



## JAM “JOIN A MOVEMENT”

November 1<sup>st</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Morocco

Conference on Climate Change- A Global Emerging Issue

&

An Exciting Saga of Sensuous Venture



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PO-Communication & Networking

## 5th JOIN A MOVEMENT TO MORROCO

“(JAM) Join A Movement” is an initiative of HRDN to provide a prolific experience for professionals to fuel their imagination and dreams, awaken a sense of self renewal, lightness and delight. This exquisite program is specially designed for the valued members of HRDN to explore and learn from the cultural diversity that exists in the world.

HRDN planned to hold JAM-2018 this year to visit four imperial and cultural cities of Morocco i.e. Casablanca, Marrakesh, Rabat and Fes from November 01 – 09, 2018. The plan was perfectly tailored for 5 days including visits and conference on ‘Climate Change- A Global Emerging Issue’.

### One-day JAM Conference

#### “Climate Change- A Global Emerging Issue”

To ensure collaborative learning on challenges and strategies to achieve SDG No 13: ‘Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’ and to encourage all stakeholders to take action toward reducing the impacts of climate change HRD Network organized 5th International JAM Conference in Marrakesh- Morocco to discuss Climate Change as a global emerging issue, it’s challenges and solutions especially in the context of Pakistan & Morocco on themes of:-

- Environmental Sustainability through Climate Change- Mitigation, Adaptation and Strategies of Pakistan to Combat Climate Change
- Policies and Practices of Morocco & Pakistan to lessen the Impact of Climate Change

In this conference participants from international development community, development leaders and practitioners from civil society and valuable members of HRD Network participated.



In order to discuss the underlying issues related to climate change, HRDN arranged one-day conference on the subject to create a discourse on the issue amongst the visiting members. It involved various aspects of environmental concerns, panel discussions, Q&A session and a resolution for adopting action oriented goals to tackle climate change in Pakistan.

# Proceedings of the Conference

## Welcome Address:

Ms. Robeela Bangash, CEO-HRDN, formally welcomed all the members on 5th International JAM Conference. Ms. Bangash said that she is happy that the tradition of this annual gathering is being maintained, which not only provide an opportunity to strengthen learning but also proves to be an extravagant lifetime experience for HRDN members.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Bangash discussed that Climate Change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy. To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November 2016. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade. Pakistan and Morocco are one of these countries who have signed this agreement.

Ms. Bangash further elaborated the idea behind organizing this conference in Morocco “LEARNING BY SEEING AS SEEING IS BELEIVING”. HRDN has provided JAM participants with an opportunity to learn about Morocco and observe their best practices regarding combating climate change through exposure visit.

## Session 1:

### Environmental Sustainability through Climate Change-Mitigation, Adaptation and Strategies of Pakistan

The first session was delivered by Mr. Sahibzada Jawad, CEO Saibaan. He shared the overall definition of climate change and shared the man-made causes such as greenhouse gases, deforestation, and coal mining, burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes and urbanization; and explained the impact of each aspect.

He discussed the effects of global warming on climate of Pakistan. He added that although Pakistan itself contributes very little to the overall emissions of the Greenhouse Gases, yet it remains one of the most severely hit countries of the world by the process of Global warming. Moving on, he added the issues of environmental sustainability in his presentation. Further Mr. Jawad also elaborated the environmental sustainability, mitigation and adaptation for Pakistan.

He emphasized on the following points:

1. Need for tree plantations in urban centers
2. Increasing the forest cover in Pakistan
3. Controlling pollution from factories
4. Introducing Clean Air Program to control greenhouse effects
5. Controlling carbon monoxide emissions in megacities
6. Utilizing IT for managing climate change in different arenas of governance
7. Producing Environmental Managers in the country
8. Involving youth in controlling the climate change

Finally, he briefed about the policy level actions that have been introduced in Pakistan to control climate change including the Climate Change Policy of 2012 and National Forest Policy 2010. The

participants were further briefed that there is a strong need for policy level change in order to deal with upcoming challenges regarding environmental degradation in Pakistan.

## Session 2:

### Policies and Practices of Morocco & Pakistan to lessen the Impact of Climate Change

The session was conducted by Mr. Waheed Ahmed Khan Jehangiri, a climate change expert from UK. He briefed the participants on the impact of climate change on lives of people, changing the community and market trends as well as bringing in newer threats to socio-economic aspects of mankind. A brief history of Morocco's efforts towards dealing with the Climate Change was also shared to apprise the participants on global best practices.

He discussed that Morocco has enjoyed steady economic growth in recent years, supported in part by strong agriculture and fisheries sectors that contribute 14 percent to GDP and employ more than half of the population. However, climate variability and change are putting increased pressure on these climate-sensitive sectors, as evidenced by the 2016 drought – the worst in 30 years – which reduced cereal yields by 70 percent and projections suggest will slow economic growth. Tourism, key to wealth and job creation, contributes 12 percent to GDP and is vulnerable to rising seas that damage buildings, roads, natural heritage sites, beaches and resorts. Sea level rise is also associated with erosion and flooding and poses a risk to the entire coastline, where 60 percent of the population and the majority of industry and economic activity are located. The predominant climate concern for Morocco is the impact on limited and declining water resources. With water demand expected to increase due to population growth, expanded irrigation schemes and tourism, and water resources projected to decline due to increased drought conditions, water shortages are expected by 2020, particularly in the south<sup>1</sup>.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is 7th most vulnerable country among the top ten countries globally affected by climate change and has experienced these effects dramatically over recent years through devastating floods and catastrophic heat waves. The Global Climate Risk Index 2018 analyzes to what extent countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events, i.e. storms, floods, heat waves etc., while referring to the available data of 2016 and from 1997 to 2016. Pakistan is ranked 40th in the list, suffering 566 casualties, and losing US \$47.313 million — equivalent to 0.0048 per cent of the GDP<sup>2</sup>.

He further told the audiences about the things Morocco is doing to reap the triple benefits of adapting to climate change, lessening its impact and creating new opportunities<sup>3</sup>:

1. Morocco aims to generate 52% of its electricity needs from renewable energy by 2030, and is stimulating local manufacturing with a target of sourcing 35% of the second phase of the NOOR concentrated solar plant from local producers.

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<sup>1</sup> USAID Fact Sheet on Climate Risk Profile of Morocco

<sup>2</sup> Climate Risk Index Report-2016

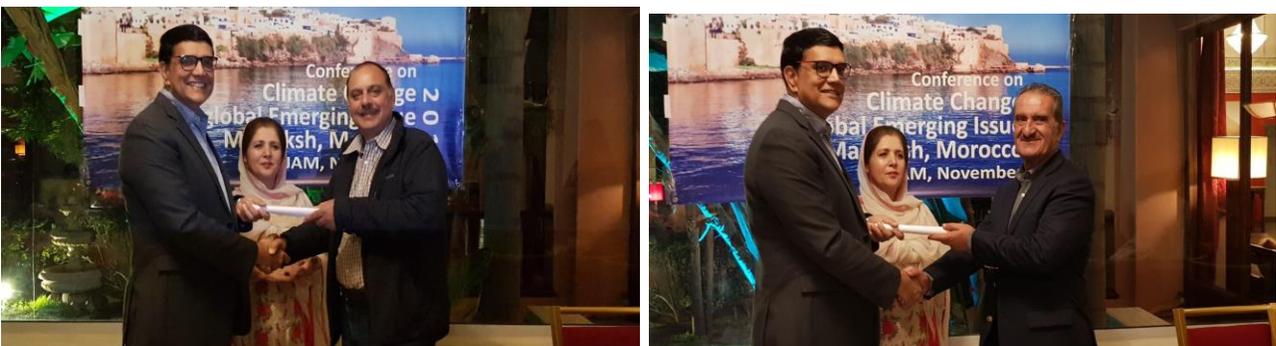
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/11/17/5-things-morocco-is-doing-about-climate-change>

2. Morocco has lifted all subsidies on diesel, gasoline and heavy fuel oil to encourage more efficient use of energy and to free up resources to invest in the transition to a green economy.
3. The 'Plan Maroc Vert' aims to protect the environment as well as the livelihoods of Moroccans. Agriculture accounts for only 15% of its Gross Domestic Product, but farming still employs 40% of its workforce.
4. Morocco has begun treating its ocean as a natural resource with the same importance as the land, with improved coastal zone management and the development of sustainable aquaculture. Fishing makes up 56% of the country's agricultural exports.
5. Morocco is making an effort to conserve its underground aquifers, a natural source of fresh water that, if left clean and undisturbed, replenishes itself. It's a win for the environment and for current and future generations.

## VOTE OF THANKS

Thereafter, a brief Q&A session was held wherein participants shared their own understanding of the issue, shared their views about possible policy level action they could undertake and hoped that joint efforts could be initiated to tackle climate change in Pakistan as part of the JAM conference. Later, a vote of thanks was given by Mr. Roomi S. Hayat, Chairperson HRD Network. He thanked the participants and members of HRDN for making the event a success. He hoped that the conference will result in coordinated efforts of managing climate change in Pakistan. He added that all the stakeholders in Pakistan should play an active role towards formation of a forum, network or consortium as a result of this JAM conference which could contribute to environmental management in Pakistan.

At the end of conference, souvenirs were distributed to JAM participants and guest speakers.



## SEEING IS BELIEVING

Keeping in view the scope of JAM and relating it to the theme i.e. Climate Change-Global emerging issue, exposure visit to four imperial cities of Morocco was planned from 1st to 8th November 2018 where participants got the chance to explore these historical places and observed the prevailing practices to combat climate change.

### About Morocco

The culture of Morocco reflects the Berber and Arab influences represented by its population. The majority of Morocco's population identifies as Berber and Arab. Morocco is considered by some as an Arab-Amazigh country. Others insist on the Amazigh-African identification of Morocco. The most common spoken languages of Morocco are Moroccan, Arabic and French. Morocco's official religion is Islam. Throughout the year, Moroccans life is rhymed by many religious celebrations like Ramadan and Eid-Al-Adha. There are public holidays during these celebrations. Moroccans focus on praying and spending time with their family. Other religious celebrations include the Friday prayer, where most Moroccans go to the mosque for the Friday mid-day prayer.



Morocco has plethora of beautiful gardens, including the Majorelle Garden in Marrakech and Botanical Garden in Rabat. Cleanliness is the first thing a tourist can observe while roaming around in every city of Morocco. Reason being, World Bank has been providing technical assistance and finance to Morocco's municipal solid waste sector since 2003, supporting the government improve the governance of the sector, professionalize solid waste collection services, which cover more than 66 percent of the urban population at the end of 2011, and boost the percentage of collected waste disposed in sanitary landfills to 32 percent in 2011, from 10 percent in 2008<sup>4</sup>.

Roads are as clean as it washed every day. It's near to impossible to find plastic bag anywhere. They prefer to use paper bags. Morocco is rich in Olive gardens. Lush green cities and clean road seems like heaven on earth. Most eye catching thing to notice was the cleanliness at the beach. Moroccan government and people at organizational level are taking tremendous initiatives for cleanup of the beaches and streets of Morocco.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/05/22/morocco-improving-municipal-solid-waste-management-through-development-policy-operations>



## TOURISM IN MOROCCO

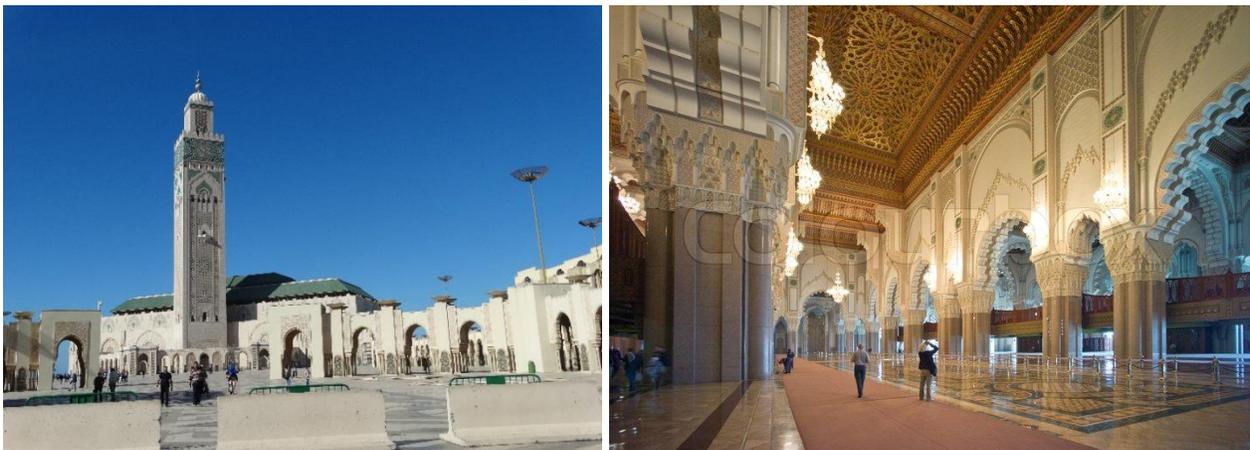
Tourism is increasingly focused on Morocco's culture, such as its ancient cities. The modern tourist industry capitalizes on Morocco's ancient Roman and Islamic sites, and on its landscape and cultural history. 60% of Morocco's tourists visit for its culture and heritage.

Tourism in Morocco is well developed, with a strong tourist industry focused on the country's coast, culture, and history. Morocco has been one of the most politically stable countries in North Africa, which has allowed tourism to develop. The Moroccan government created a Ministry of Tourism in 1985. Tourism is considered as one of the main foreign exchange sources in Morocco and the country was Africa's top tourist destination of 2017.

HRDN and JAM participants were welcomed with hospitality and generosity. They cherished the moments by participating in their ethnic celebrations, exploring traditional foods and visiting historical sites. Major places which were visited by the group are as follows:

### Hassan II Mosque-Casablanca:

First day all the members visited The Hassan II Mosque or Grande Mosquée Hassan II in Casablanca, Morocco. It is the largest mosque in Morocco, the second largest in Africa, and the 5th largest in the world. Its minaret is the world's tallest minaret at 210 meters (689 ft). Completed in 1993, it was designed by Michel Pinseau and built by Bouygues. The minaret is 60 stories high topped by a laser, the light from which is directed towards Mecca.[5] The mosque stands on a promontory looking out to the Atlantic Ocean; worshippers can pray over the sea but there is no glass floor looking into the sea. The walls are of hand-crafted marble and the roof is retractable. A maximum of 105,000 worshippers can gather together for prayer: 25,000 inside the mosque hall and another 80,000 on the mosque's outside ground.



## Kasbah of Udayas-Rabat:

JAM participants visited Kasbah of Udayas in Rabat. It is located at the mouth of the Bou Regreg river opposite Salé. The edifice was built in the 12th century during the reign of the Almohad Caliphate (AD 1121-1269). When the Almohads had captured Rabat and destroyed the Kasbah of the Almoravid dynasty in the town, they began reconstructing it in AH 544 / AD 1150. They added a palace and a mosque and named it al-Mahdiyya, after their ancestor al-Mahdi Ibn Tumart. The Almohads brought significant changes to the Rabat area, including the destruction and rebuilding of the Kasbah of the Udayas and turning Chellah into a royal necropolis. Rabat was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List on July 20, 2006 in the Cultural category. It was granted World Heritage Status in 2012.<sup>5</sup>



## Medina of Fez - UNESCO World Heritage Centre

UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Fez- the Medieval Medina was also visited by the members. This city has long been regarded as Morocco's cultural, spiritual, and intellectual heartland. The Medina of Fez preserves, in an ancient part comprising numerous monumental buildings, the memory of the capital founded by the Idrisid dynasty between 789 and 808 A.D. The Medina of Fez is considered as one of the most extensive and best conserved historic towns of the Arab-Muslim world. The unpaved urban space conserves the majority of its original functions and attribute. It not only represents an outstanding architectural, archaeological and urban heritage, but also transmits a life style, skills and a culture that persist and are renewed despite the diverse effects of the evolving modern societies.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasbah\\_of\\_the\\_Udayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasbah_of_the_Udayas)

<sup>6</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/170>



## Bahia Palace-Marrakesh

In Marrakesh, participants visited several places including Bahia Palace. The Palace, set in extensive gardens, was built in the late 19th century by the Grand Vizier of Marrakesh, Si Ahmed ben Musa (Bou-Ahmed). Bou Ahmed resided here with his four wives, 24 concubines and many children. With a name meaning "brilliance", it was intended to be the greatest palace of its time, designed to capture the essence of Islamic and Moroccan architectural styles. Bou-Ahmed paid special attention to the privacy of the palace in its construction and employed architectural features such as multiple doors which prevented passers-by from seeing into the interior. [The palace took seven years to build, with hundreds of craftsmen from Fez working on its wood, carved stucco and zellij. The palace is set in a two-acre (8,000 m<sup>2</sup>) garden with rooms opening onto courtyards. The palace acquired a reputation as one of the finest in Morocco and was the envy of other wealthy citizens. Upon the death of Bou-Ahmed in 1900, the palace was raided by Sultan Abdul Aziz



## Koutoubia Mosque

JAM members visited Koutoubia Mosque which is the largest mosque in the Marrakesh city, located in the southwest madina quarter of Marrakesh alongside the square. It was completed under the reign of the Almohad Caliph Yaqub al-Mansur (1184–1199). The mosque is made of red stone and brick and measures 80 metres (260 ft) long and 60 metres (200 ft) wide. The Umayyad-style minaret is constructed from sandstone and stands 77 metres (253 ft) high. It was originally covered with Marrakshi pink plaster, but in the 1990s experts opted to remove the plaster to expose

the original stone work. The spire atop the minaret is decorated with gilded copper balls that decrease in size towards the top, a style unique to Morocco.



## LEARNING THROUGH EXPOSURE

The scope of JAM visit is deeply embedded in the exercise of traditional learning by having an exposure to rich cultural places and their historical linkages, the learning is done through the cultural trance technique where the participants are involved in cultural presentations and group activities to collectively brainstorm in a traditional manner and connect it to the fast paced modern methods. Such activities through historical and cultural narrations are developed and demonstrate understanding which has been designed to show conceptual positioning of the personality from head to hearts and guts. Same concept was followed during the visit to Morocco where participants were invited to share their learning and thereby demonstrate social proof, summarize and future pace concept for integration and real world application about climate change as well as general experience.

On November 9th, this convoy of 16 people got back to homeland with immense treasure of zealous memories that would be the continuous source of pleasure along with broader vision of cultural diversity and its impact upon both their practical and professional life.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS JAM 2018

Sr. No	Name	Organization
1	Arslan Javed	INDIVIDUAL
2	Anwar Saleem Kasi	BRSP
3	Abdul Shakoor	LEARNING ZONE
4	Muhammad Sharif	CONSULTANT
5	Muhammad Asim	IRM
6	Malik Fateh	GBTI
7	Nasrullah	BRSP
8	Naseer Ahmed Hijazi	BRSP
9	Nadir Gul	BRSP
10	Roomi Saeed Hayat	IRM
11	Robeela Bangash	HRDN
12	Rabia Altaf	HASHOO FOUNDATION
13	Sher Zaman	BRAC
14	Shazia Hayat	INDIVIDUAL
15	Sahibzada Jawad	SAIBAAN
16	Syeda Tamana Banori	NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU



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