr. Suren ERKMAN, Lausanne University, Switzerland</p> <p>Perspectives and Roles of the Private Sector regarding Sustainability and Climate Change Mr. Eric DUGELAY, WBCSD, Switzerland</p> <p>Introduce the Rationale and State of Art of Development of Guidelines/Standards for Sustainable Industrial Areas Mr. Raghu BABU NUKALA, GIZ, India</p>
12:30-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	<p>Plenary Session 2: Be Part of the Climate Solution: How to Address Mitigation Actions in Industrial Areas?</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Ayman CHER-KAOUI, Consultant, Morocco</p>	<p>Initiatives of the Moroccan Private Sector for CO2 Reduction in Industry Mrs. Houda BOUCHTIA, CGEM, Morocco</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Mitigation in Industrial Areas: Instruments, Mechanism & Policies Mrs. Sinem DEMIR, IFC/WB, Turkey</p> <p>Examples of Circular Economy in the Chinese Industrial Production Mr. Alan WANG, Jiangsu Environment Resource Exchange Platform, China & Mrs. Hu QIYING, GIZ, China</p> <p>Resource Efficiency in Industry: Experiences & Perspectives from the Moroccan-German Technical Cooperation Mr. Abdelaziz MRANI, GIZ, Morocco</p>
15:30-16:00	Coffee break & Networking	
16:00-17:30	<p>Plenary Session 3: Be Part of the Climate Solution: How to Address Adaptation Actions in Industrial Areas?</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Mohammed RAHOU, GIZ Morocco</p>	<p>Sensitization of the Private Sector (via Vulnerability Analysis) and Climate-Related Disaster Risk Management Mrs. Angelika FREI-OLDENBURG, GIZ PSACC, Germany & Mr. Khalil NAZIH, CRI-Sous-Massa Region, Morocco</p> <p>Integration of CC Adaptation Aspects into the Planning of New and Existing Indian Parks Mr. Dieter BRULEZ, Integration, India</p> <p>Experiences of German Industrial Areas with Risk Management and other International Experiences Mr. Michael WEBER, Weber Sites Consulting, Germany</p> <p>Climate Risk Management / Insurances Mr. Maxime SOUVIGNET, UNU / MCII (Munich Climate Insurance Initiative), Germany</p>
17:30-18:00	Wrap up of day 1 & Closure	
18:00-19:00	Break / Networking	
19:00-21:30	Dinner & Networking	
21:30	Shuttle back to the hotels	

March 15, 2017

08:00	<i>Shuttle from hotels to the conference venue – Sofitel Hotel</i>	
08:00-09:00	<i>Registration</i>	
09:00-09:30	Summary discussions of day 1	
09:30-11:00	<p>Plenary Session4: Financing Mechanism for Realisation of Mitigation & Adaptation Measures in Industrial Areas</p> <p>Session Facilitator: Dr. Riccardo AMBROSINI, IFC/WB</p>	<p>International and Typical National Climate Financing Instruments Fitting to the Context of Industrial Parks Mr. Andreas ARVANITAKIS, African Development Bank, United Kingdom</p> <p>National Fund FONZID-Morocco Mr. Hicham ASSIME, MCA- Morocco,</p> <p>Improving access of IA and individual companies to international climate finance Mr. Sherif BARAKAT, EBRD, Morocco</p> <p>Role of the Private Sector in Climate Finance Siham B. AYAD, Advisor for COP22 Presidency, Morocco</p>
11:00-11:30	<i>Coffee break & Networking</i>	
11:30-13:00	Parallel working groups 1&2: Practices and Supporting Factors for the Transition towards Sustainable Industrial Areas- Short inputs and panel discussion	
Group 1	<p>Industrial Areas Management Structures & Stakeholder Management as Pillars for a Successful Implementation of CC Measures</p> <p>Moderator: Mrs. Angelika FREI-OLDENBURG, GIZ, Germany</p>	<p>National Orientations regarding IA Management Structures Mrs. Atifa EL BALI, Ministry of Industry, Morocco</p> <p>Experiences of Managing the E²-Industrial Park Mr. Khaled BAGNIED, Engineering Square & Mr. Ahmed EL MOFTY, East Port Said Development, Egypt</p> <p>Moroccan Experiences and Trends in Sustainably Managing IA Mr. Mounir BENYAHYA, COZINE, Morocco</p> <p>How to Approach People Right? – Principals of Facilitating Stakeholder Processes Mrs. Sri Handayani ABDULAH, Dharma Ina Mandiri Environmental Management Consulting, Indonesia</p> <p>Challenges and Change Processes - Implementing RE Measures in IA Mrs. Edith KUERZINGER, Independent Consultant, Germany & Mr. Bilel BELLAJ, International Business Development, Tunisia</p>
Group 2	<p>Status Quo of Developing SIA Criteria and Introducing National and International SIA Standards</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Martin REINFELDT, Consultant, Germany</p>	<p>The Status Quo of Developing Sustainability Criteria on global level, including practical examples Mr. Smail EL HILALI, UNIDO, Austria</p> <p>The Indian case: The Process, Stakeholder Implication, Priorities, Potential & Challenges during the Implementation Mr. Raghu BABUNUKALA, GIZ, India</p> <p>The Moroccan case: The Process, Stakeholder Implication, Priorities, Potential and Challenges during the Implementation Mrs. Seloua AMAZIANE, Delegated Ministry of Environment, Morocco</p>

13:00-14:30	Lunch break	
14:30-16:00	Parallel working groups 3&4: Practices regarding Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Actions	
Group 3	<p>Tools and Mechanisms to Facilitate the Implementation of Adaptation & Mitigation Measures in Industrial Areas</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Martin REINFELDT, Consultant, Germany</p>	<p>Challenges linked to CC Adaptation when Planning new IA & Overhauling the Plans of existing IA Mr. Kheir-Eddine MEDJOUBI, Ministry of Industry and Mining, Algeria</p> <p>Sustainability Calculator for Industrial Areas - Calculating Investments in Sustainability, including Climate Change Issues Mrs. Elisabeth DUERR, GIZ, Project: COPLAN, Mexico & Mrs. Sylvia Maria von STIEGLITZ, Project PSACC, Germany</p> <p>Sustainable Site Selection Guide Mrs. Stephanie HARTMANN, GIZ, Mexico</p> <p>Technology Mechanisms in the International Climate Change Regime Mrs. Lucy NAYDENOVA, African Development Bank, Morocco</p>
Group 4	<p>Energy Efficiency & Resource Efficiency – Best Practices in IA</p> <p>Moderator: Mrs. Fatiha EL MAH-DAOUI, GIZ, Morocco</p>	<p>Energy Management System & Combined Heat Power Generation for Industrial Processes Mr. Philip JAIN, GIZ, Tunisia</p> <p>EE & RE Aspects in the Planning of a new SEZ in Egypt Mr. Ahmed EL MOFTY, East Port Said Development, Egypt</p> <p>Moroccan Depollution Fund - Resource Efficiency Experiences Mr. Jamal ABOUD, Delegated Ministry of Environment, Morocco</p>
16:00-16:30	<i>Coffee break & Networking</i>	
16:30-17:00	Presentation of results of parallel working groups Moderators	
17:00-17:30	Summary of main results of the conference	
17:30-18:00	Official Closing Ceremony	
18:15	<i>Shuttle to the hotels</i>	
20:00	<i>Shuttle to dinner venue</i>	
20:30	Cultural dinner	
23:00	<i>Shuttle back to the hotels</i>	