

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Evidence-based Final Narrative Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: 27 / 04 / 2023

<i>Programme title and Country</i>
Country: MOROCCO Joint Programme (JP) title: Roadmap for an Inclusive Sustainable Development Goals Financing Framework MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00123218
<i>Programme Duration</i>
Start date² (day/month/year): 30/06/2020 Original End date³ (day/month/year): 30/06/2022 Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 31/12/2022 Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes/ <u>No</u> Expected financial closure date⁵: 31/12/2023
<i>Participating Organizations / Partners</i>
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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):

Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
PUNO1/WHO	USD 170,000.00		
PUNO2/UNICEF	USD 300,000.00	USD 340,000.00	
PUNO3/UNDP	USD 500.000.00		
Total			

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⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Abbreviations

DEPF : Direction des Etudes et des Prévisions Financières

FMPS : Fondation Marocaine pour la Promotion de l'Enseignement PréScolaire

GAP: Global Action Plan

IICPSD: Istanbul International Centre for Public Sector in Development

INFF: Inclusive National Financial Framework

IT: Information Technology

MoEF: Ministry of Economics and Finance

MoE : Ministry of Finance

MPTF : Multi Partner Trust Fund

ONDH : Observatoire National du Développement Humain

SDG: Sustainable Development goals

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO: World Health Organization

Executive summary

UNDP collaborated with Istanbul International Centre for Public Sector in Development-IICPSD to establish the SDG Investment Map for Morocco, identifying investment opportunities that align with national priorities and SDG needs while offering promising investment opportunities. The map covers 17 investment opportunity areas ranging from organic food processing and student housing to wastewater treatment and buildings' energy efficiency. Furthermore, UNDP and IICPSD finalized a pre-feasibility study on SDG bonds. The study analysed the existing public expenditure system and identified SDG financing deficits at national and regional levels that justify SDG bond issuances.

Meanwhile, UNDP Morocco continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Finance's DEPF to strengthen the SDG financing architecture in Morocco by identifying the funding sources and gaps for all the SDGs and developing strategies to bridge these gaps. In this context, both parties are conducting a study on leveraging "big data" possibilities to track the achievement of SDG indicators in Morocco. To date, the study identified nine potential applications, out of which three applications were finally shortlisted. The applications focus on water stress, mental health and IT literacy and leverage diverse data sources, including satellite imagery, social media platforms, search engines and E-learning platforms. UNDP and the Ministry of Finance's DEPF are also conducting a study to assess SDGs financing and gaps. The study aims to develop three simulation tools to dynamically evaluate and forecast SDG gaps for the transportation, water, and energy sectors. Finally, an INFF working committee was set up. The committee is composed of representatives from UN agencies and government entities and works as a coordination platform on INFF-related projects.

The JP helped developing a standardized tool for SDG3 follow-up that will be used by the ministry of health the tool was developed according to a participatory approach. The second aspect was related to the systematization of the policy dialogue as part of the Global Action Plan for healthier lives and wellbeing. A consultation was developed and provided a road map for UN agencies involved in GAP dynamic to well coordinate their action and structure their inputs into the policy making process at country level. The road map contributed to launch the GAP dynamic between UN agencies and led to plan a regional policy dialogue at a region. To accompany the health system reform, through the JP WHO conducted a study on health financing in collaboration with ONDH and the ministry of health all in a tripartite convention that was signed off for this reason. This study provided a clear state of knowledge about the health financing in Morocco, a size of required health financing and strategic recommendation for the reform to achieve its goals. To boost the multisectoral action WHO through the JP launched the first leadership course on the multisectorality for health. This course gathered different actors and officials from multisectoral departments and ended by creating a network of middle line managers to boost the multisectoral dynamic. This course was acknowledged as an effective tool to enhance multisectoral collaboration for health and is being replicated for primary health care actors at regional level.

UNICEF Morocco has worked on development of a financing strategies for sustainable development Goals (SDG), while combining and adapting new financing instruments and strategies to increase both the allocated amount and the impact of investments by official development assistance, international financial institutions & civil society. In this context, we have more than 40 different benchmarks/case studies with a mapping of relevant financing tools for Morocco, and a dynamic simulator to measure the need for financing to achieve the SDGs. UNICEF Morocco has also supported the updated preschool costing model which was revised according to the new assumptions of the government convention between MoEF, MoE and FMPS, and with the implication and the participation of all involved stakeholders (SDG4). Furthermore, UNICEF Morocco is finalizing a study on the social protection fiscal space in Morocco, with regards to inform decision making in the generalization of family allowances (SDG 1.3). UNICEF Morocco continued its collaboration with the MoEF and the sectors working in the field of children rights. Specifically, in the process of child sensitive budgeting (CSB) with a view to strengthening efficient, effective, adequate and equitable public finances, especially for the most vulnerable children (SDG 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10). In this context, UNICEF Morocco has launched budgets briefs for three ministries: Education, Health and Social development. It also ensures better visibility and monitoring of budgets and expenditures targeting children in Morocco.

Context

It is essential to analyse the progress of the program in the context in which JP's activities took place. Various challenges impacted the program, including the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly affected project implementation activities. Additionally, the ongoing global geopolitical and economic crisis, including the war in Ukraine and inflation, shifted government priorities, further complicating matters. Another challenge was Morocco's national elections in 2021, which resulted in an almost complete ministerial turnover and the installation of a new government. Furthermore, it was necessary to align the Joint Program's project scope with the outcomes of the New Development Model and the Governmental Program 2021-2026. To achieve this alignment, the 17 Investment Opportunities Areas identified in the SDG Investor Map and the SDG financing gap simulations were matched with these two strategic documents. Despite that problematic context, the three agencies strived to adapt the actions initially planned for a more added value of the JP in the current context.

Joint Programme Results

UNDP has made minor adjustments to the original MPTF plan by shifting the specific objectives of certain studies to reflect changing dynamics and to align with the sustainable development goals of water and energy. These modifications enable a more focused approach toward achieving sustainable development.

For WHO no big changes were introduced to the initial plan of MPTF but only the detailed specific objectives of some studies were modified to take into account the changing dynamic at the level of health system. Indeed, the study on health financing was adapted to integrate the urgent needs for policy makers to have an idea about the size of health financing and provide strategic recommendations for the health financing to effectively support the generalization of the health insurance in Morocco.

For UNICEF, an adjustment on some studies has been updated to take into account the dynamic change in the context. Indeed, the study on the costing of preschool has been adapted to integrate the new assumptions of the new government convention between the MoEF, MoE and the FMPS, and a section on innovative financing has been added. Concerning the study on the sustainability of financing the SDGs a dynamic simulator instead of static one was made available to national partners to help policy makers to measure the need for financing to achieve the SDGs.

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)

- ☐ Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- ☐ In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- ☒ Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- ☐ Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

For UNDP Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved but with some limitations/adjustments): In fact, UNDP adjusted many projects' scopes to align with the new development model outcomes. For WHO All expected outcomes were met throughout the implementation of the JP. All adjustments to consider the policy-making needs were operated to accompany the health system reform. And for UNICEF majority of expected JP results achieved.

1.2. Key results achieved (max 500 words)

For UNDP:

- The elaboration of SDG Investor Maps – an innovative tool providing investors with country-level market intelligence that highlights key intersections between development needs, policy priorities, and investor interest has been finalized
- The pre-feasibility study of the SDG bonds corresponding to the "Roadmap for an Inclusive Framework for Financing the Sustainable Development Goals" has been finalized.

WHO:

- Strategic training course organized by the WHO in partnership with UNSSC.
- Study on the evaluation of health financing in Morocco to support the healthcare reform in Morocco. By adopting a bottom-up approach, hospital cost analysis served as an important data for this study. Health financing analysis comes to provide resolutions and scenarios in resource mobilization in order to benefit of universal health coverage.

For UNICEF

- Study of analyzing the fiscal space for the social protection system (linked to SDG1 – target 1.3) in Morocco is almost finalized.
- Study on the strategy and sustainability of financing the SDGs financing has been finalized.
- Capacity building on Public Finance For Children, with Ministry of Finance and relevant stakeholders on Budgets briefs & CPEM is achieved for 2022 & implement the Child-Sensitive Budgeting approach which will help to gradually integrate the child dimension into planning, programming and budget monitoring for targeting SDGs 1, 3 and 4.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks (max 2 pages)

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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- *Provide a brief description of the progresses made or results achieved in the Inception Phase. Has an INFF Roadmap been developed and/or adopted by the government? What are the roadmap's key recommendations and timeline?*

For UNDP, The SDGs Map and the SDGs bond reports were finalized. Both studies are considering the importance of benchmarking with middle-income countries that will help Morocco in developing its INFF. The governance framework of the INFF has been recently finalized. Multi-stakeholder's dialogue that was launched recently under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance.

For WHO

The ministry of health has already issued a health financing strategy after the organization. For the health sector this strategy covers all aspects of a sustainable health financing inline with SDG objectives. The reform being implemented by Morocco integrated almost all the aspects of the health financing strategy. The missing part was related to the estimation of the health financing size to support the coming reform. In this sense, WHO, ONDH and the ministry of health conducted together a health financing study to cover this GAP.

Although the economic recovery remains lagging behind for Morocco, the SDGs fund represents a great opportunity the partners to develop its own integrated, transformative and inclusive finance solutions to tackle the interconnected challenges of poverty, vulnerability, inequality and exclusion. On this regard, the preliminary actions increased government interested in the alignment of the national budgeting to the SDGs.

- *Provide a brief description of the progress made or results achieved under Assessment & Diagnostics. Indicate what diagnostic tools/methodologies have been used (Development Finance Assessment, Public Expenditure Review, Fiscal Space Analysis, Feasibility Study, etc.) and explain how the evidence generated has contributed to the development of the financing strategy and/or changes in policy processes towards financing the SDGs. Was a national plan/SDG/sector costing or budgeting carried out?*

The SDGs Map and the SDGs bond studies provided a clear analysis of the actual system of public expenditure and identified SDGs financing gaps at both national and regional level. More specifically, the SDG investor map identified specific 17 investment opportunity areas nationally and locally that are scalable and where the private sector could achieve market- or above-market return, while using blended finance solutions, concessional loan or public private partnership.

The study on health financing that was conducted had an objective to estimate the size of health financing and also estimate the feasibility of the existing fiscal space to satisfy the health system reform needs. This study also developed strategic recommendations for

health financing and its sustainability in the perspective of the generalization of the health insurance.

Two public policies, costing preschool and social protection, were targeted through two studies. (i) The final preschool costing report was shared with relevant stakeholders and (ii) a fiscal space analysis for the social protection system especially fiscal space analysis of the sustainability of family allowances extension (linked to SDG1 – target 1.3) in Morocco is on process and restitution of the results is planned for 2023.

- *Provide a brief description on the progress or intermediate results achieved/expected under Financing Strategy. Indicate if the Financing Strategy is already being implemented by the government and which national plan/policy was it designed to support. Summarize what are the main objectives of the financing strategy to foster SDG acceleration (i.e., mobilize public revenue, unlock private capital, align public budget with the SDGs, design new financial solutions, strengthen coordination on SDG Financing, etc...). Provide description of the financial reform(s) prioritized by the financing strategy (i.e., Results-Based Budgeting, Tax revenue, public funds, MTEF, Digital Finance, Financial Inclusion, Capital market, etc.). Provide a description of how the government is and will continue to use the Financing Strategy into the future highlighting any changes in planning and financing policy cycles that will be sustained into the future. Note any targets (including quantitative targets) either set within the financing strategy or to which the financing strategy responds.*

For UNDP, the current projects undertaken as a part of the JP, will allow to identify the financing gaps for SDGs and propose the most appropriate financing strategies to close these gaps. The financing strategies involve government entities including government-owned enterprises, the private sector, and international organizations.

For WHO: There were many strategic recommendations that were defined within the health financing strategy like the hospital autonomy as a prerequisite for the strategic purchasing, also the separation of the financing function and the delivery system which was implemented through the transition of RAMED beneficiaries into the health insurance system. Also for the health financing governance, tools like the follow up of indicators that were developed within the JP will serve the improvement of the decision making process.

Furthermore, UNICEF Morocco has worked on development of a financing strategies for sustainable development Goals (SDG), while combining and adapting new financing instruments and strategies to increase both the allocated amount and the impact of investments by official development assistance, international financial institutions & private sector. In this context, more than 40 different benchmarks/case studies with a mapping of relevant financing tools for Morocco had been elaborate, and a dynamic simulator to measure the need for financing to achieve the SDGs was created. The study on the strategy and sustainability of the SDGs financing is ready, this document would constitute important input for the national SDG financing framework.

- *Provide a brief description on the progress or intermediate results achieved under Monitoring and Review. Explain which tools and processes have been brought together or established to monitor the implementation of the INFF and/or track the financial flows towards the SDGs. Describe how the activities supported under the JP will help the government monitor financing and its impact differently into the future.*

The big data for SDGs project aims to develop a correspondence between national sustainable development priorities and the potential offered by big data, allowing Morocco to align with international best practices in forecasting based on statistical and data mining techniques with Big Data. As a result, this project is fully in line with the projects launched by the Kingdom of Morocco for the achievement of the SDGs. This project also aims to implement three effective applications of the use of big data in monitoring the achievement of the SDGs in Morocco through an approach that is both progressive and results-oriented.

For WHO: The development of a follow up report template as well as a structured list of indicators for SDG3 will allow the monitoring and evaluation of SDG3 actions. The monitoring report will allow the linkage between the action and the health indicators analysis.

UNICEF developed an approach with MoEF in 2021: The general objective of Child-Sensitive Budgeting approach is to gradually integrate the child dimension into planning, programming and budget monitoring, including policy formulation processes, by providing analytical insight into the light of children's rights (SDGs 1,3 , 4, 5 and 10).

- *Provide a brief description on the progress or intermediate the results achieved under Governance and Coordination. Explain what the main functions of the INFF oversight body are and who are the members. Indicate as well where is the INFF Oversight Committee housed and if it has been embedded into an existing governance structure. Indicate if a secretariat function is established for the INFF Oversight Committee and where it is housed, if applicable. Has there been any changes in processes related to SDGs financing dialogue and coordination (e.g. creation of an SDG financing dialogue platform)?. Indicate how these elements of governance and coordination will continue to be used in the future.*

The development of an institutionalized framework for the GAP dialogue among all actors will enhance the coordination among policy makers and UN agencies for a better coordination and coherence of the action at all level, and mainly the technical support to the policy formulation process.

UNDP successfully established the governance framework of the INFF. There is currently an ongoing multi-stakeholder dialogue under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance that involves UN agencies as well as government entities. The objective of the committee is to provide clear guidance on priority financing themes, with a view to orienting the INFF

towards key sectors that can potentially have a significant impact on the development of the country.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets, if any
SDG 1.3	Partial coverage	Universal coverage by 2030	A study on analysing the fiscal space for the social protection system especially on generalization of family allowance in on the finalizing phase to Implement nationally appropriate social protection system;	
SDG 1.4	Partial coverage	Universal coverage by 2030	A study has been finalized on the impact investment ecosystem aimed at promoting impact investing as a significant SDG enabler for Moroccan.	
SDG 8.10	Low access	Universal access by 2030	The elaboration of SDG Investor Maps – an innovative tool providing investors with country-level market intelligence that highlights key	

			intersections between development need, policy priorities, and investor interest.	
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1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

- *Provide a brief description of how the SDG Financing Strategy and enabling environment results will unleash public and private financial flows for the SDGs. What are the early indications of mobilization of additional financial resources towards the SDGs?*

Both the SDG bonds and the SDG investor map contribute to unleashing public and private financial flows for the SDGs. SDG bonds are innovative financing mechanisms that have the potential to crowd in private sector flows towards the financing of SDG. Such instruments complement the SDG Investor map, providing a platform that offers visibility on investment opportunities aligned with SDG in Morocco.

The health financing strategy in Morocco comprises an element about innovative health financing and the public private partnership. This element was taken into account in the actual health system reform.

The study on development of a financing strategies for sustainable development Goals (SDG), while combining and adapting new financing instruments and strategies to increase both the allocated amount and the impact of investments will provide and offer opportunities aligned with SDG in Morocco.

Provide a brief description of the JP's results achieved to mobilize financial resources to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets through the development and implementation of the Financing Strategy.

As a planning and delivery tool, INFF should be positioned as an umbrella that covers all initiatives on sustainable development financing including in Morocco's case, the following projects: SDG investor map, big data for SDGs, simulation tools on SDG financing gap and sustainability bonds.

From that perspective, the integration NDCs into INFF is very important given the level of investment necessary for adaptation and mitigation initiatives. For instance, Moroccan's NDC estimate these investments at about USD 78.8 b by 2030. Furthermore, the implementation of NDCs require coordination between governments, the private sector, and international financial institutions which is at the core of INFF approach.

Obviously, NDCs should be integrated into all INFF's building blocks: Assessment, financing strategy, monitoring and governance. That's being said, I believe that most of the work will take place integrating NDC's into the first and second building block since NDCs draw heavily on simulation models & scenarios and require multidimensional data sets covering public and private sectors flows as well as climate related SDGs.

From UNDP's perspective, the rationale behind the integration of NDCs into INFF is crystal clear. Nonetheless, there is certainly a need for a strategy to convince and onboard the stakeholders in charge of the development of NDCs into the INFF journey.

The current studies that are undertaken to estimate the SDGs financing gaps cover, among others, the following topics:

- Energy
- Water
- Transportation

These studies focusing on the adaptation and mitigation perspectives of climate change should provide important inputs to be included in the NDC

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the (max 500 words)

- *A key purpose of the Joint SDG Fund is to enable the UNDS/CTs to provide system-wide support to the SDGs at the country level and catalyse UN coherence. Hence, please provide concrete cases of how the JP has made change and led to strengthening the UN system working together in partnership with the government and other stakeholders with the Resident Coordinators in the lead, fostering policy coherence and reducing duplication of efforts. How was UN coherence promoted in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the JP?*

The action regarding the institutionalization of the GAP dialogue gave an opportunity to UN agencies to create more coherence in their joint action. Indeed, all signatory agencies of the GAP will contribute to organizing strategic policy dialogues aiming at the improvement of the action on the ground passing by the enhancement of the policy formulation process.

- *Explain how the Joint Programme has been more efficient and reduced transaction costs in comparison to what could have been done through a single agency's intervention. To what degree did the JP reduce duplication of efforts by PUNOs?*

The JP was efficient in a sense that all agencies coordinated before launching their studies and technical support to avoid duplication and redundancy. This also gave an opportunity to all stakeholders to understand agencies activities and objectives of work in the area of SDG.

Describe how and to which extent the program has contributed to the strategic UN planning frameworks (e.g., UNDAF/UNSDCF) and other strategic documents.

The UNSDCF was based essentially on the new development model that Morocco adopted for their action since 2021. The main pillars of the UNSDCF were in line with the SDG agenda. So the JP contributed to complement some of the lacking areas related to generating the evidence but also in providing strategic guidance for policy reforms in Morocco.

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)

- *Provide a brief description on the results achieved in promoting cross-cutting UN issues with a special focus on gender equality, women's empowerment, human rights, decent work, inclusion and leaving no one behind through the SDG Financing Strategy in partnership with the stakeholders. Provide the estimated % of overall disbursed funds that was spent on gender equality or women's empowerment.*

The guiding framework of agencies action is mainly based in gender equality and the principle of leaving no one behind. The gender issues were integrated in the discussions related to the financial protection without necessarily quantitative analysis but in terms of recommendations of action

The implementing partner is recognized as a champion of gender budgeting. Moreover, capacity building sessions were designed to ensure gender parity. Female participation exceeded 50% (61% for UNICEF).

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery (max 200 words)

- *Provide a brief description of how the JP helped the government and partners to strengthen ways to finance the recovery from the pandemic?*

The work on the strategic direction of the health system reform was integrated withing the study on health financing with the ONDH. This study gave recommendations of action for the health system resilience in post covid.

UNDP

It is well documented in the academic literature that COVID-19 harmed mental health globally, especially during the lockdown period.

As part of the big data project for SDGs, UNDP is implementing a pilot project on the mobilization of "Google trends" data to forecast the evolution of mental health indicators in Morocco.

1.9. Strategic Partnerships (max 500 words)

The GAP dialogue that is part of the JP and its institutionalization contributes to the enhancement of multiparters collaboration for SDGs. Indeed, after the discussion of the institutionalization of the policy dialogue (GAP) signatory agencies met in WHO country office to decide on organizing the next policy dialogue in the region of Casablanca including the WB, UNDP, UN women, UNAIDS, WHO...etc.

The work on the social protection policy (family allowance) as well as sustainability of SDG financing is an opportunity to involve private sector and highlight its central role.

The WB is also involved in the generalisation of family allowance and UNICEF worked closely with WB in the social protection field.

Also the JP is designed to give new opportunity to involve the private sector as a key actor in achieving the SDGs. The JP is primary designed to optimize mix of financing flows (public, private, international and domestic) with additional financing is leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

The strategic training course held by UNSSC costed 93 000 \$ (MPTF :37420 \$/UHCP : 47065\$/EMRO: 7000\$)

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINANCIAL complement	WHO	54485	WHO EMRO
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results (max 500 words)

For the **outcome 3**, 26 participants from several multisectoral departments were trained on leadership and mulitsectoriality. A consultation was launched to conceptualize the institutionalization of the GAP dialogue for the years to come, a report was developed and shared with UN agencies. To strengthen the follow-up of SDG3 indicators a report template was developed and validated with the ministry of health. Finally, a study was conducted in partnership with the national observatory of human development and the ministry of health on estimating the financing size required to generalize the health insurance.

Main outputs of the **outcome 4** are related to the analysis and studies planned under the outcome 1. Specifically, the analysis and studies that were planned under Outcome 1 have been completed, and the process of implementing began in late 2022.

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

For the WHO: there were no variation as compared to the initial plan but the scope of some activities has been enlarged like the course of leadership. The organization of a policy dialogue was part of the plan but could not be implemented because of the covid situation.

232. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output (max 500 words)

As part of first outcome “**The Moroccan financial architecture is inclusive and aligned with the SDGs**”, the first output “development finance assessment and roadmap towards an INFF” has been achieved through:

- the big data analysis study to inform the SDGs progress to channel both national statistic with informal sources of data for the implementation of the SDGs.

The second output “Morocco’s SDGs impact financing strategy strengthened” has been achieved through:

- The impact investment ecosystem mapping that aimed at promoting impact investing as a significant SDG enabler for Morocco has been finalized.
- The elaboration of SDG Investor Maps that represent an innovative tool providing investors with country-level market intelligence that highlights key intersections between development need, policy priorities, and investor interest has been finalized.
- The pre-feasibility for the issuance of new SDG-aligned innovative finance tools to finance the priorities set out in Morocco’s New Development Model (NMD), notably via SDG Bond has been finalized.

As part of the second outcome “**Relevant evidence is generated to channel public and private capital for the implementation of the SDGs**”, the first main result is that budgetary space and social public expenditure being analyzed by

- Analysing the financing needs of SDGs, including the private sector potential, for SDG financing;
- Analysing the expenditures of the main social policies and programs targeting SDGs 1, 3&4 (Budget Briefs of key sectors);
- Conduct a costing of the integrated social protection policy in order to inform a financing strategy adapted to SDGs concerned, and analyzing the Moroccan budgetary space for it;

- Analysing the financing needs of SDGs targeting early childhood development in the areas of health, nutrition and education, particularly pre-school Education.

The second main result is having relevant M&E system tools and indicators by

- Capacity building in child sensitive budgeting system et M&E with Ministry of Finance and relevant stakeholders;
- Elaborating Child Public Expenditure Measurement targeting SDGs focusing on Child.

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP (max 300 words)

- *Explain challenges such as delays in implementation, and their nature such as management arrangements, COVID-19 impact etc. What actions were taken to mitigate these challenges? How did such challenges and actions impact the overall achievements of results?*

The global COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an immense loss of life across the world, presenting unprecedented challenges and repercussions in numerous countries. Unfortunately, Morocco has not been immune to the effects of this pandemic and has faced difficulties for almost two years. These difficulties have been largely due to the confinement measures implemented to contain the spread of the virus, which lasted for several months. As a result, many projects have been postponed or even canceled due to the challenges of holding meetings, organizing workshops, and recruiting international experts amid the suspension of flights. Additionally, the national elections in 2021 led to a nearly complete ministerial turnover and the appointment of a new government, causing further delays in ongoing projects and processes. The situation in Morocco has been further complicated by severe droughts in the last two years, which have had a direct impact on macroeconomic indicators. Moreover, the current global geopolitical and economic crisis, including the war in Ukraine and inflation, has shifted government priorities globally, exacerbating the delays to our projects and achievements. The implementation phase of the JP coincided with the covid pandemic, and it was difficult to launch the activities as expected. This has delayed the initial implementation plan that was adjusted later on through the no cost extension.

3.2. Changes made to JP (if applicable) (max 200 words)

- *In case the JP requested changes overtime, explain how these modifications were appropriate to the new context/conditions.*

The modification included a no cost extension of six months, as well as an update of the prodoc annexes.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

4.1. Sustainability and country ownership (max 500 words)

Describe to what extent are the results from the financial reforms completed/ongoing/initiated likely to continue? Explain how the sustainability and scalability of the results will be ensured after the close of the JP. Describe planned next steps of the UN system in implementing the SDG financing strategy in the country along with expected needs and bottlenecks.

To further advance the SDG financing strategy in Morocco, novel approaches are set to be implemented and evaluated. Among these are the SDGs Investor Map and SDGs Bond tools, which has been developed in collaboration with ICPS and will be launched jointly with the Ministry of Investment, with the aim of drawing in private sector investments for sustainable development initiatives.

- *Describe the level of ownership and buy-in of key counterparts and stakeholders in terms of continuing and championing the SDG financing strategy in the country. Explain what tools/processes have been put in place to ensure the SDG financing strategy and its implementation will be sustainable over time. Explain to what extent was the financing strategy embedded/anchored into existing national plans, policies, processes and governance arrangements.*

UNICEF Morocco has worked on development of a financing strategies for sustainable development Goals (SDG), while combining and adapting new financing instruments and strategies to increase both the allocated amount and the impact of investments by official development assistance, international financial institutions & civil society. In this context, we have more than 40 different benchmarks/case studies with a mapping of relevant financing tools for Morocco, and a dynamic simulator to measure the need for financing to achieve the SDGs.

- *Describe to what extent the JP capacitated targeted beneficiaries and built capacity at the national level. Indicate whether the authorities/institutions have received the appropriate technical capacity to carry on the reforms included in the SDG financing strategy. If available, please provide the number of local stakeholders that benefitted from capacity building interventions. Describe if the Government and/or key counterparts still need UN support in the implementation of the SDG financing strategy at the closure of the JP?*

Capacity building on Public Finance For Children, with Ministry of Finance and relevant stakeholders on Budgets briefs & CPEM is achieved for 2022 & implement the Child-Sensitive Budgeting approach which will help to gradually integrate the child dimension into planning, programming and budget monitoring for targeting SDGs 1, 3 and 4.

5. Communications

5.1 Communication products (max 300 words)

A video sequence was developed to document the achievement during the leadership course(WHO).

5.2 Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Technical committee meeting
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Partners' event ** *(optional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Investment

*the Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned,best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing (max 300 words)

The SDG financing allowed focusing more on SDG actions and creating a positive dynamic of work. The INFF finalisation require pre-feasibility studies and deepen data analysis of the SDGs. Partners needs effective results to get along with new tools.

6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming (max 300 words)

As best practice, we can underline the importance of the meetings we had with all agencies involved and our national partner to make the development and progress report whenever necessary, and also the technical coordination meetings. Furthermore, the fact

of involving everyone before establishing a study, and capitalizing on the results of each study to move forward and learn from best practices.

The Joint Programme (JP) provided an opportunity for collaboration among the three agencies and created a space for knowledge sharing. Moreover, the JP fostered complementary action. It is recommended to involve government actors from the outset of the project, which was challenging due to COVID-19, but is crucial for successful implementation.

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested	0	1	1	The INFF should be finalized by the end of 2023
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead	0	1	1	This should be finalized after the launching of the INFF
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress	0	3	1	A pre map of potential partnerships is established

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- ☐ Yes, considerably contributed
☒ Yes, contributed
☐ No

Explain briefly:

The joint program constitutes an opportunity for the three PUNOs to create a space for collective creation and collaboration and knowledge sharing on the best ways to mobilize and build buy in from the government side. Bringing their respective value added, the three Agencies were able to cover a wide spectrum of strategic policies with interventions that complete each other. Also, the program was designed in such a way that the output of an agency constitutes the input of the other one.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

☒ Yes,

☐ No

☐ N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The JP emphasized the importance of meetings and technical coordination among all involved parties, which likely helped to streamline efforts and prevent duplication. In addition, involving all parties before launching a study and capitalizing on the results to advance and adopt best practices is crucial for avoiding duplicative efforts.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Outcome 1 indicator: SDG correspondence matrix developed	0	1		Under development via the INFF study	
Outcome 1 indicator: Benchmark SDG financing study realised	0	1		Ongoing under the INFF study	
Outcome 1 indicator: SDG financing and impact investing ecosystem mapping conducted	0	1		1 – ecosystem documents: SDGs investor map	
Outcome 1 indicator: SDG impact bonds pre-feasibility study conducted	0	1		1 – SDG – NMD bonds prefeasibility study	

Outcome 1 indicator : SDGs Big data analysis	0	1		1 – BIG data analysis	
outcome 2 indicator: Analyze the Moroccan needs of financing SDGs, including the private sector potential	0	1		report and simulator of the study on the sustainability of the SDGs Financing	
outcome 2 indicator: Analyse the expenditures of the main social policies and programs targeting SDGs (Budget Briefs of key sectors);	0	1		Budgets Briefs adopted for education Health and social development	
outcome 2 indicator: Conduct a costing of the integrated social protection policy targeting SDGs 1 inform a financing strategy adapted to SDGs.	0	1		Fiscal space analysis report for SDG financing social protection system (SDG 1 financing)	
outcome 2 indicator: Analyze the financing needs of SDGs targeting early childhood development in the areas of health, nutrition and education, particularly pre-school education.	0	1		The preschool costing report	
outcome 2 indicator: Capacity building in child sensitive budgeting system with Ministry of Finance and relevant stakeholders	0	1		Training realised in child sensitive budgeting system	
Outcome 3 indicator: # participants M&E Trainings (disaggregated by gender and institution);	0	1		Training realised	

Outcome 3 indicator: A conceptual vision is finalized on the institutionalization of the GAP dialogue including the sustainability of producing data as a preparation of the policy dialogue.	0	1		The GAP dialogue institutionalized	
Outcome 3 indicator: Report on the follow up of SDG3 indicators including a template of a follow up tool	0	1		Report Finalized	
Outcome 3 indicator: Strategic studies to support the ongoing reforms in the areas of Universal Health Care, HR in particular	0	1		Studies done	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
WHO: institutionalization of GAP dialogue in Morocco	10/2022	Road map	It gives guidelines in how to organise and go up a GAP dialogue

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Capacity Building on PF4C (Public finance for children)	2021-2022	Guidance & training material	
UNICEF rapport on preschool costing	09/2022	Financing model/strategy for preschool (SDG 4)	
UNICEF simulator and final report of the sustainability of financing SDGs	12/2022	Financing model/strategy for SDG implementation	
Fiscal space analysis for social protection reform	2023	Financing model/strategy for social protection reform (SDG1.3)	
The SDG Investor Maps	2023		
SDGs bonds	2023		

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. Human interest story

<https://wetransfer.com/downloads/e2e20004f9e134341228d49480c0337a20220202004509/4873e2fc0639547fc8f78abfc3274ee820220202004532/400968>

2. Communication products

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
WHO: Champions for Multisectoral SDG3+ leadership in Morocco	02/2022	https://wettransfer.com/downloads/e2e20004f9e134341228d49480c0337a20220202004509/4873e2fc0639547fc8f78abfc3274ee820220202004532/400968

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

If applicable, include a list of all stakeholders interviewed during the final report preparation and summarize their feedback.

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
	Ministry of Economy and Finance,	Adil Hidane		hidane@depf.finances.gov.ma	Focal point	It is crucial to adopt an innovative approach and explore new avenues to finance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, obtaining accurate information on the various funding sources and involving the public and private sectors can be challenging. To overcome these challenges, a collaborative approach is essential to achieve the overall objective of financing the SDGs. Additionally, it is necessary to develop innovative instruments to fund these goals effectively.