# **A. COVER PAGE**

1. **Fund Name**: Joint SDG Fund

### MPTFO Project Reference Number:

1. **Joint programme title**: **W**omen and children’s **A**ccess to justice by digital **I**nnovation **A**dvancement
2. **Short title**: **WAIA**

**Waia**: واعية Which means in Arabic “Aware” in an empowering, confidence and respect-inspiring way.

1. **Country and region:** Morocco, Arab States
2. **Resident Coordinator**:

### UN Joint programme focal point

RCO focal point:

* + Name , title, email
  + Name , title, email
  + Lead agency focal point:
  + Name , title, email
  + Name , title, email

1. **Government Joint Programme focal point:** M. ., Director of cooperation, Ministry of justice, email

### Short description:

In response to the surge in justice needs and the shift in digital legal solutions arising out of Covid 19 and as part of UNDP Morocco’s newly signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) that seeks to innovate justice for development and transform legal services in Morocco. “Waia” is a project that employs a user-centric digital solution designed to improve access to justice for millions of vulnerable and marginalised women and their children. Combining legal advice, evidenced features and technology-based justice services, “Waia” also taps into the startlingly underused 43 million USD Family Aid Fund[[1]](#footnote-1) for (2022-2023) to provide massive compensation opportunities that cover unpaid alimonies in a digitized and seamless way.

### Keywords:

Access to justice, Financial inclusion, Digital inclusion, resilience and social protection, private sector involvement, resource mobilization…

### Overview of budget

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Joint SDG Fund contribution** | **USD 3,000,000.00** |
| Contribution UNDP | USD 0,000.00 |
| Contribution UNWomen | USD 0,000.00 |
| Contribution UNICEF | USD 0,000.00 |
| **TOTAL** | **USD 0,000,000.00** |

1. **Timeframe:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start date** | **End date** | **Duration** (in months) |
| June 2023 | June 2026 | 36 |

### Gender Marker:

Gender Maker Score 3: gender equality is a principal objective.

### Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:

#### PUNO

* + - Convening agency: UNDP, Edward Christow, Resident Representative, [edward.christow@undp.org](mailto:edward.christow@undp.org);
    - PUNO: UNWomen, Name, title, email
    - PUNO: UNICEF, Name , title, email
    - PUNO: UNFPA,
    - PUNO: UNESCO,

#### Partners

* + - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Abdellah Benmellouk, Director of Multilateral Cooperation and International Economic Affairs, [benmellouk@maec.gov.ma](mailto:benmellouk@maec.gov.ma);
    - Ministy of justice,
    - Supreme judicial council
    - Public prosecutor’s office
    - Ministry of reform of administration
    - ADD
    - FEF
    - CDG
    - Barid el Magrib

# **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

1. **Call for Concept Notes**:

### Programme Outcome [pre-selected]

### CCDD Outcomes and Outputs

Relevant Morocco – CCDD (2022-2027) Outcomes and outputs are as follows:

* 1. Outcomes
  2. Outputs

### SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

* 1. **List of goals and targets**

### Expected SDG impact

### Relevant objective(s)

### Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

***If****, a user-centric digital solution is co-designed supplying access to justice services as well as to the digitized Family Fund alimonies, simply with the tap of a finger for vulnerable women and their children,*

*…****And if****, the justice system digital innovation capabilities are upscaled,*

*…* ***And if,*** *hundreds of thousands of women will know their rights and how to enforce them,*

*…****Then****,* *it will lead to preventing and resolving more legal problems –closing the justice gap, as a part of a larger goal to establish social and gender justice in Morocco*.

### Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

# **JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION**

## **Baseline and Situation Analysis**

**1.1 Problem statement:**

**Persistent shortfalls in women's access to justice hinder democratic reforms in Morocco.** The democratic transition undertaken by the Kingdom of Morocco from the late 1990s culminated in a significant constitutional reform in the wake of the 2011 Arab Spring. The new constitution sets in motion a wide range of pressing reforms, including a comprehensive judicial reform process. To this end, the “Charter for the Reform of the Justice System” – a roadmap setting out strategic guidelines for reforming Morocco’s judiciary – was promulgated in 2013. In practice however, the pace of reforms has since been sluggish with the judiciary continuing to suffer from a lack of transparency, effectiveness, accountability and inclusiveness – all representing key obstacles to the well-functioning of the Kingdom’s democracy and a threat to social stability[[2]](#footnote-2).

Women’s justice needs and experiences may be different from men due to higher levels of poverty and power dynamics in the family and community. Building on the UNDP’s defines women’s access to justice as: “Access by women, in particular, from poor and disadvantaged groups, to fair, effective, affordable and accountable mechanisms, for the protection of rights, control of abuse of power, and resolution of conflicts. This includes the ability of women to seek and obtain a fair and just remedy through formal and informal justice systems and the ability to influence and participate in law-making processes and institutions.”

As demonstrated during COVID-19 lockdowns, the Moroccan judiciary system is highly vulnerable to external shocks, being still highly reliant on paper records and in-person proceedings. As a result of COVID-19, most “non-urgent” services and court hearings were temporarily postponed during lockdowns, creating delays and pressure on existing case backlogs. Indeed, 45% people in Morocco have experienced legal problem in last four years (HiiL, 2021).

Access to justice further remains a concern for large, disadvantaged segments of the Moroccan population, including youth, marginal groups, and especially women and people with disabilities.

Definitions addressing women’s access to justice detail several aspects affecting access that are particularly relevant to women[[3]](#footnote-3).

And despite several constitutional provisions promoting gender equality, Morocco still ranked only 144th out of 156 countries in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index[[4]](#footnote-4). In a 2021 World bank report, we learn that 45% of Moroccans have experienced a legal problem in the last 4 years[[5]](#footnote-5). The aspirations remain yet unfulfilled in Morocco; women continue to encounter barriers in accessing justice and still lack knowledge about their rights. Among the most serious barriers are social norms (for ex: stigma associated with reporting violence and abuse), which remain an obstacle to the realization of legal change, and discriminatory practices on the part of justice sector actors persist. Challenges in the administration of justice, such as corruption, lack of adequate competences and resources, further compound these complex dynamics.

Overall, the relatively high level of illiteracy within the Moroccan population remains a significant obstacle, preventing citizens from accessing justice. Among females, the illiteracy rate is nearly double in rural areas, up to 60 percent, which explains why women have more difficulty accessing justice compared to men[[6]](#footnote-6). Women’s access is also constrained as compared with men because of the scarcity of economic assets needed to navigate justice sector services in Morocco[[7]](#footnote-7).

Finally, the largely male personnel of judiciary institutions in Morocco makes it difficult to guarantee gender-adapted responses in all legal services.

**Digitization is critical to Morocco’s justice system reforms, with COVID-19 building momentum for change[[8]](#footnote-8).** One of the key strategic objectives set out in the 2013 Charter’s reform agenda is the modernisation of the judicial administration, including "putting in place the prerequisites of the digital jurisdiction" and "modernizing the services of the judicial administration and opening it to the citizen". Especially that low-income segments of the population in Morocco are way more vulnerable to legal problems (HiiL, 2021).

**Allocations from the MoJ for the Family Aid Fund are not spent as intended[[9]](#footnote-9):** The Family Aid Fund, which was established in May 2012, is one of the mechanisms set up to provide financial support for women and children in vulnerable situations. The Family aid Fund has been expanded in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 83-17 of 22 February 2018 amending Law No. 41-10 setting the conditions and procedures for receiving benefits from this fund, the persons receiving the advances, in the event of the delay in the execution of the judicial decision or the financial incapacity of the convicted person or his absence. These beneficiaries to whom alimony is due are: The divorced destitute mother, the destitute wife, the children after the divorce and after the mother's indigence has been established, the children during the conjugal relationship and after the mother's indigence has been established; children after the death of the mother and children subject to Kafala. In 2022, MoJ is planning to manage 16,000 alimonies files that would result in a total of 201.60 million DH (21 million USD) funded alimonies. The proposed legal tech will help reach women that otherwise couldn’t be reached as well as provide direct payments and legal information when needed. In 2023, the number of files that is planned to be managed is 17,000 which would result in providing a total funding of 214.20 million DH (22 million USD). which sum up to 43 million USD during the 2022-2023 period. Hence, Waia will help MoJ reach these targets.

**Tech-enabled Justice as a substantial lever of impacts of women’s access to justice.** Mobile phones present a huge opportunity for Moroccan citizens. There is a 110 percent mobile phone penetration rate in Morocco, including individuals, households and communities in remote rural areas of the country. Delivering mobile phone based legal information services will improve the ability of even remote rural women and their kids to advocate for their rights under the law of Morocco.

At a critical juncture for democratic reforms in Morocco, the current proposal aims at leveraging UNDP’s leadership, experience, and existing partnerships in the field of justice reforms and digitisation to enhance the accessibility of women and children to justice. Starting with smart solutions to boost their access to the Family Aid Fund and integrating ICT innovations to improve the delivery of the alimony after being determined by the court – can significantly contribute to boosting inclusive access to justice, thereby strengthening the confidence in Morocco’s judiciary system. Digital solutions will make work easier for courts, but also for lawyers, and ultimately improve the quality level for women dealing with the Moroccan judicial system. Digitalisation will make it easier to follow up on cases, notify decisions, make requests, and shorten the average time needed to handle cases. From the MoJ’s perspective, developing e-justice will make it easier to implement the numerous ongoing reform initiatives targeting the judicial system in Morocco.

**1.2 SDGs and Targets:**

The JP will prioritise three thematic based on National priorities that fall the areas of specialisation the participating agencies expertise and comparative advantage: Poverty alleviation, Health and Child rights. Following are SDG targets and indicators that relate to financing the above thematic priorities:

### SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

* + - * SDG 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection system;
      * SDG 1.4 related to equal access to financial services.

### SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

* + - * SDG 3.8 – Achieve universal health coverage.

### SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education

* + - * SDG 4.2 - Ensure access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- primary education.

### SDG 5: Gender Equality

* + - * SDG 5.A: Reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources.

### SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

* + - * SDG 8.3– MSME access to finance;
      * SDG 8.10 - Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

### SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

* + - * SDG 10.1 - Growth in ODA and other financing in line with national plans.

### SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

* + - * SDG 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for

* + - * 17.1 - Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;
      * SDG 17.3 - Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG TARGETS** | **Baseline** | **Target** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups**

## **Programme strategy**

### 2.1. Overall strategy

“You can have great laws and great judges and fine lawyers, but if the system doesn’t reasonably allow people to access it, then it isn’t really much use,” - Clarke CJ[[10]](#footnote-10)

“Waia” will employ a unique bespoke digital solution with catalytic SDG impacts aiming to empower 7 million women, by 2030, to access justice services and thus prevent and resolve their most pressing justice problems while advancing their digital inclusion and financial inclusion, two of the key levers to enhancing societal equity in our time. The strategic objectives serve the following expected interlinked outcomes: (1) a digital legal tech solution that help access justice services while utilizing the Family Aid Fund’s underused 43 million USD allowances for the benefit of underprivileged women and children is developed and scaled; (2) innovative and digital upskilling programs are delivered for the benefit of justice system professionals, with an emphasis on legal tech that addresses vulnerable women unmet legal needs ; and (3) women’s knowledge of their rights and how to enforce them is improved by the way of an agile and user-centric digital design.

Specifically, UNDP Morocco will support the MoJ, the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and the Presidency of the Public Ministry (Prosecutor’s Office) with:

● Co-designing an inclusive legal-tech solution for the underserved – that is interoperable and allows for direct digital alimony payment– with a low-literacy friendly mobile app version build with user feedback loops that is suitable for the women who needed it the most. This includes action research that will help building the users confidence to use the mobile app and the digital payments that come with it.

● Capacity building and upskilling technical staff (e.g., engineers, technicians, IT specialists – with a focus on women beneficiaries), justice actors (e.g., magistrates, clerks, lawyers, bailiffs – with a focus on women recipients of the solution) as well as the development of specialised training toolkits for different departments. Where possible, we aim to spur innovation and facilitate cooperation between the MoJ, the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and the Presidency of the Public Ministry throughout approaches like “training of trainers” and exchanges with their peers from other countries.

Most importantly, the proposed legal-tech solution is an anticipatory innovation tool that puts the e-justice alimony services into a large-scale experimentation, with a view of future-proofing justice services more comprehensively and be able to reach and design for the most left behind since that a large body of research links vulnerary as risk factor when it comes to legal issues.

The legal-tech solution will therefore contribute mostly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities),16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the goals).

### Theory of Change

To this end, the project proposes a series of interventions based on the following theory of change:

***If****, a user-centric digital solution is co-designed supplying access to justice services as well as to the digitized Family Fund alimonies, simply with the tap of a finger for vulnerable women and their children,*

*…****And if****, the justice system digital innovation capabilities are upscaled,*

*…* ***And if,*** *hundreds of thousands of women will know their rights and how to enforce them,*

*…****Then****,* *it will lead to preventing and resolving more legal problems –closing the justice gap, as a part of a larger goal to establish social and gender justice in Morocco*.

### Expected results by outcome and outputs JP specific outcomes and outputs:

The proposed objective(s) will be achieved by the following outputs through the activities and actions below:

|  |
| --- |
| **Output 1: *A digital legal tech solution is developed and helps access justice services while utilizing the Family Aid Fund’s allowances for the benefit of underprivileged women and children is developed and scaled*** |
| **Activity 1.1: *Designing a digital solution for the Family Aid Fund that provides access to digitally paid alimonies for Women and their children, with multiple loops of feedback from a community of beta-users and addressing data privacy caveats.***  **Activity 1.2: *Developing Family Aid Fund mobile application that allows to receive digital payment as well as user-friendly access to justice services.*** ***The solution is open sourced and available for all government departments to use.*** |

**Activity 1.1: Scoping out unmet needs of vulnerable women with legal issues** and delivering alimony for women and children. This will be implemented to support the judicial administration by MoJ, improve the receipt of women’s requests and facilitate access to E-justice. Digitization of this service will be through installing a portal on the internet[[11]](#footnote-11). The steps to get the alimony in an electronic way would be to create a profile, providing the documents, and submitting the application. The service of providing financial women and children assistance, aims to achieve social welfare policy and reduce gender inequality assistance.

**Activity 1.2: Using an iterative and evidence-based mobile application design and** selecting a beta-users group of women that would serve as the starting point. The latter would help develop features and identify key areas of concern. We will be sure to include lawyers and other legal professionals as well in the process to gain valuable input and feedback. By gathering this information and testing early on, we can help achieve quick wins and build momentum for the proposed solution.

|  |
| --- |
| **Output 2: *Innovative and digital upskilling programs are delivered for the benefit of justice system professionals, with an emphasis on legal tech that addresses vulnerable women unmet legal needs*** |
| **Activity 2.1: *Conducting upskilling trainings for support functions professionals (engineers, technicians, IT specialists – with a focus on women beneficiaries).***  **Activity 2.2: *Conducting trainings for legal professionals (magistrates, clerks, lawyers, bailiffs* – with a focus on women beneficiaries*).*** |

**Activity 2.1: Supporting the implementation of the new Family Aid Fund’s platform and mobile application** through capacity building and in-person/online trainings of administrative staff in different courts– with a focus on women beneficiaries – in the design and management of legal tech solutions.

**Activity 2.2: Investing in new digital solution will be accompanied by trainings for justice professionals with a focus on serving underserved women. This** will allow for better judicial governance, as well as a greater efficiency of the courts. Specifically, as part of the trainings provided, we would seek to include sessions focused on how to engage women during the judicial process. As part of the proposed activities, where possible we would also provide capacity building activities for them with a view to advise women on an ongoing basis through a “training of trainers” type of approach. Specialized training courses will be provided to legal actors working on women and children focused cases in collaboration with UNODC, UN Women and UNICEF. The activities will be conducted benefiting from the internal expertise of MoJ.

|  |
| --- |
| **Output 3: Women’s knowledge of their rights and how to enforce them is improved by the way of an agile and user-centric digital design.** |
| **Activity 3.1: *Raising awareness of and access to the Family Aid Fund’s digitized payments and mobile application by court officers and CSOs***  **Activity 3.2: Conducting a large communication campaign on the use of the Family Aid Fund’s new digital solution**  **Activity 3.3: Organizing an international South-South Conference on Digital Justice and its impact on women and children** |

**Activity 3.1:** **Conducting awareness raising activities in different courts** to encourage access to the portal and mobile application related to the family aid fund, by justice actors, for women with a focus on disadvantaged groups. Where possible, we would also provide a system of accompaniment for women to use these tools through digital trainings provided by CSOs for women – with a focus on disadvantaged groups (e.g. person with disabilities) – on how to use these services to enhance public engagement and boost the efficiency of the judiciary. These activities would guarantee that Women – notably disadvantaged groups – are aware of the usefulness of the new E-services and ensure their “digital acceptance”. Under this Activity, women will be able to better understand and claim their rights.

**Activity 3.2: Conducting a large communication campaign.** The project will support the development of tools (reports, audio-visual products, spots in Arabic and Amazigh languages), and diffusing them on social media and TV channels, radios, etc., to sensitize the maximum of beneficiaries.

**Activity 3.3: Organizing an International Conference on Digital Justice** and its impact on women’s access to justice, building on the success of the MoJ two-day International Conference on setting up a legal context for digitization that was held on January 17th, 2022. Experiences and good practices developed within the framework of the project are disseminated in the event, and the South-South and triangular cooperation is strengthened.

### Budget and value for money

### Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

## **Programme Implementation**

* 1. Governance and implementation arrangements

The funding will be used for the purpose of the proposed solution under the UNDP Direct Implementation (DIM) modality whereby UNDP Morocco will take on the role of Implementing Partner with overall supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative. The implementation will be done in cooperation with identified ministries and agencies: The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and both the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and the Presidency of the Public Ministry will be heavily involved in the process as national partners.

The overall execution of the project rests with UNDP. UNDP will make use of fast-track procedures based on the POPP rules and regulations. Additionally, the UNDP Country Office will undertake monitoring and reporting of project activities in accordance with POPP for Program and Project Management as well as will oversee all technical aspects of planning and implementation of project activities and fostering project quality assurance. The funds will be utilized in accordance with the budget stated in the proposal under the UNDP’s Financial Rules and Regulations.

* 1. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation
  2. Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure
  3. Legal context

Standard Basic Assistance Agreement / United Nations Development Assistance Agency name:

Agreement title:

Agreement date:

LEGAL BASIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP: STANDARD CLAUSES OF THE LEGAL CONTEXT

Considering that the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (hereinafter the "Government") has concluded the following:

1. WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter "UNDP") have concluded a basic agreement governing UNDP assistance in the country signed by the two parties on 13 May 1982. On the basis of Article I, paragraph 2 of this Basic Agreement, UNDP assistance to the Government shall be provided and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent organs of UNDP and subject to the necessary funds available to UNDP. In particular, UNDP Executive Board decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 approving the new Financial Regulations and Rules and, with them, the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' empowering UNDP to fully implement the Common Country Programme Preparation Procedures following the simplification and harmonization initiative of the United Nations Development Group. In the light of that decision, the present UNDAF and the work plan (which forms part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference), having been concluded hereby, together constitute a project document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
2. A Basic Agreement for Cooperation concluded by the Government with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in March 1994 and revised and ratified in April 2001.
3. A Basic Agreement concluded by the Government with the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning the provision of technical assistance of an advisory nature, signed on 15 September 1961.
4. For all agencies: assistance will be made available to the Government, provided and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the governance structures of the relevant United Nations agency.
5. With respect to each of the United Nations agencies that have signed it, the UNDAF will be read, interpreted and implemented in agreement with, and in a manner consistent with, the basic agreement between that United Nations agency and the host Government.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (UNDP AS THE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT)

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UNDP") concluded a basic agreement to manage the assistance provided by UNDP to the country, which was signed by both parties on 13 May 1982. On the basis of Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement), the assistance provided by UNDP to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be provided and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent organs of UNDP and subject to the availability of the necessary funds from UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of the UNDP Executive Board approved the new financial regulations and rules and with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the common country programme preparation procedures following the simplification and harmonization initiative of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). In the light of this decision, UNDAF and AWP constitute project documentation as indicated in the Basic Agreement (SBAA).

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

In accordance with General Assembly Resolution 47/199, which reiterated that the National Execution Modality should be the norm for programmes, and projects financed by the United Nations, taking into account the needs and capacities of the beneficiary countries, the National Implementation Modality (NIM) will be followed and applied.

The NIM is considered to be the norm as it is expected to contribute effectively to:

* Greater national self-reliance through the effective use and strengthening of management capacities, and technical expertise of national institutions and individuals through situation- based learning;
* Improved sustainability of development programmes and projects by increasing national ownership and commitment to development activities;
* Reduced workload and integration into national programmes through greater use of appropriate national systems and procedures.

STANDARD RISK MANAGEMENT CLAUSES

Government Entity (NIM or National Implementation Modality)

1. In accordance with article III of the SBAA [or the supplementary provisions], the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and for UNDP property in the custody of the implementing partner, rests with the implementing partner. To this end, the implementing partner shall:
2. put in place and maintain an appropriate security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is executed;
3. assume all risks and responsibilities related to the security of the implementing partner, and the full implementation of the security plan.
4. UNDP reserves the right to verify that such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan if necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be considered a breach of the implementing partner's obligations under this project document [and the project cooperation agreement between UNDP and the implementing partner].
5. 3. The implementing partner agrees to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that UNDP funds received in accordance with the project document are not used to provide support to persons or entities associated with terrorism and that the beneficiaries of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder are not included in the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list is available at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml>. This provision must be included in all subcontracts or sub-contracts entered into under/over this project document.
6. In accordance with the programmes and operations of UNDP policies and procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through the application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses)> and the related Accountability Mechanism (http:// [www.undp.org/secu-srm).](http://www.undp.org/secu-srm))
7. The implementing partner shall : (a) conduct the project and programme activities in a manner consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards, (b) implement a management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with those standards, and (c) engage constructively and in a timely manner to address concerns and grievances raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed and have access to the accountability mechanism.
8. All signatories to the project document must cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with UNDP social and environmental standards. This includes access to project sites, relevant staff, information and documentation.

# D. ANNEXES

## Annex 1. List of related initiatives

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of initiative/ project** | **Key expected results** | **Links to the joint programme** | **Lead organizati on** | **Other partners** | **Budget and funding source** | **Contra ct person** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Annex 2. Results Framework**

* 1. **Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework**

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Targets**  2020 2021 | |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Joint SDG Fund Output :** Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Targets**  2020 2021 | |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

* 1. **Joint programme Results framework**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Result / Indicators** | | **Baseline** | **2024 Target** | **2025 Target** | **2026 Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Responsible partner** |
|  |  | | | | | | |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | | | | |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Result / Indicators** | | **Baseline** | **2024 Target** | **2025 Target** | **2026 Target** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Responsible**  **partner** |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | | | | |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Annex 3. Gender marker matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | | **Score** | **Findings and Explanation** | **Evidence or Means of Verification** |
| *N°* | *Formulation* |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
| **Total scoring** | |  |  | |

**Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan**

* 1. **Budget per UNSDG categories**
  2. **Budget per SDG targets**

**4.3 Work plan**

## Annex 5. Risk Management Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risks** | **Risk Level:** | **Likelihood:** | **Impact:** | **Mitigating measures** | **Responsible Org./Person** |
|  | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. « The FAMILY AID FUND » operational since May 2012, this fund aims to grant alimonies to women and children from modest backgrounds, pending the implementation of judgments issued by the courts, these aids are only advances until the father fulfills his financial obligations. The amount of the alimony granted to each beneficiary is 350 DH per month (36 USD). That said, the amount paid to members of the same family is capped at 1,050 DH per month (108 USD). However, advances are capped at 1,400 DH (144 USD), if it is a family composed of a poor wife and her childrens.

   In 2022, it is planned to reach 16,000 files and the amount of advances planned is 201.60 million DH (21M USD). In 2023, 17,000 files are to be expected with an estimated amount of 214.20 million DH (22M USD). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In the most recent World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (2020) measuring how the rule of law is experienced and perceived, Morocco ranked 79 out of 128 countries, a drop of three positions from the previous year; the Kingdom was among the bottom 30 countries on the “fundamental rights” indicator, which measures whether individuals’ rights with respect to the justice system are respected. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. They include the existence of equal rights, effective and accessible dispute resolution mechanisms as well as accountability of justice institutions. UNDP describes women’s access to justice as: “Access by women, in particular, from poor and disadvantaged groups, to fair, effective, affordable and accountable mechanisms, for the protection of rights, control of abuse of power, and resolution of conflicts. This includes the ability of women to seek and obtain a fair and just remedy through formal and informal justice systems and the ability to influence and participate in law-making processes and institutions, UNDP (2005), “Programming for justice: access for all – A practitioner’s guide to a human rights-based approach to access to justice”, UNDP, Bangkok. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Global Gender Gap Index of 2021, published by the World Economic Forum: The Index is calculated in four fundamental categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Poverty and Access to Justice 2021, HIIL. https://www.hiil.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/HiiL-report-Poverty-and-Access-to-Justice-web.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Adult and Youth Literacy: National, Regional and Global Trends, 1985–2015, (Montreal: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. “*Contextualised analysis of access to justice in Morocco*”. Arribat – International Journal of Human Rights Volume: 1, Issue: 1, 31 May 2021 | Published by the CNDH Morocco [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The intervention has recently become even more pressing and timely in light of the new development model of the Kingdom of Morocco appeared in April 2021, that places digital technology as "a real lever for change and development". [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The revenues realized by this Fund, taking into account the balance carried forward, amounted to 949.01 million DH in 2018 against 809.54 million DH in 2017 and 691.02 million DH in 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Frank Clarke, ‘Allow Me to be Frank’ Law Society Gazette Ireland (Dublin, 7 February 2020)

    https://www.lawsociety.ie/gazette/in-depth/frank-clarke/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The platform is an electronic connection system linking the « Deposit and managment fund institution (Caisse de dépôt et de gestion : CDG) which manage the fund and all courts in the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)