# SECOND PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

## Country case study report


January 2023

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# Second Performance Review of the Green Climate Fund

## MOROCCO COUNTRY CASE STUDY REPORT

01/2023

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This evaluation is a product of the Independent Evaluation Unit at the Green Climate Fund (GCF/IEU). It is part of a larger effort to provide open access to its research and work and to contribute to climate change discussions around the world.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ADA** | Agricultural Development Agency |
| **AE** | Accredited entities |
| **AESVT** | *Association des enseignants des sciences de la Vie et de la Terre* |
| **AFD** | *Agence française de développement* |
| **AMEE** | *Agence Marocaine pour l'Efficacité Energétique* |
| **ANDZOA** | *Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Zones Oasiennes et de l'Arganier* |
| **APR** | Annual performance reports |
| **CAM** | *Crédit Agricole du Maroc* |
| **CN** | Concept notes |
| **CP** | Country programme |
| **CSO** | Civil society organizations |
| **DAE** | Direct access entities |
| **DIAEA** | *Direction de l'irrigation et de l'aménagement de l'espace agricole* |
| **DP** | Delivery partner |
| **EBRD** | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| **ESS** | Environmental and social safeguards |
| **FMO** | *Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden* |
| **FP** | Funding proposals |
| **GCF** | Green Climate Fund |
| **GDP** | Gross domestic product |
| **GGGI** | Global Green Growth Institute |
| **IAE** | International accredited entities |
| **IEU** | Independent Evaluation Unit |
| **IRM** | Initial resource mobilization |
| **IUCN** | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| **M&E** | Monitoring and evaluation |
| **MASEN** | Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy |
| **NDA** | National designated authority |
| **NDC** | Nationally determined contribution |
| **NoL** | No-objection letter |
| **OAS** | Online accreditation system |
| **PFI** | Participating financial institutions |
| **PPF** | Project Preparation Facility |
| **RPSP** | Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme |
| **SEFF** | Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities |
| **SPR** | Second Performance Review |
| **TA** | Technical Assistance |
| **UCLG** | United Cities and Local Governments |

| | |
|---|---|
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |

# A. Introduction

This country case study has been conducted as an input into the Second Performance Review (SPR) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as launched by the Board of the GCF through decision B.BM-2021/11. The SPR is being conducted by the GCF's Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU). The SPR focuses on assessing the progress made by the GCF in delivering on its mandate, as well as the results of the GCF, including its funded activities and its effectiveness and efficiency. The SPR is informed by multiple data sources and methods, including country case studies.

This country case study report for Morocco is based on desk review, interviews (see annex 1) and a country mission undertaken from 16 to 20 May 2022, including sites visits to the Saïss water conservation project (FP043). The country mission team included Detlev Puetz (ICF senior consultant), Genta Konci (GCF IEU) and Prof. Dr. Khadija Hssaine (ICF national consultant). The report benefited from findings by an earlier IEU country case study during the GCF Forward-Looking Performance Review in 2019.

# B. Background and context

This section presents information to help contextualize Morocco's experience with the GCF, including background on the country (Table 1), climate change and climate finance contexts.

## 1. Country context

***Table 1. Overview of Morocco country context***

| Category | Country |
|---|---|
| Demographics | • Total population is 36.7 million, with 35.4 per cent based in rural areas, and 64.6 per cent in urban areas (Central Intelligence Agency, 2022).<br>• Approximately 4.8 per cent of Morocco's population lives in poverty (Molini, 2020). |
| GCF group status | • Africa (Green Climate Fund, 2022b). |
| Governance conditions | • As evaluated by the World Bank on six governance indicators, Morocco ranks in the middle among assessed countries for Government Effectiveness (53rd percentile), Rule of Law (51st percentile), and Regulatory Quality (49th percentile); slightly lower for Control of Corruption (43rd percentile) and Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (35th percentile); and the lowest for Voice and Accountability (30th percentile) (World Bank, 2022d).<br>• Fragile and conflict-affected state status: N/A (World Bank, 2022a).<br>• Governance: Morocco has a parliamentary constitutional monarchy with a mixed legal system based on French civil law and Islamic law. King Mohammed VI has been Chief of State since July 1999. The Head of Government, Prime Minister Aziz Akhannouch, has been in power since October 2021 (Central Intelligence Agency, 2022). |
| Economic and development conditions | • Development status: Lower middle income (World Bank, 2022c).<br>• Important economic sectors: The services sector accounts for 56.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), followed by the industry sector at 29.5 per cent and the agriculture sector at 14 per cent. Morocco has increased investment in its port, transportation and industrial infrastructure to advance business in Africa (Central Intelligence Agency, 2022). |

| CATEGORY | COUNTRY |
|---|---|
| | • Outlook: Due to a successful vaccination campaign, COVID-19 cases declined in 2021, enabling Morocco's economy to rebound. The economy grew at 6.3 per cent in 2021, and real GDP is projected to grow at 3.1 per cent in 2022. Private consumption will be the main driver of growth. Private investment is expected to recover more slowly, as firms manage pandemic-related debt and lower retained earnings and banks expedite measures to safeguard their assets and fund larger government needs (International Monetary Fund, 2020). |
| Access to finance | • Morocco has a public sector led development model (Green Climate Fund, 2022b). In May 2021, a New Development Model was released, which prioritizes structural reforms to boost competitiveness and private sector development (World Bank, 2022b). To recover from the pandemic, reforms are needed to increase government spending and strengthen the role of the private sector through leveraged financings and public–private partnerships (Green Climate Fund, 2022b).<br>• The central government debt-to-GDP ratio was 40 per cent in 2010, rising to 65 per cent in 2019, and rising to 75 per cent in 2020 (International Monetary Fund, 2020).<br>• World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index: Morocco ranks fairly high among developing countries, at 53 out of 190 countries (World Bank, 2021). |

## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITIES, POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

### a. Climate vulnerability

Morocco is notably vulnerable to climate change, particularly due to reductions in precipitation, increasing temperatures and increasing drought. The country is susceptible to water scarcity, and an increasing incidence of drought is widening the gap between available water supply and demand. Declining agricultural production, drought, desertification, flooding and rising sea levels are also impacts of concern in parts of the country. The Moroccan coastline also has considerable vulnerabilities, as do several sectors including water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and health (World Bank Group, n.d.).

### b. National climate change and related policies

Morocco has an overall rating of "almost sufficient" per the Climate Action Tracker but does meet the 1.5˚C Paris Agreement Compatible threshold for its policies, actions and fair share target (Climate Analytics and New Climate Institute, 2021). Climate change and sustainable development are key themes integrated and mainstreamed throughout Morocco's domestic policies, including in their most recent constitution. A selection of these policies is summarized in Table 2.

*Table 2. Morocco national climate change policies and strategies*

| STRATEGY | STATUS | BRIEF DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| National climate policies | Enacted | **Generation Green 2020–2030 (2020)** is the country's latest agriculture sector policy and integrates green thinking and climate sensitivity. It aims to develop Moroccan farming through the creation of jobs, promotion of income-generating activities in rural areas and the emergence of an agricultural middle class (Morocco, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests, 2021).<br>The **National Plan against Climate Change (2019)** presents domestic mitigation and adaptation actions taken to address climate change and consolidates climate-related initiatives within the Department of Environment (Morocco, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable |

| STRATEGY | STATUS | BRIEF DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| | | Development, 2019).<br>The **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2017)** outlines Morocco's transition to a green economy and contains 137 targets across seven thematic areas: governance, green economy, biodiversity, climate change, sensitive areas, and social cohesion and culture (GIZ, 2021).<br>The **National Climate Change Policy 2016** aims to assure the transition to low-carbon development and resilience to climate change and aspires to contribute to global efforts to address these issues. The policy encompasses a number of cross-cutting pillars to deliver this vision, including pillars on governance, economic, social and environmental issues. It also emphasizes decentralization. |
| Updated nationally determined contribution (NDC) | Submitted June 2021 | Morocco submitted an enhanced and more ambitious NDC in 2021, which increases the country's intended greenhouse gas emissions reductions to 45.5 per cent by 2030; 18.3 per cent of this target is unconditional, and the remaining 27.2 per cent is conditional upon sufficient international assistance. This update added nine new mitigation actions and included two additional sectors – cement and phosphates – in addition to energy production, waste, industry, forestry and land use, agriculture, transportation and residential (NDC Partnership, 2021). |
| National adaptation plan | Under development | Morocco's national adaptation plan is under development (National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme, 2017). |
| Long-term strategy | Submitted October 2021 | Morocco's long-term strategy sets a target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The strategy revolves around seven strategic orientations: (1) accelerate the strong development of renewable energies, with an indicative target of 80 per cent by 2050; (2) increase electrification in the industrial, building and transport sectors, and assess the potential of green hydrogen; (3) generalize energy efficiency and efficiency in the use of natural resources in all sectors, while developing construction and infrastructure quality standards; (4) stimulate the circular economy and waste reduction and recovery; (5) develop sustainable and resilient agriculture and forest ecosystems and carbon sinks; (6) develop new transport and logistics infrastructure favouring multimodality plans; and (7) promote a new generation of sober and "smart" cities ((Morocco, *Ministère de la Transition Energétique et du Développement Durable*, 2021; Climate Policy Database, 2022). |

### c. Institutional roles and responsibilities for climate change

Morocco's National Commission on Climate Change and Biological Diversity was established in 2020. The Commission comprises government representatives, public and environmental research institutions, and three of the most representative civil society organizations (CSOs). It provides a framework for consultation and support for the government in achieving climate objectives (Ngounou, 2020).

# 3. CLIMATE FINANCE CONTEXT

## a. Support for readiness

Morocco ranks in the upper quadrant among developing countries in terms of readiness for climate finance, with an ND-GAIN[1] readiness score of 0.432, making it the 87th most ready country (University of Notre Dame, 2022).

Morocco has worked in coordination with the NDC Partnership since 2017. The Partnership Plan[2] (2018) is a tool to monitor and coordinate the implementation of NDCs and includes the National Sustainable Development Strategy's recommendations to unite national policies and strategies and strengthen intersectoral coordination. The Plan also builds on the Low Emissions Development Strategy, the National Adaptation Plan Roadmap, and the NDC Implementation Roadmap[3].

## b. Climate investment

From 2016 to 2019, development finance to Morocco that targeted climate change totalled USD 4.34 billion (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2022).

**Adaptation.** From 2016 to 2019, development finance commitments targeting climate adaptation totalled USD 1.46 billion (Table 3). Recent climate fund projects include increasing productivity and adaptive capacity in mountain areas of Morocco (through the Global Environment Facility) and supporting climate change adaptation in oasis zones (through the Adaptation Fund). Climate adaptation support in oasis zones includes improving the adaptive capacities of the water sector, diversifying income sources and improving the living conditions of populations vulnerable to climate change, improving ecosystem resilience, improving stakeholder awareness through knowledge, and strengthening the capacities of participants to design and implement adaptation measures (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2022).

***Table 3. Top development partners[4], sectors and instruments for adaptation investments in Morocco (2016–2019)***

| TOP DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | | TOP SECTORS | | TOP INSTRUMENTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name | USD (M) | Name | Share (%) | Name | Share (%) |
| World Bank | 611 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 34.2 | Multilateral development bank loans | 78.3 |
| African Development Bank | 391 | Disaster prevention and preparedness | 26.1 | Official development assistance loans | 16.6 |
| France | 210 | Water supply and sanitation | 25.9 | Official development assistance grants | 3.6 |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 146 | Other multi-sector/cross-cutting | 5.8 | Multilateral development bank grants | 1.4 |

[1] The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments to respond to global challenges.

[2] https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ydxlw4pnghnvk02/AADRskMBDLZYC3qquoLJvJnUa/Partnership%20Plan?dl=0&subfolder_nav_tracking=1

[3] https://ndcpartnership.org/countries-map/country?iso=MAR

[4] GCF total investment in Morocco amounts 218.6 million, out of which 53 million is in adaptation.

| TOP DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | | TOP SECTORS | | TOP INSTRUMENTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 45.4 | Banking and financial services | 2.9 | N/A | N/A |

Source: Stockholm Environment Institute (2022). Aid Atlas.

**Mitigation.** Development finance commitments targeting climate mitigation totalled USD 2.92 billion from 2016 to 2019 (Table 4). Recent climate fund projects include increasing innovative solar power generation through a hybrid CSP/PV solution (through the Climate Investment Funds), constructing wind and hydroelectric generation site and transmission infrastructure to increase wind power capacity (also through the Climate Investment Funds), supporting several sustainable cities impact programmes for climate change, land degradation and biodiversity (via the Global Environment Facility), and developing an integrated transparency framework for NDC planning and monitoring (again through the Global Environment Facility) (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2022).

*Table 4. Top development partners, sectors and instruments for mitigation investments in Morocco (2016–2019)*

| TOP DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | | TOP SECTORS | | TOP INSTRUMENTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name | USD (M) | Name | Share (%) | Name | Share (%) |
| Germany | 1,020 | Energy | 50.7 | Multilateral development bank loans | 53.5 |
| European Investment Bank | 746 | Unallocated/ Unspecified | 16.8 | Official development assistance loans | 42.1 |
| World Bank | 360 | Transport and Storage | 11.3 | Official development assistance grants | 4 |
| African Development Bank | 333 | Other Multi-Sector / Cross-Cutting | 5.5 | Multilateral development bank other | 0.34 |
| France | 215 | General Budget Support | 3.6 | N/A | N/A |

Source: Stockholm Environment Institute (2022). Aid Atlas.

## c. GCF portfolio

**National designated authority (NDA).** The NDA in Morocco is located in the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, Department of Sustainable Development, Biodiversity and Green Economy.

**Accredited entities (AEs).** In addition to international accredited entities (IAEs) and regional direct access entities (DAEs), Morocco has access to three national DAEs (Table 5).

### *Table 5. DAEs for Morocco*

| Name of DAE | Date of accreditation | Accreditation level |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Development Agency | 9 March 2016 | National |
| Attijariwafa Bank | 28 February 2019 | Regional |
| CDG Capital S.A. | 6 July 2017 | National |
| Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy S.A. | 1 July 2021 | National |

**Readiness and project preparation.** Morocco has received more readiness support from the GCF than other African countries, on average. Morocco has received eight Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) grants, approved for a total of USD 4.7 million (Table 6), of which USD 1.5 million has been disbursed. Morocco has submitted seven concept notes (CNs) and five funding proposals (FPs). One of them is a single-country FP prepared with the assistance of a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) grant.

Morocco has yet finalized a country programme (CP). It has received support via one PPF project.

### *Table 6. RPSP grants received by Morocco*

| RPSP grant name | Delivery partner | Approval date | Outcome areas |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morocco – NDA Strengthening + Country Programming | Beya Capital | 28 October 2016 | NDA strengthening, including country programming |
| Morocco – Strengthening ADA's project development and implementation capacities, as well as initiating the process for upgrading ADA's accreditation category | Agricultural Development Agency (ADA) | 12 July 2017 | Support for DAEs (being ADA) |
| Morocco – Enhancing Access to Climate Finance in Morocco's Regions | Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) | 30 December 2019 | Strategic framework for subnational regions |
| Morocco – Direct Access Entity Support | *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) GmbH | 29 April 2020 | Support for DAEs (currently mainly used for strategic framework) |
| Morocco – Supporting the foundations for sustainable adaptation planning and financing in Morocco | United Nations Development Programme | 17 March 2021 | Adaptation planning |
| Morocco – Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in the Kingdom of Morocco | GGGI | 15 July 2021 | Resilient recovery |
| Morocco – Capacity strengthening of UCLG Africa applying for Direct Access to implement NDCs at territorial level in Morocco | United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) | 31 December 2021 | Support for DAEs (being UCLG) |
| Morocco – *Support Crédit Agricole du Maroc* (CAM) for its accreditation through capacity-building and project portfolio preparation | CAM | 24 February 2022 | Support for DAEs |

Source: IEU DataLab, May 2022

**Funding proposals.** Morocco has received more GCF financing than other African countries, on average, and was relatively early in accessing the GCF. Nine projects have been approved for Morocco for a total of USD 218.6 million in GCF financing, of which three are national and six are multi-country projects (Table 7). Four funded activities are being implemented on the ground: FP022, FP025, FP042 and FP043. Other funded activities, all of them multi-country projects, are either at an early stage of implementation or not yet operating in Morocco.

*Table 7. Morocco's funded activity portfolio*

| FP | Name | Single / multi-country | Public/ private | Adaptation/ mitigation | AE | Approval date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FP022 | Development of agriculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED) | S | Public | Cross-cutting | Agricultural Development Agency | 14 October 2016 |
| FP025 | GCF-EBRD SEFF [Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities] Co-financing Programme | M | Private | Cross-cutting | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | 14 October 2016 |
| FP042 | Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco | S | Public | Adaptation | *Agence française de développement (AFD)* | 6 April 2017 |
| FP043 | The Saïss Water Conservation Project | S | Public | Adaptation | EBRD | 6 April 2017 |
| FP095 | Transforming Financial Systems for Climate | M | Private | Cross-cutting | AFD | 20 October 2018 |
| FP099 | Climate Investor One | M | Private | Mitigation | *Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelings-landen* | 20 October 2018 |
| FP140 | High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector | M | Private | Mitigation | EBRD | 21 August 2020 |
| FP151 | Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility | M | Private | Mitigation | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | 13 November 2020 |
| FP152 | Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity | M | Private | Mitigation | Pegasus Capital Advisors | 13 November 2020 |

Source: IEU DataLab, May 2022

# C. KEY FINDINGS

## 1. COUNTRY NEEDS, OWNERSHIP AND STRATEGY

### a. Links of GCF programming to broader climate strategy and finance processes

**Currently, GCF programming in Morocco is substantially linked to broader climate strategy and finance processes.** The NDA in Morocco is fully integrated into the broader climate change and climate finance architecture, whose key element is the National Commission of Climate Change and Biodiversity, hosted by the Department of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy in the Ministry of Energy, Transition and Sustainable Development. With the establishment of the National Commission in 2020, the NDA moved to this department and is well placed there, by all interview accounts. The Secretariat of the NDA is delegated to its Division of Climate Change and Green Economy.[5] Programming during GCF-1 has reportedly been fully driven by the central 2019 National Plan against Climate Change, the updated 2021 NDC and, specifically for agriculture and the rural economy, the Generation Green 2020–2030 strategy. National Sustainable Development Goals, the National Sustainable Development Strategy of 2017 and the 2014 National Climate Change Strategy provided further guidance, especially for the first batch of GCF FPs designed and approved between 2015 and 2018.

Ongoing GCF upstream programming through an RPSP grant with *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) as delivery partner (DP) included the development of a broader financing strategy to operationalize the 2021 NDC – a method for prioritizing 16 mitigation and 30 adaptation activities and determining their financial needs while flagging potential GCF contributions. The programming is also expected to lead to an up to date GCF CP. The RPSP grant is also developing CNs for two priority sectors, not necessarily for the GCF pipeline. It will explore climate finance opportunities in the financial sector and with subregional actors. GCF programming is further embedded in national climate finance processes through a sizeable RPSP grant (USD 2.53 million) on operationalizing the national adaptation plan that has just started implementation, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as DP. Additionally, UNDP participated in developing the 2019 National Plan against Climate Change and is widely seen as informing the debates and actions on the new climate law.

The NDA also deployed the GGGI, an organization that has had institutional climate finance credentials in Morocco since 2015, as RPSP DP for the NDC priority of developing subregional capacities for tackling climate change through multisectoral financial vehicles, regional programmes and climate capacity-building of regional institutions. GGGI is also working on the GCF global programme on organic-waste-to-energy funding to do feasibility studies for the NDC priority on biodigesters that go beyond GCF pipeline development. GIZ and GGGI have staff/consultant physical offices in the Ministry of Energy, Transition and Sustainable Development. Regarding the private sector, the NDA is linking GCF programming closely with the *Confédération générale des entreprises du Maroc*, a semi-public institution that leads the Moroccan Green Economy Committee in support of greening private investments and enabling more effective green policies and regulations.

**GCF CP.** Work on updating the Morocco CP started in late 2021 with consultations with national AEs and other stakeholders, culminating in a workshop in April 2022. Updates are expected to be

[5] The Secretariat of the NDA is headed by Mr. Tahiri, the day-to-day NDA coordinator. The NDA political focal point is Mr. Razi, Director of the Department of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy.

finalized by March 2023. The main criticisms of an earlier GCF CP (never made public) in 2018 were that it was limited to identifying only a GCF project pipeline and missed links with ongoing projects in Morocco's subregions. The new CP will include GCF mapping of priority sectors matched with AEs, preferably DAEs. The CP will propose five GCF priority projects, more balance between adaptation and mitigation, and RPSP investments into institutional structures and processes for CP implementation, especially DAE capacities and FP development. Most interview partners supported the CP process but also seemed sceptical of the limit of five priority projects, which is not sufficient for covering country needs and ambitions, and the expectations of the high number of DAEs in Morocco, let alone IAEs. The 2021 GCF Country Programme manual[6] is regarded as useful by stakeholders but also as not sufficiently clear about important unanswered topics – for example, regarding no-objection letter (NoL) restrictions for future CNs that are not on the CP priority list, the GCF's prioritization of projects for funding and PPF if they are a CP priority, the necessity to synchronize CP priorities with ongoing entity work programmes and multi-country projects, and the option to maintain the CP as a dynamic, "living" document, once approved.

Interview partners stated that the biggest problem is the fact that the country's needs and priorities change fast and unforeseen opportunities arise, particularly in the private sector. A list of a few pipeline projects right now may no longer be relevant tomorrow, and AEs' capacities to deliver or fail need to be considered, too. GCF allocation of a country-level budget was also suggested as a model of operation that could facilitate a more realistic planning and implementation of the CP.

**In recent years, the GCF Secretariat has primarily taken a reactive role in Morocco with respect to upstream programming processes and aligning GCF partners with GCF priorities and national strategy objectives.** No change has been seen in GCF-1 relative to the initial resource mobilization (IRM) period, in terms of working on upstream programming with the Secretariat. There were, however, some discussions in GCF-1 with Secretariat staff on various CN, FP and on RPSP programming. Communication is mainly country demand-driven by the NDA and other country actors, and mostly reactive from the Secretariat side; interview partners believe that this is believed a result of the overstretched Secretariat staff covering too many countries in the region. While strategic advice has been provided, more was expected by country stakeholders. Interview partners pointed to limited active communication – especially inconsistent support and feedback, such as on submitted CN/FP priorities – that was often not timely.

**Morocco's GCF portfolio shows some evidence of being complementary with other climate finance channels.** But these channels are mostly related to GCF co-financing partners, mainly the EBRD and AFD. Some national partners are simultaneously implementing and executing projects with funds from other climate finance channels, especially the Adaptation Fund. These partners include the ADA and the *Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Zones Oasiennes et de l'Arganier* (ANDZOA). Also, some GCF projects have scaled up concepts tested with funding from other sources. There is no reporting in annual performance reports (APRs) on specific complementarities or overlap, but some of these were noted in the interviews. One other DAE, the Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN), is strongly engaged in a variety of green energy projects and green bonds with other international climate finance partners, including the Climate Investment Funds / Clean Technology Fund, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, EBRD and the European Commission. But it is not yet clear to what extent, and how, GCF CNs and FPs by MASEN will be complementary to other finance sources. While still waiting for an online accreditation system (OAS) account, DAE candidate *Agence Marocaine pour l'Efficacité Energétique* (AMEE), an agency addressing energy efficiency, is already preparing a CN proposal

[6] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-country-programme-guidance.pdf

for solar pumping that they wish to scale up after working with UNDP and Global Environmental Facility at smaller levels.

## b. Perceived comparative advantage of the GCF in country

**Compared to other climate finance channels, stakeholders in Morocco perceive the comparative advantages of the GCF in Morocco to be contributing to the development of strategic adaptation approaches, especially for agriculture and rural areas (subregional); promoting innovative mitigation projects; leveraging private sector investments through the GCF's multiple instruments; and adding value through gender and environmental and social safeguards (ESS) emphases.** Moreover, the GCF is attractive due to the potential size of its investments and its grant shares and partnership opportunities. Agencies working with loans appreciate the GCF's low interest rates that blend well with other finance sources. The wide range of DAEs and DAE candidates in Morocco, both public and private entities, underscore a broad potential spectrum of comparative advantages.

Although Morocco has not yet finalized its country programming priorities nor flagged GCF priorities in NDC activities, SPR interviews indicated the following five comparative advantages of the GCF:

- The GCF's main comparative advantage is seen in its adaptation focus and support for subnational, regional institutions and projects on climate awareness, as already started during the IRM with several rural water sector and marginal area projects. Large-scale, blended public–private partnership infrastructure projects could also feature in this, such as water reservoirs and desalination plants (e.g. through CDG Capital).
- A major comparative advantage for the GCF reportedly exists in developing innovative forms of renewable energy (such as through MASEN) and energy efficiency (through AMEE), in projects that feature new financial models and structuring, smart risk management, energy storage, regulatory changes and selling energy back to the grid. This would fit well with Morocco's increased NDC 2021 mitigation ambition of 45.5 per cent renewable energy by 2030.
- Green investments in and through the private financial sector continue to offer a comparative advantage for the GCF in Morocco if the GCF can come in strongly with its full range of instruments, including grants, technical assistance and guarantees, to leverage ongoing and new projects, preferably working through DAEs (such as *Attijariwafa Bank* and CAM). Private financial sector investments must be seen against the background of high competition with other international donors (such as the European Investment Bank, EBRD, KfW and the International Finance Corporation), relatively low local demand, and national banks still being cautious with green funding as it comes with additional eligibility criteria, reporting and monitoring requirements (e.g. proof of results).
- The comparative advantage of the GCF's multi-country projects is recognized in principle – for instance, for learning about and adapting to the latest green hydrogen and electrolyser technologies or developing adaptation solutions at scale. But such projects would have to be much better grounded in GCF country programming and partnerships throughout their implementation than they are so far.
- The GCF is perceived as a strong partner for advancing ESS standards and norms in climate change initiatives and for the entities that are accredited.

**The areas where the GCF is perceived as less well positioned in the country are its lower-than-expected role in supporting Morocco's strategic policy goal to develop a regional, multi-country climate hub for West Africa and, secondly, the Fund's perceived inability to capture**

**narrow windows of opportunity, particularly in the private and large infrastructure sector, due to its centralized structure, lengthy processes and non-transparent country allocation mechanisms.** As part of its Foreign Affairs and African Cooperation priorities, Morocco has high ambitions of turning the country into a regional climate change hub, particularly for Francophone Africa, and is ready to host a regional GCF office should the GCF adopt such an approach. The GCF raised high expectations in Morocco before and during COP22 in Marrakesh in 2016. This led to many national and regional Morocco-based entities to start their accreditation process with the Fund. Few of these expectations were fulfilled, and Morocco is currently struggling to get another FP to the Board, which would be the first one since 2018. The GCF's physical distance from its clients and its lengthy procedures continue to be seen as a major weakness of the Fund, as is the perceived lack of transparency of the GCF's country allocation model.

For these reasons, the GCF is not regarded as fit for purpose, sufficiently nimble and effective to respond well to rapidly changing country needs, complexities and opportunities, particularly for private sector and large-scale infrastructure projects that often require relatively fast decisions on funding commitments. The GCF headquarters' physical distance to the country plays a role in this perception too. One interview partner from a funded activity saw the GCF as best suited to simpler and larger projects than complex and cross-sectoral ones because the GCF is perceived as too slow and complicated in its procedures for the latter.

### c. Effectiveness of NDA, Secretariat and AE roles and relationships at the country level

**NDA staffing and technical capacity in Morocco in GCF-1 has remained as it was in the IRM period, and the NDA role has not evolved since the IRM period either. NDA staffing capacity is low and does not correspond with the size and complexity of GCF investments and the number of AEs in the country, yet the amount of work involved in the preparations for and follow-up on the various RPSPs grants, CNs and FPs is enormous.** All GCF stakeholders interviewed agreed on the NDA's full commitment and support for the programme but pointed to its limited staff and capacities. The NDA coordinator can only dedicate a few hours a month to GCF-related tasks due to his broad responsibilities, and he cannot rely on having a well-assigned, full-time team. There were also long gaps in RPSP DP support of core NDA coordination and DAE support functions in Morocco as these RPSP grants were not continuous, were oriented towards multiple tasks or were not effective for other reasons.

The NDA's key strength is found to be on broadly coordinating and guiding the AEs and entities seeking accreditation in the country, matching proposals with the national climate change agenda, and acting as a conduit and facilitating (D)AEs' dealings and requests with the Secretariat. But there are perceived capacity limitations and deficiencies in three areas. First, the GCF programme would benefit from better coordination of the activities of all relevant stakeholders in Morocco. Second, the NDA wants to monitor funded activities and RPSPs projects in the country more closely and, if needed, follow up with AEs (see also the paragraph on NDA/AE engagement later in this section). And third, more technical NDA staff are required to review CNs and better translate GCF procedures, expectations and ways of thinking to (D)AEs.

**The NDA's working relationship with the Secretariat, including the regional desk, has stayed the same since the IRM period.** The relationship is constructive, and communication is positive and open, with good personal relationships. Communication is mainly country demand-driven, by the NDA and other country actors. There are often frustrations in Morocco over long response times and what are seen as conflicting messages from the Secretariat. The NDA would appreciate being systematically informed about new and changing GCF processes and support. The main observation is that the GCF approach to communication is showing its limits. It is simply not working well for

Morocco. The NDA would prefer more in-person contacts, formalized and frequent two-way communication channels, stronger GCF capacities and more systematic Secretariat guidance on tasks to be performed by the NDA. More francophone staff members at the GCF would help, too. Several interviewees expressed their hope that the GCF Board will seriously consider establishing regional offices and reconsider the role of the NDA, especially in implementation and oversight.

**AEs engage occasionally with the NDA; engagement is more frequent with DAEs and more related to programming than to implementation.** NDA and AE/executing entity interactions are far from ideal, partly due to the limited NDA capacities (as mentioned earlier in this section), although they tend to be built on mutually supportive, long-term relationships. Beyond identifying CNs and NoLs, NDA/AE interactions have often been about DAEs approaching the NDA to intervene with the GCF Secretariat on their behalf to remove hurdles in CN/FP submissions or accreditation. The case is different for IAEs, which are much less engaged with the NDA. IAEs' early engagement diminishes quickly once the NoL is signed. Nonetheless, the role of the NDA is equally recognized and appreciated by both national and international AEs.

The NDA has limited oversight over the implementation of GCF funded activities and RPSPs in the country. Although the NDA often receives quarterly or semi-annual updates from DAEs, information flows much less regularly from IAEs. There is reportedly no process for officially sharing the APRs. To some extent the NDA feels inhibited from fulfilling its coordination and monitoring/reporting function and ensuring the continued relevance, effectiveness and impact of GCF investments in the country.

For multi-country projects, the situation is usually worse. These projects are rarely visible, and the NDA is usually not aware of country budgets or realized subprojects, nor are other country stakeholders. There is insufficient country ownership or involvement, and the NDA plans to provide NoLs for multi-country projects more sparingly in future.

According to some interview partners it would be helpful to have a country coordination platform with regular meetings by all GCF stakeholders (which could even be joined occasionally by multi-country project partners) to help ensure a shared strategic vision, alignment and planning, complementarities and monitoring of the current and pipeline initiatives, including FPs, funded activities and RPSPs (both grants and projects). The evaluation team notes that this type of coordination platform could be a candidate for a future RPSP request.

## 2. Improving access to the GCF

### a. Access to AEs that cover country programming priorities for the GCF

**Morocco currently has access to AEs that substantially cover its programming priorities for the GCF. There are no major gaps, provided that several pending candidates for accreditation will eventually be accredited.** Since 2015 the NDA has nominated many Morocco-based entities for accreditation, 13 in total. Out of these, four have been accredited (ADA, CDG Capital, Attijariwafa Bank and MASEN), three have submitted their applications and the remaining six only have an OAS account so far. Among the not-yet-accredited entities, four are believed to be actively pursuing their applications (AMEE, CAM, UCLG and Banque Populaire), partly as they were encouraged by the NDA to better align accreditation application with country's NDC priorities. Five of the non-accredited DAE candidates are apparently inactive and/or no longer interested for various reasons.[7] This leads to a current pool of eight DAEs that are either accredited or highly interested in receiving GCF accreditation. Early DAE nominations were mainly DAE supply-driven, carried in

[7]As suggested by the NDA, these entities were not among the interviewed DAEs or DAE candidates during the SPR mission.

part by the momentum created by COP22 in Marrakesh. Some entities did not understand the GCF, direct access or the purpose of GCF accreditation well. More recently, nominations and a reactivation of interest among some of them in pursuing their accreditation – and in other cases CNs and FPs – were more strategically pursued by the NDA in line with the 2021 NDC and future GCF funding priorities for the country.

The NDA's objective with AEs in the upcoming CP is to have sufficient direct access to cover public and private sectors, mitigation and adaptation, specific sectors such as agriculture/ rural/ regional and energy, and high-volume finance entities. Although future CP priorities are still to be defined it is expected that the large and diverse group of DAEs in Morocco will be able to cover any current and future programming priorities once all the relevant candidates have been accredited. If there are gaps, these could also be complemented by available IAEs for Morocco. IAEs with current funded activities in Morocco are AFD and EBRD (with two funded activities each), and several IAEs with multi-country projects and FPs that could lead to potential subprojects in Morocco (*Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden* (FMO), Pegasus/ IUCN, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group) (see Table 7 or Appendix 2).

**Efficiency of access/accreditation.** A recently accredited entity (MASEN) is ready with some GCF CNs and FPs, but communication from the GCF Secretariat on their accreditation master agreement negotiations has reportedly faltered for many months now. For AMEE, a semi-public energy efficiency agency, the early accreditation process in 2017/18 was intense in terms of the information and documents required by the GCF. Encouraged by the NDA, they eventually hired a local consultant in mid-2021, but they have apparently been waiting for an OAS account since November 2021.

**Reaccreditation.** ADA was reaccredited in June 2021. The process was difficult and lengthy and took about six to seven months. Reaccreditation templates were large and needed many supporting documents, and there were two reviews. All documents needed to be translated into English, different from the practice at the Adaptation Fund. CDG Capital is uncertain whether to apply for reaccreditation in 2024 since it doesn't have a GCF funded activity track record.

### b. Meeting DAEs' needs for capacity-building to access the GCF

**In Morocco, national DAEs' needs for capacity-building to access the GCF are being partially met through GCF support.** In the past, most DAEs relied on their own resources for access, accreditation and developing CNs and FPs. Only ADA has a GCF RPSP grant since 2017 and is working to upgrade their accreditation. Recently, two entity specific RPSP grants were approved for two candidates, CAM and UCLG, to advance their accreditation and start programming; however, disbursement has not yet begun. Some DAE capacity support was also provided by the GIZ RPSP project of 2020, but only in limited ways, due to the delay of this RPSP project and other work priorities under it (NDC and CP-related).

## 3. Programming and implementation

### a. Meeting country programming needs through GCF readiness support

**Morocco has engaged with the GCF's RPSP for country readiness in several ways, but the effectiveness and efficiency have been moderate so far. The ideas for RPSP grant requests are primarily being driven by the country, with the NDA consulting with DPs and (D)AEs.** Currently, eight RPSPs grants have been approved for Morocco. Only one RPSP grant completed, but it is not fully disbursed and had fewer results than expected. This was the 2016 RPSP grant for NDA Strengthening and Country Programming, managed through the national agency Beya Capital as DP.[8] Although Morocco obtained more RPSP grants from the GCF than many other countries, their effectiveness and efficiency have been moderate so far, and several are either low in disbursement or have not yet started. Several key RPSPs experienced a long design and approval process – for example, the GIZ and UNDP RPSPs applications took three to four years.[9] There was no or very limited improvement in this process during GCF-1. Although RPSP approval is considered by DPs and the NDA as better structured in GCF-1, it is still perceived as having too many time-intensive steps of ex ante quality assurance. Some DPs also regard the management of RPSPs grants during implementation as cumbersome, especially procedures for changing grants allocations, even for small amounts, a process that is often required given the lengthy RPSP approval processes. Interview partners reported that it takes the GCF more than two months to approve annual no-cost extensions, with the NDA having to start and follow-up on this process. This can be a bottleneck.

**Morocco's readiness needs appear to be adequately met through the GCF's or other resources available to them, but there are gaps in readiness support for the NDA and for certain DAEs.** The NDA stressed that several RPSPs grants helped with basic overall portfolio planning and GCF governance in the country, but were less helpful for facilitating CNs and FPs, especially in recent years. The ongoing RPSP projects by GIZ, GGGI and UNDP serve the former purpose, while three DAE-specific projects for ADA, UCLG and CAM are helping with the latter. Most RPSP grant requests originated in the country, with needs established by the NDA in cooperation with DPs and DAEs. There are high expectations for those RPSP projects that have been launched over the past one to two years, such as those by GIZ, GGGI and UNDP, and they have started to demonstrate their potential for country programming, linkages to broader climate finance in the country, and strengthened regional (subnational) climate finance.

Important remaining readiness needs in Morocco include a more systematic and continuous support for NDA capacities, especially for in-country coordination and CN reviews and the development of CNs and FPs by those DAEs without individual RPSPs grants. In this context DPs appear to be unaware of the new possibility of three-year grants or current funding limits and instead perceive that GCF RPSP grants are meant to be relatively short, one-year grants of about half a million US dollars, which is in their view not sufficient for the longer-term and comprehensive support that a large CP such as the one in Morocco would need.

### b. Effectiveness of processes for funding proposal origination, development and appraisal to meet country needs

**Although actively engaged with the GCF, Morocco NDA and DAE partners have found it difficult to develop a solid, home-grown pipeline of CNs and FPs in recent years, with the result far below their expectations.** No country-driven FPs have been approved since July 2018 despite the relatively large number of DAEs that were accredited in the country between 2017 and 2019 (ADA, CDG Capital and Attijariwafa Bank), with a fourth DAE joining in 2021 (MASEN). A GCF infrastructure FP on seawater desalination by CDG Capital was withdrawn in 2019 as it could not be completed before project finance closure in Morocco. There are currently three submitted CNs by DAEs (two by ADA and one by Attijariwafa Bank), and many others are under preparation and at different stages.[10] The lack of new country-driven GCF projects is a source of major concern for the Moroccan government, with strong pressure being placed on the NDA and AEs to turn the

[8] There is no completion report for this RPSP project.
[9] The GIZ RPSP project was further delayed by a year due to a diplomatic hiatus resulting from a diplomatic crisis between Morocco and Germany.
[10] Four other CNs in the system are from IAEs, three of which are multi-country proposals.

situation around.[11] Several multi-country projects with possible subprojects in Morocco have been approved since 2020 (via FMO, AFD, Pegasus/IUCN and EBRD), but their capacities for meeting Moroccan country needs are seen critically by the NDA.

**The top three reasons for Morocco not submitting more FPs to the GCF in GCF-1 are as follows:**

1) **Shifting preferences and priorities in the Moroccan government and the GCF for submission of FPs by DAEs.** The main difference between the current generation of GCF CNs and FPs being developed and those in the past is that the initial batch of four funded activities in 2015/16 consisted mostly of exciting projects benefiting from good design capacities, with three of four FPs being co-financed with international agencies (AFD and EBRD). The DAE funded activity on arganiculture (FP022, ADA) was designed with strong inputs from a dedicated GCF consultant at the time, which was seen to help in moving the project forward within the GCF during appraisal.
2) **For the current generation of CNs and FPs, DAEs have had long learning curves for dealing with the GCF and its processes and limited support of DAEs for CN/FP design in the country.** There are capacity and adaptive constraints among some of the DAEs that reportedly are more related to their lack of experience with and exposure to the GCF than their general capacities in formulating climate change project proposals. Some capacity support has been available, mainly through existing RPSP grants and one PPF grant, but not enough to enhance the CN and FP quality to fit GCF requirements and overcome the frequent communication hurdles. This includes limited NDA support and upstream planning as earlier described.
3) **For at least one DAE, the accreditation process has taken longer than expected.** Simultaneous accreditation and FP development has not been working well, since accreditation time lags became too long, and project priorities changed. Other entities have been dropping out or suspending their accreditation process as preferences changed.

**Morocco is only rarely seeking PPF support for FP development.** Three DAEs have sought PPF support from the GCF (ADA, CDG Capital and Attijariwafa Bank). The ADA's PPF generated the only recently submitted FP. CDG Capital abandoned its efforts after the GCF took three months to respond to its request for a PPF for a public lighting proposal and the response was not encouraging. Others described the PPF process as comparable to those usually deployed for obtaining full financing from other organizations.

**Currently, stakeholders find the submission to appraisal process cumbersome but possible. Process efficiency during the appraisal process is not seen as having improved substantially during GCF-1.** Most Moroccan stakeholders noted that GCF templates seem to be complex. Some of the newly introduced administrative and digital procedures during GCF-1 are considered good in principle but difficult to handle. More training and guidance would be appreciated to cope with the GCF's frequently changing formats and requirements. What DAEs request most is to have a reliable counterpart in the GCF Secretariat whom they can trust to move FPs forward. Universal sentiments on the submission to appraisal process were summarized by a DAE who said, "What matters most in our cooperation with GCF is trust, proximity and speed."

[11] One international IAE was reportedly recently requested by the Government recently to submit an IAE CN for GCF funding as DAE FPs are not forthcoming.

### c. Sufficiency of funded activity implementation and supervision processes

**The GCF has had limited engagement with DAEs during implementation to identify and manage risks and results, according to country interviews.** During the SPR country mission, country representatives and managers from the four GCF funded activities did not mention any major risks, managed or otherwise, in these activities during implementation that may have required special GCF engagement, apart from certain COVID-19 effects that had been addressed. Most interactions during implementation with the GCF were on administrative procedures and changes, particularly disbursements and reallocation of funds/restructuring. Several interviewed AEs with funded activities reported long queues in the GCF as the norm now and had perceptions that key decisions were apparently "bundled and packaged" and therefore often delayed. High staff turnover was reported as another problem, especially with the many changes in rules and GCF requests and new staff learning curves. The situation was not seen as improving in GCF-1 compared with the IRM; for some entities the pattern worsened.

For FP042 (the Kadoussa project), long response times by the GCF repeatedly led to frustration over disbursement. For FP022 (the arganiculture project), GCF disbursement procedures were not found to match well with Moroccan payment arrangements with contractors in rural projects, although this dynamic is a common issue for agriculture projects, for example, and not unique to GCF projects. The GCF requirement of having at least 70 per cent of current available funds disbursed before permitting a new withdrawal application from the GCF was, in practice, leading to delays in the flow of funds.

Response times and complex restructuring were reported as particular problems for a private sector project (FP025, SEFF). Opportunities in the private sector often exist for only a few weeks and decisions must be taken fast. Also, much time had passed since the FP was developed in 2016/17, when there were very different external conditions, opportunities and requirements in Morocco. This called for project adjustments that were very complex, especially for a multi-country project, where all the different country NDAs involved must be informed, even for changes intended for only one country. Another AE considered the implementation transaction costs for the GCF in general as comparatively high and GCF structures and processes as not yet sufficiently matured for complex project management.

Regarding feedback on APRs, one AE commented that they are usually fair and useful, although sometimes repetitive over the years due to team changes. The APR reporting template could be simplified, more assistance could be provided on how to handle it (webinars, etc.) and it could be better adapted to different project categories ("one size does not fit all").

ADA, the only DAE with an ongoing GCF funded activity (FP022), has extensive experience with monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of national and international projects. For instance, ADA covered more than 1,000 projects during the implementation of the Green Morocco Programme 2010–2020 (*Programme Maroc Vert)* and is implementing many donor-funded projects. For the GCF arganiculture project, ADA receives quarterly reports and an ADA technical assistant visits the field every month. There are also regular monitoring systems in place, such as financial audits. For ADA, the APR is the principal annual supervision/summary report for the project.

# 4. Progress towards results and impact of GCF investments

## a. Evidence that intended outputs and outcomes have been achieved/are likely to be achieved

**GCF funded activities are generally on track to deliver expected results in Morocco.** The four funded activities in Morocco with tangible results so far are by and large delivering as planned, with some climate results forthcoming but at a relatively slow pace.

- The arganiculture orchards project (FP022) is well advanced and almost completed (project period 2017–2023). It reports good results, including emerging paradigm shift contributions.
- Two other GCF funded activities have been operational on the ground for three or four years, but they consist of complex, long-term, multiphase and multisectoral infrastructure project investments into water conservation and irrigation (FP042, Kadoussa water conservation, and FP043, Saïss). Governance and social components in these projects are still at an early stage; water governance arrangements and contracts with farmers have been agreed but are not yet working in practice since new irrigation structures are not yet in place and functional. These two activities are co-financed with AFD and EBRD, respectively, with the GCF as a partner.
- The fourth GCF project in Morocco that reports delivery of some results is the private sector, multi-country SEFF project (FP025). All allocated GCF funds have reportedly by now been used for subprojects (residential and commercial), as additional investments under two EBRD lines of credit (Green Value Chain Finance Line). These subprojects are financed by several Moroccan banks, with Attijariwafa Bank (also a GCF DAE) and CIH (*Centre immobilier et hotelier*, a bank for real estate and hotels) being the most active partners. Details on subprojects were not shared by the AE with the SPR mission for confidentiality reasons and are not reported in detail in the APRs.

Five other multi-country funded activities are not yet active with implemented subprojects in Morocco (see Table 7 and Appendix 2), although two of them became funded activity agreement effective in 2019 (FP095, AFD; and FP099, FMO).

An interim evaluation has been completed for the arganiculture project (but was not made available to the evaluation team). At the time of the SPR country mission, the two water conservation projects were preparing for their interim evaluations to be conducted in mid-2022.

**The key positive drivers influencing the achievement of the intended project-level outputs and outcomes in Morocco were good design and the GCF's reliance on existing projects and experienced AEs and executing entities.** The fact that the GCF could build on either a pilot-tested model (FP022, the arganiculture project) or proposals that had been prepared by co-financing AEs (FP042 and FP043, both water conservation and irrigation projects) helped their launch and progress. Experienced government executing entities (ANDZOA and the Ministry of Agriculture) further helped. Similarly, relying on existing EBRD credit lines helped in identifying additional GCF subprojects in FP025. Although there were some delays due to COVID-19, these were not considered as major roadblocks by most interview partners.

**On the negative side, some GCF administrative procedures, cultural and political barriers to effectively engaging all relevant project stakeholders, and the potential competitiveness of private sector projects in Morocco were contributing factors to realizing fewer achievements than expected for multiple projects.** The first set of GCF administrative issues has already been discussed above. In terms of inclusiveness and gender, several cultural barriers, behavioural patterns, and different interests and conflicts over water, especially unequal access by different types of farmers, still often stand in the way of actively engaging all parties and beneficiaries (small agricultural landowners, commercial farmers, women and others) and ensuring swift paradigm shift, sustainability and resilience, especially for the water conservation and irrigation projects. The competitiveness of the private green financial sector may have played a role in the delayed start-up or absence until now of the two multi-country projects effective since 2019 (FP095 and FP099).

Given the stages that the funded activities are at, outcomes in terms of core climate results are relatively modest so far (Table 8), mainly accruing in the arganiculture orchards project. In terms of enabling environment and co-benefit outcomes, projects can show, for example, contributions to implementing and enforcing the new Morocco water law (FP042 and FP043), an enhanced enabling environment for gender-responsive green financing (FP025) and increased concerns about secure land tenure in natural forest environments (FP022). Projects have also laid the foundation for the potential reduction of tensions between different categories of farmers (FP022, FP042 and FP043) and for benefits from addressing community needs, such as schools, and introducing co-management of forests (FP022).

*Table 8. Summary of evidence of outcomes*

| Outcome | Evidence from GCF funded activities |
|---|---|
| Reduced greenhouse gas emissions | FP022: The arganiculture orchards project currently reports an achievement of 22 per cent of its final greenhouse gas emission end-of-project target of 672,558 $MTCO_2e$, as it enters the fifth year of its operations (Green Climate Fund, 2021b). These figures are considered preliminary, and the project is conducting ongoing research on emissions effects of arganiculture and argan reafforestation to improve its reporting on emissions.<br>FP025: For the SEFF project, the EBRD APR provides only ex ante estimates for its first four years of operations (2018–2021), globally for the multi-country project as a whole. It does not report country-specific numbers, but they are not likely to be significant to date, as most subprojects are apparently just about to start. |
| Increased resilience | In terms of beneficiaries, the arganiculture orchards project (FP022) has so far reached 5,322 of its planned 7,348 final beneficiaries (i.e. 72 per cent), mostly through its planting, outreach and training activities. Of these, 32 per cent are female, compared with the 33 per cent planned. As the trees are growing, the project is starting to contribute to ecological resilience and preservation.<br>Resilience goals have not yet been achieved in FP042 and FP043, as both projects have not yet completed their technical infrastructure construction and started their main agricultural service operations and enforcement of water contracts. The projects expect to report on any potential beneficiaries and generated operational assets (A3.1 indicator), if any, in their interim evaluations. Intended beneficiaries are quite different in the two projects: FP042 intends to reach 10,000 direct and 7,000 indirect beneficiaries, whereas FP043 intends to reach 350,000 direct beneficiaries.<br>There is no information on ultimate beneficiaries from the subprojects in SEFF, nor any of their objectives (FP025). FP025 reports on intermediate beneficiaries in the aggregate, which is basically the number of loan officers trained in adaptation between 2018 and 2021, for which the actual number, worldwide, exceeds the target (2,802 versus 2,640, of which 28 per cent were female, versus 19 per cent planned). |
| Enabling environment | The arganiculture orchards project (FP022) invests strongly in research on argan trees to improve the stock of climate-resilient argan tree varieties. In recent years, the project also started to pay attention to enabling laws for better land tenure security of argan planting grounds (many of which are in natural forests), but this is work in progress.<br>FP042 and 043 are actively supporting the on-the-ground implementation and testing of water contract arrangements facilitated under the new Moroccan water law. Any results from the project could have far-reaching effects on implementing the law in other similar sites of the country.<br>Through several awareness and capacity development events in 2021, FP025 contributed to improving the enabling environment for gender-responsive green financing in Morocco. |

| OUTCOME | EVIDENCE FROM GCF FUNDED ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|
| Co-benefits | The arganiculture orchards project (FP022) considered community needs such as support for schools. The participatory approach initiated by this programme is also the first experience of a co-management model for the forest.<br>A major potential co-benefit in the water conservation projects (FP042 and FP043) is the potential reduction of social tensions between big commercial and small farmers and more equitable access to water for small farmers and villagers. |

Source: Annual Performance Report 2021 (not yet published) and SPR mission observations.

*Figure 1. Saïss plains vegetable field and GCF-financed water transfer pipeline*

Source: SPR Morocco mission 2022

**There have been no major unintended consequences associated with GCF funded activities in the country.** A complaint was filed with the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism about insufficient advance consultation on the FP043 project's effects on water access and affordability by a potentially affected farmer. The case has by now been closed to the farmer's satisfaction after (s)he reached several agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries (Green Climate Fund, 2020).[12]

## b. Progress of funded activities towards paradigm shift

**GCF funded activities in Morocco show emerging signals of paradigm shift, but at a modest pace and mostly at local and project levels** (Table 9). From the SPR interviews and observations it appears that there are indeed lines of sight of some lower-level GCF project efforts on paradigm shift that can be connected to higher-level systems and investments at scale. These are more tangible in the most advanced project (FP022) but are mostly only being prepared for in the other ongoing GCF funded activities (FP042, FP043 and FP025). Positive paradigm shift signals are most evident in the arganiculture orchards project (FP022) in the southern parts of Morocco (Box 1). This project is seen as paradigm shifting by its management due to its model of resource conservation, biosphere protection and income generation through the domestication, planting and propagation of high value argan trees on marginal lands and the changing of the perceptions of farmers and communities to engage in their production and co-manage the argan biosphere. This model was previously pilot tested and is scaled up in FP022. The project is also seen as contributing to paradigm shift through implementing new ways of community-based participation and monitoring, conflict resolution between different groups of farmers and more land tenure security, including through strengthening local CSOs. Much remains to be done and the newly planted trees are not yet bearing fruit, but the line of sight towards paradigm shift is clear and promising. The government has firm plans for replicating and scaling the project.

For two other GCF projects **(**FP042, Kadoussa, and FP043, Saïss water conservation**)** the key pillar of paradigm shift lies in a comprehensive approach to addressing the water needs of both smallholder and large commercial farmers while protecting the groundwater resources. The projects support government and communities in applying and enforcing the new Moroccan water law through aquifer and water contracts among farmers, communities and government institutions to achieve better water efficiency in irrigation and to preserve groundwater levels. These contracts are also meant to ensure affordable water tariffs for smallholder farmers. Without the GCF grant share in project investments, the water costs would become unaffordable to many of these smaller farmers. In addition, the projects apply a paradigm-shifting holistic approach of adaptation of agriculture and rural areas. This means investing in complementary aspects of the rural economy, a strategy that is applied more comprehensively in the Kadoussa project – with significant non-agricultural infrastructure and social investments – than in the Saïss project, which concentrates its complementary support on social and income-generating activities. As a third element of paradigm shift, the projects were designed to attract private sector investments for more efficient irrigation services.

The extent to which these two projects will ultimately succeed to change farmers' and other local actors' perceptions and behaviours and lead to more sustainable and resilient work and living conditions under shifted paradigms remains to be seen. The two projects are still at an early stage. Many farmers have already signed water contracts, but since the projects are not yet operational the future effectiveness of these water contracts and their enforcement is uncertain. Social and other

[12] The case is referred to as closed on the Independent Redress Mechanism website, and the complainant has revoked their confidentiality.

complementary investments as the second leg of paradigm shift are also at an early stage. Moreover, the projects have so far not had any demonstration effects nor are there any concrete plans for scaling or replicating them. What is already clear is that the planned public–private partnership in the Saïss project is not forthcoming, a major loss for potential paradigm shifts in operations. Its aim was to engage the private sector more strongly than before in designing and operating irrigation infrastructure and promoting best-practice, efficient irrigation techniques, with a significant demonstration impact across sector and region. But end-user tariffs under a public–private partnership structure would have been between two and three times the cost of current groundwater extraction, which was not acceptable for farmers and government. For this reason, the Moroccan government decided to create a public sector support agency instead.

The fourth ongoing GCF funded activity in Morocco, the EBRD multi-country SEFF project (FP025), is reportedly working towards paradigm shift, mainly through scaling up new GCF SEFF loan commitments with participating financial institutions (PFIs), awareness-raising through several knowledge tools (such as EBRD's Green Finance Academy, trainings to PFIs, and country-specific "green technology selectors" for residential sub-borrowers) and a number of events in 2021 that contributed to an enabling environment for gender-responsive green financing.[13]

The intentions and effects of ongoing GCF and other climate interventions and activities on paradigm shift are converging with a growing awareness and understanding in Morocco of the urgency of fighting climate change, particularly through adaptation in rural areas. Openness to paradigm shift is further gaining ground through the worsening droughts and water scarcities in many parts of Morocco. Yet, the NDA and other SPR interviewees also caution that at the national- and sectoral-level paradigm shift for mitigating and adapting to climate change in Morocco has not yet been achieved. It is, however, seen to be on its way, helped through GCF capacity support and projects. But six to eight years of GCF operations are considered to be just the beginning of the fundamental changes required for climate-related paradigm shifts at all levels. These would include more systemic and widely adopted changes in policies and implementation, and the lining up of all national, sectoral and regional institutions and organizations in the fight against climate change.

***Table 9. Summary of evidence of dimensions of paradigm shift***

| Dimension | Evidence from GCF funded activities |
|---|---|
| Scale and replicability | The clearest evidence of potential scale and replicability comes from the arganiculture orchards project FP022, where the expansion (and more than quadrupling of sites) of the model introduced through the GCF project is enshrined in the nationally appropriate mitigation action and the most recent agricultural strategy (Generation Green 2020–2030). The government and local institutions are highly supportive, but the expansion will still require a considerable amount of public and/or private finance resources.<br>FP042 and FP043. Upscaling is not being considered yet at this stage of the projects but would be considered later as these two are considered to be demonstration projects.<br>FP025. The SEFF regards scaling and replication as intrinsic part of the project. This is facilitated by the fact that GCF funds allow for the expansion of EBRD models and lines of credit through PFIs, with new features and parallel investments. |
| Sustainability | While too early to tell for most Moroccan projects, it is clear that the sustainability of the arganiculture orchard project (FP022) is being improved through the project's having tested the workability of the new models and services introduced for conservation and income generation, including support for value chains and participative monitoring. Sustainability is expected to improve further with further clarification of land tenure arrangements and security and effective participation by private sector investors.<br>Sustainability in the two water conservation projects (FP042 and FP043) cannot yet rely |

[13] Annual Performance Report 2021 (not yet published)

| Dimension | Evidence from GCF funded activities |
|---|---|
| | on strong private sector management and enhanced services as this proved to be too expensive, particularly for smallholder farmers. Secondly, the extent to which water contracts and groundwater-level changes can be enforced and monitored will depend on the effectiveness of these activities and the models still to be developed for after project completion. As there is no exit strategy yet, it is not possible to determine this.<br>Sustainability in subprojects promoted by SEFF (FP025) will depend on the soundness of the (private) subproject investments undertaken. |

Source: Stakeholder interviews, project APRs

### *Box 1. How the Morocco arganiculture project contributes to paradigm shift*

The project on the Development of Argan Farming in Degraded Environments (DARED, FP022) is contributing in several ways to paradigm shift in Morocco. The Government of Morocco considers this project as a new development model for natural resource management and as stimulating a paradigm shift in local project design and implementation.

**The domestication of argan trees on marginal lands was successfully achieved and demonstrated.** The project developed argan farming over a total area of 10,000 ha, including 2,000 ha of intercropped medicinal aromatic plants, for natural preservation and improvements in the social and economic situation of 26,500 beneficiaries. The project led to the construction of 80 water cisterns to water tree seedlings and includes the use of traditional underground water storage systems *(mtfiya)*.

**The project is helping save the argan tree biosphere and forest heritage as a bulwark against desertification.** Preserving this biodiversity will ensure higher resilience of the whole ecosystem and populations living off the land and the trees. They will be able to considerably increase their revenues once the trees are mature. Argan oil is a high-value commodity with international demand, used for different food and cosmetic products. The project also developed model contracts for argan tree plantations with agricultural and other services, including for private investments, putting them on a more sustainable pathway. It covers the full argan value chain, another innovative, paradigm shifting feature in this market.

**Extensive capacity-building helped to improve communities and farmers' project perceptions and facilitate the co-management of the argan tree biosphere by communities, local NGOs and forest services.** Introducing the arganiculture project was not simple and the process was long. The project faced many technical difficulties and social resistance from those more interested in raising goats, livestock grazing and utilization of common grounds. This led to increased attention to land tenure security and the need for putting laws in place for better legal protection of argan tree growers, an area that still is being worked on.

**The arganiculture project invited national NGOs to interact with and support local actors, associations and resource persons and to participate in project M&E**, a novelty in Moroccan project implementation. An argan round-table organized by the Association des enseignants des sciences de la Vie et de la Terre (AESVT), the national NGO network, and Germanwatch made several suggestions to enhance the participation of local communities and CSOs: by building their capacities, entrusting M&E to on-the-ground stakeholders, improving project communications with beneficiaries and local CSO in their languages, and putting in place mechanisms for potential conflict resolution, particularly around land tenure.

**The Department of Agriculture is fully committed to further scale up the project**, including with local and national public contributions. Total costs of the GCF funded activity were USD 49 million, of which USD 9.9 million were co-financed by national and regional entities. The project and its planned replication are part of the Generation Green 2020–2030 strategy and also of Morocco's nationally appropriate mitigation action plan. To this end, the plan aims to plant 43,000 hectares of argan orchards, with a planned investment of USD 150 million, through the department and private investors.

Source: Green Climate Fund, 2021a

## c. Women and other vulnerable populations, including indigenous peoples

**GCF funded activities under implementation in Morocco mainly include women in capacity-building and training activities, and less so in decision-making and benefits sharing.** The SPR mission did not observe any clear results on benefits to women, based on interviews, field visits and reviews of project documents. All national FPs have mainstreamed gender in the project design. Gender action plans are an important tool and commonplace in the operationalization of gender mainstreaming and in sensitizing the implementers on gender mainstreaming, but several national FPs are still working out the details.

The **Kadoussa project (FP042)** has a gender expert (with knowledge of the local customs and languages) working to increase the quality of gender mainstreaming and ultimately the benefits of the project for women. There is a strong sense that GCF projects work towards women's issues and social equity. GCF ESS standards are driving AEs to further invest in developing their internal capacities in order to apply such standards. The gender action plan went through several stages between the AE and GCF before it was approved. GCF demands for the plan were high, and it was difficult to attract sufficient technical assistance and local staff in isolated and marginal rural areas.

The **Saïss project (FP043)** also plans to focus on women in its coming phases, to ensure that benefits to women are taken into consideration through appropriate incentives and approaches in place. The project especially aims to support women entrepreneurs and women-run households. Some cultural issues related to women's position in society and the family and to women's rights over property are fully recognized as future key implementation challenges, but there is not yet any clear plan in place to address or mitigate these challenges. Currently the gender perspective in this project appears to mainly relate to specifically targeting women with separate income-generating activities, and less on how to integrate women well into the main irrigation activities or how to empower women in their positions as agricultural labourers in irrigated vegetable plots and fruit orchards. Concrete plans are still being developed. The Saïss project is building on the results of a previous successful project by CARE International, which empowered women entrepreneurs. Actual implementation on social issues in these two projects is at an early stage following the initial construction phase. Most sharing of benefits for women will happen in the future.

For the **arganiculture project (FP022)**, women are reportedly being reached as beneficiaries as planned, according to the basic gender statistics of the APR, but even in this relatively advanced project, there are no income streams and benefits yet, just inclusion in capacity development. The project had two expert missions on sociology and gender that carried out a rapid ex ante diagnosis and socioeconomic and institutional analyses of the argan value chain. The project's gender and social inclusion action plan is currently being developed to integrate equal opportunities and social inclusion, more for the benefit of future projects than of the current one that will end in 2023.

The **SEFF project (FP025)** can rely on an EBRD gender expert team in Morocco. A gender baseline assessment was done in 2021, and a gender study was carried out in March 2021 (Green Climate Fund, 2022a). In addition, EBRD carried out several activities to enhance the enabling environment for gender-responsive green financing (as already reported above). There is no information on what effect these gender-related activities had on the subprojects that are being carried out under FP025.

**CSOs are represented in the national coordination structures for climate finance that also covers GCF activities.** One of the main CSO networks in the country is the AESVT, an organization that is funded through the GCF global project by GermanWatch/CARE International to monitor GCF projects in Morocco and other African countries. This is a global RPSP ending in 2022. In this context, AESVT carried out reviews of the GCF projects on arganiculture orchards (FP022) and the Kadoussa dam (FP042) (AESVT and GermanWatch, 2021). This included several workshops, one-day field visits and reports of findings, the main points of which are included in the above discussion about project outcomes. AESVT also specifically looked at local CSO participation in GCF projects. They found that such participation is commonly weak, since local CSO structures and communication channels with projects are not well developed. A subsequent workshop in 2022 (AESVT and GermanWatch, 2022) came up with three priority activities to reinforce the capacities of local CSOs: (1) write an advocacy paper for more local CSO participation in GCF projects (including related funding); (2) put in place a regular CSO dialogue format; and (3) generate better means and channels of communication in GCF projects, including the use of local languages. The extent to which resources can be made available for these activities from existing RPSPs grants and projects in Morocco is not yet clear, but discussions with the NDA are ongoing. Overall, AESVT was calling for further clarifications on the GCF mandate for CSOs in countries, especially with regard to the NDA, AEs and related sources of funding, and for a more active CSO involvement at different levels and functions of the M&E of GCF projects.

### d. Catalysing public and private finance

**The four funded activities producing results have significant IAE and government co-financing**. Co-financing by the Government of Morocco indicates strong country ownership, with an average commitment of between 20 and 25 per cent for single-country projects (Green Climate Fund, 2022b). For instance, FP043 leverages USD 32 millions of GCF grant funding with USD 60 million in government co-financing, out of a total budget of USD 230.4 million. EBRD as IAE brings in more than USD 100 million as co-finance. A similar situation is found in FP042 with AFD as AE. For FP022, co-financing comes from national and regional government agencies' annual budgets, including the executing entity ANDZOA, the Regional Agency for Hydrology and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture. The mobilization of private sector funding in GCF projects in Morocco is less clear at this stage due to the currently very limited participation of the private sector in public sector projects (as discussed earlier), and unknown funding contributions by banks and private enterprises in the private sector SEFF project (FP025).

### e. Knowledge management and learning efforts within GCF funded activities

**GCF funded activities under implementation show no significant evidence of knowledge and learning efforts, with some exceptions in the arganiculture project.** Learning from ongoing GCF projects in Morocco is not a priority yet, with only a few activities and workshops drawing lessons from the arganiculture project for future extension and replication of the project. For others, almost all currently ongoing knowledge activities are about awareness-raising and capacity-building.

## D. Emerging lessons for the GCF

The following emerging lessons for the GCF can be drawn from the GCF's engagement in Morocco:

- **The Morocco portfolio of GCF funded activities and its emerging results benefited from good design, and experienced AEs and executing entities.** Pilot-tested models and proposals prepared by co-financing AEs helped their launch and progress during the IRM. The DAE funded activity on arganiculture (FP022) was designed with strong inputs from a GCF-designated consultant, who helped move the project forward inside the GCF during appraisal.
- **Climate results and paradigm shifts take time to materialize, particularly in infrastructure projects.** It takes even longer for such paradigm shifts to reach and permeate the sectoral and national levels.
- **Adequate NDA capacities and regular interactions with the GCF Secretariat are critical for a large CP like Morocco's to keep it relevant and moving.** The NDA can benefit from continuous GCF support and clear programming and administrative guidance to facilitate country coordination, CN reviews and prioritization, and a strong mandate for its funded activity monitoring/reporting function. Lacking GCF proximity and language barriers remain a problem, especially for francophone partners.

- **GCF readiness support is being well used for promoting overall climate finance in Morocco, but there are critical gaps in coverage.** Although Morocco has more RPSPs projects than other countries, RPSPs grants could not ensure sufficient capacity support for the NDA and for developing enough acceptable CN/FPs across the portfolio of DAEs in recent years. The RPSP projects that supports the new CP design is a step in the right direction that, among other things, plans to better match RPSP capacity development with FP programming.
- **It is far from clear whether the number of DAEs in Morocco (four accredited and four actively pursuing their accreditation) is ideal and compatible with the funding resources that the GCF could commit for country FPs** under its balanced programming approach and the limit of five projects per CP cycle as proposed by the GCF for the GCF pipeline.
- **Opportunities for private sector investments in climate-oriented and green projects exist, but they are competitive.** Currently, private sector investments are mainly supported in a GCF multi-country project that relies on well-established mechanisms (FP025). Many international partners are active in this market, which means that future FPs need to optimally leverage all GCF instruments for private sector projects, including grants, technical assistance and de-risking, to mark GCF comparative advantages.
- **There are several cultural barriers, behavioural patterns, and different interests and conflicts over resources that keep standing in the way of actively engaging all parties and beneficiaries, particularly women.** Although gender is mainstreamed in all FP designs, the actual implementation of gender plans tended to start late in the projects, was limited in ambition and so far has not led to clear results on benefits to women.

# Appendix 1. LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

| NAME | FUNCTION | AFFILIATION |
|---|---|---|
| Rachid TAHIRI | Head of Climate Change and Green Economy Division / NDA Secretariat | Ministry of Energy, Transition and Sustainable Development<br>Department of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy |
| Mohammed BELGHITI | Directeur adjoint | Ministry of Agriculture<br>Department of Irrigation, Water Management and Rural Development<br>(*Direction de l'irrigation et de l'aménagement de l'espace agricole -* DIAEA) |
| Latifa BARKHAT | Head of Division / M&E | DIAEA |
| Imad BELBSIR | Engineer | *Conseil Ingénierie et Développement* |
| Ettahar ELASSAOUI | Head of Division AHDR | |
| Brahim AGHAZZAF | Hydro-Adviser, Project Coordinator | ANZAR Consulting |
| Farid BERDOUZ | Mission Chief | ATWGP Kadoussa project |
| Naufel LOTFI | Dep. Chief of Project | Agroconcept |
| Asmane MOUTFA | Ing. Agr. | |
| Mohamed ZIAD | Consultant | |
| Soufiane MOULOUDE | Engineer | DIAEA |
| Lahcen DRIOUCH | Engineer | |
| Onidad EJBARI | Engineer | |
| Khadija ALLAJUI | Chief of Service | |
| Nabil Mohamed ALOUSSI | Director of Project / Saïss | |
| Mohammed BACHRI | Director of Strategy and Partnerships | ANDZOA |
| Ariba ABDELHAKIM | Director, Administrative and Finance Department | ADA |
| Meryem ANDALOUSSI | GCF Portfolio Manager, Administrative and Finance Department | |
| Houda BOUCHTIA | In charge of Green Economy Committee | *Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc* |
| Aida ATTAF | Senior Banker | CDG Capital |
| Laila MIKOU | Sustainable Development Director | |

| NAME | FUNCTION | AFFILIATION |
|---|---|---|
| Houda LAHRECH | Casablanca Office | EBRD |
| Sofia DJOHAR | Associate Banker, Sustainable Infrastructure Group – Task Manager Saïss project | |
| Alexis FRANKE | Donor Cofinancing Team (London) | |
| Elodie LOPPE | Morocco Programme (London) | |
| Vincent DUIJNHOUVER | Greening Finance Systems in the Mediterranean (London) | |
| Jan Willem VAN DEN VEN | Strategy (London) | |
| Jose CAMPOS | | |
| Sarah JOFF | | |
| Hamzah AL-ASSAD | | |
| Mona AYOUB | Technical Councillor Rabat Office | GIZ |
| Paula ROLFFS | GIZ RPSP programme manager | |
| Mijlad ABDELOUAHD | Senior Associate, Morocco Programme | GGGI |
| Bennis ABDELMAJID | Lead, Morocco Programme | |
| Boutaina BENCHEKROUN | Lead on Loan Structuring | MASEN |
| Ben Abdellaoui YASSIR | Coordinator National Adaptation Plan | UNDP |
| Youssef BOUMAIZ | In Charge of Green Financing Portfolio | AttijaraWafa Bank |
| Ahmed HIMY | Strategic Studies | AMEE |
| Mohamed MAKAOUI | Head of Division of Energy Efficiency | |
| Maëlis BORGHESE | Chargée de Mission : Agriculture – Rural Development - Biodiversity | AFD |
| Bruno VINDEL | Chargé de Mission: Financial Institutions | |
| Said CHAKRI | | AESVT |
| Oussema JRIRI | Farmer | N/A Field Trip Saïss project |
| El Azzouzi Halima | Association President | Co-operative of local products<br>Ait Herzallah, Province d'El hajeb. |

# Appendix 2. PORTFOLIO DATA

| Project number | Name | Public/ private | Single/ multi-country (number) | Adaptation / mitigation | AE | Executing entity | Project costs (GCF costs) USD million | Funded activity agreement effective / Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FP022 | Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED) | Public | Single | Cross-cutting | Agricultural Development Agency | ANDZOA | 49.2<br>(39.3) | March 2017<br>(>50% disb. of GCF grant) *** |
| FP025 | GCF-EBRD SEFF] Co-financing Programme | Private | Multi (10) | Cross-cutting | EBRD | EBRD SEFF<br>(participating financial institutions) | 1,400<br>(378) | March 2017<br>*** |
| FP042 | Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco | Public | Single | Adaptation | AFD | Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries | 84.8<br>(22.3) | July 2018<br>(<50% disb. of GCF grant) |
| FP043 | The Saïss Water Conservation Project | Public | Single | Adaptation | EBRD | Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries | 226.4<br>(35.0) | Nov. 2017<br>(GCF grant fully disb.) *** |
| FP095 | Transforming Financial Systems for Climate | Private | Multi (17) | Cross-cutting | AFD | AFD / Proparco (private sector) | 715.2<br>(262.9) | June 2019 |
| FP099 | Climate Investor One | Private | Multi (18) | Mitigation | FMO | Four entities in the Netherlands | 821.5<br>(100) | June 2019 |
| FP140 | High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector | Private | Multi (7) | Mitigation | EBRD | EBRD | 1,000<br>(258.0) | June 2021 |
| FP151 | Global Subnational Climate | Private | Multi (42) | Mitigation | IUCN | IUCN plus two Swiss | 28.0 | |

| PROJECT NUMBER | NAME | PUBLIC/ PRIVATE | SINGLE/ MULTI-COUNTRY (NUMBER) | ADAPTATION / MITIGATION | AE | EXECUTING ENTITY | PROJECT COSTS (GCF COSTS) USD MILLION | FUNDED ACTIVITY AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE / STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fund (SnCF Global) – TA Facility | | | | | associations | (18.5) | |
| FP152 | Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity | Private | Multi (42) | Mitigation | Pegasus Capital Advisors | Pegasus and others | 750<br>(150) | February 2021 |

Source: GCF website

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