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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/2*

Morocco

* The present document was issued without formal editing.

Introduction

1. The Kingdom of Morocco hereby submits its national report for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Human Rights Council.

I. Preparatory methodology and process

2. The national mechanism responsible for preparing and submitting national reports – the Interministerial Human Rights Unit – launched the preparatory process, taking a broad-based, participatory approach that was informed by the relevant United Nations principles and the methodology set out in the Unit’s practical guide to the drafting of national reports and dialogues with human rights bodies.¹ The preparatory process comprised the following four phases:

- **Phase 1: launch of the preparatory process, engagement of institutional stakeholders, and the collection of key information** (from July 2021 to March 2022). A study day was organized to allow those in the sectors and institutions responsible for drafting the report to learn about the universal periodic review mechanism and the methodology for preparing the national report. Coordination was effected with government sectors, security institutions, the judiciary, national institutions, Parliament and regional councils, and a first draft of the national report was produced.
- **Phase 2: consultations with civil society on the drafting of the report** (March–June 2022). Consultations were held across the 12 regions of Morocco; the initial draft was presented, and the content was discussed with some 634 associations, in addition to the regional offices of government departments, security institutions, the judiciary, regional councils, universities, media outlets, and the National Human Rights Council. At these meetings the focus was on the regional dimension of implementing the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review, the challenges of implementation and the roles of stakeholders.
- **Phase 3: submission of the draft national report and consideration by the two chambers of Parliament (the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors)** on 19 and 25 July 2022. This was an opportunity to evaluate how Morocco is performing in terms of its human rights commitments in general and the progress it has made in its interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism in particular. The Parliament reviewed the status of implementation of this mechanism’s recommendations and reaffirmed its determination to monitor the interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism and to act on the recommendations emanating from the review in the performance of its legislative and oversight functions and role in the protection of rights and freedoms.
- **Phase 4: adoption of the finalized text of the national report.** Here, due account was taken of the outcome of all the consultations mentioned above.

3. The commitment made by Morocco to submit interim reports on the implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review mechanism starting from the second cycle, held in 2012, has strengthened the engagement of the sectors and institutions responsible for implementing those recommendations and made it easier for them to take ownership of the process and to play a stronger role in implementation.

II. Progress made

A. Strengthening of strategic planning in the area of human rights

4. During the reporting period (in December 2017), Morocco adopted the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights. The Action Plan was designed and

implemented based on an approach that involved civil and institutional partners and that was consistent with the recommendations set out in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights held at Vienna in 1993. An executive plan was drawn up thereafter for the Action Plan.

5. The interim report on the implementation of the Plan, issued in July 2021, provides an update on the progress made. The present report cites examples of implementation actions taken. The Plan was updated in the early part of this year to take account of the Government Programme 2021–2026 and the Vision for a New Model of Development.

6. The Government has created a special information system to monitor action on the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms. A network of focal points has been established for this purpose in national government sectors and institutions and other related entities. This system will allow stakeholders to follow the actions taken to implement these recommendations and will make it easier to prepare reports for submission to United Nations human rights mechanisms, to support the mainstreaming of human rights in public policies and to publish relevant international commitments made by Morocco.

B. Ongoing interaction with United Nations human rights mechanisms

7. Morocco has continued to submit reports to the treaty bodies: it submitted its combined nineteenth to twenty-first periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, its initial report on the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and its combined fifth and sixth periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was considered by the relevant committee on 21 and 22 June 2022. In keeping with this approach, Morocco also made a voluntary commitment to submit interim reports on action taken on the recommendations from the universal periodic review beginning in the third round and in 2020 it updated its common core document.²

8. In October 2017, the country received the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture, and it held a working meeting in Geneva with the Subcommittee at its thirty-seventh session.

9. Morocco has continued to open its doors to the special procedures. In 2018, it received the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and it held working meetings with the Working on the Prevention of Enforced Disappearance Protocol in Brussels in February 2018 and in Geneva in April and September 2018. An initial meeting was held with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in Geneva in May 2019.

10. Morocco completed the procedure for ratification of the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on 24 February 2022. It deposited the instruments of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 April 2022, and they entered into force for Morocco on 22 July 2022.

11. On 14 February 2019, Morocco ratified the following three International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions:

- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)
- Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
- Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)

12. Morocco is continuing with the process of ratifying the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention,³ the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

13. As part of national efforts to deal with mines along the borders in southern Morocco, the following actions had been taken as at 31 July 2021:

- Detection and disarming of 96,790 land mines, including 49,347 anti-personnel mines
- Destruction of 21,442 explosive remnants of war
- Clearance of 5,916.97 square kilometres of land
- Ongoing work to dismantle mines in areas where it is suspected that they will be found, and special intervention operations at the request of local authorities and populations

C. Engagement of Morocco in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

14. Morocco has taken steps to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into national strategies which emphasize the importance of natural resources, management of the effects of climate change, speeding up the transition to clean development, the eradication of poverty, the reduction of social disparities, gender equality, and guarantees of a good and equitable system of education. In 2017, these efforts were crystallized in the adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2030.

15. Morocco submitted its national voluntary review report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals⁴ to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held in July 2020.

D. Continued strengthening of the institutional framework for human rights

16. Morocco has continued to comply with constitutional requirements that relate to the institutional framework for human rights, by strengthening the role and functions of the National Human Rights Council. Act No. 76.15, on the Reorganization of the National Human Rights Council,⁵ was issued to boost the Council's powers of intervention in the area of protection, with the establishment of three national mechanisms that enjoy operational independence, namely, the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, the National Ombudsman's Office for Child Victims of Rights Abuses and the National Mechanism for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities.

17. As an entity established pursuant to the Constitution, the National Human Rights Council has been submitting annual reports since 2018 on the human rights situation, including the challenges of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for human rights in general and for marginalized groups in particular. Beginning in 2019, the work of the Council included the organization of 31 visits to places of deprivation of liberty by the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and of 9 visits to assess the action taken in follow-up to the Mechanism's recommendations. The Ombudsman's Office for the protection of children's rights organized listening sessions for child victims of human rights abuses and marginalized children and launched campaigns to involve and engage children more actively in this mechanism. The National Mechanism for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities held 10 meetings to consult with non-governmental organizations in different parts of the country on reviewing the requirements relating to legal capacity for persons with disabilities.

18. The role of the Ombudsman's Office⁶ was strengthened with the adoption of Act 14.16 on the reorganization of that institution.⁷ The Office was given stronger powers to provide judicial and legal assistance to marginalized groups and the ability to launch disciplinary or correctional proceedings against those who engage in administrative irregularities.

19. Act No. 79.14, on the Commission for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, was issued in September 2017.⁸ It defines the Commission's terms of reference, structure, methods of work and rules of procedure as a constitutionally-established organization responsible for: submitting views, proposals and recommendations to the Government and Parliament; receiving and investigating complaints; making all kinds of recommendations that it deems necessary to the Government on how to align national legislation with relevant

international treaties; identifying and following up on all forms of discrimination against women; and assessing the steps taken by the State and various public and private institutions and entities in these domains.

20. Pursuant to Act No. 46.19 of May 2021, the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Authority was given stronger powers to: deal with complaints and communications; intervene, on its own motion, to deal with acts and practices that it suspects of being linked to corruption; and to investigate criminal acts or administrative and financial irregularities of which it is apprised.⁹

21. Act No. 89.15, concerning the Youth Advisory and Community Work Council, was passed in January 2018.¹⁰ It defines the Council's functions and powers as being those of an advisory body that is responsible for making recommendations to the authorities on ways of expanding and mainstreaming the participation of young persons in social, economic, cultural and political development and of facilitating their socio-professional integration into community life.

22. Organic Act No. 04-16, concerning the National Council for Moroccan Languages and Culture, was passed in March 2020.¹¹ It sets out strategic objectives for the State relating to linguistic and cultural policy and how to make it more coherent and cohesive, especially when it comes to the development of the two official languages - Arabic and Amazigh – as well as Hasaniyah and Moroccan dialects, all in the context of the development and renaissance of national culture and the preservation of the Moroccan cultural heritage. The Amazigh Language Officialization Fund was set up under the 2022 Finance Act. It will draw resources amounting to 1 billion dirhams from the State budget, beginning in 2025.

E Strengthening the democratic process

23. Morocco has continued to strengthen the democratic process through its commitment to holding regular elections that are competitive and fair. Notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic, legislative elections were held in municipalities and the regions on 8 September 2021, preceded by a set of legal and regulatory revisions, as described below:

- Organic Act No. 04.21, concerning the House of Representatives,¹² provides for the development of the legislative mechanism for women's representation by replacing some national electoral districts with regional districts, given the constitutional status of regions in the organizational setup in Morocco, and by rationalizing the system of electoral candidacies in a provision that stipulates that a person cannot hold a seat in the House of Representatives if he or she is the president of a municipal council in a district with a population of over 300,000.
- Organic Act No. 05.21, concerning the House of Councillors,¹³ allows the most representative professional associations of employers to retain a place in a special parliamentary group in the House so that they can voice the concerns and present the demands of economic actor, and of national, small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Organic Act No. 06.21, concerning the election of local councils,¹⁴ provides for streamlining of the process for standing for elections in district and prefectural elections, the introduction of a mechanism to guarantee women's representation by establishing a quota of one third of seats for women in each district or prefectural council and an increase in the number of seats allocated to women in councils in the communes. The number of communes in which balloting is done on the basis of lists has been revised: the population size required for such a system to apply has been increased from 35,000 to 50,000.
- Organic Act No. 07.21, concerning political parties,¹⁵ provides for increased public funding to be allocated to parties with a view to supporting them and encouraging them to revamp their working methods, thus helping to improve performance standards among political parties and the quality of public policies and legislation. Part of the funding is to be allocated to cover the costs of engaging qualified personnel who carry out reflection, analysis and innovation activities.

- Act No. 11.21, concerning the Elections Code,¹⁶ was issued to guarantee women's representation in professional boards through the introduction of a legislative mechanism by which two seats must be held by women in every chamber of agriculture and it is not possible to submit candidate lists for chambers of trade, industry and services and chambers of traditional industry if they contain three names in succession of persons of the same sex.

24. Notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, these elections saw a marked increase in the national participation rate, with a turnout of 50.35 per cent. The elections were followed by 5,020 national and international observers, who confirmed that they were conducted in accordance with the relevant international norms.

F. Management of the COVID-19 pandemic

25. Morocco dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic, with all its challenges, as a global health crisis. Under the guidance of His Majesty the King, the national plans to deal with the pandemic revolved around the preservation and safeguarding of human rights, notably the right to life and the right to health, in the framework of a proactive approach and of complementarity between stakeholders.

26. State institutions, therefore, did everything in their power to avert the risks that come with the spread of the disease and to support Moroccan nationals and foreign nationals in Morocco who contracted COVID. Special programmes were rolled out to support families adversely affected by quarantine measures, and financial support was provided to national enterprises to help protect jobs.

27. The subject of free vaccinations was addressed through the establishment of a special national strategy: Morocco took steps to procure the vaccine from different international sources and provided it free of charge to Moroccan and foreign nationals in the country, regardless of their residency status under the law. This helped to curb the risks posed by the spread of the disease.

28. All this helped, in a second phase, to bring about the involvement of Morocco in vaccine manufacturing strategies, through the establishment of a plant, with an investment of around 500 million euros, to manufacture and sell biopharmaceutical products that are in high demand and to supply needs in Africa.

G. Adoption the New Model for Development

29. Under the direction of His Majesty the King, Morocco has adopted the New Model for Development, with input from all parts of society and the country's institutions. That input was provided in wide-ranging consultations which allowed for an in-depth analysis of the development situation in Morocco. The outcome of the process was the delineation of key parameters for a model to strengthen socioeconomic development in line with three strategic choices:

- Strengthen democracy and empower citizens to participate in the management of the public good
- Promote a decent livelihood in an open, diverse, just and fair society
- Boost economic investment that adds value and is sustainable and responsible

30. The objectives behind the New Model for Development are to double per capita gross domestic product by 2035, ensure that 90 per cent of students in primary education acquire the key learnings needed for their skills development, step up the level of medical training in order to meet World Health Organization standards, reduce the rate of employment in the non-regulated sector to 20 per cent, and increase the female labour participation rate to 45 per cent.

31. These objectives, along with the challenges posed by the COVID-19 crisis, call for a strengthening of social justice and ongoing efforts to put an end to disparities and inequalities.

H. Ongoing reform of the justice system

1. Ongoing institutional reform

32. Morocco continues to implement the Justice System Reform Charter that was adopted in 2013. In 2017, the independence of the judiciary was strengthened with the enactment of Act No. 33.17, concerning the transfer of the powers of the government authority responsible for justice to the King's Prosecutor-General at the Court of Cassation, in his capacity as the head of the Public Prosecution Service, and concerning the rules on the work of the Prosecutor-General's Office.¹⁷ In 2022, Act No. 38.15, concerning organization of the judiciary,¹⁸ was issued.

33. The following steps were taken to support the judiciary's institutional machinery:

- The passing of Act No. 38.21, concerning the organization of the Public Inspectorate for Judicial Affairs,¹⁹ whose functions include the conduct of judicial inspections both centrally and elsewhere, the review and processing of complaints, and the conduct of investigations.
- The establishment of an accessible, integrated database on the professional status of judges.
- The creation of a framework for coordination between the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and the Prosecutor-General's Office to deal with judicial administration of the courts.
- The adoption of the Code of Judicial Conduct²⁰ and appointment of the Ethics Committee.
- The launch of a digital programme to publish the decisions of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary on disciplinary matters.
- Ongoing work of the committee responsible for scrutinizing judges' declarations of property and income.
- The creation of a programme to reduce judicial processing times, evaluate the quality of services and the action taken to enforce court orders and to assess judicial systems.
- Online publication of the case-law of the Court of Cassation.
- Rationalization of the "court map" in order to facilitate access to justice, especially for women and children.
- Action on the road map for digital transformation of the justice system.
- Action to build a stronger structure in the Prosecutor-General's Office in 2021 with the creation of a special section to deal with human rights and units that: specialize in women's issues; oversee the work done by local and regional coordination committees to support women victims of violence; track human trafficking cases; deal with issues relating to immigration, asylum and special categories; deal with children's cases; monitor the implementation of measures adopted in respect of young persons; and follow up on the living conditions of young persons placed in juvenile offenders institutions and youth prisons and those in child protection and educational rehabilitation centres.
- Updating and development of the information technology system used by the Prosecutor-General's Office, with the installation of various software packages for digital management of human resources, processing of complaints from users and the collection of annual statistics.

34. Organic Bill No. 86.15 was drawn up to define the conditions and procedures for filing a claim of non-constitutionality of a law, as provided for in article 133 of the Constitution. This text offers an additional guarantee to ensure the primacy of the Constitution and the applicability of the legal hierarchy and thus provide individuals and parties at law with an opportunity to protect their rights and freedoms.

2. Criminal law policy

35. Morocco has continued to pay due attention to criminal law policy and has taken the following measures since 2017:

- Act No. 12.18, concerning money-laundering,²¹ was revised in 2021 with the introduction of provisions designed to strengthen its effectiveness in preventing and curbing the spread of the crimes of money-laundering and financing of terrorism.²²
- The National Committee on the Enforcement of Sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council in connection with Terrorism and Arms Proliferation and Their Financing was set up in accordance with article 32 of the above-mentioned Act in 2022.
- Decree No. 2.21.670, issued in 2021, specifies in which districts specialized courts will deal with money-laundering crimes.²³
- A special information system on money-laundering cases was set up in the Court of First Instance and Appeal Court in Rabat and a manual was prepared on techniques for investigating money-laundering and financing of terrorism offences and for tracking and seizing related assets.
- Act No. 89.18, amending and supplementing Act No. 22.01, concerning the Criminal Code, was issued to establish a legal framework for providing food to persons placed in police custody and juveniles who are being held,²⁴ while Decree No. 2.22.222 was issued in May 2022, defining the modalities for implementing the aforementioned Act.²⁵ Act No. 77.17, on forensic science, passed into law in 2020.²⁶

36. In a government statement issued at the end of 2021 particular emphasis was placed on new aspects of criminal law policy, namely, in the initial stage, the following:

- Prioritization by the legislature of a revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure to include measures to strengthen fair trial guarantees: definition of the role of the prosecuting authority and the rights of the other parties; pretrial detention; police custody; protection of the rights of accused persons; protection of women and child victims and children in conflict with the law; due process; adoption of new alternative penalties; strengthening of resources to fight crime; and other related subjects.
- The drafting of a bill on alternative penalties to reflect the evolving nature of crimes and of penal policy and to mitigate the problem of overcrowding in prisons by going beyond the “one-size-fits-all” approach associated with a system of punishment based on deprivation of liberty and by creating a modern, productive, alternative system of punishment in which penalties fit the crime, support is provided for the reform of offenders and they are prepared for reintegration into society.
- Training of judicial ancillary personnel thanks to the revision of the relevant laws. Bills have been drafted on court clerks, lawyers, sworn court interpreters and archivists.
- Recruiting qualified personnel and making sure that training is provided for them and in the related professions.

37. A draft revision of the Criminal Code will be undertaken at a later date, once the new Code of Criminal Procedure has passed into law.

I. Continuation of the advanced regionalization process

38. Morocco has continued to pursue the advanced regionalization process through the adoption of the Administrative Decentralization Charter,²⁷ which is designed to ensure that additional powers are devolved to services outside of central government sectors and institutions, based on the criteria of efficiency and initiative. Action to implement the Charter has begun with the adoption of high-level plans for decentralization and the reorganization of the public administration.²⁸

J. Engagement in the international open government partnership initiative

39. Morocco signed up to this initiative, which is designed to strengthen the values and principles of transparency and integrity and is overseen by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It did so in April 2018, following the passing of Act No. 31.13, concerning the right to information.

40. Morocco adopted its first national plan of action for 2018–2020 based on a participatory process that involved civil society. The plan contained 18 commitments on access to information, integrity, combating corruption, budgetary transparency, citizen participation and communication. The second plan of action 2021–2023 is being implemented and contains 22 commitments on transparency, public services quality, citizen participation, equality, inclusion and open territorial communities. The Moroccan House of Representatives joined this initiative in August 2019, followed by the Tangiers-Tetouan-Al-Hussaima Regional Council in October 2019 and the Tetouan Commune in May 2022.

41. A digital space for civil society was created on the National Portal for Open Government²⁹ to strengthen the role of civil society in the design, delivery and evaluation of the National Action Plan for Open Government. More than 560 associations have subscribed.

42. The efforts made by the Government of Morocco in the framework of this initiative culminated in it being accepted as a member of the Steering Group for the initiative for a three-year mandate beginning on 1 October, thus becoming the first country in the Middle East and North Africa region and in Francophone Africa to become a member of the Steering Group.

K. Mainstreaming human rights in government policies and programmes

1. Government's equality plan and national programmes to support and economically empower women

43. The Government has pursued efforts to mainstream equality with the implementation of the second iteration of the Government Plan for Equality (*Ikram*) 2017–2021, which is designed to support the advancement of women, ensure that they are protected from all forms of violence and discrimination, boost their participation in decision-making and provide them with more opportunities for economic empowerment. Other programmes and policies on the advancement of women have been adopted, including the Integrated National Programme for Women's and Girls' Economic Empowerment, 2030 (Empowering Morocco), the Strategy on Gender Equality in the Public Sector, and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls, 2030. Steps have been taken to improve mechanisms and structural arrangements designed to support women in difficult circumstances and women victims of violence. A national support committee for women victims of violence has been set up along with the Refuge and Support Programme, which was developed to boost institutions that support women. The National Committee for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women was established in 2022.³⁰

2. Integrated Public Policy on Child Protection

44. Morocco has continued to implement this policy, which was adopted in 2015. It has set up integrated child protection services in eight regions, with a view to expanding them to cover all the regions and provinces of the country.³¹ A set of five tools were developed to foster convergence and complementarity in the services and interventions of decentralized public entities that work in the sector. The most important of these are the contents of the Framework Protocol for Child Protection, the "Integrated Circuit for Child Protection" reference document and the Unified National Frame of Reference for Evaluating Risk Situations in Child Protection.

45. In 2018, Act No. 65.15, concerning social welfare institutions,³² was passed to strengthen and standardize care services, including those for children. In 2021, Act No. 45.18 was passed on organization of the social work profession.³³

46. In 2019, a plan of action to protect children from exploitation in begging was launched with a focus on mothers who beg with their children. These women are not prosecuted for exploiting their children in begging but instead are given social assistance, psychological services and guidance to help with integration into employment.

3. Integrated Public Policy on the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

47. Morocco has continued to implement this policy, which was adopted in 2015. The operational programme relating to the policy provides for the launch of a number of key programmes such as the creation of a system to provide support, encouragement and assistance to persons with disabilities, the development of a new system for assessing disability,³⁴ and the establishment of a national disability monitoring, research and documentation centre. Work has begun on the implementation of the “Yasar” programme, which is designed to offer vocational training to persons with special learning needs (dyslexia) and their families. Moreover, an online app called “My services” has been launched to make it easier for these persons to obtain a certificate of disability.

48. The Government Programme 2021–2026 sets out special measures to support persons with disabilities, in particular by prioritizing access to education for children with disabilities, widening the scope of social welfare provision to include older persons with disabilities, improving logistics in public spaces and facilities and improving programmes for the integration of persons with disabilities.

4. Integrated National Programme for the Advancement of Older Persons, 2020–2030³⁵

49. Morocco established this programme, which revolves around the following strategic objectives:

- Expansion of social care coverage and prevention measures to address the risks of ageing.
- Creation of an enabling environment that is supportive of older persons.
- Strengthening political, social and cultural participation among older persons.
- Improving knowledge and developing the legislative framework.

50. The “AMANE” Programme was launched to improve social welfare institutions for older persons and establish the National Observatory for Older Persons.³⁶

5. National policy on immigration, asylum and Moroccan expatriates

51. Morocco has continued to implement the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy³⁷ through the implementation of integration programmes that are intended to provide migrants, refugees and members of their families with access to health services, education, culture, leisure and sports, vocational training, and socioeconomic integration. They are also designed to manage population flows; combat trafficking in persons; promote partnerships and cooperation; and improve the legal and institutional framework and governance and communication in the delivery of all the programmes and activities covered by the strategy.

52. Refugees and asylum seekers receive protection, support and assistance in connection with national efforts to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and have the same access to social, economic and health programmes as Moroccan nationals.

53. Protection of the rights of Moroccan expatriates is accorded the utmost importance in programmes and projects implemented by institutions and sectors, inspired by a national strategy devoted to more than 5 million Moroccans. Marginalized groups are given priority in the delivery of support and assistance. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, Morocco has continued to pay close attention to the situation of Moroccan expatriates, setting up dedicated educational, cultural, social and economic programmes for them and providing Moroccans across the world with administrative and legal support. These efforts are overseen by consular offices and diplomatic services.

6. Strengthening social welfare

54. In an initiative spearheaded by His Majesty the King, Morocco embarked on a national project for the progressive expansion of social welfare to cover all citizens by 2025, through the issuance of Act No. 09.21, concerning social welfare,³⁸ and its implementing decrees.

55. The Act establishes a framework that complements the national social welfare system based on the following four key components:

- Expansion of compulsory basic health insurance to include an additional 22 million persons in 2021 and 2022.
- Expansion of family benefits to cover around 7 million children of school age and benefit 3 million families in 2023 and 2024.
- Expansion of pension schemes to include around 5 million Moroccans who work but are not currently entitled to a pension by 2025.
- Increased access to unemployment benefit by 2025.

56. Action has been taken to improve social care programmes; diversify support mechanisms for marginalized groups; increase basic health-care and pensions coverage; widen access to unemployment benefit; and launch a process to reform the targeting system of social welfare programmes. Act No. 18.72, concerning the system for targeting beneficiaries of social welfare programmes and the establishment of the National Records Agency,³⁹ was issued in 2020.

57. Act No. 98.15, concerning compulsory basic health insurance for professionals, the self-employed and non-salaried workers who work in a liberal profession,⁴⁰ was issued in 2017, as was Act No. 99.15, concerning pensions for professionals, the self-employed and non-salaried workers who work in the liberal professions.⁴¹

7. National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030

58. Morocco adopted this strategy in 2017 with the aim of moving towards a green economy and strengthening human development and social cohesion so as to foster economic competition in a sustainable manner.⁴² Fifty-nine per cent of sectoral plans included in the strategy have been delivered.

III. Effective protection and promotion of human rights in the context of the recommendations from the previous review

A. Promotion and protection of civil and political rights

1. Protection of the right to life, and the elimination of all forms of torture and ill-treatment

59. Morocco has operated a moratorium on the enforcement of the death penalty since 1993, and there is ongoing discussion about abolishing the penalty completely. The number of persons who had been sentenced to death as at July 2022 stood at 84. A royal pardon plays an important role in redressing the balance regarding the policy on penalties, by turning death sentences, in a number of cases, into sentences of life imprisonment or other prison terms. There were 154 such cases between 2000 and July 2022. Moreover, the courts do not hand down the death penalty unless in extreme circumstances where the crimes involved represent a serious threat to the security and safety of society and individuals. Such crimes have caused the deaths of 158 persons, 17 of them children.⁴³

60. The National Human Rights Council monitors the health of people who are condemned to death, especially those who have chronic illnesses and those with mental health conditions.

61. The legal framework for combating torture was strengthened with the passing, in 2020, of Act No. 77.17, concerning the forensic science profession, as one of the professions

that assists the judiciary and contributes to the conduct of investigations and inquiries into this issue.⁴⁴

62. The Office of the Public Prosecutor seeks to combat torture in various ways, including the following:

- Issuance of a guide on how to prevent torture and ongoing efforts to strengthen its interaction with the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture through the issuance of written instructions to judges attached to prosecution services in the courts to facilitate the Mechanism's work.
- The sending of written instructions to judges attached to prosecution services in the courts through the production of periodicals and publications that encourage them to take firm and rigorous action against violations of rights and freedoms, to conduct inquiries into these violations without delay and to use their legal powers in that area without any hesitation, particularly in cases involving allegations of torture or arbitrary detention.
- Special care being taken to address allegations of torture and ill-treatment through the opening of investigations: in the period from the beginning of 2020 to March 2021, 15 public officials were convicted of committing violence while on duty.
- Action to ensure that every time signs of violence are discovered on a person's body, that person is sent for a medical examination, with the same being done in each case where a person makes an allegation directly or through a defence lawyer about such violence. The Office of the Public Prosecutor ordered examinations for 384 individuals in 2020, while investigating judges ordered 6 medical examinations. In 2017, 190 medical examinations were recorded.

2. Improvement of prison conditions

63. The State has taken measures to improve conditions for prisoners: Act No. 23.98, concerning the organization and running of prisons,⁴⁵ was revised to support the basic rights of prisoners, particularly those from marginalized categories, modernize the norms on the running of prisons, foster partnership approaches to managing prison affairs and apply the gender-based approach more effectively.

64. Morocco has continued its efforts to improve prison conditions and put an end to overcrowding through the implementation of a programme to renovate and refurbish prisons and build new ones according to specifications that safeguard prisoners' rights and needs and through the organization of reintegration activities. In this connection, the data point to progress being made as far as total capacity is concerned, with accommodation capacity increasing from 146,998 square metres in 2016 to 173,590 square metres in 2022.

65. Morocco has stepped up socioeconomic reintegration programmes as part of a strategy on prisoner reform and rehabilitation that focuses on an integration approach. One part of these programmes sees prisoners being involved in work schemes that are run in prisons.⁴⁶ A second element involves the delivery of vocational training and training in particular trades for prisoners, in line with the requirements of the job market. Between 2017 and 2020, the percentage of prisoners who were working increased from 25 to 31 per cent.

66. Special attention was paid to the prison population during the lockdown imposed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. On 4 April 2020, His Majesty the King issued a pardon to 5,654 prisoners, on humanitarian and health grounds. Prevention measures were taken such as distributing face masks to prisoners and prison staff, intensifying medical checks and running campaigns to raise awareness of the disease. Beginning in January 2021, a vaccination campaign was run for prisoners in the same way as for Moroccans and foreign nationals living in the country. As of June 2022, around 91 per cent of prisoners had been vaccinated.

67. These measures helped to keep down case numbers among prisoners. As at the end of December 2021, 744 cases of infection had been reported among prisoners, with 723 of the affected prisoners having recovered. The recovery rate in the prison population stood at 97.3 per cent.

68. The judicial authorities took steps to ensure that the justice system could continue to function, due account being taken of the lockdown measures in place. They sought to continue their work while safeguarding the health and safety of law officers, ancillary judicial personnel and parties at law as well as judges and court personnel. These steps were taken in the framework of the implementation of Decree-Law No. 2.20.292, which includes provisions on the health emergency and the process for declaring it. In order to facilitate access to justice, electronic platforms and telephone lines were set up to allow for remote filing of complaints. The President of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary issued Decision No. 151/1 on 16 March 2020, suspending the holding of all sessions in the royal courts as of 17 March 2020, except for the following cases:

- Serious crimes and major offences where the accused was being held in pretrial detention
- Investigations to determine the status of suspects referred for interview after being placed in a prison or being questioned while at liberty
- Juveniles for whom decisions were pending as to whether to place them in a reform institution or under the supervision of their parents
- Urgent cases

69. On 27 April 2020, the judicial authorities launched a process to conduct hearings remotely in order to curb the spread of COVID-19 and ensure continuity of service delivery in the country's courts. Between 27 April 2020 and 22 July 2022, the courts held 42,887 sessions, hearing 899,390 cases. Thousands of detainees were tried remotely without having to go to the courts themselves.

70. In accordance with instructions issued by His Majesty the King calling for action to promote the values of citizenship and to foster the values of tolerance, equity and the safeguarding of prisoners' human dignity, inspired by the spirit of fairness and reconciliation, the Government issued the "Reconciliation" Programme in 2017. The aim of the Programme is to reconcile prisoners held under the Anti-Terrorism Act with their relatives, with the religious values and noble teachings of Islam and with society, through a focus on four areas: conceptual and religious education;⁴⁷ training on the law and human rights;⁴⁸ psychological rehabilitation and support;⁴⁹ and socioeconomic rehabilitation.⁵⁰

71. Since the programme was launched in 2017, 10 courses have been held in which 239 inmates with different types of extremist ideology have taken part. A total of 129 of these persons were released after receiving a royal pardon and the sentences of 15 others were reduced. Women prisoners who are being held under the Anti-Terrorism Act also benefit from this programme. Ten out of 13 women prisoners have taken part.

3. Protection of freedom of opinion and expression

72. Morocco has continued with its efforts to protect freedom of opinion and expression through the ongoing development of the relevant legal and institutional framework and the promotion of an enabling environment for the exercise of this right, as described below.

- The establishment of the National Press Council was completed with the appointment of members and election of representatives of professional journalists and newspaper publishers in 2018.
- The Code of Ethics for Journalists, which defines professional standards for the press that are intended to ensure a diverse, free, responsible and professional media, was adopted in 2019.⁵¹
- Act No. 31.13, concerning the right to information,⁵² was issued. It provides for the launch of an information portal⁵³ and the appointment of 4,000 persons to provide access to information in the public administration and in local government.
- Decree-Law No. 2.19.121, which defines the modalities for issuing and renewing press permits,⁵⁴ passed into law in March 2019. It empowers the National Press Council to issue press permits; formerly, this function was the preserve of the Government's communications authority.

- Decree No. 2.18.136, concerning support for the press, publishing, printing and distribution, was issued in March 2019.⁵⁵ Its purpose is to create a legal framework that supports good governance and transparency in the provision of public support to these sectors.
- Decree No. 2.18.182, concerning the modalities for authorizing the production, publication or printing of any foreign periodical in Morocco, was issued in June 2018.⁵⁶
- Decree No. 2.19.170, defining the modalities for obtaining a permit to film in connection with an audiovisual product destined for the electronic media, was issued on 6 May 2021.⁵⁷

73. The Office of the Public Prosecutor, acting out of a desire to balance the right to freedom of expression and the right to communication and information on the one hand with the need to respect the rights, reputation and special situation of others on the other hand and also acting out of a desire to do nothing to undermine public safety and public order, decided, by virtue of the legal authority vested in it, to reduce the number of cases in which it launches a prosecution of its own motion for the offences of insulting and defaming others. It advises aggrieved parties to file complaints directly with the judicial authorities.⁵⁸

74. As a result of this approach, the number of cases referred to the judiciary has declined. In 2017, 236 cases relating to the press and involving 259 individuals were registered. In 2020, there were just 52 cases, 35 of them registered on the basis of direct complaints.

75. In 2020 and 2021, the authorities took steps to mitigate the adverse effects of COVID-19 on media companies by providing them with increased support in the form of a financial allocation of 345 million dirhams.⁵⁹

76. In accordance with article 3 of Act 90.13, by which it was established,⁶⁰ the National Press Council issued annual reports in 2019 and 2020 that discussed the situation with regard to freedom of the press and of information, the status of contracts in the print and digital media and the situation of journalists.

77. The High Authority for Audiovisual Communication, as an independent, constitutionally established institution that is responsible for law-making and regulations in connection with the audiovisual media, has continued its efforts to ensure respect for the linguistic, cultural and political diversity of Moroccan society, the expression of diverse ideas and opinions and the right to information, including during the pandemic and the announcement of election results. It monitored the coverage by 24 radio broadcasters and television networks, both public and private, of the COVID-19 crisis and issued a report on the subject.⁶¹ It also issued three decisions on standards⁶² to ensure: diversity of political expression during the legislative, communal and regional elections held in 2021; diversity of expression of ideas and opinions in audiovisual services when general elections and referenda are not being held, and respect for the principle of presumption of innocence and due process in the audiovisual services.

4. Guaranteeing freedom of peaceful protest, assembly and association

78. The law guarantees the right to freedom of assembly⁶³ subject to no conditions other than the requirement to obtain prior authorization. In the years from 2017 to 2022, a total of 64,716 protests were held on the streets and 4,728,654 persons took part in them.

79. There has been steady growth in civil activism, in the context of constitutional gains, both in terms of numbers and the areas of concern involved. By the end of 2021, there were 249,768 associations across the country dealing with diverse issues. These associations are also represented in constitutionally established institutions and national and sectoral committees and participate in reforms and the design, rollout and evaluation of public policies, plans and programmes. The authorities support the role played by civil society associations through the partnerships that it establishes with them. In 2018, it provided 3.6 billion dirhams in financial support to 22,544 associations.

80. The qualitative evolution of civil activism involves some key challenges that relate to the need to align the relevant legal framework with the Constitution and to keep pace with

the changes that come from the development of communications. In this connection, in 2021 Act No. 06.18, concerning contracted voluntary work,⁶⁴ was passed to provide a framework for this sector, strengthen the role of civil society and encourage civil participation. The Act defines the conditions for issuing and obtaining a voluntary work contract, the rules on organizing and monitoring such contracts, the rights and obligations of volunteers and the entity responsible for regulating such work. Organic Act No. 44.14, concerning the right to submit petitions to the public authorities,⁶⁵ was amended and supplemented, as was Organic Act No. 64.14, concerning the right to submit motions to the legislature. This was done to simplify the conditions and modalities for the exercise of these rights and to strengthen these rights by allowing citizens to use online tools to submit petitions and motions.⁶⁶

81. A national programme was designed and delivered to build the capacities of associations in the area of participatory democracy. It included regional training courses and training of trainers, attended by a total of 2,200 active members of associations between 2017 and 2019. A national portal was set up to offer remote training to associations on participatory democracy, a mass communication campaign was conducted and an online portal for citizens' participation was set up.⁶⁷

B. Promotion of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights

1. Combating poverty and vulnerability and reducing disparities

82. The social policies and programmes adopted by the Kingdom of Morocco enabled it to reduce the poverty rate from 15.3 per cent in 2001 to 1.7 per cent in 2019 at the national level, from 7.6 per cent to 0.5 per cent in urban areas, and from 25.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent in rural areas during the same period. This was due to a comprehensive improvement in the living standards of the Moroccan people, especially in urban areas. Social disparities also decreased from 39.5 per cent in 2013 to 28.5 per cent in 2019.

83. The Kingdom of Morocco has continued to implement social programmes on behalf of vulnerable groups. The third stage of the National Human Development Initiative 2019–2023⁶⁸ was launched with a budget of DH 18 billion. Steps were taken to boost social protection and to expand health-care coverage so that 70.2 per cent of the population were covered in 2020, compared to 52 per cent in 2015. The Kingdom of Morocco has also continued to implement the programme aimed at reducing social and spatial disparities in rural areas.⁶⁹ A budget of DH 50 billion was allocated for the period from 2017 to 2023.

84. Many sectoral plans and strategies focus on reducing group and spatial disparities. For instance, one of the pillars of the Green Morocco Plan, which was launched in 2008, is the promotion of agricultural solidarity and the development of vulnerable areas by helping small-scale farmers to increase their income and by facilitating their economic integration. During the period from 2010 to 2020, a total of 989 projects were launched on behalf of 730,000 beneficiaries at a cost of almost DH 14.5 billion. The plan also led to the creation of more than 300,000 jobs during the period from 2008 to 2020.

85. The promulgation of Act No. 83.17, which amended and supplemented Act No. 41.10 on the conditions and procedures for benefiting from the Family Solidarity Fund, expanded the range of beneficiaries of the Fund to include: children entitled to alimony, regardless of whether the marital relationship between the parents still exists or has been dissolved, provided that the mother's indigence has been proven; children entitled to alimony following the mother's death; foster children entitled to alimony on the basis of a court judgment; and indigent wives entitled to alimony. The amendments to the Act also simplified the procedures for benefiting from financial aid from the Fund.

86. The Kingdom of Morocco, acting in response to royal instructions, took steps in February 2022 to develop and implement a special programme to combat the effects of drought. A budget of DH 10 billion has been allocated for protection of the animal and plant stock, management of water scarcity, alleviation of the financial burden on farmers and professionals, financing of operations aimed at supplying the national market with wheat and livestock feed, and financing of innovative investments in irrigation.

2. The right to employment

87. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to implement policies and programmes aimed at promoting employment. According to the records, an annual average of 121,000 jobs were created in the national economy during the period from 2017 to 2019. A total of 432,000 jobs were lost in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and the dry agricultural season. On the other hand, 230,000 jobs were created in 2021.

88. While the national unemployment rate declined from 10.2 per cent to 9.2 per cent between 2017 and 2019, it increased from 11.9 per cent to 12.3 per cent between 2020 and 2021, primarily owing to the negative impact on economic activity of the COVID-19 pandemic.

89. The special measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic succeeded in mitigating its impact on the labour market.⁷⁰ The “integration”, “qualification” and “self-employment” programmes continued to be implemented.⁷¹ A new “stimulus” programme has also been launched, pursuant to which the State covers employers’ share of coverage of their employees’ contributions to the National Social Security Fund as well as their share of the vocational training tax.

90. Action to revive employment included the provision of support for national enterprises during the pandemic in order to maintain existing jobs. The principal measures⁷² taken included: the granting of pro rata monthly compensation to companies affected by the pandemic; reduction of the costs of entrepreneurs facing difficulties; provision of support for the Enterprise Fund; launching of “Oxygen Guarantee” programmes in order to mobilize financial resources for the benefit of medium-sized enterprises; and launching of the “COVID-19 Auto-Entrepreneur Guarantee” programme, the “Micro-Enterprise Relaunch” programme and the “Relaunch Guarantee” programme. The support allocated to affected companies totalled DH 6.6 billion and it was disbursed from a special fund established for the purpose.

91. The Kingdom of Morocco has taken the following steps to promote employment programmes:

- Launching of the “Urash Programme”, which aims to create 250,000 jobs within two years by promoting temporary contracts among regional communities and in partnership with civil society associations and local cooperatives. A total of 37 regions had been covered by March 2022, in accordance with the plan to extend the programme to all regions in a manner that responds to their needs for employment and regional development programmes.
- Launching of the “Opportunity Programme” in March 2022 to support young entrepreneurs by enabling them to access funding sources on preferential terms, by granting interest-free loans of up to DH 100,000 to be repaid over a period of 10 years, and by providing guidance and support during the stages of the enterprise life cycle.

3. Right to health

92. The Kingdom of Morocco has continued to develop its health-care system, for instance by increasing the budget of the health sector by 88 per cent between 2010 and 2021. Vigorous action was taken during the COVID-19 pandemic. The establishment of the Pandemic Management Fund led to the allocation of additional funds, totalling approximately DH 3 billion, to the health sector during the 2020 fiscal year.

93. Action to promote the right to health has included the expansion of health coverage pursuant to Act No. 21-09 on Social Protection, which provides for the expansion of the compulsory health insurance system to encompass an additional 22 million people by 2022. The basic health coverage rate attained 70.2 per cent of the population in 2020, including new categories of independent and self-employed persons.

94. Maternal and child health-care indicators have improved, especially those concerning prenatal monitoring and care. According to the 2018 National Survey on Population and Family Health, 86 per cent of births took place in health-care institutions under the supervision of qualified health-care professionals, compared to 73 per cent in 2011. A

remarkable improvement was also recorded in the maternal and newborn mortality index. The maternal mortality rate declined from 112 to 72.6 per 100,000 live births between 2011 and 2018, which represents a decline of 35 per cent. The neonatal mortality rate declined from 21.6 to 13.58 per 1,000 live births between 2011 and 2018, which represents a decline of 38 per cent.

95. As a result of the action taken to combat the COVID-10 pandemic, care has been provided for infected persons, free vaccinations have been guaranteed, and the risks to public health and the right to life have been reduced.

96. Framework Act No. 06.22 on the National Health System was adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 2022. The Act is designed to upgrade the health-care system in order to improve access to the right to health care, in accordance with the principles of equality and equity, and to achieve territorial justice by creating a High Authority for Health as a public institution entrusted with the tasks of ensuring the continuity of health-care policy, legalizing compulsory health insurance, assessing public health policies, and defining the criteria governing the establishment of health-care institutions. The Act also provides for the promulgation of an act on the health profession.

4. Right to education

97. The Kingdom of Morocco has continued to implement the Strategic Vision for Reform 2015–2020. In addition, Framework Act No. 51.17 on education, training and scientific research⁷³ was enacted with a view to achieving equity, equality of opportunity, efficiency and progress for individuals and society as a whole. It also specifies the regulations governing a national contractual framework that is binding on the State and all relevant stakeholders and partners.

98. The action taken has led to an improvement in basic indicators concerning access to education, the quality of education and equality of opportunity. The enrolment rates for the 2020/21 academic year were 100 per cent for primary education, 94.7 per cent for the first cycle of secondary education and 71.1 per cent for the second cycle of secondary education.

99. The Kingdom of Morocco has stepped up its efforts to guarantee primary education by implementing the National Programme for the Universalization and Development of Primary Education, which was launched in July 2018. The number of child beneficiaries increased from 699,265 children in the 2017/18 academic year to more than 875,313 children in the 2020/21 academic year, which constitutes an increase in enrolment of more than 75 per cent.

100. However, notwithstanding the action taken to improve the quality of education, the phenomenon of dropout still poses a challenge to the national education system, since 331,558 students dropped out during the 2020/21 academic year.

5. Cultural rights

101. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to promote cultural rights by reinforcing the legal and regulatory framework applicable to cultural matters. Organic Act No. 26-16 was enacted in 2019 and 2020 in order to determine the stages for operationalizing the official nature of the Amazigh language and the procedures for its incorporation into education and priority areas of public life.⁷⁴ Pursuant to Organic Law No. 04-16 concerning the National Council for Moroccan Languages and Culture, the Government is implementing an integrated plan aimed at operationalizing the official character of the Amazigh language.

102. Action is being taken at the national, regional and local levels to promote cultural diversity, focusing on the various Amazigh, Hassaniya and Hebrew national components, by supporting, inventorying, documenting, consolidating and preserving the heritage, enhancing its audiovisual status and supporting relevant scientific research. Continuous action is also being taken to promote access to cultural life. A recently formulated policy enables all territorial units to acquire cultural structures that respond to the needs of the population in the areas of education, training, animation and entertainment, such as cultural centres, theatres, public libraries, media libraries and music institutes.

6. The right to a healthy environment and sustainable development

103. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to implement the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030. Act No. 49.17 on Environmental Assessment,⁷⁵ which was promulgated in 2020, provides for the subjection of policies, programmes, plans and designs for sectoral or regional development to a strategic environmental assessment, and specifies how such assessments should be studied. Tangible progress has been made in addressing the seven challenges to this gender-responsive strategy that are listed below:

- The challenge of enhancing the governance of sustainable development, which requires a stronger legislative framework in order to secure an achievement rate of 54 per cent;
- The challenge of a successful transition towards a green economy, with an achievement rate of 70 per cent;
- The challenge of improving the management and appraisal of natural resources and of providing support for the preservation of biodiversity, with an achievement rate of 76 per cent;
- The challenge of accelerating the implementation of the national policy to combat climate change, with an achievement rate of 84 per cent;
- The challenge of attaching special importance to fragile areas, with an achievement rate of 64 per cent;
- The challenge of promoting human development and reducing social and regional inequalities, with an achievement rate of 63 per cent;
- The challenge of developing knowledge of matters relating to sustainable development, with an achievement rate of 72 per cent.

104. Continuous action is taken to implement various environmental programmes, such as the National Environmental Monitoring Plan and the National Integrated Water Sanitation Programme, which aims to improve the population's access to sewage channels, to reduce pollution and to promote the reutilization of treated water. The Programme has succeeded in increasing the sewage network connection rate to 82 per cent, compared with 70 per cent in 2005. In addition, the National Domestic Waste Management Programme, which was launched in 2007, has succeeded in raising the professional waste disposal rate in urban areas to 96 per cent, compared to 44 per cent during the period prior to 2008. The recycling rate for such waste stands at 10 per cent, compared to only 6 per cent in 2015.

105. The Kingdom of Morocco has taken action to fulfil its international obligations to combat climate change. It submitted its commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 2021, pursuant to which it has undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45.5 per cent by 2030. It has also established a digital platform for monitoring, reporting and verification of its compliance with its nationally determined commitment.

C. Protection and promotion of the rights of specific groups

1. Women's rights

106. The Kingdom of Morocco takes continuous action to support women's rights and to promote equality in the interests of equity. The amendment of the legislation concerning elections and the establishment of a support fund to encourage women's representation in politics has led to an increase in women's participation in political life. The general parliamentary, communal and regional elections held on 8 September 2021 led to an increase in their political representation. The percentage of women elected to regional councils rose to 38.5 per cent (compared to 37.6 per cent in the 2015 elections), the percentage elected to provincial councils rose to 35.6 per cent (compared with 4.5 per cent in the 2015 elections) and the percentage elected to communal councils rose to 26.64 per cent (compared with 21.2 per cent in the 2015 elections). There has also been a major increase in women's representation in Parliament. The number of women members of the House of

Representatives increased from 81 women, or 20.5 per cent, in 2016 to 96 women, or 24.3 per cent, in 2021. The number of women in the House of Councillors has remained stable. Women have been elected to 14 of the 120 seats, which represents 11.67 per cent of Councillors. The percentage of women ministers in the current Government has increased significantly. They account for one third of the members of the current Government, and women hold seven strategic ministerial portfolios out of a total of 28 ministerial posts, compared to just four women ministers in the previous Government.

107. There has also been a remarkable improvement and a trend towards parity in women's access to the civil service. The percentage of women occupying senior posts increased from 10.11 per cent to 16.97 per cent during the period from 2014 to 2020, and the percentage of women occupying positions of responsibility increased from 19.71 per cent to 24.61 per cent during the same period.

108. Women's access to professions under the Justice Plan has been boosted in order to achieve equality between women and men. As a result, 299 women currently practice the legal profession, thereby accounting for 37.38 per cent of successful candidates in the examination to join the profession.

109. Women's economic empowerment remains a challenge to the advancement of women. Notwithstanding the implementation of relevant national programmes and policies, such as the Integrated National Programme for the Economic Empowerment of Women by 2030,⁷⁶ women's economic activity rate in 2020 failed to exceed 19.9 per cent.

110. The Kingdom of Morocco enhanced the legal and institutional framework for action to combat violence against women by promulgating Act No. 103.13 on Combating Violence against Women,⁷⁷ which aims to provide legal protection for women victims of violence. It comprises four basic dimensions: prevention, protection, suppression and provision of care. Shelters and structures for receiving and providing care for women victims of violence have been expanded at the regional level in order to facilitate their access to justice. A platform for complaints of violence against women⁷⁸ has been established as well as the pluralistic National Observatory of Violence against Women and the National Committee on Support for Women Victims of Violence. The issue of providing care for women victims of violence during a quarantine period has also attracted the attention of all parties involved. Preventive measures and special procedures have been adopted to enhance women's access to justice, and to ensure that cases of violence are reported and that victims are provided with care. The Office of the President of the Public Prosecution Service has established an electronic portal to facilitate the reporting of cases of violence against women.⁷⁹

111. Notwithstanding these measures, the phenomenon of violence against women continues to present a challenge when action is taken to improve the system for women's protection. According to statistical data, the courts registered about 17,103 cases involving major and minor offences of violence against women in 2018. They registered an increase to 19,019 cases in 2019 and a subsequent decrease to 18,275 cases in 2020.

2. Children's rights

112. The Kingdom of Morocco has taken continuous action to protect children from diverse forms of neglect, violence and exploitation through its implementation of the Integrated Public Policy for Child Protection 2015–2025. In particular, integrated regional bodies for child protection⁸⁰ have been established in eight regions of the Kingdom and the aim is to establish similar bodies throughout the national territory.

113. Special importance has been attached in criminal policy to cases of abuse against children. A marked decline in such cases has been recorded during the past three years. Thus, 4,828 cases of violence against children were recorded in 2020, for which 5,424 persons were prosecuted, compared with 6,702 cases in 2018, for which 7,263 persons were prosecuted. The Office of the President of the Public Prosecution Service has established a special unit for the protection of children's rights. The Kingdom of Morocco has also continued to support units that provide care for child and women victims of violence by extending them to all the Kingdom's courts and to relevant sectors and institutions, by adapting them to meet new legal requirements and by developing their means of action.

114. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to fortify the structures for receiving children in police stations and to address issues concerning minors. It has bolstered existing juvenile teams and created a central department to supervise, monitor and track the teams' work. In addition, it has consolidated the infrastructure for housing children in conflict with the law.

115. The Kingdom of Morocco has stepped up its efforts to guarantee children's right to an identity, since it constitutes a basic condition for their enjoyment of other fundamental rights. Two national campaigns were organized, in October 2017 and April 2019, to promote the registration of children whose civil status had not been registered. As a result, 96.9 per cent of children under the age of five were registered in the Civil Status Registry in 2018.⁸¹

116. The Kingdom of Morocco has taken continuous action to reduce the marriage of minors. The Public Prosecution Service has sought to ensure that the best interests of minors are taken into account when implementing relevant provisions of the Family Code. Such action is interwoven with measures aimed at achieving equal access to education, especially for girls, at combating poverty and fragility, and at raising families' awareness of children's need for education. As a result, the rate of rejection by prosecuting magistrates of marriage petitions for minors increased from 36 per cent of 33,686 requests in 2018 to 65 per cent of 19,908 requests in 2020.

117. The entry into force on 2 October 2018 of Act No. 19.12 concerning working conditions and terms of employment for domestic workers⁸² was an important step towards the protection of children from economic exploitation. It contains the following provisions:

- The employment of children under 18 years of age is prohibited, taking into account the five-year transitional period beginning on 2 October 2018;
- The conclusion of an employment contract between the two parties is mandatory;
- The use of intermediaries for the employment of domestic workers by private persons is prohibited;
- Employers are required to pay the minimum wage, to guarantee weekly rest periods and annual leave, and to enable workers to benefit from the National Social Security Fund.

118. The following decrees were promulgated pursuant to the aforementioned Act: Decree No. 2.17.355 containing a domestic worker contract template; Decree No. 2.356.17 containing a complete list of jobs for which the employment of domestic workers in the 16 to 18 age group is prohibited; and Decree No. 2.18.686 specifying the conditions governing the application of the social security system to domestic workers.

119. With a view to ensuring the full implementation of the Act, a cooperation agreement was signed on 28 September 2020 between the governmental authority responsible for employment and the Office of the President of the Public Prosecution Service with a view to enhancing the procedures for ensuring complementarity between prosecuting magistrates and labour inspectors. A practical guide on implementation of the provisions of the Act has also been produced.

3. Rights of persons with disabilities

120. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to implement its Integrated Public Policy to promote the rights of persons with disabilities by launching a system of social support and encouragement for their benefit, and by establishing a disability assessment and national reference system in order to ensure effective identification of beneficiaries of social protection. The National Centre for Monitoring, Research and Documentation on Disability was established in 2018 as a mechanism to promote convergence, monitoring, scrutiny and governance. It is composed of a pluralist range of representatives of government sectors and civil society as well as experts.

121. The National Autism Rehabilitation Programme, which was launched in 2019, has succeeded in establishing special teams to operate in various public health, social and educational facilities. The Programme will facilitate rehabilitation on behalf of 3,600 professionals and families dealing with autism.

122. The implementation of the National Health and Disability Strategy 2015–2021 bolstered the infrastructure for medical habilitation and limb prosthesis, for which there are currently 20 centres. In addition, physiotherapy and functional rehabilitation services continue to be developed in university hospital institutions.

123. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to implement the following accommodation measures to promote and advance the rights of persons with disabilities:

- **Provision of inclusive education:** The National Programme for Inclusive Education, which aims to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their right to education, was launched in 2019. More than 93,000 children are currently enrolled in public educational institutions. The number of children benefiting from a programme aimed at improving educational conditions for children with disabilities, which is funded by the Social Protection and Social Cohesion Support Fund, increased from 4,744 in 2015 to 16,923 in 2020. About 37 per cent of the beneficiaries are girls.
- **Promotion of employment in the public sector:** A quota of 7 per cent of payroll funds has been reserved for persons with disabilities, which has enabled them to obtain 650 posts during the past three years.
- **Support for self-employment:** A total of 39,547 persons with disabilities have benefited from a programme aimed at promoting professional integration and income-generating projects.⁸³ About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries were females.
- **Measures to ensure urban, architectural and transport accessibility:** The Accessible Cities programme was launched in 2018, and partnerships were arranged with 21 local communities in order to implement projects aimed at designing facilities that respond to the need of persons with disabilities, to support the capacities of local professionals, and to enhance the knowledge and technical capabilities of persons operating in the areas of construction and reconstruction and of persons interested in disability issues.

4. The rights of migrants

124. The two regularization procedures for irregular migrants in Morocco, which were launched in 2014 and in 2016–2017, led to the regularization of 50,000 migrants. In addition, refugee status was granted to 1,051 asylum-seekers of different nationalities, and the applications of 1,363 asylum-seekers were heard. The competent authorities continue to consider applications for asylum in the Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Rabat.

125. The Kingdom of Morocco is committed to guaranteeing the right to education, without discrimination, for the children of migrants and refugees. A total of 3,204 students were enrolled at various levels of education during the 2019/20 academic year, and 3,227 students were enrolled during the 2020/21 academic year. They were also granted access to informal education. The number of beneficiaries totalled 304 in the 2019/20 academic year and 407 in the 2020/21 academic year.

126. Children of migrants and refugees have also benefited from social support programmes, such as the Tayssir Programme,⁸⁴ from which 254 children benefited during the 2019/20 academic year and 203 during the 2020/21 academic year. In addition, 617 children benefited from the One Million Satchels Programme⁸⁵ during the 2019/20 academic year and 609 during the 2020/21 academic year. They also benefited from the Summer Camps Programme.

127. Migrants and refugees benefit from various health-care services. In 2019, a total of 23,758 migrants and refugees benefited from basic health-care facilities and hospital care. In 2020, a total of 10,684 members of such groups benefited from similar services, 11,550 persons benefited from preventive services and 8,560 persons benefited from health-care services in public hospitals. In addition, a National Strategic Plan on Health and Migration for the period from 2021 to 2025 was adopted and is being implemented in the various regions of the Kingdom of Morocco.

128. Migrants and refugees benefit from the services of the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills. A total of 4,382 migrants and refugees have been registered in various Agency offices and 1,558 persons have benefited from training workshops. In addition, some 104 migrants and refugees have been integrated by the Agency into the labour market.

5. Combating trafficking in persons

129. The Kingdom of Morocco takes continuous action to combat trafficking in persons by implementing Act No. 27-14 on Combating Trafficking in Persons. A National Committee for the Coordination of Measures to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons⁸⁶ was established in 2018 and issued its first report in 2020. In addition, the following measures were adopted:

- Stronger safeguards for victims of human trafficking are provided by preventing victims from confronting the accused during judicial proceedings, informing victims of their right to participate as a civil party or to be heard as witnesses, holding private hearings, and ensuring that victims have access to legal assistance. In addition, a single interlocutor is appointed by the courts to monitor cases involving trafficking in persons, and a database is established to record the proceedings and the rulings that are handed down.
- A unit has been established in the Public Prosecution Service to monitor cases of trafficking in persons, asylum-seekers and persons with special needs.
- A network of deputy public prosecutors has been established at the appeal court level to specialize in cases of trafficking in persons.
- A special team of social assistants has been established in the courts in order to identify presumed victims and to provide them with care and support.
- Health care is provided for victims of human trafficking in public health-care institutions.
- Integrated systems have been established in different parts of the country to protect children at risk.
- A national campaign has been launched to protect children from being exploited for purposes of begging.
- The programme to combat child labour continues to be implemented.
- The programme to protect women's employment rights continues to be implemented.
- Training courses are held for persons involved in combating the phenomenon of trafficking in persons.
- Meetings are held to raise awareness of the crime, its danger, dimensions and manifestations, and procedures for reporting it.
- The national media are provided with support for action to combat and prevent such crimes.
- Action is taken to promote international cooperation in combating transnational human trafficking crimes.

130. It has been possible, by means of these measures, to combat the phenomenon. The action taken by the public prosecutors and the judicial police led to the prosecution of 47 persons in the 17 cases registered in 2017, 231 persons in the 80 cases registered in 2018, 207 persons in the 151 cases registered in 2019, and 138 persons in the 131 cases registered in 2020. Thus, a total of 733 persons were prosecuted in the 379 cases registered during the four-year period. The cases involved a total of 719 victims, 47 per cent of whom were minors.

131. The Kingdom of Morocco is currently formulating a national strategy to address the phenomenon and is developing a national statistical database that will facilitate the analysis, assessment and compilation of data concerning relevant legal action.

IV. Building and promoting a culture of human rights

132. The Kingdom has taken vigorous action to promote a culture of human rights by engaging in the fourth phase (2020–2024) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education⁸⁷ through the development of a national action plan.

133. In line with the provisions of Framework Act No. 51.17 concerning the system of education, training and scientific research, the Kingdom of Morocco has continued to consolidate the principles and values of human rights and citizenship in the education system by reviewing and adjusting curricula and promoting human rights education in schools.

134. Human rights are an essential component of basic and continuing training programmes in training institutions for law enforcement officers. The training enables officers to develop the knowledge, conduct and skills that are required to protect people's rights and to ensure the correct enforcement of the law.

135. Continuous action is taken to promote the human rights training and education of national security officers. During the period from 2017 to 2021, a total of 49,667 police officers benefited from the aforementioned human rights training programmes. A training programme was organized for heads of units that provide support for women victims of violence, and awareness-raising days were held on "The role and functions of units supporting women victims of violence", "Combating trafficking in human beings" and "Illegal trafficking of migrants". In addition, workshops were held on Act No. 14-27 on Combating Trafficking in Persons, guidebooks for practical action were prepared for national law enforcement personnel, and a Code of Conduct, bulletins and instructions were issued with a view to promoting respect for human rights.

136. The Royal Gendarmerie continues to implement its strategy aimed at promoting a culture of human rights among its members in the performance of their daily duties. A total of 47,721 officers benefited from human rights training programmes during the period from 2017 to 2021. In addition to these programmes, the Royal Gendarmerie interacts with its external environment in the area of training procedures and in sharing experience and best practices with national and international human rights institutions and agencies. Units have been issued with reference documents concerning human rights in general and the protection of vulnerable groups in particular. In addition, guidebooks have been published on the rules governing the performance of diverse duties in full respect for the law and human rights principles.

137. Training programmes for prison staff focus on the consolidation of respect for human rights. The National Staff Training Centre, which was established in 2015, develops procedures for the incorporation of human rights norms into all training courses on behalf of employees. A total of 3,829 staff members benefited from basic training courses that address issues relating to the human rights of prisoners during the period from 2017 to 2021. The Centre also interacts with international and national partners on human rights training matters with a view to benefiting from experience and best practices aimed at the protection of human rights in penitentiary establishments.

138. The Office of the President of the Public Prosecution Service and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary have launched a permanent human rights training programme on behalf of judges, the staff of national institutions, the Judicial Police, the General Directorate of National Security, the Royal Gendarmerie, and officers of the General Directorate of Prison Administration and Reintegration. Seven training courses were held during the period up to February 2022 on behalf of 719 judges and prosecuting magistrates, 123 directors and staff members of the Office of the President of the Public Prosecution Service and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, and 108 members of other institutions, including the National Human Rights Council, the General Directorate of National Security, the Royal Gendarmerie and the General Directorate of Prison Administration. The training courses are supervised by national and international human rights experts. The Higher Judicial Institute also ensures that human rights principles and norms are incorporated into judges' training programmes.

139. The National Committee on International Humanitarian Law, which was established in 2008, has enhanced its training programme aimed at the dissemination of provisions of international humanitarian law among the various parties involved in its implementation, including officers of the Royal Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, the General Directorate of National Security and the Auxiliary Forces. Ministerial staff responsible for legal affairs have also benefited from such programmes, and training courses have been held on behalf of civil society organizations and journalists. In addition, the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law has organized round tables with parliamentarians on issues relating to international humanitarian law and on its implementation at the national level.

V. Best practices, challenges and difficulties

140. The Kingdom of Morocco continued during the reporting period to introduce reforms based on the provisions of the Constitution concerning the protection of rights and freedoms by organizing workshops aimed at strengthening the institutional framework, building a stronger democracy, consolidating the separation of powers and guaranteeing the rule of law.

141. The health crisis stemming from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its impact on human rights presented challenges for action aimed at guaranteeing equal enjoyment of rights for different groups and in different areas. The national approach to management of the crisis provided an opportunity for enshrinement of the human rights option as a strategic choice for the State. The approach reinforced the State's protective role and its diverse responsibilities, particularly with regard to the consolidation of social justice and equality, and promotion of the economic and social rights of vulnerable groups. The Kingdom of Morocco thus took steps to universalize social protection and to adopt a new development model that focuses on the upgrading of human capital.

142. The wide-ranging regional consultations on the preparation of the report conducted with all stakeholders concerning the regional dimension of the universal periodic review procedure highlighted the paramount importance of keeping pace with the procedures of advanced regionalization and administrative decentralization by providing financial support, ensuring access to qualified human resources, and enabling stakeholders at the regional level to adopt a human rights-based approach to planning and programming.

143. The Kingdom of Morocco continues to formulate and implement public policies aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly those of specific groups such as children, persons with disabilities, migrants and asylum-seekers. The effective implementation of such policies requires close coordination between the various stakeholders, especially at the regional level, and the establishment of protective structures and mechanisms to guarantee effective protection for such groups.

144. The exercise of rights and freedoms in the context of rapid digital transformations presents major challenges in light of the fundamental importance of respecting the principle of guaranteeing freedom to exercise rights and freedoms without compromising the rights of individuals and institutions, such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to privacy and the right not to be defamed or stigmatized. These challenges are related to the ability of the national legal system to keep pace with the aforementioned transformations, as well as the ability of institutional actors and professional bodies to provide a framework for practical action, and to guide relevant stakeholders and the general public.

Notes

¹ دليل حول إعداد التقارير الوطنية والحوار مع هيئات حقوق الإنسان.

² التي تشكل جزءاً من تقارير المملكة المغربية.

³ الظهير الشريف رقم 1.18.72 الصادر في 6 غشت 2018 بتنفيذ القانون رقم 81.16 الموافق بموجبه على بروتوكول 2014 المتعلق

بالاتفاقية رقم 29 بشأن العمل الجبري، 1930، المعتمدة بجنيف في 11 يونيو 2014، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6702 بتاريخ

23 غشت 2018.

⁴ التقرير متوفر بالموقع الرسمي للمندوبية السامية للتخطيط على الرابط:

Rapport National 2020 sur la mise en œuvre par le Royaume du Maroc des Objectifs de Développement Durable (hcp.ma)

- 5 القانون رقم 76.15 المتعلق بإعادة تنظيم المجلس الوطني لحقوق الإنسان المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6652 يوم فاتح مارس 2018.
- 6 وهو مؤسسة وطنية مستقلة تتولى مهمة الدفاع عن الحقوق، في نطاق العلاقة بين الإدارة والمرتكبين.
- 7 القانون رقم 14-16 المتعلق بمؤسسة الوسيط المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6765 بتاريخ فاتح أبريل 2018.
- 8 القانون رقم 79.14 المتعلق بهيئة المناصفة ومحاربة جميع أشكال التمييز، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6612 بتاريخ 21 شتنبر 2017.
- 9 القانون رقم 46.19 المتعلق ب الهيئة الوطنية للنزاهة والوقاية من الرشوة ومحاربتها منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6986 بتاريخ 13 ماي 2021.
- 10 القانون رقم 89.15 المتعلق بالمجلس الاستشاري للشباب والعمل الجمعي منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6640 بتاريخ 18 يناير 2018.
- 11 القانون التنظيمي رقم 04.16 المتعلق بالمجلس الوطني للغات والثقافة المغربية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6870 بتاريخ 02 أبريل 2020.
- 12 قانون يقضي بتغيير وتتميم القانون التنظيمي رقم 27.11 المتعلق بمجلس النواب، المنشور في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6987 بتاريخ 17 ماي 2021.
- 13 قانون يقضي بتغيير وتتميم القانون التنظيمي رقم 28.11 المستشارين، المنشور في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6987 بتاريخ 17 ماي 2021.
- 14 قانون يقضي بتغيير وتتميم القانون التنظيمي 59.11 المنشور في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6987 بتاريخ 17 ماي 2021.
- 15 قانون يقضي بتغيير القانون التنظيمي رقم 29.11 المتعلق بالأحزاب السياسية، المنشور في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6987 بتاريخ 17 ماي 2021.
- 16 قانون يقضي بتغيير القانون رقم 9.97 المتعلق بمدونة الانتخابات وتنظيم مراجعة استثنائية للوائح الانتخابية الخاصة بالغرف المهنية، الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6975 بتاريخ 05 أبريل 2021.
- 17 القانون رقم 33.17 المتعلق بنقل اختصاصات السلطة الحكومية المكلفة بالعدل إلى الوكيل العام للملك لدى محكمة النقض بصفته رئيسا للنيابة العامة ويسن قواعد لتنظيم رئاسة النيابة العامة، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6605 بتاريخ 18 شتنبر 2017.
- 18 القانون رقم 38.15 المتعلق بالتنظيم القضائي المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7108 بتاريخ 14 يوليوز 2022.
- 19 القانون رقم 38.21 المتعلق بتنظيم المفتشية العامة للشؤون القضائية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7009 بتاريخ 2 غشت 2021.
- 20 مدونة الأخلاقيات القضائية الصادرة بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6967 بتاريخ 08 مارس 2021.
- 21 القانون رقم 12.18 المتعلق بمكافحة غسل الأموال المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 4167 بتاريخ 14 يونيو 2021.
- 22 خاصة من خلال الرفع من الحد الأدنى والأقصى للعرامة المحكوم بها على الأشخاص في جريمة غسل الأموال بالإضافة إلى مصادرة جميع العائدات المتحصلة من ذلك، فضلا عن توسيع لائحة الجرائم الأصلية لجريمة غسل الأموال ولو ارتكبت خارج التراب الوطني، وذلك بإضافة جرائم الأسواق المالية وجريمة البيع وتقديم الخدمات بشكل هرمي.
- 23 صدر بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7023 بتاريخ 20 شتنبر 2021.
- 24 القانون 89.18 الصادر بتنفيذه الظهير الشريف رقم 1.19.45 المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6763 بتاريخ 25 مارس 2019.
- 25 المرسوم رقم 2.22.222 المحدد لكيفيات تطبيق القانون 89.18، الذي يحدد قواعد نظام تغذية الأشخاص الموضوعين تحت الحراسة النظرية والأحداث المحتفظ بهم وكيفية تقديم الوجبات الغذائية، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7092 بتاريخ 19 ماي 2022.
- 26 القانون رقم 77.17 المتعلق بتنظيم ممارسة مهام الطب الشرعي المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6866 بتاريخ 19 مارس 2020.
- 27 المرسوم رقم 2.17.618 بمثابة ميثاق وطني للتمركز الإداري، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6738 بتاريخ 27 دجنبر 2018.
- 28 تم إعداد حصيلة أولية متضمنة في "تقرير حول حصيلة أعمال اللجنة الوزارية للتمركز الإداري" المتاح على الرابط:
BOOK-29-07-2020.indd (participer.ma)
<https://www.gouvernement-ouvert.ma>
- 29 المرسوم رقم 194.22.2 بإحداث اللجنة الوطنية للمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة، المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7101 بتاريخ 20 يونيو 2022.
- 30 تم إحداث هذه الأجهزة بعمالات وأقاليم طنجة-أصيلة، سلا، الرباط، أكادير، الدار البيضاء-أنفا، مكناس، مراكش، العيون.
- 31 القانون رقم 65.15 المتعلق بمؤسسات الرعاية الاجتماعية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6667 بتاريخ 23 أبريل 2018.
- 32 القانون رقم 45.18، المتعلق بتنظيم مهنة العمالات والعاملين الاجتماعيين المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7010 بتاريخ 05 غشت 2021.
- 33 مشروع يهدف إلى إنشاء مرجعية وطنية لتقييم الإعاقة، تكون دعامة أساسية لإصلاح ورش الحماية الاجتماعية من خلال استهداف ناجح وترشيد أفضل للموارد. يندرج هذا المشروع في إطار تفعيل مقتضيات القانون الإطار رقم 13 - 97 المتعلق بحقوق الأشخاص في وضعية إعاقة والنهوض بها، خاصة المادة 2 منه التي تنص على تعريف جديد للإعاقة كنتاج لتفاعل الجانب الطبي مع الجوانب الاجتماعية وتلك المرتبطة بالمحيط، وكذا المادة 23 من هذا القانون المتعلقة بإصدار "بطاقة خاصة" بالإعاقة.
- 34 يهدف البرنامج الوطني المندمج للنهوض بأوضاع الأشخاص المسنين 2020-2030 إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية:
- إدماج بعد الشيخوخة في البرامج والاستراتيجيات الوطنية والجهوية والمحلية.
 - تعبئة الفاعلين وضمان الالتفائية بين مختلف البرامج والمبادرات الوطنية لحماية الأشخاص المسنين ورفع تحدي التحول الديمغرافي المتمثل في تزايد وثيرة الشيخوخة.
 - ضمان بيئة دامجة ومشاركة فاعلة للأشخاص المسنين في الحياة العامة.
 - توفير الرعاية والحماية الاجتماعية وضمان حقوق الأشخاص المسنين والنهوض بأوضاعهم.
 - يتمحور هذا البرنامج الوطني حول أربعة محاور أساسية:
 - المحور الأول: تعميم التغطية الاجتماعية الوقائية من المخاطر المرتبطة بالشيخوخة.
 - المحور الثاني: توفير بيئة تمكينية داعمة.
 - المحور الثالث: المشاركة السياسية والاجتماعية والثقافية للأشخاص المسنين.
 - المحور الرابع: تعزيز وتطوير المعرفة والنهوض بالمجال التشريعي.

يعد المرصد الوطني للأشخاص المسنين آلية وطنية تساهم في رصد الأوضاع الديمغرافية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية، وتطوير المؤشرات والمعطيات والنهوض بالبحث العلمي في هذا المجال. ويتميز المرصد بتركيبه رباعية، تضم في عضويتها كل من القطاعات الحكومية، وجمعيات المجتمع المدني العاملة في هذا المجال، ومراكز البحث العلمي والتقني، والخبراء. أصدر المرصد تقريره الوطني الأول لسنة 2018 حول الأشخاص المسنين بالمغرب (متاح على الموقع الرسمي لوزارة التضامن والإدماج الاجتماعي والأسرة):

<https://social.gov.ma/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/web-%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B3%D9%86%D9%8A%D9%86.pdf>

37 تندرج هذه الاستراتيجية في إطار السياسة الجديدة للهجرة واللجوء التي تم إطلاقها سنة 2013 تنفيذا للتوجيهات الملكية. تتضمن هذه الاستراتيجية 11 برنامج عمل قطاعي وأقفي و27 هدفاً خاصاً و81 عملية تروم كلها إلى ضمان ولوج المهاجرين واللاجئين للحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية والتربوية.

38 القانون الإطار رقم 09.21 المتعلق بالحماية الاجتماعية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6975 بتاريخ 5 أبريل 2021.

39 القانون رقم 18.72 المتعلق بمنظومة استهداف المستفيدين من برامج الدعم الاجتماعي وإحداث الوكالة الوطنية للسجلات المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6908 بتاريخ 13 غشت 2020. حسب مادته الأولى، يهدف هذا القانون إلى وضع منظومة وطنية لتسجيل الأسر والأفراد الراغبين في الاستفادة من برامج الدعم الاجتماعي التي تشرف عليها الإدارات العمومية والجماعات الترابية والهيئات العمومية، من خلال إحداث سجل اجتماعي موحد وسجل وطني للسكان، يكون الغرض منهما تحديد الفئات المستهدفة، من أجل تمكينها من الاستفادة من البرامج المذكورة، وكذا إحداث وكالة وطنية لتدبير السجلات المتعلقة بهذه المنظومة.

40 القانون رقم 98.15 المتعلق بنظام التأمين الإجباري الأساسي عن المرض، الخاص بفئات المهنيين والعمال المستقلين والأشخاص غير الأجراء الذين يزاولون نشاطاً خاصاً المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6586 بتاريخ 13 يوليوز 2017.

41 القانون رقم 99.15 بإحداث نظام للمعاشات لفائدة فئات المهنيين والعمال المستقلين والأشخاص غير الأجراء الذين يزاولون نشاطاً خاصاً المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6632 بتاريخ 21 دجنبر 2017.

42 تركز هذه الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنمية المستدامة 2030 على سبعة رهانات كبرى تضم 31 محورا استراتيجيا و137 مؤشرا.

43 حسب المعطيات الواردة في تقرير رئاسة النيابة العامة لسنة 2020.

44 حدد القانون رقم 77.17 المتعلق بتنظيم ممارسة مهام الطب الشرعي الجهات الطبية المخول لها ممارسة مهام الطب الشرعي، وكيفية انتداب الطبيب الشرعي والجهات المخول لها انتدابه، بالإضافة إلى تنظيم العلاقة بين هذه الأطراف وتحديد معايير إنجاز تقارير التشريح الطبي وفقاً لما هو متعارف عليه دولياً. كما خول هذا القانون للأطباء المتخصصين في الطب الشرعي، حق التسجيل بجدول الخبراء القضائيين بمحاكم الاستئناف وهوما سيؤدي إلى الرفع من جودة الخبرات القضائية التي سيتم إنجازها في إطار هذا التخصص الطبي وتوفير الأطر البشرية المؤهلة والمتخصصة لتكون في خدمة العدالة. كما وضع هذا القانون مقتضيات قانونية كفيلة بإعطاء مصداقية أكبر للشواهد والخبرات الطبية التي تعرض على القضاء في إطار النزاعات التي يبيت فيها، وهو ما يساهم في تعزيز ضمانات المحاكمة العادلة. ولتمكين الأطباء المؤهلين لممارسة مهام الطب الشرعي من ممارسة مهامهم بكامل التجرد والاستقلالية، تضمن القانون مقتضيات زجرية حمائية لفائدتهم.

45 لقانون رقم 23.98 المتعلق بتنظيم وتسيير المؤسسات السجنية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية بتاريخ 16 شتنبر 1999.

46 تعتمد برامج تشغيل السجناء داخل المؤسسات السجنية على نظامين لتشغيلهم بالمؤسسات السجنية:

أ/ نظام الشغل في إطار الأشغال العامة (الكلف)، حيث يعتبر عمل السجناء وفق هذا النظام أحد أهم البرامج اليومية بكل مؤسسة سجنية، ويتم بموجب هذا النظام تكليف بعض السجناء ممن يتوفرون على شروط محددة وبناء على طلبهم، بالقيام بكيفية دورية بمختلف الأشغال والخدمات اللازمة لسير المؤسسة تحت الإشراف المباشر لموظفيها، وتتمثل مجالات الشغل حسب هذا النظام في النظافة والصيانة والطبخ وخدمات أخرى. يتقاضى السجناء مقابل ما دأبوا عن هذا العمل، كما يستفيدون من التعويضات المستحقة وفقاً للقانون في حالة إصابتهم بأي حادثة من حوادث الشغل أثناء مزاولة هذا العمل.

ب/ نظام الشغل بوحدات الإنتاج الفني والحرفي، حيث تم وضع وتنفيذ برامج لتلقين السجناء مهارات ومهارات حرفية وفنية تيسيرا لإعادة إدماجهم اجتماعياً ومهنياً بعد الإفراج عنهم، ولهذا الغاية تم إحداث وحدات للإنتاج الفني والحرفي وتنويع البرامج المسطرة بالوحدات القائمة لتشمل مختلف فئات السجناء، تعنى بتلقين الحرف وصنع وإنتاج منتوجات حرفية وفنية.

47 يتم ذلك من خلال تفكيك خطاب التطرف لفك الارتباط معه وتصحيح بعض المفاهيم، وتأهيل حاملي هذا الخطاب بشكل يمكنهم من التخلي عن التصورات الإقصائية وبناء تصورات بديلة، تنبني على الاختلاف والتسامح والانفتاح.

48 يتم ذلك من خلال مساعدة السجناء على فهم واستيعاب الإطار القانوني المنظم لعلاقة الأفراد بالمجتمع والدولة، انطلاقاً من جدلية الحقوق والواجبات ومن مدخل المواطنة الإيجابية، ثم من خلال مقاربة تأسيس وعي حقوقي لدى المشاركين يعزز إيمانهم بالمشارك الإيجابي، وتأهيلهم على تبني ممارسات منفتحة في تدبير الاختلاف مع الآخرين.

49 يتم ذلك من خلال إكتساب السجناء كفاءات معرفية وسلوكية تمكنهم من تحسين ذواتهم بما يمكنهم من تقادي الانسحاق مع الخطابات المتطرفة والاندماج الإيجابي بعد الإفراج.

50 يتم ذلك من خلال إكتساب السجناء المهارات والكفاءات الضرورية لاستغلال أنسب لما يتوفرون عليه من قدرات ومؤهلات علمية وحرفية، في إطار بناء مشروع ذاتي أو مجتمعي لا يسعى فقط إلى تحقيق الاستقلالية السوسيو- اقتصادية، وإنما يرمي أيضاً إلى تسخير القدرات الذاتية لخدمة المحيط الاجتماعي بما يحقق المصالحة مع المجتمع.

51 منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6799 بتاريخ 29 يوليوز 2019.

52 القانون رقم 31.13 المتعلق بالحق في الحصول على المعلومات منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6655 بتاريخ 12 مارس 2018.

53 بوابة الحصول على المعلومات: www.chafafiya.ma

54 المرسوم رقم 2.19.121 بتحديد كفايات منح بطاقة الصحافة المهنية وتجديدها المنشور في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 1658 بتاريخ 28 مارس 2018.

55 المرسوم رقم 2.18.136 المتعلق بدعم الصحافة والنشر والطباعة والتوزيع المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6761 بتاريخ 18 مارس 2019.

56 المرسوم رقم 2.18.182 المتعلق بكفايات منح الإذن الخاص بإحداث أو نشر أو طبع أي مطبوع دوري أجنبي بالمغرب المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6691 بتاريخ 16 يوليوز 2018.

57 المرسوم رقم 2.19.170 بتحديد كفايات الاستفادة من تصريح للتصوير الذاتي المتعلق بالإنتاج السمعي البصري الموجه لخدمة الصحافة الإلكترونية منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6998 بتاريخ 24 يونيو 2021.

- 58 وجهت رئاسة النيابة العامة رسالة دورية تحت عدد 33/س.ن.ر.ن.ع وتاريخ 17 سبتمبر 2019، إلى النيابة العامة بالمحاكم، تحثها على الكف عن تحريك المتابعات فيما يتعلق بقضايا السب والكذب إلا بعد موافقة هذه الرئاسة بتقرير مفصل حول القضية، وما يقترح في شأنها من إجراءات قانونية، في احترام تام للمقتضيات القانونية المتعلقة بالتقادم المنصوص عليها في قانون الصحافة والنشر. وذلك بغية تنظيم استعمال سلطة الملاحمة بما يتوافق مع السياسة الجنائية المقررة.
- 59 بلغت الاعتمادات التي تم رصدها لدعم الصحافة المكتوبة الورقية منها والإلكترونية برسم سنتي 2020-2021 ما مجموعه 345 مليون درهم، صرف منها مبلغ 337.678.684,61 درهم على الشكل التالي:
- المبلغ الإجمالي للأجور التي تم تحملها من شهر يوليوز 2020 إلى شهر يونيو 2021: 213.611.542,47 درهم، استفادت منه 136 مقالة صحفية؛
 - المبلغ الإجمالي الذي تم صرفه على شكل دعم جزافي بناء على كتلة الأجور: 9.390.000,00 درهم استفادت منه 142 مقالة صحفية؛
 - مبلغ دعم المقالات الصحافية في إطار التعددية: 1.489.185,09 درهم استفادت منه 8 مقالات صحفية؛
 - مبلغ واجبات الانخراط في الصندوق الوطني للضمان الاجتماعي: 49.104.494,31 درهم؛
 - مبلغ الضريبة على الدخل يمثل نسبة ثلاثون بالمائة (30%) من المبلغ الإجمالي المخصص للدعم على شكل تحمل الأجور، أي 64.083.462,74 درهم.
 - كما تم صرف اعتمادات مالية من أجل:
 - دعم 11 مقالة متخصصة في طباعة الصحف بمبلغ 30 مليون درهم؛
 - دعم توزيع الصحف بمبلغ 60 مليون درهم؛
- بالإضافة إلى الدعم المخصص للصحافة المكتوبة، تم بصفة استثنائية، وفي نفس الإطار، دعم الإذاعات الخاصة بمبلغ 55 مليون درهم.
- 60 القانون رقم 90.13 القاضي بإحداث المجلس الوطني للصحافة الألكترونية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6454 بتاريخ 7 أبريل 2016.
- 61 التقرير المنشور بالموقع الرسمي للهيئة العليا للاتصال السمعي البصري:
- https://www.haca.ma/sites/default/files/upload/Rapport%20de%20synth%C3%A8se%20-%20couvert%20m%C3%A9diatique%20du%20Covid%2019_V%2005.08.2020.pdf
- يتناول التحليل خصائص المعالجة والمواكبة الإعلامية التي رصدتها الإذاعات والقنوات التلفزية الوطنية للأزمة الوابانية. كما يمكن هذا التقرير من الوقوف على النقصات التي طبعت مجهود اليقظة والتعبئة الإعلامي الذي أفرد لهذه الأزمة.
- 62 قرار المجلس الأعلى للاتصال السمعي البصري رقم 21-37 المتعلق بضمان تعددية التعبير السياسي في خدمات الاتصال السمعي البصري خلال الانتخابات التشريعية والجهوية والجماعية العامة لسنة 2021 المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6382 بتاريخ 02 يوليوز 2021.
- قرار المجلس الأعلى للاتصال السمعي البصري رقم 18-20 بشأن ضمان التعبير التعددي لتيارات الرأي والفكر في خدمات الاتصال السمعي البصري خارج فترات الانتخابات العامة والاستفتاءات المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 5540 بتاريخ 09 غشت 2018.
- قرار المجلس الأعلى للاتصال السمعي البصري رقم 17-42 بتاريخ في 21 نونبر 2017 بشأن احترام مبدأ قرينة البراءة والمساطر القضائية في الخدمات السمعية البصرية.
- 63 ظهير 1958 المعدل والمتمم بالقانون رقم 76-00 بتاريخ 23 يوليوز 2002 المنظم للتجمعات العمومية.
- 64 القانون رقم 06.18 المتعلق بتنظيم العمل التطوعي المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7010 بتاريخ 5 غشت 2021.
- 65 منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7021 بتاريخ 13 سبتمبر 2021.
- 66 منشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 7021 بتاريخ 13 سبتمبر 2021.
- 67 <https://www.eparticipation.ma>
- 68 تروم المرحلة الثالثة للمبادرة الوطنية للتنمية البشرية تنمية الرأسمال البشري وتحسين ظروف الأجيال الصاعدة ودعم الفئات الاجتماعية في وضعية صعبة وخلق جيل جديد من المبادرات المدرة للدخل والتشغيل. حيث خصص الغلاف المالي للمبادرة لتمويل أربعة برامج كالتالي: 1 برنامج تدارك الخصائص المسجل على مستوى البنيات التحتية والخدمات الأساسية بالمجالات الترابية الأقل تجهيزا؛ 2 برنامج مواكبة الأشخاص في وضعية هشّة؛ 3 برنامج تحسين الدخل والإدماج الاقتصادي للشباب؛ 4 برنامج الدفع بالتنمية البشرية للأجيال الصاعدة.
- 69 يمتد برنامج تقليص الفوارق المجالية والاجتماعية في العالم القروي على مدى 7 سنوات (2017-2023) بكلفة مالية تقدر ب 50 مليار درهم. وتواصل الحكومة تنزيل المشاريع المندرجة في إطاره والتي تستهدف تعزيز وتقوية البنيات التحتية والخدمات الأساسية والاجتماعية وتحسين ولوج ساكنة المجال القروي والمناطق الجبلية إلى الطرق والمسالك القروية والمنشآت الفنية والصحة والتعليم والماء الصالح للشرب والكهربة القروية. يستهدف هذا البرنامج الجماعات الترابية الهشة وتقليص الفوارق في مجالات فك العزلة والربط بالكهرباء وبشبكة مياه الشرب وبناء وإعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية لقطاعي التعليم والصحة على صعيد 73 عمالة وإقليم و1253 جماعة ترابية و24290 دوارا لفائدة 12 مليون من ساكنة الجهات الاثني عشر للمملكة.
- 70 سجل معدل البطالة انخفاضا ما بين سنتي 2017 و2019، إذ انتقل من 10,2% إلى 9,2% على المستوى الوطني، ومن 14,7% إلى 12,9% بالوسط الحضري ومن 4% إلى 3,7% بالوسط القروي. إلا أن معدل البطالة عرف ارتفاعا خلال فترة جائحة كوفيد 19 ما بين سنتي 2019 و2020 وبالنظر للموسم الفلاحي الجاف الذي عرفته المملكة المغربية، إذ انتقل معدل البطالة من 9,2% إلى 11,9% على الصعيد الوطني.
- 71 يهدف برنامج "إدماج" إلى تشغيل الباحثين عن العمل الذين اكتسبوا مهارات مهنية جديدة من خلال تمكينهم من اكتساب تجربة أولية في مجال المقولة، في حين يهدف برنامج "تأهيل" إلى تحسين تشغيل الباحثين عن عمل من خلال تمكينهم من اكتساب مهارات مهنية تمكنهم من شغل مناصب داخل المقاولات.
- 72 **الإجراء الأول:** منح تعويض شهري جزافي لدعم المقاولات المتضررة والحفاظ على مناصب الشغل، وذلك تطبيقا للقانون رقم 25.20 بسن تدابير استثنائية لفائدة المشغلين المنخرطين بالصندوق الوطني للضمان الاجتماعي والعاملين لديهم المصرح بهم، المتضررين من تداعيات تفشي جائحة فيروس كورونا (القانون رقم 20.25 الصادر بتنفيذه الظهير الشريف رقم 59.20.1 الصادر في الجريدة الرسمية عدد 6877 بتاريخ 27 أبريل 2020).
- الإجراء الثاني:** تخفيف تكاليف المقاولات التي تواجه صعوبات: تمثل هذا الإجراء في تعليق أداء المساهمات المستحقة للصندوق الوطني للضمان الاجتماعي على مدى فترة 18 شهرا، خلال الفترة الممتدة من فاتح مارس 2020 إلى 30 يونيو 2020، وذلك طبقا لمقتضيات المادة 4 من القانون رقم 25.20 السالف الذكر. وفي هذا الإطار تم اتخاذ تدبير آخر يهم تأجيل سداد أقساط القروض

البنكية وتلك المتعلقة بقروض الإيجار "leasing"، حيث تم تحويل المقاولات التي يقل رقم معاملاتها برسم السنة المالية 2019 عن 20 مليون درهم من إمكانية تأجيل الإدلاء بالتصريحات الضريبية وتعليق المراقبة الضريبية والإشعار للغير الحائز. الإجراء الثالث: دعم خزينة المقاولات من خلال تسريع وتيرة أداء مستحقاتها وإحداث اليتيم للضمان على مستوى صندوق الضمان المركزي، ويتعلق الأمر ب:

1. "ضمان أوكسجين" الذي يهدف إلى تعبئة موارد التمويل لفائدة المقاولات المتوسطة الحجم التي يتراوح رقم معاملاتها ما بين 200 و 500 مليون درهم، والتي تضررت خزيتها جراء انخفاض نشاطها. وتغطي هذه الآلية 95% من مبلغ القرض.
 2. "ضمان المقاولين الذاتيين كوفيد-19"، الذي يغطي 85% من القروض الممنوحة من طرف البنوك لفائدة المقاولين الذاتيين المتضررين من الأزمة، بدون فائدة لما يعادل ثلاثة أشهر من رقم المعاملات المصرح به في آخر إقرار ضريبي، مع سقف محدد في 15.000 درهم. وتتيح هذه الآلية تسديد هذا القرض على مدى 3 سنوات بما في ذلك سنة واحدة كمؤجل الاسترداد.
 3. "إفلاخ المقاولات الصغيرة جدا" - «Relance TPE»، وهي آلية موجهة للمقاولات الصغيرة جدا والتجار والحرفيين الذين يقل حجم معاملاتهم عن 10 ملايين درهم، وتتمثل في ضمان الدولة 95% من قروض إفلاخ النشاط الاقتصادي الممنوحة لهذه المقاولات، على أن لا يتجاوز حجم معاملاتهم عن 10 ملايين درهم.
 4. "ضمان إفلاخ" - «Damane Relance»، وهي آلية تغطي القروض الممنوحة لاستئناف نشاط المقاولات التي يزيد رقم معاملاتها عن 10 ملايين درهم بما فيها المقاولات الكبرى التي يتجاوز رقم معاملاتها 500 مليون درهم. وتتراوح نسبة الضمان الممنوحة في إطار هذه الآلية بين 80% و 90% حسب حجم المقولة. ويمكن أن تصل القروض المشمولة بهذا الضمان إلى شهر ونصف الشهر من رقم معاملات المقاولات الصناعية وشهرا من رقم معاملات المقاولات. ولتمكين المقاولات المستفيدة من هذه الآلية من تقليص أجل الأداة، يشترط توظيف 50% من القرض لتسوية الوضعية تجاه المزددين.
- 73 القانون الإطار رقم 51.17 المتعلق بمنظومة التربية والتعليم والتكوين والبحث العلمي المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6805 بتاريخ 19 غشت 2019.
- 74 القانون التنظيمي رقم 16-26 المتعلق بتحديد مراحل تفعيل الطابع الرسمي للأمازيغية وكيفية إدماجها في مجال التعليم وفي مجالات الحياة العامة ذات الأولوية المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6816 بتاريخ 12 شتنبر 2019.
- 75 القانون رقم 49.17 المتعلق بالتقييم البيئي المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6908 بتاريخ 13 غشت 2020.
- 76 يرتكز البرنامج الوطني المندمج للتمكين الاقتصادي للنساء 2030 حول ثلاثة محاور استراتيجية، وهي: "الولوج إلى الفرص الاقتصادية"، "التربية والتكوين" و "بيئة ملائمة ومستدامة للتمكين الاقتصادي للنساء"، وثلاثة أهداف استراتيجية بحلول 2030، منسجمة مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة:
- تحقيق 30% من معدل الشغل لدى النساء مقابل 19% في 2020، لبلوغ نصف معدل الشغل لدى الرجال على الأقل؛
 - مضاعفة نسبة خريجات التكوين المهني لتعادل نسبة الخريجين الرجال 8% مقابل 4% حاليا؛
 - تعزيز بيئة ملائمة ومستدامة للتمكين الاقتصادي للنساء..
- 77 القانون رقم 103.13 المتعلق بمحاربة العنف ضد النساء المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6655 بتاريخ 12 مارس 2018.
- 78 <https://vcfemme.pmp.ma>
- 79 plaintes@pmp.ma
- 80 تندرج هذه الأجهزة في إطار برنامج مندمج يشمل: إحداث لجن إقليمية لحماية الطفولة - إحداث مراكز المواكبة لحماية الطفولة - وضع وتنفيذ برنامج للتكوين في مجال الطفولة - وضع منظومة معلوماتية إقليمية لتتبع الطفل داخل مدار الحماية - وضع أدوات تمكن من تحقيق الالتقائية والتكامل بين البرامج والخدمات القطاعية المتعلقة بحماية الطفولة.
- 81 حسب المسح الوطني حول السكان وصحة الأسرة 2018 لوزارة الصحة:
- https://www.sante.gov.ma/Publications/Etudes_enquete/Documents/2019/03/Brochure_Arabe_ENPS_F-2018.pdf
- 82 القانون رقم 19.12 بتحديد شروط الشغل والتشغيل المتعلقة بالمعاملات والعمال المنزليين المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6493 بتاريخ 22 غشت 2016.
- 83 ضمن محاور صندوق دعم الحماية الاجتماعية والتماسك الاجتماعي
- 84 برنامج "تيسير" يهدف إلى الحد من الهدر المدرسي وتفعيل إجبارية التعليم من 6 إلى 15 سنة، خاصة بالنسبة للفئات المعوزة، وذلك عبر تحويلات مالية مشروطة للأسر المستهدفة بهذا البرنامج.
- 85 المبادرة الملكية "مليون محفظة" تتوخى تمكين تلاميذ التعليم الابتدائي والثانوي أبناء الأسر المعوزة من المحافظ والأدوات والكتب المدرسية.
- 86 تم إحداث اللجنة الوطنية لتنسيق إجراءات مكافحة الاتجار بالبشر والوقاية منه بموجب المرسوم رقم 2.17.740 المنشور بالجريدة الرسمية عدد 6692 بتاريخ 19 يوليو 2018.
- 87 تركز الخطة على المحاور الثلاثة التالية:
- المحور الأول: التربية والتنقيف في مجال حقوق الإنسان داخل فضاءات التربية والتكوين والتنشئة الاجتماعية.
 - المحور الثاني: التكوين والتدريب وتقوية القدرات في مجال حقوق الإنسان.
 - المحور الثالث: المجتمع المدني والنهوض بثقافة حقوق الإنسان.