Readiness and Preparatory Support

Direct Access Proposal Template

Country Support Window

Proposal title

Advancing the Implementation of Morocco's NDC 3.0 (41650)

Country(ies)

Morocco

Version Update: 15 Sep 2025 | Initial: 22 Sep 2024
Aligned with the Revised Readiness Results Management Framework

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Proposal Details

Title of the Direct Access Proposal

Advancing the Implementation of Morocco’s NDC 3.0

Total Approved Amount (in USD)

$2,000,000

Implementation Period (in months)

36 months

Country Information

☒ Single country

☐ Multi-country

Country

Morocco

NDA / focal point name

Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development- Department of Sustainable Development

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Participating Country Information

If the proposal involves multiple countries (regional/multi-country), please list each one below, adding as many rows as necessary. The entry listed above serves as the lead for the multi-country proposal. Please upload the letters of intent on the GCF Partner Platform.

Participating Country	NDA/Focal Point Name	Name of Contact Person	Contact Person's Position	Contact Person's Email	Budget
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Type of Access

- Framework Agreement Partner

1. Summary of the proposal

Morocco has demonstrated consistent climate leadership over the past decade, with the submission of its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in September of 2025. The country has also made substantial progress on Article 6 readiness. However, as global climate policy moves from target-setting to implementation, Morocco, like many developing countries, now faces a structural challenge: how to translate Morocco's NDC 3.0 mitigation priorities into a coherent, evidence-based, and financeable implementation pathway, while ensuring alignment with the country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to support integrated climate planning, and engaging strategically with international carbon markets. This Readiness proposal will establish an integrated national system for NDC implementation and carbon market readiness, organized around five complementary components: (1) Analytical tools - a National Dynamic Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (D-MACC) anchored on NDC 3.0 to prioritize mitigation measures, while generating robust data and institutional capacity to inform future NDC cycles, complemented by a Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) framework that assesses economic, social, environmental, and resilience co-benefits to support cross-sectoral prioritization and sequencing and promote coherence with Morocco's main climate oriented strategies including NDC and NAP.; (2) Article 6 eligibility assessment - Positive and Negative Lists, together with authorization criteria and procedures, enabling Morocco to determine which mitigation actions should remain domestic for NDC achievement and which could be eligible for international cooperation, while protecting the integrity of national climate ambition; (3) Establishing a national NDC accounting and tracking framework, including a structured (non-IT) register to support mitigation outcome tracking, NDC implementation monitoring, and alignment with UNFCCC reporting requirements (BTRs, Global Stocktake). This structured framework will be referred to as the "NDC Accounting Register" throughout the proposal; (4) Investment Planning Pilot - a pilot application of the climate investment planning methodology in the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) sector, demonstrating how the analytical tools and Article 6 eligibility instruments translate national NDC priorities into a concrete sector-level investment pathway; and (5) Capacity Building - strengthening the NDA's capacities and enhancing the institutional skills of the National Commission on Climate Change and Biodiversity (NCCCB), including a training-of-trainers approach to ensure sustained use of the tools beyond the Readiness period. The proposal is fully aligned with the GCF Readiness Strategy 2024-2027 and addresses five outcomes of the Revised RRMF: 1.1 (NDA / coordination mechanism capacity), 1.2 (strategic frameworks and enabling environments), 2.3 (NDA oversight processes and systems), 3.1 (knowledge products), and 3.2 (regional and South-South cooperation). The expected impact is to transform NDC 3.0 from a strategic commitment document into an operational investment framework. Morocco will be equipped to decide what to implement first, what to finance domestically, what to protect from overselling, and what to position for international carbon market cooperation - supported by evidence-based analytical tools, transparent accounting of mitigation outcomes, and a demonstrated sectoral application in sustainable mobility. This positions Morocco to mobilize domestic and international climate finance, including potential GCF investment, for high-priority NDC measures, while preserving national mitigation outcomes essential for NDC achievement. In addition, the proposed readiness lays the analytical, governance, and institutional, foundations for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism - supporting the NDA and DAEs in preparing foundational documents needed to map the relevant institutions, clarify roles, and strengthen coordination among climate finance actors, while translating national climate commitments into prioritized investment opportunities and supporting the mobilization of climate finance at scale.

The initiative will be led by the National Designated Authority (NDA) through the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development - Department of Sustainable Development and implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

The proposal directly aligns with the GCF's Readiness objectives, particularly those that strengthen country ownership, enhance direct access, and promote the formulation of robust, investment-ready pipelines. By focusing on institutional capacity building, financial ecosystem readiness, and inclusive stakeholder participation, it supports the GCF's goal of helping developing countries shift toward climate-resilient and low-carbon sustainable development pathways. By the end of implementation, NDC 3.0 will transform from a strategic commitment into an operational investment framework. Morocco will know what to implement first, what to finance domestically, what to protect from overselling, and what to position for international carbon market cooperation - positioning the country to mobilise domestic and international climate finance, including potential future GCF investment, for high-priority NDC measures. The readiness directly benefits the NDA, the NCCCB and its six working groups composed of representatives from civil society, key line ministries, specialized agencies, and provincial and municipal climate planning authorities across Morocco's 12 regions, as well as Morocco's accredited Direct Access Entities, private-sector actors, peer MENA NDAs, and the Moroccan population, with particular emphasis on women, youth, and vulnerable groups. The proposal will address four interlinked key institutional and operational gaps: (1) limited NDA/NCCCB coordination and decision-making capacity - the NCCCB is constituted but does not yet function as an effective coordination and decision-support mechanism, while the NDA's technical and analytical capacities and internal procedures for NDC 3.0 implementation remain underdeveloped; (2) Procedural and oversight gaps in NDA/NCCCB coordination - oversight of climate programmes remains ad hoc, without formal MER procedures or analytical decision-support tools embedded in appraisal, prioritisation, and approval processes ; (3) the absence of a climate finance and NDC accounting MRV system - the existing national MRV platform tracks emissions but is not linked to NDC implementation, leaving Morocco unable to track mitigation outcomes, monitor progress against NDC 3.0, or align with UNFCCC reporting, and exposed to overselling reductions needed for its own targets; this readiness fills the gap by establishing the analytical tools and structured NDC Accounting Register required to prioritise, sequence, and track NDC-aligned investments; and (4). Ad hoc knowledge sharing and limited regional cooperation - knowledge products and South-South mechanisms remain fragmented, and drawing on regional experience and structured knowledge sharing would strengthen institutional uptake and ensure better alignment with international and regional best practice. To close these gaps, the proposal delivers a coherent set of interventions under Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 2.3.1, 3.1.1, and 3.2.1, which together build the institutional, analytical, and accounting foundations for NDC 3.0 implementation and future NDC 4.0 update.

2. Country Context

Guidance

This section provides an overview of the country context, including planned climate investments and priority areas for funding by the GCF and other sources of climate finance. It also highlights the country's key climate priorities, challenges, policies and institutional structures as well as gender considerations and stakeholder engagement.

2.1 Country(ies) Climate Challenges

Morocco is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change despite contributing only around 0.16% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (World Bank - Bank Al-Maghrib, 2024). Approximately 93% of the national territory is arid or semi-arid (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2025), and the 3,500 km Atlantic and Mediterranean coastline is increasingly exposed to sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion. The country faces a compounding set of climate hazards - including prolonged droughts, flash floods, heatwaves, wildfires, and desertification - whose frequency and intensity have accelerated over the past decade. Morocco's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 confirms that the 2019-2023 period was the longest and most severe drought sequence ever recorded, with 2023 the driest year on record and the current multi-year drought entering its seventh year in 2025. Climate projections point to continued temperature increases, declining rainfall in most basins, and a sharp rise in the frequency of extreme weather events by mid-century.

These pressures directly threaten the productive sectors that anchor Morocco's economy and rural livelihoods. Agriculture accounts for approximately 30% of national employment (World Bank Country Climate and Development Report - CCDR, 2023), with the majority of land rainfed and most of the vulnerable population concentrated in rural areas - making rural livelihoods acutely sensitive to climate variability. Water stress is the most pressing systemic challenge: per capita renewable water availability has fallen from around 2,560 m^3 in 1960 to roughly 620 m^3 in 2020, well below the 1,000 m^3 structural-stress threshold and approaching absolute scarcity. Recurrent flood events have caused substantial annual damages, while fisheries and tourism - both major sources of jobs and foreign exchange - are increasingly affected by ocean warming, heat extremes, and coastal degradation. The September 2023 Al Haouz earthquake further exposed the cumulative fragility of mountain and rural communities already weakened by years of drought, soil degradation, and rural out-migration, underscoring the need to address climate vulnerability alongside broader resilience and disaster risk considerations. Without accelerated adaptation, climate change could significantly reduce Morocco's GDP by mid-century under a high-emissions scenario (World Bank CCDR, 2023).

At the same time, rapid urbanization and rising energy demand are creating mitigation challenges in transport, buildings, industry, and power, even as Morocco continues to lead the region in renewable energy deployment. The transport sector is among the fastest-growing sources of emissions, while limited thermal efficiency in the building stock is driving rising cooling demand under hotter conditions. In response, Morocco's NDC 3.0 sets an ambitious GHG reduction target of 53% by 2035 against a business-as-usual scenario, supported by a commitment to triple renewable capacity, accelerate electric mobility (e-mobility), green the industrial base, and align national investment flows with the country's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and 2050 carbon neutrality vision. Adaptation priorities are equally central, with particular emphasis on water resource management, climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem restoration, and resilient coastal and urban infrastructure. Translating this ambition into prioritized, costed, and financeable implementation pathways requires structured, evidence-based climate investment planning anchored in robust analytical tools, harmonized data systems, and institutional coordination mechanisms, gaps that this Readiness proposal is specifically designed to address.

2.2 Policy Framework

Morocco has built one of the most advanced climate policy architectures in the MENA region, anchored on three internationally communicated instruments:

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Morocco has progressively raised its climate ambition through three successive NDC cycles:
  - First NDC (2016, submitted in June 2016): committed to a 17% unconditional and 42% conditional GHG reduction by 2030 against business-as-usual, with 61 mitigation actions across sectors.
  - Updated NDC / NDC 2.0 (submitted in June 2021): raised ambition to a 45.5% reduction by 2030 (18.3% unconditional, 27.2% conditional), expanded sectoral coverage to include cement and phosphates, introduced innovative measures such as carbon capture in the phosphate industry, and incorporated preparatory work on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
  - NDC 3.0 (submitted in September 2025): identifies a comprehensive portfolio of mitigation actions across all major sectors, distinguishes unconditional and conditional measures, and indicates investment needs and mitigation potentials. NDC 3.0 raises ambition to a 53% GHG reduction by 2035 relative to a business-as-usual trajectory (21.6% unconditional, 31.4% conditional on international support), commits to tripling renewable energy capacity to over 15 GW by 2030, and includes a coal phase-out commitment.
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022-2030 (submitted in 2024): articulates national priorities for water, agriculture, biodiversity, coastal zones, and human health, providing a structured medium- to long-term framework that complements the sectoral targets set out in successive NDCs.
- Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS / Stratégie Bas Carbone - Maroc 2050), submitted in 2021 and updated with a quantitative version at COP28 (December 2023), sets out Morocco's pathway to a net-zero economy by 2050 across seven sectors (energy, buildings, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry and land use, waste).

Together, the NDC 3.0, the NAP, and the LT-LEDS provide Morocco's overarching climate policy framework. However, the analytical and operational instruments required to translate these complementary strategies into prioritized, costed, financeable, and coordinated investment pathways remain underdeveloped.

2.3 Institutional Framework, Capacity and Coordination

The Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), within the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (MTEDD), serves as Morocco's National Designated Authority (NDA) and is the central institution coordinating engagement with international climate finance mechanisms, including the GCF, and supporting national climate strategy advancement. By Ministerial Decree No. 2-19-721, the NDA established the National Commission on Climate Change and Biodiversity (NCCCB) as the national consultative and coordination body responsible for supporting implementation of Morocco's climate commitments. The NCCCB is legally anchored, operates under formal rules and procedures, and is structured around two sub-commissions and six working groups: **(1) Sub-commission on Climate** (4 working groups): climate negotiation; vulnerability and adaptation; mitigation of GHG emissions; climate finance; and **(2) Sub-commission on Biodiversity** (2 working groups): scientific and technical affairs; biodiversity convention follow-up. In addition, the NCCCB's membership includes representatives from civil society organizations and associations engaged in climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development, ensuring broad stakeholder participation in national climate governance.

Within this architecture, each institution plays a distinct role in mobilizing, channeling, and deploying climate finance:

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) oversees public budget allocation, sovereign borrowing, and the integration of climate considerations into fiscal and macroeconomic planning, and acts as the counterpart for concessional financing agreements with multilateral and bilateral partners.

- Bank Al-Maghrib (BAM), the Central Bank, leads the greening of the financial sector through prudential regulation, climate risk supervision, and the development of sustainable finance frameworks for commercial banks.
- The sectoral ministries, covering Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests; Equipment and Water; Transport and Logistics; Industry and Trade; and Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, are responsible for designing, prioritizing, and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures within their respective sectors, and for translating NDC commitments into sectoral investment pipelines.
- The National Agency for Energy Efficiency (AMEE) designs and implements energy efficiency programs across buildings, industry, and transport, and supports the operationalization of related NDC targets.
- The Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN) develops and structures large-scale renewable energy projects, mobilizing blended finance and serving as a key vehicle for deploying climate investment at scale.
- The National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE) manages the national electricity and water utilities and implements infrastructure investments critical to both mitigation (grid integration of renewables) and adaptation (water security).
- Territorial authorities (Regions, Prefectures and Communes) are responsible for integrating climate priorities into local development plans and for implementing climate actions at the subnational level, including through Regional Climate Plans (PCRs).

While the NCCCB has been formally established by decree. The coordination mechanisms, internal procedures, and inter-institutional protocols needed to activate its intended mandate remain ad-hoc. No structured coordination framework currently exists to facilitate systematic exchange between the ministries, agencies, and technical bodies that fall under its coordination mandate, limiting its ability to function as the integrating body for NDC implementation.

Beyond this foundational coordination gap, the institutional ecosystem surrounding the NCCCB also faces significant technical and analytical capacity constraints, particularly in the areas of data interoperability, climate finance tracking, and the application of standardized tools and methodologies for evidence-based climate planning and investment decision-making. These constraints reflect broader capacity-building needs across the institutions involved, including strengthening staff expertise in data analysis, project pipeline development, results-based planning, and the use of integrated digital systems to support climate policy implementation.

As a result, NDC 3.0 implementation is not yet underpinned by the analytical infrastructure, decision-support systems, or coordination architecture needed to systematically identify and prioritize mitigation actions, ensure effective stakeholder engagement, and align climate finance with national priorities. This dual gap, between formal mandate and operational reality, and between strategic commitments and technical execution capacity, limits the ability to translate Morocco's climate ambitions into structured, bankable, and investment-ready pipelines at the scale and pace required.

2.4 Gender Equality Analysis

Morocco has established a solid institutional and legal framework for gender equality, anchored in the 2011 Constitution, the 2004 Moudawana (Family Code) reform, and three successive Government Plans for Equality (Plan Gouvernemental pour l'Égalité - PGE I, II, and III), implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion and Family. These efforts are reinforced by Morocco's commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, and Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) on Gender Equality, as well as by gender-responsive budgeting practices that position the country as a regional reference. Yet substantial gaps persist that are directly relevant to climate action: female labor force participation stood at only 19.1% in 2024 against 68.4% for men (Haut-Commissariat au Plan - HCP, Moroccan Women in Figures, 2024), and women's access to land, water, productive assets, climate finance, and decision-making spaces remains significantly more constrained than that of men - particularly in rural areas, where exposure to climate risks is highest.

Climate change impacts are not gender-neutral, and Morocco's exposure to drought, water stress, and heat extremes amplifies these pre-existing inequalities. Rural women and girls - who carry primary responsibility for household water collection, subsistence agriculture, and care work - bear a disproportionate share of the adaptation burden. Women already devote 79% of their total productive time to unpaid domestic and care work, against 12% for men (HCP, National Time-Use Survey), leaving limited capacity to engage in climate-related training, employment, or decision-making. Climate-driven crop failures, shifting agricultural calendars, and the degradation of natural resources affect women smallholder farmers more acutely, while their limited access to extension services, credit, and adaptive technologies constrains their ability to respond. At the same time, the low-carbon transition - and in particular the rapid scaling of electric mobility (e-mobility), renewable energy, and green industries - risks reproducing existing gender gaps in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), technical trades, and high-value green jobs unless gender-responsive measures are deliberately embedded from the outset. Conversely, these transitions present a strategic opportunity to expand women's economic inclusion and leadership in emerging green value chains.

Around 2.9 million Moroccan youth aged 15-29 are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Rural youth and young women are most affected. A growing number of urban, more educated NEETs struggling to enter formal jobs due to limited experience and weak intermediation. The National Employment Roadmap strengthens labour-market governance, enhances intermediation and reinforces regional roles. The Education Roadmap seeks to improve teaching quality, reduce dropout and align learning outcomes with labour-market needs. The National Youth Strategy promotes economic participation, skills development and more integrated youth services. Policies supporting entrepreneurship and self-employment further expand opportunities by improving access to finance and encouraging innovation.

Morocco's NDC 3.0 explicitly recognizes gender equality as a cross-cutting priority, and this Readiness proposal is fully aligned with the GCF Updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (2024-2027). Gender will not be treated as a stand-alone component but mainstreamed across all outputs and activities. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) which refers to the principle of ensuring that all individuals - regardless of gender, age, income, disability, or social status - have equitable access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making, with particular attention to groups that are often underrepresented or disadvantaged, is taken into account; in the context of this readiness, GESI means designing Morocco's climate finance systems, analytical tools, and coordination mechanisms so that the benefits of NDC 3.0 implementation are distributed equitably and that women, youth, and vulnerable groups are meaningfully represented in climate planning, finance, and carbon market governance. On this basis, GESI will be integrated throughout this Readiness as a means of strengthening Morocco's institutional capacity to access, coordinate, and deploy climate finance in a way that is inclusive, responsive, and aligned with GCF principles. GESI considerations will be reflected across the analytical, institutional, governance, and capacity-building components of the project, ensuring that the systems and tools established are fit for inclusive climate planning and finance coordination. The specific GESI measures embedded in each output are detailed in the relevant sections below.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Morocco has an established practice of multi-stakeholder consultation on climate policy, anchored in the National Commission on Climate Change and Biodiversity (NCCCB) and exercised through successive cycles: the 2016 NDC, the 2021 NDC update, the Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS / Stratégie Bas Carbone à Long Terme 2050) submitted in 2021, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022–2030, and the NDC 3.0 submitted in September 2025. The present Readiness builds on the entities mobilized through these processes.

Entities engaged in previous NDC/NAP/LTS cycles:

- Lead and coordination: Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (MTEDD), through the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), acting as NDA, and with the NCCCB as inter-institutional platform.
- Inter-ministerial actors: Ministry of Economy and Finance, through the Treasury and External Finance Directorate (DTFE); Ministry of Equipment and Water ; Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Transport and Logistics; and Ministry of Interior, through the General Directorate of Local Authorities for the territorial dimension.
- Public agencies and operators: Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy; National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE); Moroccan Agency for Energy Efficiency (AMEE); Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA); and the National Agency for Water and Forests (ANEF)
- Private sector: General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM), notably through its Climate Change Commission, and sectoral federations engaged on energy, industry and transport.
- Civil society and academia: Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection; and Moroccan universities and research institutions, including Mohammed V University of Rabat, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P) and the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute (IAV), contributing to mitigation and adaptation analytics.
- International partners: Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership (NDC Partnership), of which Morocco was a founding co-chair; French Development Agency (AFD); German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ); German Development Bank (KfW); World Bank Group; Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Morocco; and supporting technical partners including the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), involved in the NDC and LT-LEDS work since 2021.

2.6 Complementarity with Other Initiatives (GCF and non-GCF)

Please list past and current GCF readiness grants, and relevant capacity-building initiatives funded by other agencies and funds

GCF Readiness Activities

Title & Reference Number	Start and End Dates	Amount Approved	Status	Objectives	Key Outcomes & Results	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
NDA Strengthening + Country Programming - MAR-RS-001	6 Jan 2017 - 30 Nov 2018	250,000	Disbursed	Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of Morocco's National Designated Authority (NDA) to fulfil its coordination, oversight, and engagement functions with the GCF, and develop a Country Programme that translates national climate priorities into a structured pipeline of investment-ready projects aligned with the NDC and national development strategies.	Established the NDA; produced the Climate Finance Strategy Report and the Identification of National Priorities (Adaptation/Mitigation) and List of Priority Programmes for Morocco; first Country Programme.	The present proposal builds on this institutional foundation by equipping the NDA with the analytical and decision-support tools needed to coordinate NDC 3.0 implementation.
Strengthening ADA's project development and implementation capacities, as well as initiating the process for upgrading ADA's accreditation category - MAR-RS-002	9 Nov 2017 - 29 Nov 2024	230,000	Disbursed	Build the project development and implementation capacities of the Agence pour le Développement Agricole (ADA) as a Direct Access Entity, and initiate the process to upgrade its GCF accreditation to enable a larger scale of climate finance access for agricultural and rural climate-resilience investments.	Strengthened ADA's project preparation capacity (including for the FP022 Argan project) and supported its accreditation upgrade.	The present proposal complements this by providing the national prioritisation framework (D-MACC, CBA, Article 6 instruments) that ADA and other DAEs can use to align future project pipelines with NDC 3.0.
Enhancing Access to Climate Finance in Morocco's Regions - MAR-RS-003	9 Jan 2020 - 6 Jan 2023	387,658	Disbursed	Strengthen the capacity of Morocco's subnational authorities to identify, design, and mobilise climate finance for territorial climate action, integrating regional priorities into the national climate finance architecture	Strengthened territorial financing strategies, regional climate planning capacity, and Territorial Climate Plans (TCPs).	The present proposal extends this from territorial to national-level analytical and decision-support tools.

				and supporting the operationalisation of Territorial Climate Plans (PCTs).		
Accelerate Morocco's readiness to implement the climate change policy at a large-scale level - MAR-RS-004	1 Oct 2020 - 30 Sept 2023	257,563	Disbursed	Accelerate the implementation of Morocco's climate change policy at scale by reinforcing national coordination mechanisms, strengthening monitoring and reporting systems, and supporting the development of programmatic approaches that enable rapid and large-scale deployment of mitigation and adaptation measures.	Supported scaling up of climate policy implementation, building on the Climate Finance Strategy Report and the National Priorities Study from MAR-RS-001.	The present proposal delivers the specific analytical and Article 6 instruments that scaled implementation now requires.
Supporting the foundations for sustainable adaptation planning and financing in Morocco - MAR-RS-005	24 Mar 2021 - 23 June 2025	2,527,221	Disbursed	Establish the institutional, analytical, and financial foundations of Morocco's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, including sectoral vulnerability assessments, adaptation prioritisation frameworks, and financing strategies, to enable medium- and long-term adaptation planning aligned with national development objectives.	Operationalizing the NAP at subnational level; Territorial Plans against Global Warming for five vulnerable regions.	Complementary to the present proposal's mitigation; shared institutional anchoring within MTEDD.
Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in the Kingdom of Morocco - MAR-RS-006	27 July 2021 - 25 Feb 2023	217,348	Disbursed	Provide rapid readiness support to Morocco for the design and operationalisation of a resilient recovery framework following climate-related shocks (notably the Al Haouz earthquake context), integrating climate-resilience principles into reconstruction, recovery planning, and investment programming.	Supported integration of climate-resilient recovery measures in post-COVID economic planning.	The present proposal builds long-term decision architecture for sustained NDC implementation.
Capacity strengthening of UCLG-Africa applying for Direct Access to implement NDCs at territorial level in Morocco - MAR-RS-007	22 Aug 2022 - 21 Feb 2024	79,275	Disbursed	Strengthen the institutional, fiduciary, and project-development capacities of United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG-Africa) to pursue GCF Direct Access accreditation, enabling local and regional governments across Africa to channel	Supported UCLG-Africa's accreditation pathway for territorial-level NDC implementation.	The present proposal complements this by providing the national prioritisation framework that UCLG-Africa can use to align territorial pipelines with NDC 3.0.

				climate finance directly into territorial NDC implementation.		
Support Credit Agricole du Maroc CAM for its accreditation through capacity building and project portfolio preparation - MAR-RS-008	10 Oct 2022 - 9 Apr 2024	111,711.19	Completed	Support Crédit Agricole du Maroc (CAM) in achieving GCF accreditation and developing a robust pipeline of climate investment projects, positioning CAM as a national financial intermediary capable of channelling climate finance to agriculture, rural sectors, and SMEs aligned with Morocco's NDC priorities.	Strengthened CAM's accreditation pathway and project pipeline preparation	The present proposal complements this by providing the national prioritisation framework that can support CAM’s future climate finance portfolio.
Enhancing enabling environment to support the decarbonisation of Moroccan steel production through the application of green hydrogen - MAR-RS-009	15 Mar 2024 - 15 Nov 2025	499,052	Disbursed	Enhance the regulatory, institutional, and market enabling environment required to decarbonise Moroccan steel production through green hydrogen, including policy and incentive frameworks, off-take and financing arrangements, and the structuring of an investment pipeline for industrial decarbonisation.	Strengthened CAM's accreditation pathway and project pipeline preparation.	The present proposal complements this by providing the national prioritisation framework that can support CAM’s future climate finance portfolio.

Other capacity-building initiatives funded or commissioned by parties other than GCF

Title	Start and End Dates	Status	Funding Agency	Main objectives	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
Sectoral investment plans for three mitigation sectors (Just Transition project)	3 June 2024 - 2 June 2027	underImplementation	GIZ / European Union	Develop sectoral investment plans for power generation, transport, and waste management to support NDC implementation and a just transition	The present proposal provides the cross-sectoral D-MACC and CBA framework within which these sectoral plans can be sequenced, prioritised, and aligned with Article 6 eligibility criteria.

Supporting Morocco's preparedness for utilizing cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the PA	16 Sept 2024 - 31 Dec 2027	underImplementation	mplemented by GGGI and funded by Deutsche Gesellchaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Strengthen Morocco's Article 6 readiness: framework update, fee structure, governance, legal/regulatory framework, corresponding-adjustment methodology, over-selling prevention, and capacity-building.	Builds the institutional and legal foundations for Article 6. The present proposal adds the economic decision layer (D-MACC, CBA, Positive/Negative Lists) that operationalises the authorisation framework.
Support to the Moroccan NDC, the SNBC Implementation, and the Transparency Framework (DNV)	2 Mar 2025 - 2 June 2027	underImplementation	Climate and Energy Response Facility (CERF), Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), through the NDC Partnership	Review the NDC project portfolio and identify "quick wins"; develop progress indicators for Morocco's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR); analyse SNBC technological options across sectors; build an energy-focused priority project portfolio for donor and funder resource mobilisation.	Provides preliminary project-level prioritisation and BTR indicators in the energy sector. The present proposal builds on this by establishing a cross-sectoral national prioritisation framework

2.7 Project Pipeline and Priorities

Morocco's project pipeline for climate finance is anchored in **NDC 3.0** (submitted to the UNFCCC in September 2025), the LT-LEDS / Stratégie Bas Carbone Maroc 2050, the National Adaptation Plan 2022-2030, the Strategy for the Development of Climate Finance (SDFC 2030), and the country's GCF Country Programme. NDC 3.0 raises Morocco's headline mitigation ambition to a **53% reduction in GHG emissions by 2035** relative to a business-as-usual scenario (21.6% unconditional, 31.4% conditional on international support), and for the first time aligns NDC priority measures with the Ministry of Finance's **Tri-Annual Budget Programming (2026-2028)**.
The **total estimated financing need for implementing NDC 3.0 is approximately USD 96 billion**, broken down as follows:

- Mitigation: USD 60 billion, of which USD 21 billion is for electricity systems and USD 13.9 billion for transport decarbonisation. Approximately 56% (USD 33.8 billion) is conditional, with USD 26.2 billion expected to be unconditionally secured.
- Adaptation: USD 36.1 billion for 2026-2035, of which around 93% (over USD 33.5 billion, including USD 26.5 billion for water alone) is unconditional and only 7% is tagged as conditional.

Adaptation efforts are structured around **80 sectoral objectives for 2035, underpinned by 107 projects (61 unconditional, 46 conditional)**. NDC 3.0 also includes, for the first time, coal phase-out target by 2040 conditional on international support, a target to triple renewable energy capacity to over 15 GW by 2030, and a dedicated chapter on loss and damage. Following a prioritization exercise led by the NDA, 19 priority projects and programmes were retained from an initial pool of 53, for support during the 2024-2027 GCF programming cycle, with an indicative GCF financing request of approximately USD 7.7 billion. These cover both mitigation and adaptation, including:

- National Solar Plan to 2030 (MASEN);
- Offshore Wind pilot and Green Hydrogen Morocco (MASEN)
- Energy efficiency programmes in public lighting and public buildings;
- Mechanical-biological treatment and co-incineration of household waste;
- Industrial biomass valorisation and credit line for industrial solar projects;
- Deployment of 2,000 electric minibuses for school and staff transport;
- Greening of the housing sector;
- Wastewater reuse (urban, rural, and coastal cities) under the PNAM;
- Reduction of groundwater overexploitation by 50% by 2030;
- Sebou plain flood protection and olive-mill effluent depollution;
- Resilience of rainfed agriculture through direct seeding (ADA);
- Resilience of socio-ecosystems in vulnerable mountain, desert and coastal zones;
- Algoculture (seaweed farming) sector development (ANDA);
- Dakhla seawater desalination plant (40 MW wind farm).

Key priorities for Morocco's climate action and GCF funding are: (i) accelerating renewable energy deployment and industrial decarbonization; (ii) sustainable mobility and energy efficiency in cities and buildings; (iii) water security through wastewater reuse and groundwater protection; (iv) resilience of agriculture and vulnerable ecosystems; and (v) green hydrogen and emerging low-carbon value chains.

2.8 Specific Readiness needs

- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the NDA (Department of Sustainable Development, MTEDD) to coordinate climate finance and oversee NDC 3.0 implementation, through capacity assessments, targeted training on analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA), and the development of standard operating procedures and internal coordination guidelines, which will help facilitate the update of future NDCs
- Operationalize the National Commission on Climate Change and Biodiversity (NCCCB) as an effective coordination and decision-support mechanism, by establishing structured working group processes, strengthening capacity on prioritization and sequencing of mitigation actions, and instituting formal inter-ministerial coordination arrangements to ensure that NCCCB outputs inform budget cycles and sectoral planning.
- Develop the analytical and decision-support tools that translate NDC 3.0 into prioritized, costed, and financeable investment pipelines, including a National D-MACC anchored on NDC 3.0 mitigation actions, a CBA covering investment requirements and co-benefits, Article 6 eligibility instruments (Positive and Negative Lists, authorization criteria and procedures), and a National NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with Morocco's existing MRV platform. While NDC 3.0 already identifies broad mitigation priorities and sectoral targets, the D-MACC serves a different and complementary purpose. Its objective is not to redefine priorities, but to provide the analytical basis to: (1) assess the cost-effectiveness and sequencing of mitigation actions over time; (2) identify which actions should be prioritized for domestic implementation, climate finance mobilization, or potential international cooperation; (3) integrate evolving assumptions such as technology costs, energy prices, and co-benefits through a dynamic and regularly updatable approach; and (4) support evidence-based decision-making for future NDC updates, investment planning, and implementation tracking. In this sense, the D-MACC transforms high-level NDC commitments into an operational decision-support tool that helps Morocco determine how, when, and under which financing approach mitigation actions should be implemented, while preserving alignment with national development and NDC achievement objectives.
- Demonstrate the operational use of these tools through a pilot application of the climate investment planning methodology in the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) sector, translating national priorities into a concrete sector-level investment pathway and a replicable methodology for other priority sectors.
- Strengthen the NDA's oversight processes and systems by integrating CBA and D-MACC as decision-support tools in programme review, monitoring and reporting procedures, developing standardized review templates and pipeline-screening procedures, and reinforcing the NDA's technical review capacity for climate impact and cost-effectiveness assessments.
- Develop and disseminate operational knowledge products and a training-of-trainers programme on the use of D-MACC, CBA, Positive/Negative Lists, and the NDC Accounting Register (non-IT), ensuring systematic and scalable use of analytical tools across institutions, DAEs, and territorial authorities, and documenting the e-mobility pilot as a replicable case study.
- Promote regional and South-South cooperation by consolidating Morocco's experience as transferable knowledge, organizing regional knowledge-sharing events on climate investment planning and Article 6 eligibility instruments, and establishing structured peer-learning exchanges with MENA NDAs and global climate platforms.

3. Statement of Objectives

Guidance

This section aims to clearly define the objectives and scope of the readiness support being sought. It outlines: (1) the anticipated impact of readiness support on climate programming and direct access, highlighting how the support will enhance the country's capacity to design and implement climate projects; (2) the alignment of the readiness support with national climate goals, including the implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and LTS, and (3) specific areas of readiness support required, addressing capacity gaps and aligning with the objectives and outcomes of the 2024-2027 readiness strategy.

To form a statement of the objectives for the readiness support, consider the optional **Guide for Countries on Strategic Planning of Readiness Support**.

3.1 Objectives of the Readiness Support

Building on the country context and capacity gaps outlined in the previous sections, the overarching objective of this readiness support is to strengthen the institutional, technical, analytical, coordination and knowledge-management capacities of the NDA, the NCCCB and other key national stakeholders, in order to operationalize Morocco's NDC 3.0, and help facilitate the update of future NDCs, through integrated climate investment planning, structured oversight of climate programmes, and enhanced regional cooperation, thereby unlocking GCF and broader climate finance at scale.

This objective is fully aligned with the three objectives of the GCF Readiness Strategy 2024-2027 and contributes directly to the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027 (USP-2)- in particular Targeted Result 1 (NDC/NAP/LTS implementation through integrated investment planning), Targeted Result 2 (doubling DAEs with approved funding proposals), and Targeted Result 8 (clean and efficient energy end-use in transport).

The readiness support is expected to deliver the following paradigm-shifting outcomes:

- Operationalization of NDC 3.0 through a national NDC-anchored MACC, CBA tools, and a National NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with Morocco's existing MRV platform, enabling evidence-based prioritization, sequencing and tracking of mitigation actions across sectors.
- Strengthened climate finance coordination through the operationalization of the NCCCB and its sub-commissions and working groups, enabling integrated climate and biodiversity investment planning across line ministries, DAEs and subnational authorities.
- Demonstration of integrated climate investment planning through a pilot in the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) sector, a priority under NDC 3.0 and a direct contributor to USP-2 Targeted Result 8, producing a sectoral investment framework and a replicable methodology for scaling.
- Enhanced enabling environment for direct access by equipping the NDA and national DAEs with analytical tools, project preparation methodologies and oversight systems aligned with GCF investment criteria, the IRMF and applicable safeguards (gender, environmental and social, Indigenous Peoples).
- Enhanced transparency and integrity in mitigation outcome management through a sovereign Article 6 decision framework with positive and negative lists, ensuring international cooperation mobilizes finance and technology without compromising NDC ambition.
- Foundations for future NAP implementation support: by embedding institutional coordination (NCCCB), accounting infrastructure, and analytical methodology within the same national systems that underpin Morocco's NAP 2022-2030, this readiness establishes a replicable architecture that can, in a subsequent phase, be extended to support the operational implementation of Morocco's adaptation priorities.

- Institutionalized knowledge management and structured South-South cooperation, with operational guides, training-of-trainers programmes, and bilateral peer-learning partnerships in the MENA region, positioning Morocco as a regional reference for climate investment planning.
- Foundations for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism, with clear investment priorities, robust tracking systems, and a credible investment logic in place, positioning Morocco to coordinate and mobilize climate finance at scale on a solid analytical and institutional foundation.

The proposal directly serves Morocco's national climate framework: operational tools and accounting infrastructure translate NDC 3.0 mitigation portfolios (unconditional and conditional contributions) into structured investment pipelines ; institutional and coordination capacities advance integrated, gender-responsive implementation; analytical and accounting systems reinforce coherence with the long-term decarbonization pathway; and the subnational pilot and capacity-building work support the operationalization of the TCPs, SNDD, SNBC through standardized planning methodologies and cross-ministerial coordination.

Specific Areas of Readiness Support and Selected Outcomes

In line with the Country Outcome Logframe, the proposal addresses five outcomes across the three Readiness Strategy objectives. Each has a validated baseline (Scale 1) and target (Scale 2), with detailed justifications and specific readiness needs set out in the Logframe.

Objective 1 - Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and the enabling environment

Outcome 1.1 - Enhanced NDA capacity and coordination mechanisms *(Indicators 1.1.1 & 1.1.2; Scale 1 → 2).* Strengthen the NDA's institutional and technical capacity and operationalize the NCCCB as an effective coordination and decision-support mechanism, equipped with standardized analytical tools (MACC, CBA), evidence-based investment planning methodologies, and enhanced monitoring and reporting of climate finance flows in line with GCF and UNFCCC transparency requirements. This coordination and investment planning capacity is designed to steer climate finance towards the country’s strategic priorities across both mitigation and adaptation, enabling the NDA and NCCCB to prioritize and sequence investments in line with the NDC. The NDA and DAEs are supported in developing the preparatory documents for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism.

Sustainability is ensured by anchoring this capacity within the NDA and NCCCB rather than a temporary project team - the SOPs and coordination guidelines become standing reference documents, and the NDA's formal approval of the capacity-building outputs secures ownership beyond the project. The NDA leads, supported by the PMU and Technical Experts.

Outcome 1.2 - Strategic frameworks, policies and instruments for integrated climate investment *(Indicator 1.2.1; Scale 1 → 2)* Prepare an adaptation policy report identifying adaptation priorities and resilience criteria from Morocco's NAP and sectoral frameworks ; develop a national NDC-anchored MACC; design and operationalize a National NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with the existing MRV platform; establish a sovereign Article 6 decision framework with positive and negative lists; and pilot the climate investment planning methodology in the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) sector, transforming the NDC from a strategic commitment into an operational investment framework.

Sustainability is built into each instrument - the D-MACC (Power BI) and CBA (Excel) are delivered with their underlying files so the NDA can re-run and update them internally, the Accounting Register is operationally tested before handover, and the Article 6 framework is endorsed by the NDA as a standing policy instrument. The NDA owns and maintains the tools, with Technical Experts transferring the skills to operate them.

Objective 2 - Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation

Outcome 2.3 - Enhanced NDA/DAE oversight, financial management, monitoring and reporting *(Indicator 2.3.1; Scale 1 → 2).* Strengthen NDA institutional systems for monitoring, evaluation and oversight; institutionalize CBA and MACC as decision-support tools for programme review and impact verification; and demonstrate their practical application through the preparation of a sectoral investment framework for sustainable mobility, aligned with national climate priorities and GCF investment criteria.

Sustainability comes from embedding CBA and MACC, the enhanced monitoring procedures and review templates into the NDA's standing oversight functions, so they are applied routinely rather than once - NDA adoption and operationalization being the test of durability.

Objective 3 - Knowledge-sharing and learning for national and regional cooperation

Outcome 3.1 - Use of knowledge products for integrated climate investment programming *(Indicator 3.1.1; Scale 1 → 2).* Develop user-oriented operational guides, sectoral examples, standardized templates and training-of-trainers programmes; pilot analytical approaches in one region and sector to inform replication and scaling; and embed climate knowledge products in national and subnational planning processes in support of NDC 3.0 implementation, and help facilitate the update of future NDCs.

Sustainability is secured through the digitized knowledge products, and through the training-of-trainers model, which leaves national experts able to train others and makes in-country capacity self-replicating. The NDA and PMU maintain the products; trained national experts carry the capacity forward.
All knowledge products (D-MACC Manual, CBA Guidelines, Article 6 Framework) will be digitized and hosted on the NDA's official portal and GGGI's knowledge platform to ensure long-term accessibility and institutional memory. Formats will include PDF guides, interactive Excel tools, and video tutorials.
Outcome 3.2 - Enhanced regional and South-South cooperation *(Indicator 3.2.1; Scale 1 → 2)*. Strengthen Morocco's structured engagement in regional platforms (Africa and MENA Climate Weeks, GCF regional forums, UNEA); establish bilateral peer-learning partnerships with peer NDAs in the MENA region; and organize at least one structured regional or South-South knowledge-sharing event to disseminate lessons learned among countries implementing readiness programmes.
Sustainability is reinforced through bilateral peer-learning partnerships and South-South exchanges - including with Jordan - that sustain access to experience and good practice beyond the project period. The NDA leads, working with regional partners.
A cross-cutting objective of this Readiness is to ensure that Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is embedded in Morocco's institutional readiness to access, coordinate, and deploy climate finance. Building on the gender analysis in Section 2.4, the project will integrate GESI considerations across its analytical, institutional, and capacity-building work, so that the tools, systems, and coordination mechanisms it establishes are designed from the outset to support inclusive climate planning and finance coordination, in line with GCF principles.

Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☐ 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2

☐ 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☐ 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☒ 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☒ 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

3.2 Anticipated Impact on Climate Programming and Direct Access

The readiness support is expected to deliver a transformational shift in Morocco's capacity to programme, finance and implement climate action, moving from fragmented, project-by-project engagement toward structured, evidence-based and country-led climate investment programming anchored in Morocco.

Strengthened climate programming capacity (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 &1.2.1)**:** The readiness support will equip the NDA (DSD) and the NCCCB with a coherent set of analytical, coordination and decision-support tools. The NCCCB, through its two sub-commissions and six working groups, will be operationalized as a fully functional coordination and decision-support body, with clear procedures for prioritizing, sequencing and overseeing climate investments across line ministries, DAEs and subnational authorities. Standardized analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA) will be embedded into national investment planning processes, while a National NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with the existing MRV platform will enable real-time consolidation of mitigation outcomes, tracking of NDC implementation, and transparent reporting in line with GCF and UNFCCC requirements.

Enhanced direct access and pipeline development (Output 2.3.1)**:** the NDA and National DAEs will be equipped with project preparation methodologies, oversight systems and analytical tools aligned with GCF investment criteria, the IRMF and applicable safeguards (gender, environmental and social, Indigenous Peoples). Combined with strengthened NDA oversight capacity, this will increase the volume, quality and approval rate of DAE-led concept notes and funding proposals submitted to the GCF, contributing to USP-2 Targeted Result 2.

Demonstration through the sustainable mobility pilot (Output 1.2.1**):** As a concrete demonstration of integrated climate investment programming, the readiness support will deliver a sectoral investment framework for sustainable mobility (e-mobility), a priority under NDC 3.0 and a direct contributor to USP-2 Targeted Result 8. The pilot will translate analytical outputs (D-MACC, CBA, NDC accounting) into a structured pipeline of bankable projects.

Complementarity with Morocco's adaptation architecture (NAP 2022-2030): although scoped to mitigation, the coordination protocols, accounting infrastructure and analytical methodology built under this readiness are designed to be transferable rather than mitigation-exclusive.

Knowledge, learning and regional influence (Outputs 3.1.1 & 3.2.1**):** Morocco will produce operational knowledge products, practical guides, sectoral templates and training-of-trainers materials, institutionalizing the use of analytical tools in national and subnational planning. Through structured engagement in regional platforms (Africa and MENA Climate Weeks, GCF regional forums, UNEA) and peer-learning partnerships with NDAs in the MENA region, Morocco will position itself as a regional reference for climate investment planning.

Expected end-state: By the end of the readiness period: (i) the NDA and NCCCB will systematically coordinate climate investment planning across sectors using evidence-based analytical tools; (ii) DAEs will be equipped to develop and manage GCF-aligned funding proposals; (iii) mitigation outcomes will be tracked transparently through an interoperable accounting and MRV system; (iv) the sustainable mobility sector will be supported by a fully operational investment framework ready for GCF programming; and (v) Morocco will contribute actively to regional and South-South learning on climate investment planning and readiness implementation.

This transformational shift is also expected to make Morocco's climate finance pathway more inclusive. By embedding GESI in the analytical tools and governance arrangements, the readiness will help ensure that NDC 3.0 implementation delivers equitable benefits across different population groups, and that readiness outputs generate the evidence base increasingly required to inform inclusive climate finance pipelines and future GCF programming, including the development of socially inclusive and implementation-ready investments.

3.3 Alignment with NDC/NAP/LTS Implementation

Morocco has steadily built up the three pillars of its UNFCCC strategic architecture over the past decade. On the **NDC**, the country submitted its first NDC in 2016 (following its NDC of 2015), revised it upward in 2021 with a strengthened mitigation ambition (45.5% reduction by 2030 against BAU, including a 27.2% conditional component) and a structured adaptation chapter, and has now submitted **NDC 3.0 (2025)** with an enlarged mitigation portfolio, a clearer distinction between unconditional and conditional contributions, and indicative investment needs by sector. Successive NDCs have been informed by sectoral inventories, the BUR/BTR reporting cycle and the gradual build-up of the national MRV platform, but they have so far lacked a standardized analytical layer (dynamic marginal abatement cost curves, cost-benefit prioritization, an Article 6 decision framework, and a national NDC accounting register) capable of translating their ambition into structured, bankable pipelines and verifiable mitigation outcomes.
On the **NAP**, Morocco adopted its **National Adaptation Plan 2022-2030** in 2022, building on the adaptation pillar of the 2021 NDC and on prior sectoral strategies (PNSA in agriculture, water strategies, coastal and forest plans). The NAP sets out adaptation priorities across the most vulnerable sectors (water, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, health, human settlements) and at the territorial level, and has informed the integration of adaptation considerations into the Territorial Climate Plans (PCT). Operationalization of the NAP remains nonetheless constrained by limited cross-sectoral coordination, fragmented investment planning, and the absence of common analytical and accounting tools shared between mitigation and adaptation tracks.
On the **LTS**, Morocco submitted its **Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS / SNBC-LT 2050)** to the UNFCCC in 2021, defining a low-carbon trajectory across energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, forestry and waste, and providing the long-horizon backbone against which NDC cycles are calibrated. The LT-LEDS is complemented by the **2018 Investment Plan** and by sectoral strategies (notably in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable mobility). Translating the LT-LEDS into shorter NDC cycles and into investment-ready pipelines, however, still requires standardized prioritization tools, an Article 6 framework consistent with long-term ambition, and an accounting infrastructure able to track the contribution of each policy and project to the 2050 trajectory.
This Readiness builds directly on that cumulative track record and addresses the operational gaps identified above, with a primary focus on the **operational implementation of NDC 3.0**. The development of a national Dynamic NDC-anchored MACC, CBA tools and a National NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with the existing MRV platform will translate the mitigation portfolio of NDC 3.0, including the distinction between unconditional and conditional contributions and the indicative investment needs , into structured, bankable investment pipelines and verifiable mitigation outcomes, while also enabling future NDC updates and Morocco's participation in the Global Stocktake cycles. The strengthened coordination capacity of the NDA (DSD) and the NCCCB, together with the sovereign Article 6 decision framework and its positive and negative lists, will safeguard the integrity of national mitigation ambition while mobilizing international cooperation.
By embedding analytical prioritization and accounting systems into long-term planning processes, the readiness will ensure coherence between NDC 3.0 targets and the country's **LT-LEDS / SNBC-LT 2050** net-zero trajectory, while the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) pilot will demonstrate how these national tools can translate strategic commitments into sector-level investment frameworks replicable across the Territorial Climate Plans, the SNBC-LT and the 2018 Investment Plan.
Finally, the readiness will create the institutional and analytical foundations, enhance NDA capacity and NCCCB coordination, inform MRV interoperability, develop knowledge products and a sectoral pilot, that can potentially support the integrated implementation of adaptation priorities into the same evidence-based investment planning architecture that this proposal puts in place for mitigation.
GESI integration directly reinforces the strengthened climate programming capacity this readiness seeks to build. Embedding gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches in appraisal, prioritisation, and decision-support, and improving the use of sex- and group-disaggregated data in climate decision-making, equips the NDA and its counterparts to programme climate finance in a way that is both technically robust and socially inclusive. This makes Morocco's NDC delivery more credible, more equitable, and better positioned to mobilise inclusive climate investment.

4. Approach, Methodology, and Implementation Activities

Guidance

Please describe technical approach, methodology, and implementation plan to address the country needs and gaps, through the Direct Access modality.

4.1 Theory of Change

The first step in articulating the programme's objectives as well as the logic behind the delivery of its intended results is the formulation of a TOC. Please provide a TOC which highlights key challenges being addressed, as well as the step-by-step pathways to achieving the expected results. Key steps to designing a TOC are outlined in the RRMF Handbook.

Problem statement and key barriers
Morocco has a robust climate policy architecture and an established institutional setup centred on the NDA (DSD) and the NCCCB. Yet this architecture is not operational at the level required to translate strategic commitments into structured, bankable investment pipelines. Five interlinked barriers constrain progress:

- B1. Limited NDA/NCCCB coordination & decision-making capacity: The NCCCB is constituted but does not yet function as an effective coordination and decision-support mechanism; technical and analytical capacities of the NDA remain limited, and standard operating procedures for internal coordination on NDC 3.0 implementation are not formalised.
- B2. Absence of analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA) & disconnected MRV-NDC system: Standardised national analytical tools (Dynamic MACC, CBA) for prioritising and sequencing NDC-aligned investments are absent, leaving Morocco unable to systematically answer which mitigation actions reduce the most emissions, which are the most cost-effective, and which should remain domestic versus exported through carbon markets. Policy and regulatory recommendations to operationalise prioritised actions are not yet codified.
- B3. Procedural project oversight lacking analytical decision-making supporting tool: The existing national MRV platform is not linked to any NDC implementation tracking, exposing Morocco to the risk of overselling reductions needed for its own NDC; no sovereign Article 6 eligibility framework (Positive/Negative Lists, authorisation criteria) is in place.
- B4. Fragmented knowledge products use: NDA oversight of climate programmes remains ad-hoc, lacking formal MER procedures and analytical decision-support tools embedded in appraisal, prioritisation and approval processes.
- B5. Limited South-South cooperation: Knowledge products and South-South cooperation mechanisms remain fragmented and ad hoc, limiting institutional uptake and regional learning.

Theory of change - goal statement
IF Morocco's NDA/NCCCB are equipped with a national mitigation decision architecture - analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA with policy and regulatory recommendations), a sovereign Article 6 decision framework, and an NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with the existing national MRV - AND IF these instruments are anchored in a functioning inter-ministerial coordination mechanism (operating SOPs, structured NCCCB working groups linked to budget cycles), with strengthened NDA oversight (formalised MER procedures, standardised review templates) and structured knowledge management (operational guides, policy briefs, ToT, case study), THEN Morocco will shift from target-setting to evidence-based implementation of NDC 3.0, BECAUSE it will have a comprehensive understanding of which mitigation actions to prioritise, how to sequence them, how to track their delivery, and how to use that evidence to inform future NDC updates, as well as which ones to keep domestic versus authorise for international transfer - RESULTING IN GCF and broader climate finance flowing at scale toward priority investments, protected national ambition, and Morocco emerging as a regional reference for climate investment planning, directly advancing the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027.

Outcome 1.1 - (addresses B1)

This outcome addresses the first readiness gap (B1 - limited NDA/NCCCB coordination and decision-making capacity) by strengthening the institutional and technical foundations of climate finance coordination, converting Morocco's existing institutional architecture into an operational working mechanism for integrated climate finance capable of supporting both mitigation and climate change adaptation priorities. It begins with an institutional and capacity assessment of the NDA and key climate stakeholders, then builds their capacity on climate finance and analytical tools, formalises internal coordination through SOPs, operationalises the NCCCB as a decision-support body rather than a coordination platform on paper, and supports the NDA and DAE in developing the preparatory documents for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism.

Activities:

These foundations are built through three sequenced activities. Activity 1.1.1.a conducts an institutional and capacity assessment of the NDA and key climate stakeholders, identifying coordination, technical, and operational gaps, and supporting the effective implementation of NDC 3.0. Building on its findings, Activity 1.1.1.b delivers foundational targeted training for NDA staff on climate finance coordination, climate investment planning, and the use of the analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA), so staff understand why these tools are needed and how to apply their outputs in day-to-day coordination. Activity 1.1.1.c then consolidates this capacity into standard operating procedures and internal coordination guidelines that embed the new ways of working into the NDA's routine functioning. The activities are sequenced rather than duplicative - assessment informs training, and training is codified into SOPs, A parallel set of activities extends these foundations from the NDA to the NCCCB. Activity 1.1.2.a structures coordination within the NCCCB working groups (climate mitigation, climate finance, adaptation), establishing agendas, decision protocols, and inter-sessional follow-up so the groups operate as a standing decision-support mechanism rather than a forum on paper. Activity 1.1.2.b delivers at least two capacity-building sessions for working group members on the prioritisation and sequencing of mitigation actions and the use of the analytical outputs, ensuring members can interpret and act on the evidence. Activity 1.1.2.c then connects this internal capacity outward, enhancing inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement on climate investment planning and linking NCCCB outputs to budget cycles and sectoral planning so decisions translate into financing and implementation. Activity 1.1.2.d supports the NDA and DAEs in developing the preparatory documents that lay the groundwork for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism - an institutional mapping, a governance and institutional status assessment, a roles and responsibilities matrix, and a partner coordination framework - giving coordination among climate finance actors a clear basis in who leads, contributes, finances and monitors, and where existing support leaves gaps. This is an NDA-led and broader government-led initiative, anchored in MTEDD as the NDA and involving the relevant line ministries and specialized agencies; the DAEs contribute to and inform the work as accredited entities but do not lead it. Here too the activities are sequenced rather than duplicative - structuring the working groups, building their capacity, and then channelling their outputs into national planning and budgeting.

Outcome 1.2 - (addresses B2 and B3)

This outcome equips Morocco with the analytical, regulatory and accounting infrastructure required to operationalise NDC 3.0: a national D-MACC and a multi-criteria CBA that allow systematic prioritisation and sequencing across sectors - with adaptation/resilience contribution and NAP alignment as explicit evaluation criteria; a sovereign Article 6 decision framework designed as a sovereignty instrument protecting NDC ambition before any mitigation outcome transfer; an NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) interoperable with the existing MRV platform; and a sectoral application to sustainable mobility that turns the methodology from a generic toolkit into a tested approach with a tangible bankable pipeline.

Activities:

The activities deliver the analytical, regulatory, and accounting infrastructure in three connected blocks;

The first builds the analytical core. Activity 1.2.1.a prepares an adaptation policy report identifying adaptation priorities and resilience criteria from Morocco’s NAP and sectoral frameworks to inform the design of the CBA-defining the resilience, water security, food security, health, and ecosystem-service indicators to be used, and calibrating the “Alignment with NAP” criterion against the sectoral priorities of the NAP 2022-2030; Activity 1.2.1.b develops the D-MACC, anchored on the mitigation actions in NDC 3.0, covering all major sectors with harmonised assumptions on costs, baselines, and abatement potential. Activity 1.2.1.c conducts a CBA of priority mitigation actions, capturing not only financial costs and economic benefits but a broader set of value dimensions relevant to Morocco's climate resilience: avoided climate damages, resilience benefits, water security, food security, health benefits, and ecosystem services. Building on this evidence base, the CBA applies a multi-criteria evaluation grid to each priority action, assessing mitigation impact, economic return, employment, gender, biodiversity, adaptation/resilience contribution, alignment with the NAP 2022-2030, and alignment with the SDGs. By making adaptation/resilience contribution and NAP alignment explicit criteria rather than incidental observations, the CBA gives decision-makers direct visibility into the adaptation implications of mitigation prioritisation choices, while preserving its core function of sequencing NDC 3.0 mitigation actions. The D-MACC and CBA thereby incorporate adaptation and resilience co-benefits, where relevant, ensuring consistency between NDC 3.0 implementation and the National Adaptation Plan and supporting integrated climate planning across Morocco's mitigation and adaptation agendas.

- The D-MACC will be a dynamic, interactive Power BI tool anchored on NDC 3.0 mitigation actions, displaying marginal abatement cost curves filterable by sector, action, and time horizon and updatable as key assumptions evolve (technology costs, energy prices, co-benefits) - enabling the NDA and NCCCB to compare cost-effectiveness and sequencing and query results for prioritisation, investment planning, and future NDC updates.
- The CBA will be a sophisticated, structured Excel-based model covering investment requirements, costs, benefits, and co-benefits for prioritised actions. Built for transparency and re-use with editable inputs and embedded calculations, it lets the NDA update assessments over time and apply the methodology to sectors beyond the e-mobility pilot.

Activity 1.2.1.d then translates these results into policy and regulatory recommendations to operationalise the prioritised NDC mitigation actions - aligning sectoral policies, strengthening investment incentives, and supporting informed decisions on domestic implementation versus participation in international carbon markets.

The second block establishes the regulatory and accounting infrastructure. Activity 1.2.1.e develops the Article 6 eligibility assessment - Positive and Negative Lists, authorisation criteria, and procedures for mitigation outcome transfers - ensuring international cooperation is supported without compromising NDC integrity. Activity 1.2.1.f designs the National NDC Accounting Register, interoperable with the existing national MRV platform, to consolidate mitigation outcomes, track NDC implementation, and meet international reporting requirements (BTRs, Global Stocktake).

The third block demonstrates the tools in practice. Activity 1.2.1.g translates the D-MACC and CBA results into a structured sector-level application framework for sustainable mobility, defining prioritisation criteria, investment screening parameters, and decision-making guidelines for the pilot investment pathway. Activity 1.2.1.h conducts a pilot application of the climate investment planning methodology in the e-mobility sector, applying the D-MACC and CBA results to demonstrate the prioritisation, sequencing, and structuring of sector-level mitigation actions - turning the methodology from a generic toolkit into a tested approach with a tangible, bankable pipeline.

Outcome 2.3 - (addresses B4)

This outcome moves NDA oversight beyond procedural review to substantive, evidence-based programme management. By institutionalising CBA and D-MACC as decision-support tools, the NDA gains the analytical grip needed to assess climate impact, cost-effectiveness and value-for-money - with the e-mobility sector as the practical demonstration of how analytical outputs feed into oversight and prioritisation decisions and inform future NDC updates.

Activities:

The shift from procedural to evidence-based oversight is delivered through four reinforcing activities. These shifts are delivered through five reinforcing activities. Activity 2.3.1.a develops and formalises enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER) procedures within the NDA, including the integration of mitigation outcome tracking and the analytical outputs of the CBA and D-MACC into programme monitoring and reporting so that results feed directly into NDC update processes. Activity 2.3.1.b establishes and operationalises NDA programme appraisal and decision-making procedures that draw on D-MACC and CBA results to prioritise, screen, and approve climate programmes and projects on the basis of climate impact and cost-effectiveness rather than process alone. Activity 2.3.1.c develops and applies standardised review templates, screening tools, and decision-support guidelines to embed D-MACC and CBA into appraisal, prioritisation, and monitoring, ensuring the tools are applied consistently across the programme cycle. Activity 2.3.1.d then builds the capacity to use them, delivering workshops that strengthen the technical review and verification capacity of the NDA, NCCCB, and DAEs for climate impact and cost-effectiveness assessments with the sustainable mobility sector serving as a live demonstration of how analytical outputs feed into oversight and prioritisation decisions. Activity 2.3.1.e delivers two training-of-trainers workshops on analytical tools and climate investment planning, targeting NDA staff and line institution focal points. The activities are sequenced rather than duplicative - procedures are formalised, codified into review instruments, and then operationalised through hands-on capacity-building, and sustained through a training-of-trainers mechanism - leaving the NDA with the systems, tools, and skills to manage its climate portfolio on an evidence basis well beyond the readiness period.

Outcome 3.1 - (addresses B5)

This outcome ensures that the analytical and methodological work delivered under the readiness does not remain confined to the NDA but propagates across the institutions that will use it daily - establishing a sustainable cascade of capacity beyond the project's lifetime.

Activities:
This outward transfer is delivered through four activities. Activity 3.1.1.a develops an operational knowledge product on the use of the D-MACC and CBA, distilling the tools into practical guidance for everyday application. Activity 3.1.1.b develops a policy brief on the Mitigation Activity Eligibility and Prioritisation Framework - including the Positive and Negative Lists - together with communication material for the NDC Accounting Register, making the regulatory and accounting instruments accessible to decision-makers and stakeholders. Activity 3.1.1.c documents the e-mobility pilot as a practical case study - capturing methodology, results, and lessons learned - so the approach can be replicated in other priority sectors. Together the activities turn the project's analytical work into durable, transferable knowledge: the tools are codified, made usable by non-specialists, embedded through a pool of trainers, and demonstrated through a replicable case.

Outcome 3.2 - (addresses B5)
This outcome positions Morocco as a regional reference for climate investment planning, Article 6 architecture and NDC implementation, with Article 6 eligibility instruments as Morocco's most differentiated contribution to peer countries currently building their own sovereign frameworks.

Activities
This outward positioning is delivered through two activities. Activity 3.2.1.a convenes a regional peer-learning exchange with regional NDAs on the use of readiness support for climate investment planning and the operational lessons learned, allowing peer countries to draw directly on Morocco's experience; the proposed partner country is Jordan, currently engaged under GGGI's West Asia GCF Regional Readiness project. Activity 3.2.1.b organises at least one regional or South-South knowledge-sharing event (virtual and/or in-person) on Article 6 eligibility instruments, sharing Morocco's most differentiated contribution - its sovereign eligibility architecture - with peers building their own frameworks. Together the two activities consolidate Morocco's experience into transferable knowledge and establish it as a regional reference point for climate investment planning and Article 6 readiness.

Co-benefits

Preferential access to performance-based climate finance. A growing share of climate finance is results-based, with payments contingent on verified mitigation outcomes. The combination of a national D-MACC, an NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) and a sovereign Article 6 decision framework gives Morocco the credibility infrastructure required to access this finance early, while peer countries are still building these systems.

Protection of national NDC ambition. The Article 6 decision framework with Positive and Negative Lists is more than a technical instrument - it is a sovereignty tool. By defining ex ante which mitigation outcomes are reserved for Morocco's own NDC and which can be authorised for international transfer, it protects the country from "overselling" reductions it needs for its own targets.

A measurable and just transition. By embedding gender, employment and social-inclusion indicators in the CBA and in the e-mobility sectoral framework, Morocco gains the data infrastructure to evidence that its climate transition delivers measurable benefits to women, youth, rural populations and communities affected by sectoral transformations - turning "just transition" from a stated principle into a managed and reportable outcome.

Cross-sectoral coherence and SDG alignment. Anchoring the analytical tools in the NCCCB and aligning them with the SNBC, the Territorial Climate Plans and Vision 2040 ensure that climate-finance decisions reinforce, rather than compete with, broader development objectives - in particular SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 13.

Key assumptions

- A1. Sustained political commitment of the DSD and line ministries to NCCCB-led coordination throughout the readiness period.
- A2. Continued availability and engagement of key stakeholders (DAEs, ministries of finance, transport, energy, environment, subnational authorities).
- A3. Continued functionality and openness of the national MRV platform for interoperability with the NDC Accounting Register (non-IT).
- A4. Sufficient retention of trained staff within the NDA and partner institutions to ensure institutional uptake of tools, SOPs and methodologies.
- A5. Continued GCF and partner support for follow-on programming building on the readiness outputs.

Risks and mitigation

- R1 - Institutional turnover at the NDA or line ministries. Mitigation: ToT approach, written SOPs and guidance materials, and embedding tools into NCCCB working-group mandates.

- R2 - Technical complexity of D-MACC, CBA and Accounting Register development. Mitigation: sequenced delivery, partnership with experienced delivery partners, and pilot validation in e-mobility before scaling.
- R3 - Limited buy-in from sectoral ministries for analytical tools. Mitigation: early engagement through the three NCCCB working groups, demonstration through the e-mobility pilot, and inclusion of sectoral champions in ToT.
- R4 - Delays in interoperability between the MRV platform and the NDC Accounting Register (non-IT). Mitigation: early technical scoping, clear data-exchange protocols, and dedicated coordination with the MRV platform host.
- R5 - Limited absorption of regional knowledge exchange beyond participation. Mitigation: structured exchange formats anchored on Article 6 eligibility instruments, consolidated knowledge products, and follow-up engagement with peer NDAs.

Expected impact

By the end of the readiness period, Morocco will have transformed its NDC 3.0 from a strategic commitment document into an operational investment framework, with the institutional, analytical and knowledge infrastructure required to sustain integrated climate investment planning, attract climate finance at scale, and contribute to regional South-South cooperation.

Theory of Change

Goal *Target → Implementation*	IF Morocco's NDA/NCCCB are equipped with a national mitigation decision architecture - analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA), a sovereign Article 6 decision framework , and an NDC accounting system interoperable with the existing national MRV, AND if these instruments are anchored in a functioning inter-ministerial coordination mechanism with strengthened NDA oversight and structured knowledge management, THEN Morocco will shift from target-setting to evidence-based implementation of NDC 3.0, BECAUSE it will have a comprehensive understanding of which mitigation actions to prioritize, how to sequence them, how to track their delivery, and which ones to keep domestic versus authorize for international transfer, allowing GCF and broader climate finance to flow at scale toward priority investments				
Outcomes	**Outcome 1.1** Enhanced NDA capacity and NCCCB coordination mechanisms to develop, advance, and implement NDC 3.0	**Outcome 1.2** Strategic frameworks, policies and instruments for integrated climate investment using analytical tools (D-MACC and CBA) designed and implemented	**Outcome 2.3** NDA's oversight, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects enhanced, while reinforcing the capacity to support NDC review & updates	**Outcome 3.1** Climate knowledge products for integrated climate investment programming used	**Outcome 3.2** Regional collaboration and South-South cooperation on climate investment planning enhanced
Outputs	1.1.1 NDA capacity built on climate finance & pipelines 1.1.2 NCCCB structured as decision-support body	1.2.1. Adaptation policy report; Dynamic MACC + CBA tools; NDC Register; Article 6 decision framework (Pos./Neg. Lists) ; and e-Mobility sectoral investment framework developed	2.3.1 NDA oversight tools formalized + CBA& D-MACC embedded in programme review and processes informing NDC updates	3.1.1 Operational knowledge product, policy brief, case study, communication material and ToT delivered at scale	3.2.1 Regional collaboration & South-South cooperation on climate investment planning conducted
Activities	1.1.1.a - Conduct an institutional and capacity assessment of the NDA 1.1.1.b -Design and deliver targeted training workshops for NDA staff 1.1.1.c - Develop standard operating procedures within the NDA 1.1.2.a - Structure coordination processes within the NCCCB working groups 1.1.2.b - Deliver capacity-building sessions for NCCCB working group members 1.1.2.c - Enhance inter-ministerial coordination on climate investment planning 1.1.2. d - Support the NDA and DAEs in developing preparatory documents for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism	1.2.1.a. Adaptation policy report drawing on Morocco's NAP 1.2.1.b - Develop the National D-MACC 1.2.1.c - Conduct a Cost-Benefit Analysis of priority mitigation actions 1.2.1.d - Develop policy and regulatory recommendations 1.2.1.e - Develop the Article 6 eligibility assessment 1.2.1.f - Design the National NDC Accounting Register 1.2.1.g - Translate D-MACC and CBA results into a sector-level application framework 1.2.1.h- Conduct a pilot application in the sustainable mobility sector	2.3.1.a - Develop and formalize enhanced MER procedures within the NDA 2.3.1.b - Establish and operationalize NDA programme appraisal procedures 2.3.1.c - Develop and apply standardized review templates and screening tools 2.3.1.d - Deliver workshops to strengthen NDA/NCCCB technical review capacity 2.3.1.e - Deliver two training of trainer's workshops on analytical tools and climate investment	3.1.1.a - Develop operational knowledge product on D-MACC and CBA 3.1.1.b - Develop a policy brief and communication materials 3.1.1.c - Document the e-mobility pilot as a case study	3.2.1.a - Conduct regional peer-learning exchange with regional NDAs 3.2.1.b - Organize a regional or South-South knowledge-sharing event on Article 6
Barriers	• Limited NDA/NCCCB coordination & decision-making capacity	• Absence of analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA) & disconnected MRV-NDC system	• Procedural project oversight lacking analytical decision-support tools	• Fragmented knowledge products use	• Lack of South-South cooperation
Risks	• Institutional turnover at the NDA or line ministries	• Technical complexity of MACC, CBA and accounting register development • Limited buy-in from sectoral ministries for analytical tools	• Delays in interoperability between the MRV platform and the NDC Accounting	• Limited absorption of regional knowledge exchange beyond participation	
Assumptions	Sustained political commitment and engagement of NDA and key stakeholders	Access to NDA data and information	MRV platform open for NDC Register interoperability	Retention of trained staff and continued GCF support	

The proposed readiness adopts a decision-oriented and iterative methodology designed to translate Morocco's NDC 3.0 into actionable, evidence-based policy and investment decisions. Rather than developing standalone analytical outputs, the approach integrates the development of a Dynamic Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (D-MACC), Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA), Article 6 governance instruments, and a national mitigation outcome accounting framework into a coherent national decision architecture. These components are developed in parallel and continuously validated through institutional consultations and a real-sector pilot in sustainable mobility, ensuring that analytical results are directly tested against policy and investment realities.

The methodology also enables prioritization and sequencing of mitigation actions over time, supporting informed decisions on when to invest, how to allocate resources, and how to align domestic implementation with opportunities for international carbon market cooperation. By integrating economic analysis with governance and accounting frameworks, the approach strengthens risk-informed decision-making, including the management of overselling risks under Article 6 and the protection of mitigation outcomes required for NDC achievement.

The methodology follows a learning-by-doing approach, where tools are not only developed but applied, refined, and institutionalized within existing national systems, including the MRV platform and NCCCB coordination

mechanisms. This ensures strong national ownership, avoids duplication with existing initiatives, and delivers practical, scalable outputs that can be replicated across sectors.
In addition, the approach provides a robust analytical and institutional foundation to support future updates of Morocco's NDC in line with Global Stocktake outcomes, while facilitating climate finance mobilisation. It also lays the groundwork for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism by translating national climate commitments into prioritised investment opportunities, strengthening coordination among climate finance actors, and supporting a programmatic approach to climate finance mobilisation at scale.
GESI runs as a cross-cutting dimension through the Theory of Change. The change pathway assumes that institutional readiness for climate finance becomes fully effective only when the analytical tools, governance mechanisms, and capacities being built are designed to be inclusive - so that mitigation options are weighed for their distributional implications across population groups, counterpart institutions can apply gender-responsive approaches, and underrepresented groups are meaningfully engaged in climate decision-making. On this basis, the readiness outputs contribute not only to Morocco's technical readiness but to a climate finance system that is socially inclusive, country-owned, and implementation-ready.

4.2 Beneficiaries

The readiness support is designed as an institutional and systems-strengthening intervention. Its direct beneficiaries are the national and subnational institutions responsible for designing, coordinating, financing and overseeing climate action in Morocco, while its indirect beneficiaries include the Moroccan population at large, particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups, who will ultimately benefit from accelerated, evidence-based NDC 3.0 implementation and the climate investments it unlocks.

Direct Beneficiaries
This Readiness will generate direct benefits for the Department of Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (NDA), the NCCCB and its working groups, relevant line ministries, specialized agencies/institutions such as the Moroccan Agency for Energy Efficiency (AMEE), the Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN), OCP group, and the National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE), as well as private sector actors such as the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM), Deposit and Management Fund (CDG), The Cement Producers Association of Morocco (APC) and project developers, while indirectly benefiting the wider Moroccan population and regional peers in the MENA region.

- Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), acting as the NDA: As the institutional owner of the readiness programme, the NDA will benefit from strengthened technical capacities in climate finance coordination, investment planning, MACC and CBA methodologies, NDC accounting, Article 6 governance, and programme oversight. NDA staff will be trained directly through capacity-building sessions and training-of-trainers programmes, with attention to gender-balanced participation.
- National Commission on Climate Change and Biodiversity (NCCCB), its two sub-commissions and six working groups (spanning mitigation and adaptation): The NCCCB and its members-including representatives from civil society, local communities, and relevant line ministries (Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, Finance, Transport, Agriculture, Water, Industry, Interior, among others)- will strengthen their coordination and decision-making capacities through improved

operational procedures, structured working-group mechanisms, and training on the analytical and accounting tools developed under the programme.

- National Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and accreditation candidates: DAEs will benefit from strengthened programming capacity, access to the analytical and decision-support tools developed under the readiness, and operational guidance on aligning concept notes and funding proposals with GCF investment criteria, the IRMF, and applicable safeguards (gender, environmental and social, Indigenous Peoples).
- Sectoral and subnational institutions engaged in the e-mobility pilot: The Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Equipment and Water (transport), regional authorities and operators participating in the sustainable mobility pilot will benefit from a sectoral investment framework, bankable project pipelines and replicable methodologies. Through the regional pilot application, subnational governments will gain hands-on experience with integrated climate investment planning.

Indirect Beneficiaries

- Other line ministries, public agencies and Territorial Climate Plan (TCP) authorities: Knowledge products, operational guides and training-of-trainers programmes will be disseminated across all 12 regions, enabling the broader Moroccan public administration to access and apply the tools developed under the readiness in support of TCP implementation.
- Private sector actors, investors and financial institutions: A more transparent, evidence-based investment planning environment, supported by a sovereign Article 6 decision framework with Positive and Negative Lists, will reduce uncertainty, accelerate authorization decisions, and provide clearer signals to domestic and international investors. Financial institutions, including potential DAEs, will benefit from a structured pipeline of bankable climate investments aligned with national priorities.
- Peer NDAs and developing countries in the MENA region and beyond: Through structured South-South cooperation, peer-learning partnerships, and at least one regional knowledge-sharing event, the readiness will benefit other developing countries facing similar climate investment challenges and contribute to the GCF's regional cooperation objectives.
- The Moroccan population: Ultimately, the accelerated and better-prioritized implementation of NDC 3.0, supported by evidence-based investment planning and a protected national mitigation ambition, will deliver tangible long-term benefits for the Moroccan population in the form of improved air quality (notably through e-mobility deployment), enhanced energy security, green jobs, and reduced exposure to climate-related risks. Particular attention will be paid to women, youth and vulnerable groups, in line with Morocco's commitments under the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the gender-responsive principles of the NAP 2022-2030. Gender and Social Inclusion

Although the readiness is institutional in nature and does not deliver project-level interventions on the ground, the proposal will mainstream gender and social inclusion considerations across all activities by: (i) ensuring gender-balanced participation in all capacity-building, ToT and NCCCB working-group activities and tracking participation through sex-disaggregated indicators; (ii) integrating gender-responsive criteria into the MACC and CBA methodologies; (iii), and reflecting gender and social inclusion priorities, including those identified in NDC 3.0, in the sectoral investment framework and Positive List criteria. Through these measures, the Readiness ensures that women, youth, and vulnerable and underrepresented groups are better represented in climate governance and decision-making, and that the systems being established generate the disaggregated evidence base needed to inform inclusive climate finance pipelines. By embedding inclusion in the analytical tools, the NCCCB working groups, and the Article 6 and accounting instruments - rather than treating it as a separate add-on - the project helps ensure that the benefits of NDC 3.0 implementation, and the investments it unlocks, are distributed more equitably across Morocco's regions and communities, while strengthening the country's capacity to develop future GCF-aligned investments that are socially inclusive and implementation-ready.

4.3 Implementation Activities

Please list all proposed activities under their corresponding outputs. For each activity:

- Assign a unique identifier using the format aligned with the output (e.g., activities under Output 1.2.1 should be labelled as 1.2.1a, 1.2.1b, 1.2.1c, etc.).
- Ensure these activity labels match those referenced in the Financial Proposal to maintain consistency and traceability.
- Provide a clear and detailed description of each activity, specifying the exact actions that will be undertaken.

Objective 1. Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ Outcome 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ Output 1.1.1. NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-1.a. Conduct an institutional and capacity assessment of the NDA and key climate stakeholders, identifying coordination, technical, and operational gaps relevant to NDC 3.0 implementation.
1-1-1.b. Design and deliver targeted training workshops for NDA staff on climate finance coordination, climate investment planning, and use of analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA).
1-1-1.c. Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and internal coordination guidelines within the NDA to support NDC 3.0 implementation.

☒ Output 1.1.2. An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-2.a. Structure coordination processes within the NCCCB working groups (climate mitigation, climate finance, adaptation), including agendas, decision protocols, and inter-sessional follow-up.
1-1-2.b. Deliver at least 2 capacity-building sessions for NCCCB working group members on prioritization, sequencing of mitigation actions, and use of analytical outputs.
1-1-2.c. Enhance inter-ministerial coordination & key stakeholders engagement on climate investment planning, linking NCCCB outputs to budget cycles and sectoral planning.
1-1-2.d. Support the NDA and DAEs in developing the preparatory documents for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism

☒ Outcome 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☒ Output 1.2.1. Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Activities

1-2-1.a. Prepare an adaptation policy report identifying adaptation priorities and resilience criteria from Morocco's NAP and sectoral frameworks to inform the design of the Cost-Benefit Analysis framework.
1-2-1.b. Develop the National Dynamic Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (D-MACC) anchored on the mitigation actions listed in NDC 3.0, covering all major sectors and using harmonized assumptions on costs, baselines, and abatement potential.
1-2-1.c. Conduct a Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) of priority mitigation actions, including economic costs and benefits, investment requirements, and co-benefits (jobs, energy security, competitiveness, public health).
1-2-1.d. Develop policy and regulatory recommendations to operationalize the prioritised NDC mitigation actions, based on the results of the D-MACC and CBA, including measures to align sectoral policies, strengthen investment incentives, and support informed decision-making on domestic implementation and potential participation in international carbon markets.
1-2-1.e. Develop the Article 6 eligibility assessment, including Positive and Negative Lists and authorization criteria and procedures for mitigation outcome transfers, ensuring that international cooperation is supported without compromising NDC integrity. (Policy Instrument).
1-2-1.f. Design the National NDC Accounting Register, interoperable with the existing national MRV platform, supporting consolidation of mitigation outcomes, NDC implementation tracking and international reporting requirements (BTRs, Global Stocktake).
1-2-1.g. Translate the results of the D-MACC and CBA into a structured sector-level application framework for the sustainable mobility sector, including the definition of prioritisation criteria, investment screening parameters, and decision-making guidelines to support the development of the pilot investment pathway.
1-2-1.h. Conduct a pilot application of the climate investment planning methodology in the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) sector, applying the results of the D-MACC and CBA to demonstrate the prioritization, sequencing, and structuring of sector-level mitigation actions.

☐ Outcome 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

☐ Output 1.3.1. Institutional gaps of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) are addressed to obtain and/or maintain accreditation.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets

☐ Outcome 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☐ Output 2.1.1. Country programme developed and/or updated to guide GCF investment.

☐ Outcome 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☐ Output 2.2.1. NDA, DAEs and other climate stakeholders, have enhanced their capacity on Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal development for an inclusive integrated climate programming.

☐ Output 2.2.2. Investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals that are fully aligned with the Country Programme and passed the GCF screening process.

☒ Outcome 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

☒ Output 2.3.1. NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Activities

2-3-1.a. Develop and formalize enhanced monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) procedures within the NDA, including the integration of mitigation outcome tracking and analytical outputs from CBA and D-MACC to strengthen programme monitoring and reporting, and inform NDC update processes.
2-3-1.b. Establish and operationalize NDA programme appraisal and decision-making procedures that integrate D-MACC and CBA results for the prioritization, screening, and approval of climate programmes and projects.
2-3-1.c. Develop and apply standardized review templates, screening tools, and decision-support guidelines to embed D-MACC and CBA into programme appraisal, prioritization, and monitoring processes.
2-3-1.d. Deliver workshops to strengthen NDA/NCCCB capacity for technical review and verification of climate impact and cost-effectiveness assessments by demonstrating the use of analytical tools to oversee and prioritize sectoral investments within the sustainable mobility sector.
2-3-1.e. Deliver two training-of-trainers workshops on analytical tools and climate investment planning, targeting NDA staff and line institution focal points.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☒ Outcome 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ Output 3.1.1. Knowledge products developed and/or used to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Activities

3-1-1.a. Develop operational knowledge product on the use of D-MACC, CBA.
3-1-1.b. Develop a policy brief for the Mitigation Activity Eligibility and Prioritisation Framework including positive and negative list and communication material for NDC accounting register.

3-1-1.c. Document the e-mobility pilot as a practical case study, including methodology, results, and lessons learned.

☒ Outcome 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

☒ Output 3.2.1. Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Activities

3-2-1.a. Conduct regional peer-learning exchange session with regional NDAs on the use of readiness support for climate investment planning and operational lessons learned.
3-2-1.b. Organize at least one regional or South-South knowledge-sharing event (virtual and/or in-person) on Article 6 eligibility instruments.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Pre-design consultations
Pre-design consultations informed the proposal at three levels: (i) bilateral working sessions between the NDA, GGGI as Framework Agreement holder, and the GCF Secretariat, aligning the proposal with national priorities, the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027 and the Updated Readiness Strategy; (ii) technical consultations with line ministries that confirmed the scope of the analytical tools, the sovereign Article 6 framework, and the MRV interoperability arrangements; and (iii) an institutional dialogue held in Rabat on 21 April 2026 with the NDA, MTEDD departments and GGGI, which validated the project logic, the five components, and the selection of sustainable mobility (e-mobility) as the pilot sector.

Objective 1 - Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and the enabling environment
Lead stakeholders: NDA (DSD/MTEDD); NCCCB sub-commissions and working groups; line ministries; specialised agencies (such as AMEE, MASEN, ONEE, ADA, ANDA, IRESEN, CFCA); international and bilateral partners (such as GIZ, KfW, AFD, EU Delegation, World Bank, AIIB, UNDP, UNEP, NDC Partnership).
Engagement approach: institutional and capacity assessment of the NDA and key stakeholders; targeted training for NDA staff on climate finance coordination, investment planning and use of analytical tools; structured working-group sessions of the NCCCB with agendas, decision protocols and inter-sessional follow-up; capacity-building sessions on prioritisation and sequencing of mitigation actions; inter-ministerial workshops linking NCCCB outputs to budget cycles and sectoral planning; co-design sessions on the D-MACC, CBA, Positive/Negative Lists and NDC Accounting Register.Capacity-building under this objective applies inclusive and gender-responsive engagement processes. Training for NDA staff, structured NCCCB working-group sessions, and inter-ministerial workshops will pursue gender-balanced participation, strengthen the ability of counterpart institutions to apply socially inclusive approaches, and ensure that women, youth, and underrepresented stakeholders are meaningfully involved - so that the institutional capacity established is fit for purpose for inclusive climate planning and finance coordination.
Expected results: strengthened NDA capacity for climate finance coordination and NDC 3.0 implementation; SOPs and internal coordination guidelines adopted; NCCCB operationalised as an effective coordination and decision-support mechanism linked to budget cycles; analytical tools, Article 6 Positive/Negative Lists and NDC Accounting Register co-designed and owned by the NDA and line institutions.

Objective 2 - Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation
Lead stakeholders: line ministries engaged on the e-mobility pilot (Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, Equipment and Water, Transport and Logistics, Industry and Trade, Economy and Finance); specialised agencies for the pilot (AMEE, MASEN, ONEE, IRESEN); accredited and candidate DAEs (AWB–ADA, CAM, FEC, CDG Capital, AFRICA 50, BMCE Bank, BCP); regional authorities and operators participating in the e-mobility pilot; private sector actors (CGEM, OCP Group, APC).
Engagement approach: multi-sector workshops translating D-MACC and CBA outputs into the e-mobility sectoral investment framework; thematic roundtables with DAEs to align pipeline preparation with NDC 3.0 priorities, Article

6 Positive/Negative Lists and GCF investment criteria; consultations with the Ministry of Equipment and Water and partner regional authorities on the pilot application; data-integration sessions to operationalise standardised review templates and pipeline-screening procedures; technical-review workshops for NDA and NCCCB on climate-impact and cost-effectiveness assessments.

Expected results: NDA oversight systems strengthened, with D-MACC and CBA institutionalised in programme appraisal, prioritisation, screening and approval; enhanced MER procedures integrating mitigation outcome tracking; bankable e-mobility project pipeline ready for GCF and broader climate-finance programming; DAEs equipped to align portfolios with NDC 3.0 and GCF investment criteria.

Objective 3 - Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation

Lead stakeholders: NDA staff and line-institution focal points; DAEs and candidate DAEs; academic and research institutions (Mohammed V University of Rabat, UM6P, IAV Hassan II, SEI); MENA peer NDAs and regional platforms (Africa and MENA Climate Weeks, GCF regional forums, UNEA); civil society and women-led organisations.

Engagement approach: two training-of-trainers (ToT) workshops on analytical tools and climate investment planning; documentation of the e-mobility pilot as a practical case study; operational knowledge product on the use of D-MACC and CBA; policy brief on the Mitigation Activity Eligibility and Prioritisation Framework, with communication material for the NDC Accounting Register; regional peer-learning exchange with MENA NDAs; at least one regional or South-South knowledge-sharing event on Article 6 eligibility instruments; integration of all learning products into the NDA's institutional channels.

Each workshop and stakeholder consultation will produce a structured lessons learned summary and a forward-looking action plan documenting how agreements reached will be translated into concrete follow-up steps, with assigned responsibilities, and timelines to ensure continuity and impact.

Engagement mechanisms during implementation

Stakeholder engagement during implementation will be structured around four complementary mechanisms anchored in Morocco’s existing institutional architecture. Together they ensure both strategic oversight and operational technical input across all five components of the integrated system, while avoiding duplication with the NCCCB.

A. National Designated Authority

The Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) within the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (MTEDD), acting as Morocco's NDA for the GCF, will provide strategic oversight throughout the implementation of the Readiness grant. The NDA will be responsible for the institutional coordination of activities, project stakeholders and the Delivery Partner. It will provide guidance to GGGI and ensure that the project is adapted to national priorities, the NDC 3.0 agenda, and the working context of Moroccan institutions. The NDA will also work closely with the beneficiaries of this Readiness grant to align activities and share experiences, knowledge and information.

B. Delivery Partner (DP)

GGGI, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for the implementation of the Readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, and monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal, in compliance with GGGI's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement signed between the GCF and GGGI on 12 May 2021, as amended by the Side Letter dated 24 July 2023 (the "Framework Agreement"). GGGI will coordinate closely with the NDA and other relevant parties through regular meetings. All day-to-day activities will be jointly coordinated and communicated between GGGI and the NDA, including the development and delivery of the annual budget, work plan and fund disbursement. This will also help the NDA build its capacity to work with international standards and processes. The NDA and partner ministries will only provide implementation support to GGGI; no transfer of funding or obligations from GGGI to these institutions will take place.

C. Technical Committee (TC)

A Technical Committee will be established as the working body responsible for steering the technical delivery of the Readiness. It is the core operational forum in which the Readiness is implemented, day to day. The TC is composed of four constituents, each with a clearly distinct role:

- The NDA (DSD/MTEDD) chairs the Technical Committee and exercises strategic oversight on behalf of the Government of Morocco. The NDA ensures that the work remains aligned with national priorities and the NDC 3.0 agenda, validates and clears all outputs before transmission to the GCF, and serves as the institutional interface with the wider Moroccan administration.
- The Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by GGGI and embedded within the NDA's working environment in Rabat, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Readiness.

- The Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by GGGI and embedded within the NDA's working environment in Rabat, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Readiness. The PMU is led by the GGGI Project Manager (PMU Lead) and includes a Renewable Energy and Carbon Markets Expert, a Project Officer, a Project Support Coordinator, and a Project Assistant. The PMU translates the approved workplan into concrete activities and deliverables.
- The Technical Experts are the specialists who carry out the technical work itself, the analytical, methodological, and sectoral deliverables of the Readiness across its various workstreams and thematic areas. They bring deep subject-matter expertise in their respective fields, ensuring that outputs are technically sound, evidence-based, and aligned with international standards and best practices
- The Delivery Partner (GGGI) is represented in the Technical Committee through its in-country and regional management line, providing the institutional backing of the broader GGGI organisation, including substantive inputs from GGGI's HQ and other country and thematic offices when relevant.

The Technical Committee meets at regular intervals (quarterly or more frequently as needed) and is the forum where progress is reviewed, technical risks are surfaced and managed, and decisions on the implementation of the workplan are taken. Strategic and outward-facing decisions (alignment with national priorities, clearance of outputs to the GCF) rest with the NDA; operational and fiduciary decisions are taken by GGGI in line with its Framework Agreement obligations.

E. Involved Partners

A range of national institutions are involved in the Readiness as Involved Partners on a needs basis. They are mobilised when the substantive content of the activity requires their specific contribution, for instance, to provide sectoral data, validate sector-specific assumptions, or feed into the e-mobility pilot, and they are not expected to engage in every activity. Involved Partners are organised in four complementary groupings, reflecting Morocco's existing institutional architecture for climate action:

- Line ministries - the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Transport and Logistics, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture (Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests), Ministry of Equipment and Water, and Ministry of Interior- engaged for the analytical work (D-MACC, CBA, Article 6 eligibility instruments, NDC Accounting Register) and for the potential integration of outputs into sectoral planning and budget cycles.
- Specialised agencies - AMEE, MASEN, ONEE, ADA, ANDA, IRESEN and Casablanca Finance City Authority (CFCA), engaged on a sector-by-sector basis for technical data, expertise on mitigation and adaptation actions, and the sustainable mobility (e-mobility) pilot.
- Direct Access Entities (DAEs) - accredited and candidate DAEs including Attijariwafa bank group (AWB)-ADA, CAM, FEC, CDG Capital, AFRICA 50, BMCE Bank and BCP - engaged on project pipeline preparation and on aligning their portfolios with NDC 3.0 priorities, the Article 6 Positive/Negative Lists and GCF investment criteria.
- Private sector and subnational actors - including the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM), OCP Group, the Cement Producers Association of Morocco (APC), and relevant regional authorities for the e-mobility pilot - engaged for private-sector and territorial perspectives on prioritised mitigation actions and investment signals.

Involved Partners interact with the Readiness through targeted consultations, sectoral workshops, working sessions and bilateral exchanges convened by the PMU and, where relevant, through the NCCCB working groups. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed during the inception phase will specify which Involved Partners are mobilised for which deliverables, to avoid blanket consultation requirements and ensure that engagement remains substantive and proportionate.

D. Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU serves as the operational engine of the readiness, taking end-to-end responsibility for translating the approved workplan into concrete results. Its remit spans the full project cycle - from procurement and contracting through delivery, oversight and closure - and includes the following core functions:

- Driving the achievement of all outputs and deliverables set out in the logical framework
- Identifying, recruiting and contracting the personnel, consultants, and service providers required to execute the activities.
- Managing the project's finances end-to-end, covering (a) budgeting and financial reporting routed through the Delivery Partner, (b) processing of disbursements, and (c) commissioning of audits.
- Compiling and submitting progress reports to the GCF in line with reporting deadlines and templates.
- Monitoring activity execution against the implementation plan, conducting periodic project reviews, and triggering corrective actions where needed.
- Producing the technical deliverables foreseen under each output.
- Designing and running stakeholder consultations across the project cycle.
- Hosting and providing logistical and substantive support to in-country missions.
- Preparing the project closure package, including the final report, externally audited financial statements, and the consolidated set of deliverables.

To safeguard alignment with the NDA, the PMU will hold monthly working sessions with the NDA focal point (or designated representative) and the GGGI Project Manager to take stock of progress on the readiness deliverables. Material outcomes, emerging challenges and risks affecting the grant will be escalated to the Steering and Technical Committee on a quarterly basis.

The PMU is structured to maximise efficiency, continuity and coordination throughout implementation. It functions as an embedded support to the NDA Office and provides the connective tissue needed to keep interdependent activities synchronised across institutions and workstreams.

Summary of roles and responsibilities

Entity	Roles	Responsibilities
NDA (DSD/MTEDD)	National Designated Authority responsible for coordinating and overseeing the GCF Readiness activities.	Strategic oversight; PSC Chair; institutional coordination of activities, stakeholders and the Delivery Partner; alignment of project activities with national priorities and the NDC 3.0 agenda; quality assurance and clearance of all outputs before transmission to the GCF; liaison with beneficiaries and DAEs.
GCF	Funding entity providing financial resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.	Provision of financial support for the Readiness activities; oversight, performance review and policy guidance throughout implementation; clearance of progress and completion reports submitted by the Delivery Partner.
GGGI (DP)	Delivery Partner offering technical expertise and overall implementation support, responsible for delivering the Readiness activities and managing the funds in line with the Framework Agreement.	Implementation of the Readiness; fiduciary and financial management; procurement of goods, services and consultants; technical delivery of outputs; PMU host; monitoring, evaluation and reporting to the GCF; compliance with GGGI policies, the Framework Agreement and applicable GCF safeguards.
Staff & Consultants	Provide technical and implementation support for the GCF Readiness activities.	Project management, capacity building, coordination and technical inputs across the project lifecycle; planning, execution and monitoring of activities; ensuring efficient use of resources and alignment with GCF requirements.

4.5 Risk Assessment and Mitigation measures

Please describe potential risks and risk monitoring plan, as follows:

- Please list the key identified and potential risks as well as the mitigation measures proposed. The potential risks could include, for example, delays, disruptions, cost and market risks, inadequate coordination/participation, lack of political support, money-laundering/terrorist financing, and prohibited practices.
- Please indicate the probability of occurrence (low/medium/high) and impact level (low/medium/high) for each potential risk.
- If managed remotely, please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing or prohibited practices.
- Please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken for activities within the proposal to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing, prohibited practices and other integrity matters.

Risk Category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence	Impact level	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Political	Diverging views among authorities on governance and coordination modalities for NDC 3.0 implementation	Low	Medium	Awareness raising at national level on the value of a multi-level coordination mechanism led by the NDA (DSD/MTEDD) and anchored in the NCCCB; early framing of governance modalities in the inception phase.	NDA
Political	Change of authorities or focal points during the implementation of the Readiness.	Low	Low	Continuity is ensured by the standing members of the Project Steering Committee, who will induct incoming members on roles and responsibilities under the guidance of GGGI.	NDA
Operational	Delays caused by limited availability of activity and cost data from line ministries for D-MACC and CBA.	Low	Medium	Embed data collection in inception phase; sign data-sharing arrangements; use NCCCB working groups; phased approach starting from sectors with stronger data availability	GGGI & NDA
Other	Limited or delayed sharing of operational documents and data needed for situational analysis, the D-MACC, the CBA and the NDC Accounting Register.	Low	Medium	An inception workshop with key stakeholders to sensitise them on the importance of sharing operational documents and data with project consultants to inform analysis.	NDA & GGGI

Other	Delays in identifying qualified consultants or consulting firms, particularly for specialised technical inputs (D-MACC, CBA, Article 6, NDC Register, e-mobility).	Low	Medium	GGGI, in close coordination with the NDA, will prepare clear ToRs, publish them widely, and draw on the NDA's and GGGI's networks in Morocco and the MENA region to identify qualified candidates and solicit applications early. Where suitable local candidates are not available, charge-out rates will be adjusted to attract qualified international consultants.	GGGI
Other	Non-cooperative or disengaged key actors in priority sectors (e-mobility, energy, industry...)	Low	Medium	The implementation (PMU) and governance structures (PSC) bring together most of the key personnel mandated to support project delivery and monitoring; sectoral champions will be embedded in NCCCB working groups to maintain engagement.	NDA & GGGI
Legal	Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices	Low	Medium	GGGI has established Rules on Integrity Due Diligence that require due diligence review of third parties prior to their engagement with GGGI (http://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2019/06/Rules-on-Integrity-Due-Diligence_16-June-2019.pdf). GGGI basic due diligence reviews issues related to money laundering, terrorism, organized crime, sanctions imposed by international and national bodies, human rights violations, modern slavery, or any other serious wrongdoing. A high-risk indicator would result in non-engagement with the third party while a medium risk indicator would result in further enhanced due diligence. GGGI will engage with a third party with a low-risk indicator. When no red flags have been identified, GGGI will continue following and implementing its AML and CTF policy throughout the Readiness implementation process. GGGI will conduct a due diligence review of local financial institutions that may become involved in the Readiness grant activities through the Dow Jones Risk & Compliance database	GGGI
Legal	Sanctions	Low	High	GGGI conducts sanctions screening of all contractors, consultants, and service providers prior to contracting, in compliance with its institutional policies and GCF fiduciary standards. Procurement processes include mandatory verification against relevant sanctions lists (UN, EU, US OFAC).	GGGI
Legal	Prohibited Practices (fraud, corruption, coercion, collusion, obstruction)	Low	High	GGGI's Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy and GCF's prohibited practices provisions are embedded in all procurement and grant documentation. Whistleblower mechanisms and internal audit oversight are in place. All project staff and contractors receive mandatory integrity briefings at inception.	GGGI
Legal	Conflict of Interest	Low	Medium	All Technical Committee members, PMU staff, and evaluation panel members are required to sign conflict of interest declarations prior to participation in decision-making	GGGI

	or procurement processes. Any identified conflict triggers recusal and is documented in project records.

5. Logical Framework (output)

Guidance

Please complete the logical framework in the separate document.

Objective: Capacity-building for climate-finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Output: NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: Proportion of NDA/focal point, Coordination Mechanism and other climate stakeholders reporting an enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs (Individuals: X/total).

Please provide the number of participants per strategic framework
Unit: No. of Participants

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	150

Output: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism or Country Platform* is supported.

Please provide the number of Coordination mechanisms per status
Unit: No. of Coordination Mechanisms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Strengthen	0	1

Please provide the number of Country Platform per status
Unit: No. of Country Platforms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Strengthen	0	0

Indicator: Number of coordination meetings or dialogues undertaken with climate stakeholders, including climate funds, financiers and partners.

Please provide the number of coordination meetings or dialogues
Unit: No. of Meetings/Dialogues

Baseline	Target
0	6

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and climate stakeholders in [Country] to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS.

☒ Status report on country coordination mechanism, country (or regional) platform for enhanced climate finance access to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS in the Country.

Outcome: Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

Output: Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Indicator: Number of inclusive NDCs, NAPs and LTSs developed or advanced.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated and select the status of the framework
Unit: No. of Strategic Frameworks

Sub-Capacity Area	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policy instruments developed or enhanced to implement NDCs, NAPs, and/or LTSs.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated
Unit: No. of Policy Instruments

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
New	0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement and catalyze private funds.

Please provide the number of policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or updated to incentivize private sector engagement
Unit: No. of Items

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
New	0	4

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on the national adaptation plan (NAP).

☒ Status report on the nationally determined contribution (NDC).

☐ Status report on the long term climate strategies (LTS).

☒ Status report on policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement in the Country.

Objective: Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets.

Outcome: NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Output: NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Indicator: Number of NDA and DAEs reporting enhanced processes and systems, knowledge and skills that advance their programme/project implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and compliance with GCF standards and policies.

Please provide the number of NDAs/DAEs advancing their programme/project of GCF Funded Activities
Unit: No. of Entities

Institution Roles	Baseline	Target
NDA	0	1
DAE	0	3

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and DAEs in the Country/Region in project/ program design, implementation and oversight.

Objective: Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Output: Climate knowledge products and resources is generated and disseminated to develop or advance policies, programming and/or implementation

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge products and resources.

Please provide the number of knowledge products/resources
Unit: No. of Knowledge Products/Resources

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	3

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge-sharing events and platforms.

Please provide the number of events/knowledge platforms per strategic framework
Unit: No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	2

Expected Deliverables

☒ Knowledge Products / Compendium of Knowledge Products produced (Policies, Programme, NDC, NAP, LTS, L&D, TNA and others related).

☒ Status report on the knowledge sharing events and knowledge sharing platform promoted by the Country.

Outcome: Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

Output: Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Indicator: Number of regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established.

Please provide the number of regional, multi-regional, South-South partnerships established or strengthened
Unit: No. of Regional Partnerships

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Strengthen	0	4

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on the regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms promoted by the Country or Region.

6. Implementation Arrangements

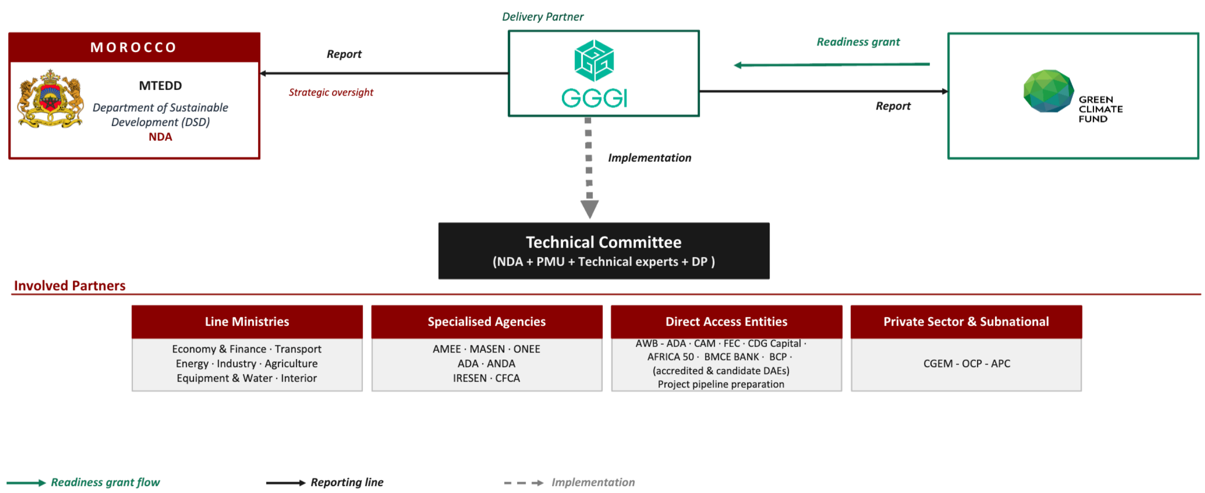
6.1.1 Partnering under the Direct Access

This Readiness grant will be implemented in close partnership and consultation with the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development - Department of Sustainable Development (the NDA), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the relevant line ministries and specialised agencies engaged in NDC 3.0 implementation, to ensure alignment with Morocco's planning directions, strategic policies and NDC 3.0 targets.

The responsibility for the overall project implementation remains with GGGI. As such, GGGI, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for implementation of the Readiness support, and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, and monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal, in compliance with GGGI's policies and procedures, with the Framework Readiness, and the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between the GCF and the GGGI on 12 May 2021 ("Framework Agreement") and the Side Letter No.1 to the Framework Agreement dated 24 July 2023.

The Readiness grant's implementation arrangements are shown in **Figure 1** below;

Figure 1. Implementation Arrangements



The **Technical Committee (TC)** will be chaired by the NDA (DSD/MTEDD) and is composed of the NDA, the Project Management Unit (PMU), the Technical Experts, and the Delivery Partner (GGGI). The TC is the working body responsible for steering the technical delivery of the Readiness. It will primarily serve to provide guidance and advisory support, including (a) reviewing progress against the workplan, identifying and managing technical risks, and taking operational decisions on implementation; (b) reviewing and validating Terms of Reference and technical deliverables before transmission to the GCF; and (c) ensuring synergy and coordination, as well as avoiding any overlaps with ongoing or planned projects. Strategic and outward-facing decisions (alignment with national priorities, clearance of outputs to the GCF) rest with the NDA; operational and fiduciary decisions are taken by GGGI in line with its Framework Agreement obligations. The TC members are also among the main beneficiaries of the proposed intervention; this dual role will reinforce ownership of deliverables and the sustainability of the intervention.

The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** is established and led by the GGGI Project Manager (PMU Lead) and includes a Renewable Energy and Carbon Markets Expert, a Project Officer, a Project Support Coordinator, and a Project Assistant. All PMU members will be based in Rabat and embedded within the NDA's working environment under the existing GGGI-MTEDD partnership. The PMU is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Readiness grant and the overall implementation of the Readiness activities. Headed by the Project Manager, the PMU will draw detailed terms of reference, perform procurement and human-resources duties, manage funds according to the terms in the grant agreement, provide technical inputs, lead liaison efforts with the NDA and other key proposal stakeholders, organise events, oversee that all deliverables are provided by staff, individual consultants or consulting firms in a timely and efficient way, and report progress to the GCF.

The **Technical Experts** pool is composed of GGGI experts and contracted specialists, including a Climate Investment Planning Lead (D-MACC and CBA), an Article 6 Senior Expert (Positive and Negative Lists, authorisation procedures), an NDC Accounting Register (non-IT) and MRV Interoperability Expert, a Sustainable Mobility (e-mobility) Sector Lead, a Capacity Building and Training-of-Trainers Lead, and a Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards Specialist. Roles, responsibilities and qualifications of staff members are outlined in Section 6.2.

The technical staff lead the delivery of Readiness grant activities and deliverables under the supervision of the PMU.

The **Delivery Partner (GGGI)**, beyond its representation within the Technical Committee through the PMU and its regional management line, provides the broader institutional backbone of the Readiness. GGGI assumes overall fiduciary, procurement, monitoring and reporting responsibility for the grant in line with the Framework Agreement, and makes available to the project, on a needs basis, the wider expertise of the GGGI organisation - including substantive inputs from GGGI HQ and from other country and thematic offices working on climate investment planning, Article 6, MRV systems, sustainable mobility and gender.

Involved Partners are mobilised on a needs basis to inform and support specific activities, rather than as standing members of the TC. They are engaged where the substantive content of an activity requires their contribution - sectoral data, validation of sector-specific assumptions, participation in targeted workshops, inputs to the e-mobility pilot - and are not expected to be involved in every activity. As shown in Figure 1, they are organised in four complementary groupings: (i) **Line ministries** (Economy and Finance, Transport and Logistics, Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, Industry and Trade, Agriculture/Maritime Fisheries, Equipment and Water, Interior); (ii) **Specialised agencies** (AMEE, MASEN, ONEE, ADA, ANDA, IRESEN, CFCA); (iii) **Direct Access Entities** - accredited and candidate DAEs including AWB–ADA, CAM, FEC, CDG Capital, AFRICA 50, BMCE Bank and BCP - engaged on project pipeline preparation; and (iv) **Private sector and subnational actors** (CGEM, OCP Group, APC, and relevant regional authorities for the e-mobility pilot). Involved Partners interact with the Readiness through targeted consultations, sectoral workshops, bilateral exchanges convened by the PMU, and, where relevant, through the NCCCB working groups.

Overall management and supervision of the PMU and the Technical Experts pool will be the responsibility of GGGI, as the Delivery Partner accountable for implementation of this Readiness grant, and all grant funds remain under GGGI's fiduciary control and are disbursed exclusively through GGGI's own systems. The sectoral institutions engaged by the project - MTEDD/DSD, line ministries and the specialised agencies AMEE, MASEN, ONEE, ADA, ANDA, IRESEN, NARSA and HCP - participate as technical counterparts: they provide the sector data and technical assumptions on which the D-MACC, the CBA and the NDC Accounting Register depend, they validate outputs through the Technical Committee and the NCCCB working groups, and they are the recipients of the capacity-building delivered under the Readiness and the future custodians of its tools.

6.1.2 Framework Agreements

GGGI is an existing Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement [2](FWA) holder with the GCF and has been selected by Morocco's NDA as Delivery Partner for this Readiness, on the basis of: (i) GGGI's existing in-country presence and ongoing partnership with MTEDD on green growth and NDC implementation; (ii) its institutional expertise on climate investment planning, Article 6 readiness, and NDC tracking systems; (iii) its experience as FWA holder with the GCF and its established fiduciary, procurement, and reporting systems; and (iv) the strategic alignment of GGGI's mandate with Morocco's NDC 3.0 implementation priorities.
GGGI will be responsible for implementation of all Readiness activities, including all fiduciary, financial management, procurement, monitoring and reporting tasks in compliance with the Framework Readiness, and the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and GGGI on 12 May 2021 and the Side Letter No.1 to the Framework Agreement dated 24 July 2023 as well as with GGGI rules, policies and procedures. Implementing partners and sub-recipients (national experts, institutions, technical firms) will be engaged through GGGI's procurement procedures, with financial capacity assessments performed prior to contracting.
Reporting to the GCF will follow the FWA framework: GGGI will prepare and submit annual progress reports (technical and financial), the inception report, and the completion report; the NDA will validate all key deliverables and is responsible for outcome-level reporting to the GCF. Implementation arrangements on the ground are anchored in GGGI's Morocco country presence (under MTEDD partnership), with backstopping from GGGI's regional and HQ teams.
GGGI confirms that no sub-grants will be issued to Involved Partners. All Involved Partners (Line Ministries, DAEs, CSOs) will participate as stakeholders in consultations, workshops, and validation meetings. GGGI retains full fiduciary responsibility and implementation oversight. Any specialized technical work (e.g., D-MACC modeling) will be procured through competitive consulting contracts managed directly by GGGI, in compliance with GCF fiduciary standards.

6.2 Organisation and Staffing

In this chapter, propose the structure and composition of your team. Consider including a visual depiction of the programme team through an organisational chart, depicting reporting responsibilities. List the main disciplines, key experts responsible, and technical and support staff, including their relevant past experience, using the form below.

Please also include any details on any other relevant group of stakeholders, such as steering committees, technical teams, tasks force, coordination mechanisms, PMC structure, etc.

For these groups, describe their composition, decision-making processes, operational procedures, terms of reference (if any) and how the NDA/focal point or the designated agency will manage or oversee these units to ensure fulfillment of its obligations.

Name of staff	Organization	Area of Expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Abdelmajid Bennis Nechba	GGGI	NDC Climate Finance & Investment Mobilization	Project Lead	• Oversee strategic project direction and high-level government coordination, ensuring institutional and capacity assessment of NDA conducted, NCCCB working group coordination processes structured, and inter-ministerial coordination on climate investment planning enhanced are completed on time, within scope, and in line with quality standards. • Provide guidance and contribute to deliverables, including: policy and regulatory recommendations	Morocco

				for NDC mitigation actions developed, NDA programme appraisal procedures operationalized, and strategic alignment frameworks linking climate action to national budget cycles and sectoral planning. • Lead the strategic integration of project components, climate data, analytical frameworks, and environmental and social safeguards to ensure consistency, quality, and alignment with project objectives. • Develop the methodology and work plan for high-level institutional anchoring and policy coherence including the expected content, intended use, development timeline, validation process and relevant stakeholders. • Oversee strategic reports, high-level policy briefs for decision-makers, government coordination meeting summaries, and national ownership validation documents. • Supervise coordination of capacity building/ToT/stakeholder and lead regional collaboration/South-South cooperation/inter-institutional coordination on climate investment planning.	
Siddhartha Nauduri	GGGI	Climate Actions & Transparency Systems	Climate Investment Planning Lead (D-MACC/CBA)	• Oversee climate finance prioritization and economic assessment processes, ensuring D-MACC modeling protocols, CBA, and bankability assessments meet quality standards. • Provide technical guidance on D-MACC frameworks, CBA financial metrics, climate investment pipelines, and sectoral financing matrices. • Quality review of methodology for macroeconomic modeling and climate finance planning. • Support the delivery of climate regional training and South-South cooperation on investment planning.	United Arab Emirates
Abdelouahd Mijlad	GGGI	Stakeholder Coordination and Quality assurance	Stakeholder Coordination and Quality assurance Officer	• Coordinate multi-stakeholder consultation processes and gender-responsive engagement, ensuring inclusive participation frameworks. • Coordinate stakeholder engagement protocols and quality assurance mechanisms, ensuring standardized review templates and screening tools developed, NDA/NCCCB technical review	Morocco

				workshops delivered, and policy brief on Eligibility Framework and NDC register communication material developed are completed on time, within scope, and in line with quality standards. • Provide feedback and contribute to deliverables, including: two ToT workshops on analytical tools delivered, e-mobility pilot case study documented, regional peer-learning exchange with NDAs conducted, and regional/South-South event on Article 6 instruments organized. • Support the development of the methodology and work plan for stakeholder feedback integration, deliverable validation, and peer-learning exchange frameworks including the expected content, intended use, development timeline, validation process and relevant stakeholders. • Conduct/ quality reviews, stakeholder consultation summaries, monitoring data verification briefs, corrective action plans, and lessons-learned documentation linked to project performance indicators. • Support the delivery of capacity building/ToT/stakeholder coordination and regional collaboration/South-South cooperation/inter-institutional coordination on climate investment planning.	
Nacif Safouane	GGGI	E-Mobility and Carbon Markets	E-mobility and Carbon Markets Expert	• Oversee carbon market readiness and cooperative approach structuring, ensuring Article 6 authorization frameworks, ITMO accounting guidelines, and market governance instruments meet quality standards. • Provide technical guidance and expertise on Article 6 Positive/Negative Lists, authorization procedures, ITMO tracking templates, and bilateral cooperation agreements. • Provide technical oversight of the methodology for Article 6 operational readiness and carbon credit governance. • Provide technical oversight of the development of Article 6 implementation guidelines, carbon market readiness assessments, and regulatory policy briefs. • Provide technical guidance on e-mobility sector.	Morocco

Souad Bimekliouen	GGGI	Logistics and administration	Project Assistant	• Support logistical coordination and facilitate inter-institutional communication on climate investment planning activities. • Support meeting coordination, and documentation management, ensuring operational support for implementation activities is delivered on time and to standard. • Provide support on administrative documentation, travel logistics, stakeholder correspondence, and filing systems aligned with GCF requirements. • Develop methodology for administrative workflow optimization and document control. • Develop infographics, multimedia knowledge products, and project visibility guidelines. • Coordinating organization of events and maintaining stakeholder mapping. • Develop methodology for administrative workflow optimization and document control.	Morocco
Jooyoung Yoo	GGGI	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	MEL expert	• Design and implement the program's Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning framework and information systems • Design and implement GCF Workshops' MEL framework to maximize effective learning and knowledge sharing • Design and implement MEL frameworks and practices for key deliverables • Prepare and ensure timely submission of project performance monitoring plans, including developing and defining program indicators and sources of data, and contribute to annual work plans, quarterly and annual reports, and other project documents • Track the project´s progress against indicators, collect results and work products • Provide data and evidence for government, donor reporting and audits when requested • Collect project performance indicators, results, work products • Lead the design and implementation and procurement of final evaluation •Provide data and evidence for government, donor reporting and audits when requested.	Jordan

Stelios Grafakos	GGGI	Macroeconomic modeling and climate policy	Principal Economist (D-MACC)	• Review macroeconomic modeling and climate policy formulation, ensuring economic assessments, regulatory frameworks, and accounting architectures are completed on time, within scope, and in line with quality standards. • Provide technical guidance and contribute to deliverables, including : - National Dynamic MACC developed; - Cost-Benefit Analysis of priority mitigation actions conducted; - Policy and regulatory recommendations for NDC mitigation actions developed; - Article 6 eligibility assessment (Positive/Negative Lists) developed (Policy Instrument); - National NDC Accounting Register designed. • Provide review of the methodology and work plan for dynamic MACC modeling, cost-benefit analysis, and NDC accounting architecture including the expected content, intended use, development timeline, validation process and relevant stakeholders. • Provide guidance on economic modeling reports, policy briefs, MACC visualization frameworks, regulatory impact assessments, and Article 6 eligibility guidelines. • Deliver expert-level economic training and lead regional collaboration/South-South cooperation/inter-institutional coordination on climate investment planning.	Hungary
New Hire	GGGI	Project management and climate policy	Project Coordinator	• Track implementation progress against the project work plan and results framework, identifying delays or bottlenecks across the D-MACC + CBA tool, NDC Register, Article 6 decision framework, and e-Mobility investment framework workstreams, and flag issues for resolution. • Coordinate inputs from technical leads and consultants across project components, consolidating analytical tools, safeguards documentation, and workstream outputs into a single coherent set of project deliverables. • Develop and maintain the methodology and work plan for Advancing the Implementation of Morocco's NDC 3.0, defining	Morocco

				deliverable content, intended use, timelines, validation steps, and the stakeholders responsible for each. • Plan the production schedule and review cycle for knowledge products, policy briefs, case studies, and communication materials, assigning drafting responsibilities and consolidating technical inputs into final outputs. • Set the agenda, content, and participant list for ToT workshops and regional/South-South cooperation events on climate investment planning, coordinating with the Finance and Procurement Officer on budget, contracting, and logistical arrangements for delivery.	
Basil Oberholzer	GGGI	Macroeconomic modeling and climate policy	Senior Economic Officer (CBA)	• Oversee the cost-benefit analysis component and the formulation of policy and regulatory recommendations, ensuring deliverables are completed on time, within scope, and in line with quality standards. • Provide technical guidance and contribute to deliverables, including (Cost-Benefit Analysis of priority NDC mitigation actions conducted; Policy and regulatory recommendations for NDC mitigation actions developed; CBA outputs integrated into the economic prioritization and sequencing of mitigation actions). • Ensure alignment of CBA assumptions with MACC modeling parameters and with the broader NDC accounting and Article 6 frameworks - embedding environmental and social safeguards into the analytical approach. • Develop the methodology and work plan for cost-benefit analysis and the associated regulatory impact assessments, including expected content, intended use, development timeline, validation process, and relevant stakeholders. • Review of the generated CBA reports, policy briefs, and regulatory impact assessments. • Deliver expert-level training on CBA methodology and lead the CBA-related dimension of regional collaboration, South-South cooperation, and inter-institutional coordination on climate investment planning.	Uganda

Loubna Chraibi	GGGI	Finance and Procurement	Finance and Procurement Associate	• Manage financial planning, budgeting, and expenditure tracking for project activities, ensuring accurate disbursement schedules, timely financial reporting, and compliance with GGGI and GCF financial policies and procedures. • Oversee procurement processes for goods, services, and consultancy contracts - including preparation of terms of reference, bid/proposal evaluation, and contract management - ensuring transparency, value for money, and adherence to procurement guidelines. • Support financial and procurement documentation, ensuring standardized review templates and screening tools are consistently applied and that deliverables meet quality standards, on time and within scope. • Provide financial and procurement support for the delivery of capacity-building and stakeholder engagement activities, including two ToT workshops on analytical tools, NDA/NCCCB technical review workshops, regional peer-learning exchanges with NDAs, and the regional/South-South event on Article 6 instruments. • Prepare and monitor budget lines, payment requests, and financial verification records linked to project performance indicators, flagging financial or procurement risks and supporting corrective action planning where needed.	Morocco

The Readiness team combines continuous in-country presence with deep thematic expertise across two layers, under the overall strategic direction of the GGGI Project Lead (high-level government coordination and institutional anchoring): (i) the Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by GGGI and embedded within the NDA's working environment in Rabat under the existing GGGI–MTEDD partnership, providing the day-to-day operational backbone; and (ii) the Technical Experts pool of GGGI staff and contracted specialists delivering the analytical, methodological and sectoral work across the five components. The PMU is led by the GGGI Project Coordinator (PMU Lead) and includes a Stakeholder Coordination and Quality Assurance Officer, a Project Assistant (administration and logistics), and a Finance and Procurement Associate. The Technical Experts pool brings together a Climate Investment Planning Lead (D-MACC/CBA), a Principal Economist, a Senior Economic Officer (CBA), an E-mobility and Carbon Markets Expert, and a MEL Expert, all working under the supervision of the PMU.

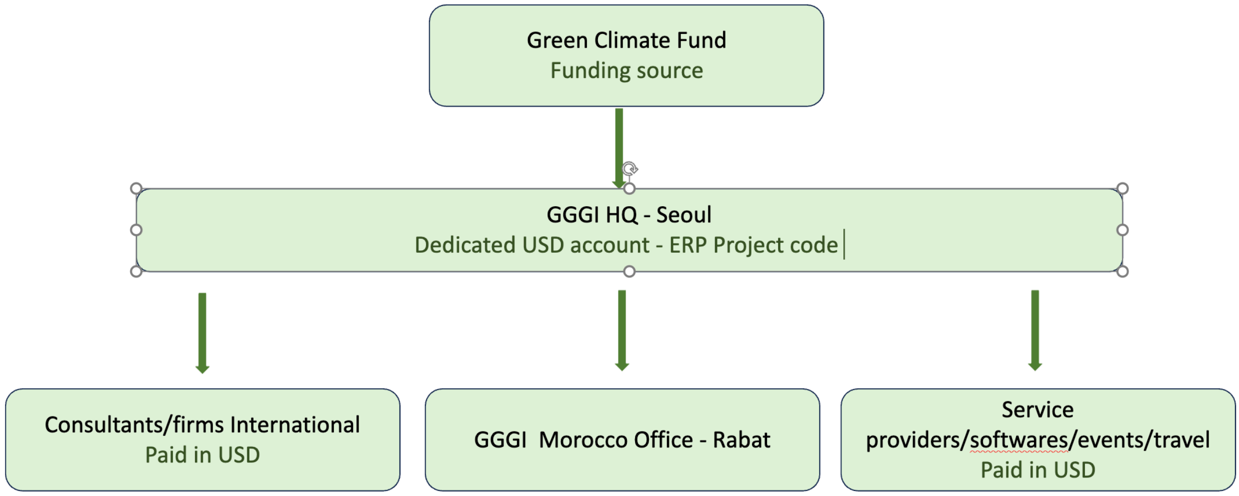
6.3 Fund flow arrangements

Framework and overall flow: GCF Readiness funds will flow in accordance with GGGI and GCF's Framework agreement, and consistent with GGGI's Financial Rules and Regulations and GGGI's Procurement Rules. As DP, GGGI assumes full fiduciary responsibility for the management of grant resources, including disbursement, accounting, reporting and audit. No GCF funds will be transferred to the NDA, line ministries or other beneficiary institutions; all financial obligations are executed by GGGI on behalf of the project.
Notwithstanding Section 4.02 (Disbursement of Grants) of the Framework Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and GGGI, and as further specified herein, any Request for Disbursement submitted in respect of the Readiness Support, other than the first Request for Disbursement, shall be subject to the following additional conditions of disbursement:

1. validation by GCF of the achievement of the applicable Milestone(s) specified in the approved Readiness Support Proposal; and
2. submission by GGGI of the reports and other evidence of completion of the applicable Deliverable(s) required under the approved Readiness Support Proposal, in a form and substance satisfactory to GCF

Dedicated USD account for receiving funds: All disbursements from the GCF will be received in United States Dollars (USD) into a dedicated GGGI bank account held at GGGI's Headquarters in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Disbursements will be made in tranches by the GCF against verified deliverables, approved progress reports and the disbursement schedule set out in the Framework Agreement. The Readiness grant will be tracked under a unique project code in GGGI's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, allowing transactions, commitments and balances to be ring-fenced and reported separately from other GGGI activities, in line with the financial reporting requirements of the GCF.
Project account in local currency: No separate project account in Moroccan Dirham (MAD) will be opened for this Readiness. Local operating expenditures (in-country consultants, workshops, travel, communications and local procurement) will be processed through GGGI's existing operational arrangements in Morocco, where payments are settled through GGGI's standard banking channels and recorded in USD in the ERP system. International consultants, sub-recipients and service providers contracted in USD are paid directly from GGGI's headquarters account.
Transfers between accounts and to vendors: Funds are not pre-transferred to a country-level project account. Disbursements from the dedicated USD account at GGGI Headquarters are committed and released directly against approved budget lines, contracts and verified invoices, in line with GGGI's Delegation of Authority Policy and the segregation-of-duties principle (separation between budget holders, finance and procurement).
Internal controls and audit: All transactions under the Readiness are subject to GGGI's institutional internal control framework, including ex-ante budget validation, multi-level approval workflows in the ERP, segregation of duties between budget holders, finance and procurement, and ex-post review by GGGI's Internal Audit and Investigations Office. Sub-recipients, suppliers and individual consultants are subject to financial-capacity and integrity due diligence prior to contracting, in line with GGGI's Framework Agreement obligations and its Rules on Integrity Due Diligence. The Readiness accounts will be incorporated into GGGI's institution-wide annual financial statements, which are audited annually by an independent external auditor in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), as required by the Framework Agreement and applicable GCF requirements.
Fund flow diagram: a simple diagram illustrating the flow of funds, from GCF to GGGI's dedicated USD account at Headquarters, through internal commitment and disbursement processes, and on to international consultants, sub-recipients and local vendors via the GGGI Country is attached as an annex to this proposal (Figure 3: Fund Flow Diagram)

Figure 3 : Fund Flow Diagram



Beneficiaries (NDA, NCCCB, line ministries) receive deliverables only - no fund transfer.
Reporting: annual financial reports in USD from GGGI to GCF - independent external audit

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Guidance

The RRMF has been revised to align with the objectives and outcomes outlined in the 2024-2027 readiness strategy, with the view to (1) simplify and streamline monitoring and reporting procedures; (ii) appropriately capture and reflect the systemic approach and strategic, programme-based methodology for planning and implementing readiness support; and (iii) establish a clear connection between readiness support and the enhanced programming capacities of developing countries and DAEs to effectively access and utilise climate finance.

Please note that there are as per the Revised RRMF, there are two levels of monitoring and reporting. The first is at the programme/project level, and the second is at the Country level. Outlined below are the monitoring and reporting requirements and responsible parties.

7.1 Programme Monitoring and Reporting (Output-Level)

Responsibility & Tasks:
- In the case of direct access, the NDA/focal point, an agency designated for direct access, or a Framework Agreement (FWA) holder is responsible for monitoring the programme/project's implementation and preparing relevant reports that detail the progress of output-level results and deliverables as articulated in the programme/project logframe.

Financial Reporting:
- Regular financial reporting is the principal reporting mechanism under Readiness. Reports should provide an overview of funds received and expended and a comparison of planned versus actual expenditure with rationale for any variances. All financial reports must be presented in USD, in line with the approved programme budget. The detailed reporting requirements, including content and format, will be specified in the implementation-related templates.

Reporting Frequency:
- Annual progress reports, including financial reporting, are to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each year, unless otherwise agreed to in the respective legal agreements. Upon project closure, a completion report must be submitted within six [6] months of the completion of the activities

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.2 Financial Audits

Responsibility:
- Independent, third-party auditor commissioned by [choose appropriate] the NDA/focal point or designated agency or FWA holder in case of direct access.

Task:
- Regular financial audits to ensure responsible and transparent fund management, preventing misuse or mismanagement and ensuring compliance with GCF and national requirements.

Reporting Frequency:
- Annual financial audit reports must be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each calendar year, unless an alternative frequency and deadline is agreed upon at the conclusion of the legal agreement. The completion financial audit report to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the activities.

Please confirm which type of auditor will be selected and provide any details

☒ Private Auditor

☐ Public Auditor (such as Country Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or other)

N/A
N/A

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of financial audit responsibilities, including frequency

7.3 Mid-Term Review (if the programme is four years)

This will align with the Year 2 annual progress report; a separate mid-term report is not required. Instead, a specific section in the Year 2 annual progress report will focus on the assessment of the adequacy of the initial design of the four-year programmes, the evaluation of the progress made towards achieving project objectives, and the review of the effectiveness of the delivery partner (if selected from the GCF pre-qualified pool). It will also identify any challenges encountered. The findings from this review will be used to make necessary adjustments to the project implementation plan in Years 3-4.

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.4 Final Evaluation

Responsibility:
- An independent evaluator will be commissioned by the NDA/focal point, a designated agency or a FWA holder.

Task:
- Upon completion of the project implementation period, an independent evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall impact of the readiness activities. This evaluation will measure the contribution of these activities to the country's objectives and GCF outcomes, guided by the GCF Evaluation Policy and Standards. It will include an impact assessment and document lessons learned to inform future project planning and readiness support. If the country selects two programmes, the GCF Secretariat and the country may consult to explore the rationale and feasibility of conducting a single evaluation for both programmes.

Reporting Frequency:
- The final evaluation report will be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the Readiness activities.

If the country is considering two programmes, please confirm under which programme the final evaluation cost will be included in the budget:
☒ The final evaluation cost is included in this programme.
☐ The final evaluation cost is included in the other programme.
☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.5 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

There are no United Nations Security Council (UNSC) restrictive measures currently in force in respect of the kingdom of Morocco that would affect implementation of this Readiness. GGGI nevertheless applies sanctions screening on all sub-recipients, suppliers, and individual consultants prior to engagement, using internationally recognised sanctions lists (UNSC, EU consolidated, US OFAC). A sanctions assurance letter will be provided as an annex if required by the GCF Secretariat.

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Whistleblower Protection Program: GGGI has a Whistleblower Policy which aims to create an environment where staff members and external persons feel safe to report any misconduct or activities that work against the best interests of GGGI or violate the Anti-Corruption Policy without the fear of retaliation. This policy is supported by the Guidelines for GGGI Anti-Corruption Policy and Whistleblower Policy which provide for procedures for reporting and investigation of instances of misconduct, retaliation or integrity violation, including violation of the Anti-Corruption Policy **Compliance Review Mechanism:** GGGI has an online Compliance Review Mechanism (CRM) that can be used by third parties to make a request for compliance review in accordance with the CRM. The CRM is available when a person or group of persons believes that GGGI has failed to comply with any of its regulations, rules, policies and procedures and that this failure has or threatens to adversely affect such person(s). The personal data provided in the CRM will be processed in accordance with GGGI's Rules on Protection of Personal Data.

8. Budget

8.1 Budget
Kindly refer to the Excel file. Notwithstanding Section 4.02 (Disbursement of Grants) of the Framework Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and GGGI, and as further specified herein, any Request for Disbursement submitted in respect of the Readiness Support, other than the first Request for Disbursement, shall be subject to the following additional conditions of disbursement: 1. validation by GCF of the achievement of the applicable Milestone(s) specified in the approved Readiness Support Proposal; and 2. submission by GGGI of the reports and other evidence of completion of the applicable Deliverable(s) required under the approved Readiness Support Proposal, in a form and substance satisfactory to GCF **Download template**

Budget source

Of the total amount requested under this proposal, please outline how much is requested from the country window and how much from NAP origination or implementation, if applicable

☒ Country window: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED

$1,857,190

☒ NAP Origination: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED

$142,810

☐ NAP Implementation: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED

N/A

Budget plan (please complete in the separate document)

While developing the budget, please consider the ineligible costs as per page 13 of the **Initial Guide for Countries to Access Readiness Support**

9. Other relevant information

9.1 Exit and Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability is engineered into the design of this readiness rather than being a closure exercise. Each of the five components of the integrated system (analytical tools, Article 6 eligibility instruments, interoperability with national accounting, the e-mobility investment planning pilot, and capacity building) has been deliberately structured so that every deliverable is owned, anchored, and operationalized within Morocco's existing institutional architecture before the end of the implementation period. The strategy rests on three pillars set out below: (A) Capacity Building and Institutionalization; (B) Integration into National Systems; and (C) Sustainability Mechanisms.

A. Capacity Building and Institutionalization

Targeted training programmes for the NDA and key stakeholders: Capacity building is delivered as a sequenced workstream rather than a residual activity. Under Activities 1.1.1.b, 1.1.2.b, 2.3.2.b and 3.1.1.b, the Readiness will deliver: (i) targeted coaching for NDA staff (DSD/MTEDD) on climate finance coordination, climate investment planning and applied use of analytical tools (D-MACC, CBA); (ii) capacity-building sessions for the NCCCB sub-commissions and six working groups on prioritization, sequencing of mitigation actions and use of analytical outputs; (iii) a structured training-of-trainers (ToT) programme on D-MACC, CBA, Positive/Negative Lists and the NDC Accounting Register, targeting NDA staff, line-ministry focal points, DAE staff and selected academic partners; and (iv) tailored capacity transfer to the e-mobility lead institutions during the sectoral pilot. Participation is tracked through sex-disaggregated indicators, and gender-balanced participation is a design requirement, in line with the GCF Updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (2024-2027).

Tools, templates and instruments designed for daily institutional use: The Readiness will produce a coherent set of operational instruments designed for direct integration into beneficiaries' workflows: the D-MACC anchored on NDC 3.0; CBA methodology and templates; the Article 6 Positive and Negative Lists with authorization criteria and procedures; the National NDC Accounting Register (Non-IT) interoperable with the existing MRV platform; standardized review templates and pipeline-screening procedures for NDA programme oversight (Activity 2.3.1.a); Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and internal coordination guidelines for the NDA (Activity 1.1.1.c); and user-oriented operational guides, sectoral examples and templates. Each instrument is mapped to a specific institutional user and an existing decision process, so that institutional uptake is the default rather than the exception.

Adaptation to the Moroccan context to ensure relevance and ownership: All tools and methodologies are co-designed with the Moroccan stakeholders that will own and apply them. The D-MACC and CBA will be calibrated using Moroccan sectoral data, baselines and abatement assumptions sourced through the NCCCB working groups and the line ministries (Energy Transition, Equipment and Water, Industry, Agriculture). The Article 6 instruments build directly on the legal, regulatory and governance foundations established under the Article 6 Readiness project implemented by GGGI, ensuring continuity with Morocco's existing sovereign architecture. The NDC Accounting Register interoperates with the existing national MRV platform rather than substituting it. Knowledge products are produced in English and French (the working language of the Moroccan administration), with executive summaries in both languages, and draw on Moroccan case studies.

B. Integration into National systems

Strengthening of existing policies and frameworks: The Readiness operationalizes - rather than creates - Morocco's climate policy architecture. The D-MACC and CBA translate NDC 3.0 mitigation actions into prioritized, costed and financeable pipelines, providing the missing analytical layer. The Article 6 framework completes Morocco's sovereign decision architecture and protects NDC integrity. The NDC Accounting Register (Non-IT) closes the implementation-tracking gap of the existing MRV platform and supports international reporting requirements. The e-mobility sectoral investment framework demonstrates how these tools feed directly into NDC 3.0 priority actions and into the Tri-Annual Budget Programming 2026-2028 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Institutionalization of enhanced roles and practices: Institutional anchoring is engineered into the implementation arrangements. The NDA will adopt the SOPs and internal coordination guidelines before the end of Year 1. Structured working-group processes for the NCCCB Sub-commission on Climate (Mitigation, Adaptation, Climate Finance, Climate Negotiation) and Sub-commission on Biodiversity will be operationalized with agendas, decision protocols and inter-sessional follow-up procedures formally adopted by the NCCCB. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on climate investment planning will be established, linking NCCCB outputs to the budget cycles and sectoral planning processes. Enhanced monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) procedures will be institutionalized within the NDA, integrating CBA and D-MACC as decision-support tools for programme oversight.

By the end of the Readiness, the analytical tools will be embedded in the formal mandates of the NCCCB working groups and in the NDA's standard operating environment, ensuring continued independent use of individual staff.

C. Sustainability Mechanisms

Train-the-trainer approach for sustained capacity: the ToT programme is the primary mechanism designed to ensure that capacity outlives the project. A pool of national trainers, drawn from NDA staff, line-ministry focal points, DAE staff, sectoral agencies and academic partners, will be trained, and equipped with standardized training materials. After project completion, this pool will continue to deliver training on the D-MACC, CBA, Positive/Negative Lists and the NDC accounting register, including for new cohorts of NDA staff, future DAE candidates and subnational authorities. Training Materials will be made available as open-access resources through the NDA's institutional channels.

Knowledge-sharing platforms and continuous learning: Three complementary mechanisms support continuous learning beyond the implementation period. **First,** a structured knowledge-sharing mechanism between national and subnational institutions, including DAEs and territorial authorities, will be established and maintained by the NDA after project closure. **Second**, the e-mobility pilot will be documented as a practical case study and will serve as the basis for replication in other priority sectors of NDC 3.0. **Third**, structured peer-learning exchanges with MENA NDAs and Morocco's structured participation in regional and global platforms (such as Africa and MENA Climate Weeks, GCF regional forums, UNEA), will be sustained through the NDA's institutional partnerships, including ongoing cooperation with the GCF Secretariat, the NDC Partnerships.

Financial and institutional sustainability beyond implementation period: No Readiness funds will be used to pay for existing staff of MTEDD, line ministries or specialized agencies; all functions transferred to the beneficiaries are designed to be carried out by existing staff using their regular operating budgets. The NDA, the NCCCB, the line ministries and the specialized agencies will continue to use the analytical tools, SOPs and the NDC Accounting Register as part of their regular climate finance and NDC implementation work. The NDC Accounting Register will be hosted on Morocco's existing MRV platform infrastructure, ensuring continued operation and maintenance under the existing institutional and budgetary arrangements of MTEDD. The Readiness outputs provide the analytical and pipeline foundations required for an enhanced climate finance coordination mechanism and for follow-on GCF programming, including project preparation funding (PPF) requests, DAE accreditation processes and concept notes aligned with the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027.

Risks to sustainability and design responses: The ToC identifies sustainability risks (R1-R5) and their mitigation. Institutional turnover at the NDA or line ministries (R1) is mitigated through the ToT approach, written guidance materials, and embedding of tools within NCCCB working-group mandates. Technical complexity of D-MACC, CBA and Accounting Register development (R2) is addressed through sequenced delivery and pilot validation in the e-mobility sector before scaling. Limited buy-in from sectoral ministries (R3) is mitigated through early engagement via the NCCCB working groups, demonstration through the e-mobility pilot, and inclusion of sectoral champions in the ToT programme. Delays in MRV interoperability (R4) are mitigated through early technical scoping, clear data-exchange protocols and dedicated coordination with the MRV platform host. Limited absorption of regional knowledge exchange (R5) is mitigated through structured exchange formats, consolidated knowledge products and follow-up engagement with peer NDAs.

9.2 Readiness Programme Closure

The closure of the Readiness will be managed through a structured Asset Transfer Plan, prepared by GGGI as DP in consultation with the NDA (DSD/MTEDD), endorsed by the Project Steering Committee three months before the end of the implementation period. The Asset Transfer Plan will systematically document the transfer of all tangible and intangible assets to the designated beneficiaries, with clear documentation, formal handover protocols and signed acceptance by all parties.

Tangible assets: the readiness is an institutional and systems-strengthening intervention and tangible asset acquisition will be limited to what is strictly necessary for delivery. Any IT equipment, software licenses or hardware procured during implementation, will be transferred to the NDA, as agreed during inception. The transfer will be documented through a formal handover note, an asset register, signed acceptance certificates, and supporting warranty and license documentation. All financial records, procurement files, contracts, audit reports and supporting documentation will be transferred to the NDA, with copies retained by GGGI as required by the Framework Agreement and applicable GCF retention policies.

Intangible assets: All intellectual property generated under the Readiness will be transferred to the NDA, in accordance with the Framework Agreement and the GCF Readiness Grant Framework. The intangible assets to be transferred include:

- The adaptation policy report identifying adaptation priorities and resilience criteria from Morocco's NAP, transferred to the NDA;
- The D-MACC, comprising the underlying model, datasets, assumptions and documentation, transferred to the NDA;
- The CBA methodology, templates and underlying datasets, transferred to the NDA and made available to the NCCCB working groups and line ministries;
- The Article 6 Positive and Negative Lists, authorization criteria and procedures, transferred to the NDA as elements of Morocco's sovereign Article 6 decision framework;
- The National NDC Accounting Register's interoperability protocols with the MRV platform, transferred to the NDA;
- The e-mobility sectoral investment framework, the bankable project pipeline and the case-study documentation, transferred to the NDA, MTEDD and to the Ministry of Equipment and Water (transport) and partner regional authorities;
- The SOPs internal coordination guidelines, NCCCB working-group procedures and inter-ministerial coordination protocols, formally adopted and transferred to the relevant institutions;
- The standardized review templates and pipeline-screening procedures for NDA programme oversight, transferred to the NDA;
- The operational knowledge products, sectoral templates, training materials, made available as open-access resources through the NDA's institutional channels.