



NATIONAL STRATEGY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SNDD) 2030

Executive summary



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2030

Résumé Exécutif

October 2017



“Morocco, which, like all developing countries, faces major and pressing development challenges, is fully aware of the need to preserve the environment and respond to ecological imperatives.

Faced with these requirements and in accordance with these commitments, we reaffirm that it is necessary to continue the policy of gradual and global upgrading, both at the economic level and in terms of awareness, with the assistance of regional partners. and international. »

“In this regard, We call on the government to develop a draft comprehensive national environmental charter, allowing the safeguarding of spaces, reserves and natural resources, as part of the sustainable development process.

The Charter should also provide for the preservation of natural sites, vestiges and other historical monuments which make up the richness of an environment considered as a common heritage of the nation, the protection of which is a collective responsibility which falls to present and future generations. »

*Excerpt from the speech of His Majesty King Mohammed VI
on the occasion of Throne Day, July 30, 2009*

“Also, we urge the government to give substance to the main orientations resulting from the expanded dialogue aimed at the development of a National Charter for environmental protection and sustainable development, in an integrated action plan with precise objectives and achievable in all sectors of activity. »

*Excerpt from the speech of His Majesty King Mohammed VI
on the occasion of Throne Day, July 30, 2010*

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

I. The SNDD, a royal will and a social project	6	12
II. The coherence of the National Sustainable Development Strategy is based on 4 principles		12
Principle 1: international compliance Principle 2: compliance with		12
the principles of Framework Law 12-99 establishing the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development	12	
Principle 3: stakeholder engagement	10	
Principle 4: an operational strategy	13	
III. The Strategy aims to implement the foundations of a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2030	13	

PRESENTATION OF THE 7 CHALLENGES OF THE STRATEGY

I. Issue 1: Consolidate the governance of sustainable development	17
Strategic axis 1: Make the exemplary nature of the State a lever for the implementation of sustainable development	17
Strategic axis 2: Strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development and the role of stakeholders	18
Strategic axis 3: Strengthen the legal framework and control mechanisms	18
Strategic axis 4: Strengthen economic and financial instruments and implement	19
implement an environmental tax policy	19
II. Challenge 2: Succeed in the transition to a green economy	19
Strategic axis 1: Reconciling modernization of the agricultural sector and the requirements of sustainable development	20
Strategic axis 2: Ensure the conservation and rational management of fishery resources	
Strategic axis 3: Better development of forests to ensure sustainable management	22
Strategic axis 4: Include Industrial Acceleration in a green economy trajectory	
Strategic axis 5: Accelerate the implementation of the energy transition	23
Strategic axis 6: Have a sustainable mining sector	24
Strategic axis 7: Promote sustainable craftsmanship	25
Strategic axis 8: Promote sustainable mobility	26
Strategic axis 9: Reconciling tourism development and environmental protection	26
Strategic axis 10: Promote integrated waste management to implement a circular economy	27
Strategic axis 11: Aligning urban planning with the principles of sustainable development	28



III. Challenge 3: Improve the management and development of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity 30

Strategic axis 1: Secure the water supply to user sectors and strengthen integrated water resources management 31

Strategic axis 2: Improve knowledge of the pressures experienced by the soil 32

Strategic axis 3 : Protecting biodiversity and strengthening conservation policies 33

IV. Issue 4: Accelerate the implementation of the national policy to combat climate change 35

Strategic axis 1: Improve Climate governance 36

Strategic axis 2 : Include territories in an approach to combat global warming 36

Strategic axis 3: Seize climate finance opportunities 37

V. Issue 5: Pay particular attention to sensitive areas 38

Strategic axis 1: Improve sustainable coastal management 38

Strategic axis 2 : Preserve and enhance oasis areas and desert areas 39

Strategic axis 3: Strengthen mountain area management policies 39

VI. Challenge 6: Promote human development and reduce social and territorial inequalities 41

Strategic axis 1: Capitalize on the achievements of the INDH to fight against poverty 41

Strategic axis 2: Strengthening the health system and health monitoring 42

Strategic axis 3: Resolve the education deficit 43

VII. Issue 7: Promote a culture of sustainable development 44

Strategic axis 1: Strengthen eco-citizenship, through education, awareness and communication programs 44

Strategic axis 2: Make innovation and research and development the transition lever for achieving sustainable development 45

Strategic axis 3: Improve training for green professions 46

Strategic axis 4: Promote culture, as a lever for change towards a sustainable society 46

CONCLUSION 48

ANNEX: NSSD Objectives 51



INTRODUCTION

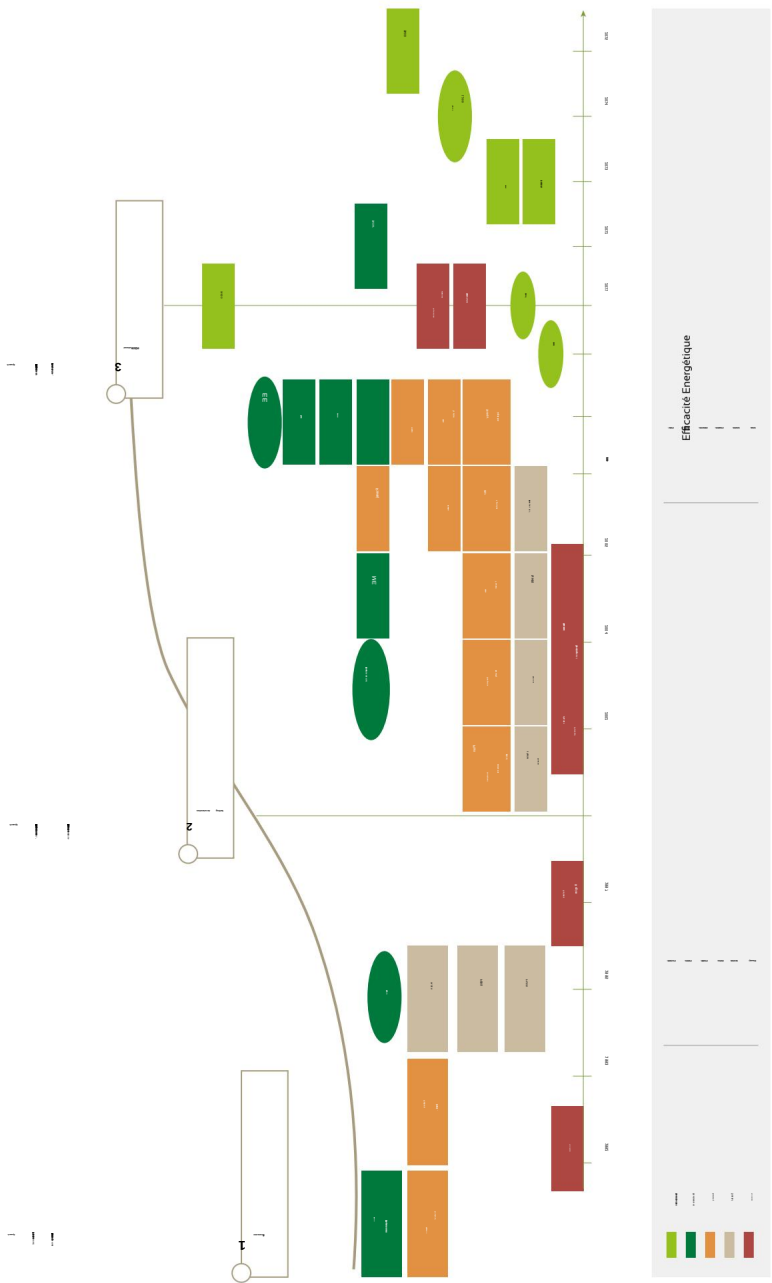
I. The SNDD, a royal will and a social project

The Kingdom of Morocco is committed to meeting the challenges of the 21st century by making sustainable development a real social project and a new development model under the enlightened leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI. This commitment was already taking shape in 1992, when His Majesty, still Crown Prince at the time, presented his "Vision of the fundamentals for the construction of a new model of society" at the Rio Summit.

Since then, this commitment to the fundamental principles of sustainable development has resulted in successive reforms aimed at building solid foundations for economic development, improving social conditions and accelerating the pace of achievements.

environmental through both preventive and corrective measures.

The evolution of Morocco's trajectory over the past 20 years, in terms of building a social project based on sustainable development, can be summarized in three main phases as follows:



ȳ Phase I: Economic and social upgrading (1992-2000)

Coming out of its Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) carried out jointly with the International Monetary Fund (IMF: 1981-1994), Morocco initiated a policy of liberalization of its economy and strengthened certain key industrial export sectors, strategic for the trade balance, while focusing on the tertiarisation of its economy. At the same time, a large part of public investments have been concentrated on major social projects aimed at opening up the rural world, such as the PERG (Generalized Rural Electrification Program), the PNRR (National Rural Roads Program) or even the PAGER (Grouped Drinking Water Supply Program for Rural Populations).

This first phase is also marked by important reforms in the financial and monetary sector in particular, as well as the signing of the first free trade agreement with the European Union in 1995, marking the opening of the economy internationally.

ȳ Phase II: Implementation of fundamental levers and acceleration of development (2000-2011)

This is a phase of acceleration of institutional and legal reforms, particularly on the social level with the reform of the family code. Also, the implementation of the National Initiative for Human Development has set up real social engineering in a participation process. Economically, sectoral strategies provide better visibility and enable more targeted investments. The policy of openness is also accelerating with the entry into force of free trade agreements with the United States of America (2004), the greater Arab zone (2005), Turkey (2006) and the agreements of 'Agadir (2007).

The environmental pillar is further strengthened with the adoption of the first major environmental laws such as Law 11-03 relating to the protection and development of the environment, Law 12-03 relating to impact studies of environment, Law 13-03 relating to air pollution, or by strengthening environmental action.

ȳ Phase III: Constitutional reform and operationalization of sustainable development (ac. 2011)

2011 marks a turning point in the realization of the company project. Sectoral approaches show certain limits, particularly for the integration of cross-cutting issues that define sustainability. The following main dates measure the progress of the institutionalization of sustainable development in Morocco.

- On February 7, 2011, the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development was adopted. It enshrines the main principles of sustainable development.

- On March 9, 2011, His Majesty King Mohammed VI delivered a speech calling on the Moroccan Nation to work for a new constitutional text. This, developed following a process of broad consultation, then adopted by a majority of universal suffrage, opens a new era in the completion of the rule of law and the Moroccan Society Project.
- On June 18, 2011, the New Constitution of Morocco enshrines sustainable development and strengthens governance.
- In 2011, the Advisory Commission submitted its report on advanced regionalization. It aims for "integrated and sustainable development on the economic, social, cultural and agro-environmental levels" through the development of the potential and resources specific to each region. It is a "resolute option for the renovation and modernization of State structures, and for the consolidation of integrated development," declared His Majesty King Mohammed VI.
- Finally, in March 2014, Framework Law No. 99-12 establishing the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development was published. This Law gives the government a period of 1 year to adopt the National Sustainable Development Strategy.

The development of the SNDD in Morocco thus marks the culmination of a resolute commitment to the realization of sustainable development.

This strategy outlines a common project for all stakeholders in the Nation, public and private, to support them in their sustainability efforts, each in their own field around strategic choices and indicators which have been the subject of a broad consensus. . It also aims to make the country's international commitments legible and coherent with national, transversal or sectoral policies.

The development of an NSDS differs depending on the country. Each country must determine, based on its culture, its political history and its environmental specificities, what is the best approach to prepare and implement its NSDD. Morocco's sustainable development strategy must therefore build on the policies undertaken by the Kingdom and promote convergence, complementarity and coherence between the different planning frameworks and processes.

The SNDD, an instrument for convergence and operationalization of the policies undertaken

Morocco has, since its independence, implemented significant planning, which has aimed for more than 40 years at economic and social development and has given it real assets to shape its future.

The various projects, initially launched to deal with emergencies (economic, social, environmental, institutional)

must today be consolidated around a social project, desired by His Majesty King Mohammed VI and supported by all the living forces of the Moroccan nation. The proactive sectoral policies put in place today contribute to the development of Morocco, with different degrees of sustainability. They were developed under the responsibility of the various ministerial officials, and in consultation with all stakeholders.

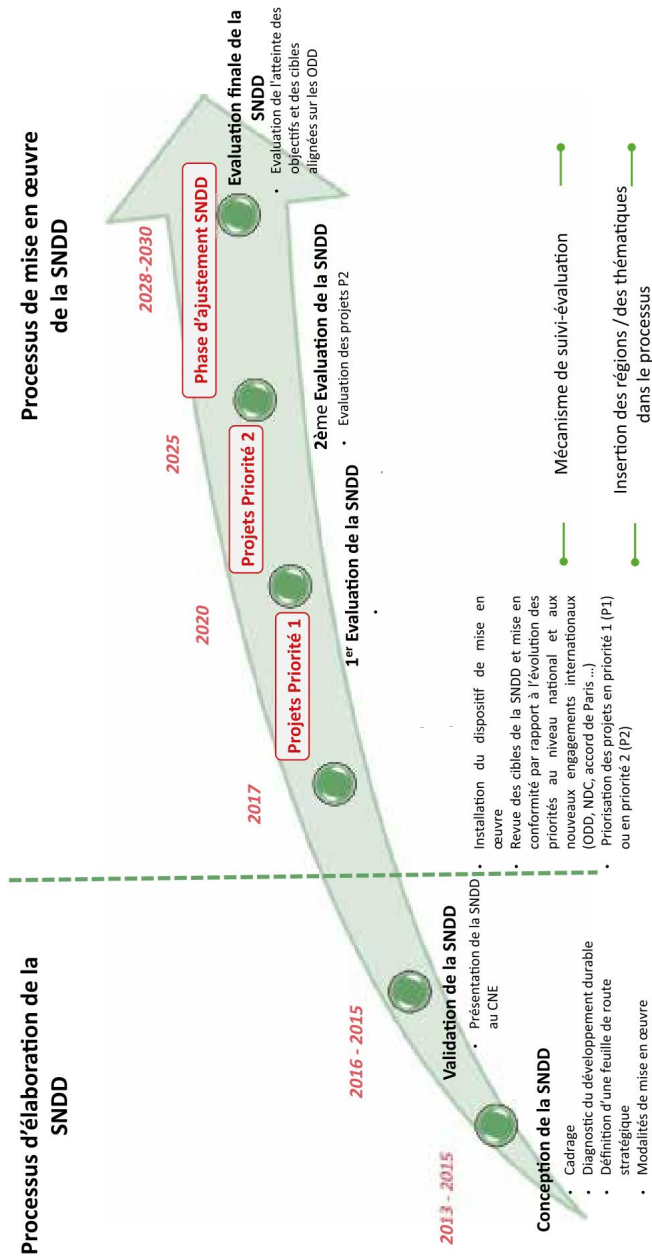
They constitute good action guides for the different ministerial departments and sectors concerned; but are neither harmonized nor coordinated according to a common thread which would reflect Morocco's inclusion in a dynamic of human development and environmental protection likely to enable it to face the challenges of the century.

In addition, public governance of sustainable development, for historical reasons in Morocco, as in many countries, is largely driven by the administration responsible for sustainable development.

The whole challenge of the SNDD is therefore, on the one hand, to sustainably strengthen coherence, and on the other hand to extend the governance of sustainable development to all the actors concerned, so that the vision of development is imbued by sustainability and shared.

In addition, during the framing phase, the specific objectives that this strategy must respect were formulated. The SNDD was to be: • an operational strategy based on the reality on the ground and the programs currently being implemented; • a strategy that makes it possible to improve synergies between different government actions, civil society and economic operators; • a strategy which is not a different prospective vision in relation to the strategic choices already made but which seeks to integrate elements of sustainability into the policies undertaken.

The launch of the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the evaluation of its implementation until 2030 will follow the process outlined below:



II. The coherence of the National Sustainable Development Strategy is based on 4 principles

A National Sustainable Development Strategy must respond to a certain number of guiding principles, set by the Government to ensure consistency in its design. Thus, the principles retained to develop this strategy were as follows:

ȳ Principle 1: international compliance

The Kingdom of Morocco has signed and ratified the main International and Regional Conventions related to the environment and sustainable development. The National Sustainable Development Strategy is in line with international good practices and covers at a minimum the challenges to which the Kingdom is committed in terms of sustainable development; namely: the fight against climate change, the fight against desertification, the protection of biodiversity, etc.

ȳ Principle 2: compliance with the principles of Framework Law 99-12 relating to National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development

The operational measures presented in the national sustainable development strategy align with the principles retained by Framework Law 99-12, namely: •

Principle of

integration; • Principle of

territoriality; • Principle of

solidarity; • Precautionary

principle ; • Principle of

prevention; • Principle of

responsibility; • Principle of

participation.

ȳ Principle 3: stakeholder engagement

The National Sustainable Development Strategy is above all a continuous process which commits stakeholders to modify their behavior in relation to traditional development. Thus, it sets objectives for 2017-2030 and identifies operational measures to which stakeholders commit. The vast majority of these measures have already been identified or even initiated by the public authorities, the SNDD will therefore just monitor their monitoring and implementation. Other measures are new and respond to sustainability issues that have not been taken into consideration. Once adopted by the Government in June 2018, this strategy became a commitment for all, in accordance with the provisions of Framework Law 99-12.

ȳ Principle 4: an operational strategy

The strategy is intended to be operational by relying on the strategies, plans and programs currently being implemented. The strategy is in no way a break with the development choices made by the Kingdom. It is based on concrete and operational measures.

III. The Strategy aims to implement the foundations of a green and inclusive economy in Morocco by 2030

In order to achieve the intergenerational objective of sustainable development, it is necessary to secure a certain number of fundamentals to ensure a sustainable trajectory.

The diagnosis revealed that sustainability ingredients are present in the majority of policies, but their implementation remains insufficient.

Defining a global strategy, which would set the course for all public policies, therefore seemed necessary.

This direction is given by the following vision:

**"Implement the foundations of a green economy
and inclusive in Morocco by 2030".**

Morocco has undeniable assets to ensure this implementation, as evidenced in particular by its energy policy, its expertise in water management, its social policy supported by the National Human Development Initiative, but must generalize the sustainable approach by acting simultaneously on several projects. The governance of sustainable development must be reviewed, in order to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders and improve the legislative framework, as well as the control and effective application of laws. The sectors must integrate socio-environmental components more significantly into their strategic roadmaps.

The proposed vision is the result of an in-depth diagnosis, and is based on the integration of the 4 fundamental pillars of sustainable development; notably economic, social, environmental and cultural.

The economic pillar is undoubtedly the locomotive of the vision because without a healthy and efficient economy no sustainable development is possible. The sectors have their strategies and the proactive policies of the State support the economic development of the country.

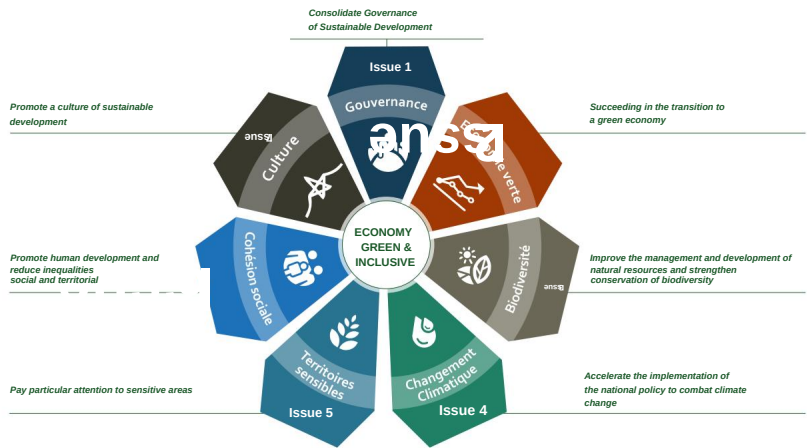
The obstacles to competitiveness, identified during the diagnosis phase, could be removed, in particular by the systematic search for intersectoral convergence as well as by better integration of socio-environmental considerations. Furthermore, a real environmental economy is possible through the implementation of a circular economy, or even green industrialization.

The social pillar must be strengthened, and in particular policies related to health which, despite an improvement in terms of indicators, remain far below the targeted objectives and harm human development. Access for all to free, quality education is also a challenge to avoid accentuating disparities. Finally, the fight against poverty, and the principle of solidarity (territorial in particular) must really be implemented, because the most deprived populations are often responsible for protecting our resources. The rural populations of our mountain areas are the guarantors of water and forest reserves and the remote populations in the oasis areas contribute to the fight against desertification. However, in these two cases, they often live below the national average for all socio-economic indicators. A more equitable redistribution, in particular by taking into account the notion of Payment for systemic Eco Services, is a possible alternative.

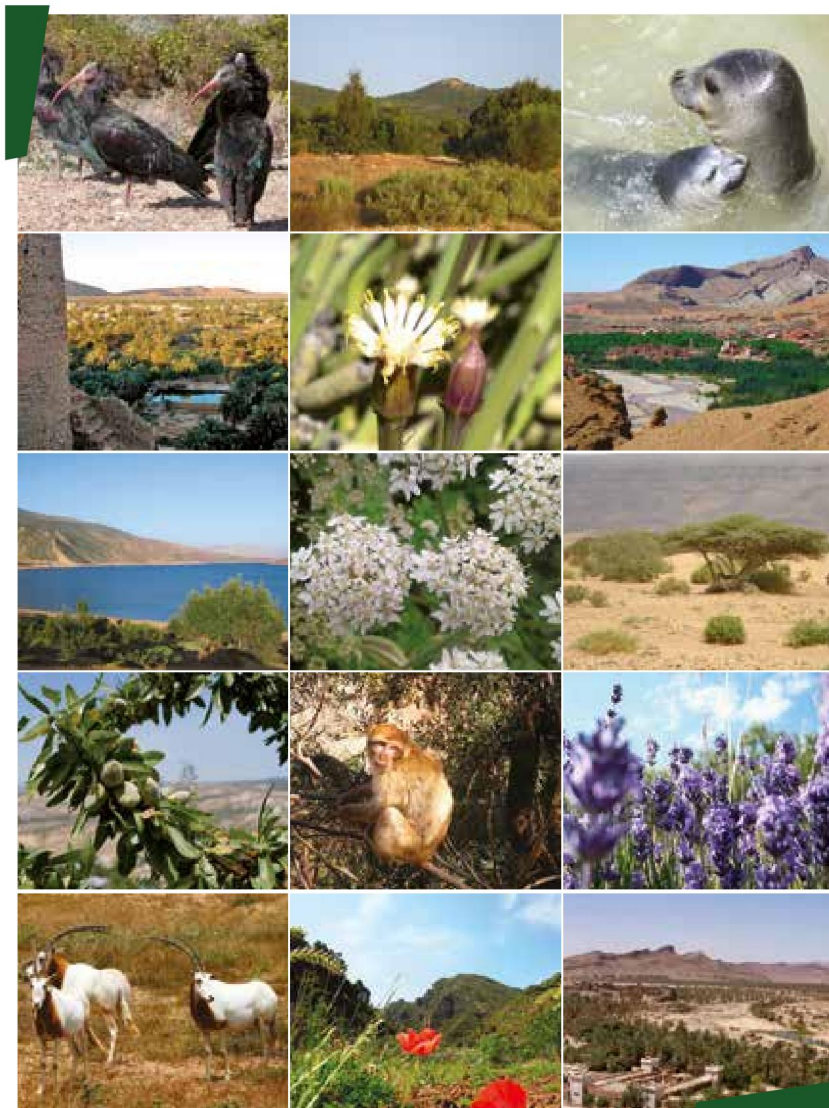
The environmental pillar turned out to be the poor relation of development during the diagnosis. Environmental actions are essentially curative and respond to emergencies, but the environment is not yet considered as a source of sustainable growth. This strategy aims to strengthen the consideration of environmental damage in public policies to decouple economic growth from pressure on resources, but also to create sustainable green jobs in professions linked to the environment.

Finally, taking into account the cultural pillar makes it possible to define a strategy based on the specificities of Morocco. Thus, with an issue dedicated to specific sensitive spaces (Oases, Coastline, Mountain Areas), the integration of crafts as a component of the green economy and the promotion and enhancement of culture, the strategy ensured to operationalize this pillar.

To give substance to this vision, 7 major issues have been identified. Each issue is then broken down into strategic axes which are in fact major areas of action, with objectives to achieve and measures and actions to deploy. It is therefore a strategic reference document which should be able to consolidate all public policies which contribute to achieving sustainable development. The challenge now lies in the implementation of this strategy, and in particular the identification of projects in line with the objectives set. This summary presents the Challenges and the main strategic axes. The objectives and measures which are at a greater level of detail are nevertheless available in the appendix.



PRÉSENTATION DES 7 ENJEUX DE LA STRATÉGIE



I. Issue

1 Consolidate sustainable development governance

The governance of sustainable development is made difficult by the fact that, to ensure the common management of natural resources, regulatory mechanisms must be put in place to encourage decision-making at different levels. It must regulate relations between the levels concerned and establish the legal and economic instruments allowing the effective implementation of a sustainable development policy.

If the national governance of sustainable development in Morocco has been strengthened by its constitutional anchoring, the fruit of the political will of HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI, the analysis of sectoral strategies carried out during the diagnosis phase made it possible to identify a certain number of dysfunctions or blockages which may be of a: • institutional nature: lack of planning, coordination, convergence in the implementation of strategies, length of procedures, overlapping skills, difficulties in applying texts at local level, etc.;

- regulatory: sectors not covered by law, obsolete regulations, unfinished reform projects, lack of implementing text, etc.;
- financial: insufficient funding, inappropriate use of credits, underpricing, lack of transparency, etc.

Failures in planning for the establishment of sustainable development as well as the lack of coordination between administrations, which each tend to decline sustainable development according to the particularities of their sector, are obstacles to the implementation of sustainable development. The inclusive vision of the green economy, as a vector of sustainable development, requires breaking with the complexity and multiplication of projects and behaviors that harm the economy of resources or equity.

To ensure the implementation of good governance, 4 strategic axes have been identified:

✓ Strategic axis 1: Make the exemplary nature of the State a lever for the implementation of sustainable development

The State must set an example and implement, in its own institutions, the approach that it calls for and that it recommends to all economic and social actors. The exemplary approach is an approach based on objectives which relate to sustainable public purchasing, the eco-responsibility of the State and its social and societal responsibility.

Thus, the first strategic axis of the National Development Strategy

Sustainable is the implementation of an exemplary approach within the public service in terms of promoting sustainable development.

Ÿ Strategic axis 2: Strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development and the role of stakeholders

The diagnosis made it possible to identify numerous institutional achievements such as the new constitution which enshrines sustainable development as a right of every citizen, or the Framework Law establishing the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, which makes sustainable development an operational reality through regulation.

Furthermore, many ministerial administrations, many agencies, many funds, etc. contribute today to sustainable development – each drawing its own roadmap. However, the absence of an institutional framework which clearly defines the role and prerogatives of each actor leads to a loss of efficiency. It is therefore necessary to clearly define the role and scope of action of each person to ensure effective implementation.

The State is the first body responsible for the effective implementation of a sustainable development policy and it is therefore essential that it organizes itself in such a way as to be able to ensure this implementation.

Clear governance is therefore necessary. It is also essential to ensure the appropriation of the orientations of the SNDD by the different territorial levels (Region, Province and Municipality). Stakeholders in Morocco have seen their role strengthened, but consultation mechanisms must be developed to move towards co-production. The role of the private sector must intensify and materialize through the implementation of social and environmental responsibility approaches and the development of socially responsible investment (SRI). The role of the associative fabric must also be strengthened.

Ÿ Strategic axis 3: Strengthen the legal framework and mechanisms for control

Good governance of sustainable development cannot be achieved without a “sustainability police” forcing the administrations’ means of control over the control of regulations and by establishing appropriate sanctions at all territorial levels.

Although the legislative arsenal is relatively complete, the processes for monitoring and controlling the application of the various laws need to be strengthened to ensure rigorous application. Furthermore, certain key environmental protection laws must be completed and strengthened and put in place.

ȳ Strategic axis 4: Strengthen economic and financial instruments and implement an environmental tax policy

The success of implementing a sustainable development policy is closely linked to the ability to mobilize the necessary resources. Traditional financing mechanisms generally make it possible to finance development programs. Difficulties are encountered when trade-offs in favor of programs or projects incorporating additional costs linked to sustainability are necessary. Developing new instruments such as socially responsible investment, “mezzanine” financing which combines the characteristics of a loan and those of equity financing, or even effective environmental taxation is a first step to mobilize new revenue or direct national savings towards new forms of financing.

Making taxation an environmental policy tool is a complex exercise because it does not necessarily and spontaneously fit with the objective traditionally assigned to taxation: the collection of resources.

Unlike so-called contributory taxation, environmental taxation also aims to guide behavior as an arbitration tool. Indeed, economic agents can either pay the tax or reduce or modify their behavior targeted by the tax.

II. Challenge 2 Successfully transition to a green economy

For several years, the notion of “green economy” has severed its links with the world of specialists in environmental economics and has joined the general flow of political discourse. Recent interest in this concept has undoubtedly been encouraged by the widespread disappointment with the dominant economic paradigm, the feeling of weariness born of the multitude of simultaneous crises and the market dysfunctions which marked the first decade of the new millennium, in particular the economic and financial crisis of 2008.

But at the same time, the existence of an alternative, of a new economic paradigm where material wealth would not inevitably be accompanied by an increase in environmental risks, scarcity of resources and social disparities, was evident with insistence. increasing.

Growing evidence also suggests that the transition to a green economy makes economic and social sense. Strong new arguments should encourage governments and the private sector to redouble their efforts to engage in this economic transformation. For governments, this would mean setting more favorable rules for ecological products, in other words abandoning

gradually reduce subsidies, reform their policies, adopt new incentive measures, strengthen market infrastructure and economic mechanisms, reorient public investment and green public markets. For the private sector, this would require understanding and measuring the real opportunity presented by the transition to a green economy in many key sectors and responding to policy reforms and price signals with increased levels of financing and financing. 'investment.

Food security is a problem that is becoming more and more acute, and the proactive agricultural policies carried out by the Government clearly reflect the Kingdom's foresight in this matter. On the other hand, the risks linked to water are reinforced and the announced deficit of 5 billion m3 by 2030 is a real and serious threat which must be addressed. Over the past two decades, significant amounts of capital have been invested in real estate, renewable energy, fossil fuels and financial assets, but relatively little in energy efficiency, public transport, sustainable agriculture, the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity and the preservation of soils.

It is therefore necessary for balance and security in the medium and long term to reverse this trend.

The concept of a green economy does not replace sustainable development, but it is increasingly widely recognized that achieving sustainable development depends almost entirely on a good economic approach. Decades of creating new wealth with the "brown economy" model have not really succeeded in completely ending social inequality and resource depletion and the Millennium Development Goals have been partially implemented. reached. Sustainable development remains a vital long-term goal, but with a greening of the economy.

This part reviews the main productive sectors, within which the potential for value and job creation is significant, but also with strong potential for alleviating pressure on resources. Implementation of the identified measures should ensure a real decoupling between strong economic growth and pressure on natural resources and environments.

ȳ Strategic axis 1: Reconciling modernization of the agricultural sector and the requirements of sustainable development

The global context marked by the alarming situation of food security, climate change, the rise in prices of agricultural products, the empowerment of producers and the fight against poverty shows the strategic nature of the agricultural sector. Aware of these issues for several decades now, Morocco has always paid particular strategic attention to the agricultural sector.

Thus, the agricultural sector continues to occupy a 1st place in terms of the main socio-economic indicators: • the added value of the

agricultural sector which has been multiplied by 2.5 in the space of 10 years, reaching 114 billion DH in 2011, and contributing 15.5% of GDP.

- the level of employment: with four million jobs, the agricultural sector is one of the main sectors of activity at the national level (43% of all households at the national level). In rural areas, agriculture employs nearly 80% of the active population.

It is with this in mind that the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) was launched. This new strategy is structured around a global approach which covers all stakeholders according to their own objectives. It is also based on two major pillars: modern agriculture (pillar I) and solidarity (pillar II), and has mobilized significant investments. The SNDD is in favor of a proactive policy for the agricultural sector, but this must be done by strengthening the integration of key sustainability parameters, namely: better management and recovery of the waste generated, better management of soils or even strengthening the integration of adaptation to climate change.

§ Strategic axis 2: Ensure the conservation and rational management of fisheries resources

"The right to fish implies the obligation to do so responsibly, in order to ensure the conservation and rational management of bio-aquatic resources."

Morocco has a significant fishing heritage which gives it the status of a fishing power. For a long time, the sector has benefited from significant investments, both public (ports) and private (fishing fleets, processing industries). Marine biological diversity is rich in number of species (more than 7,830 species) and stocks, and allows the Kingdom to position itself as the leading exporter of fish in Africa and the leading producer of sardines in the world.

The overexploitation of the most prized species raises fears that the conservation capacity of their stocks will be permanently weakened. Many species of fish are threatened with extinction by 2050. This involves integrating fishing into the principles of sustainable development to preserve fishery resources, the quality and health of the seas and oceans, in accordance with the Halieutis sector strategy.

The first step is to strengthen the governance of the sector by improving knowledge and strengthening the related legislative framework. It is also necessary to ensure the reconstitution of stocks of exploited species and to develop the integration of the sector. THE

Strengthening social protection programs and formalization of the informal sector is crucial to achieving the objectives of sustainable development, in this sector in particular.

5 Strategic axis 3: Better development of forests to ensure their management durable

At a time when the international community would like to move towards a green economy, the forest and forest products increasingly appear to have a central role to play in the establishment of a sustainable future in which consumption and production would be closely linked within the same cycle. It is also important to find a balance between conservation and exploitation of forests.

The economic viability of the forest sector, in particular the social and environmental benefits derived from forests, constitutes a prerequisite for the adoption, on a large scale, of sustainable forest management practices.

Morocco's forest areas, spread over 9 million ha, weakened and threatened by the increased pressures they are experiencing, must be protected so that they can meet the main expectations and needs of Moroccan society in a sensitive international context. The forest is an environment which is put under pressure and insufficiently valued.

According to the results of sectoral surveys on energy consumption, the final energy consumption of wood is estimated at 3.5 million tonnes in the residential and tertiary sectors in 2012, and at 78,360 tonnes in the industrial sector in 2013. The consumption

wood represents nearly 10% of final energy consumption in 2011 and 8.6% in 2014.

Rural households represented 89.4% of final consumption of wood energy in the residential sector in 2012 according to the results of the survey on energy consumption in the residential and tertiary sectors conducted by the Department of Energy and Mines . Among other things, 10,000 hammams consumed 1.6 million tonnes of wood in 2012.

The renewable supply of forests is estimated at 3.25 million tonnes per year. Demand therefore exceeds the renewable supply of wood energy by 3 times at the national level, which would cause an annual loss of 30,000 hectares of forests.

The reduction in rangeland areas and the increase in livestock numbers has caused strong pressure due to overgrazing. The current load is estimated at 4 times the grassland production potential of forests. So every year, the renewable supply of Moroccan forests is eroded.

However, this sector is highly strategic for the realization of sustainable development with significant potential.

The measures proposed to operationalize axis 3 "Better development of forests to ensure sustainable management" are organized around two major challenges:

- Challenge 1: structure, supervise and support the Aromatic and Medicinal Plants (PAM) sector;
- Challenge 2: structure, supervise and support the wood sector as well as the sectors linked to non-wood products;
- Challenge 3: Define a clear silvo-pastoral policy.

Ÿ Strategic axis 4: Include Industrial Acceleration in a green economy trajectory

Since independence, Morocco has embarked on significant investments to develop and provide the country with basic industrial infrastructure. The industrial sector represents nearly 15% of GDP.

Long dominated by the agri-food, textile and leather industries, the industrial sector diversified rapidly thanks to a strategic vision based on targeted investments which enabled the development of new sectors. The opportunity to invest in green sectors is real, and the competitive advantage that Morocco can develop in these sectors will give it the status of regional or even continental leader.

At this stage, the green sectors (FV) identified by the Government, and included in the report of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council are: • FV1:

Renewable energy sectors: CSP, PV, wind and hydroelectricity and transfer stations energy by pumping (STEP).

- FV2: The energy efficiency sector in buildings, industry, transport, agriculture and public lighting;
- FV3: The sanitation sector and the purification of liquid waste; • FV4:

Waste management and recovery sectors.

To these sectors it is proposed to add the following sectors: •

FV 5: the wood sector to guarantee management and development of the potential forester;

- FV 6: the aromatic and medicinal plant sector which has an impact on the management and development of biodiversity, and which can contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya protocol and derive benefits from its implementation, particularly for the rural population.

Ÿ Strategic axis 5: Accelerate the implementation of the energy transition

For Morocco, a developing country, which has until now lacked its own fossil energy resources (depending on 93.6% of imports in 2015), which impacts the energy bill and the

balance of payments (which represents approximately 6.7% of GDP in 2015), the development of renewable energies will make it possible to reduce energy dependence to 52% in 2030.

In order to sustainably support the socio-economic development of the country, Morocco has defined a complete National Energy Strategy, since it deals with the different aspects of energy efficiency and the consequent penetration of renewable energies which should represent 42% of installed electrical power by 2020 and 52% by 2030.

The energy strategy has also made energy efficiency a priority, which needs to be implemented in the various productive sectors. Energy savings and improved energy efficiency can be achieved by changing behaviors or improving technologies and materials. The first objective requires awareness among the population and decision-makers of these issues as well as reflection on lifestyles and uses. Concerning the second area of improvement, it can be developed as a priority in the fields of transport, construction and industries.

The Department of Energy and Mines is committed to raising energy efficiency to the level of public policy through a vision targeting sectors with great potential in terms of final energy consumption, namely transport, industry, construction, agriculture and public lighting with a view to achieving the energy saving objective of 5% in 2020 and 20% in 2030.

ȳ Strategic axis 6: Have a sustainable mining sector

The mining sector has always constituted an essential component in the national economy, particularly for phosphates. The favorable geological context has long allowed the development of mining activity in many regions of the Kingdom.

This sector is today faced with several challenges, notably the need to discover new mining deposits, optimization of the added value of exploited mineral substances and sustainable development. It is a question of reconciling mining valorization and reducing the ecological footprint of these activities. Added to these endogenous challenges are those linked to the globalization of the economy, the globalization of competition and the competitiveness and instability of the raw materials market.

Taking into account these considerations, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development adopted a national mining strategy encompassing all activities located both upstream and downstream of the mine.

The main open projects are the modernization of the legislative and regulatory framework, the upgrading of the national mining heritage aimed at releasing mining permits whose work is not carried out optimally, the revitalization of the production of geological mapping and the improving its accessibility, the implementation of measures encouraging investment in mining research, a highly risky and capital-intensive activity, the professionalization of mining promotion in order to capture a large number of operators at the upstream phase of exploration and research, and the development of training offers in the geology and mining professions.

For the mining industry, environmental protection and sustainable development are among the priority objectives and any mining project is part of an integrated approach, respecting environmental standards and aiming to reduce water consumption and

energy, as well as greenhouse gas emissions. The Quality approach, commitments in terms of compliance with environmental legislation and regulations, requirements concerning the control of discharges, the rational management of natural resources and the integration of the environmental component from the design phase of mining projects are so many factors reflecting the mine's adherence to any process ensuring its sustainable development and sustainability.

ȳ Strategic axis 7: Promote sustainable crafts

Moroccan craftsmanship is the heir of a long history. Guardian of a tradition, it reflects the ancestral cultural wealth of the country. As a result, it has become one of the characteristic elements of cultural and community value in cities and rural areas in Morocco.

Today, it is clear that the craft sector in Morocco is not using its full potential. It suffers from organizational shortcomings and low institutional representativeness. No clear legal definition has been put in place to regulate the profession, leading to a phenomenon of deterioration in the social conditions of artisans which worsens year after year. Indeed, the informal side of the activity in its various sectors does not make it possible to properly manage the craft sector in its entirety and particularly in terms of social, economic and environmental aspects. The difficulties are essentially linked to the fact that the Moroccan craft sector is marked in particular by strong heterogeneities in size, production volumes, geographical dispersion and level of training.

In order to ensure control of environmental problems, Morocco's craft sector must integrate sustainable development priorities. The goal is to support the growth of this industry while limiting the environmental damage that emanates from it.

Tanneries – one of the main craft sectors in Morocco – have a strong negative impact on the environment because of their organic loads in effluents and their toxic liquid discharges from non-traditional tanning products, as well as because of their significant generation of solid waste (organic and toxic). They also have health implications due to the toxicity of the chemicals used, particularly in the case of industrial tanneries which use chromium. The impacts resulting from this activity mainly affect water, air, soil and human health.

Ÿ Strategic axis 8: Promote sustainable mobility

The transport sector is a sector with significant potential to contribute to a green economy. Sustainable mobility is defined as a transport policy that seeks to reconcile accessibility, economic progress and the reduction of the environmental impacts of selected transport. Concerning goods, the key lies in optimizing existing networks and improving exchange platforms allowing efficient transfers between different modes of transport. For individuals, it must adapt to each mobility need, in particular by offering a multimodal offer.

According to energy consumption surveys, the transport sector represented 38% of final energy consumption in 2011 and 38.6% in 2014.

The final energy consumption of this sector increased from 3,558 Ktoe in 2004 to 5,325 Ktoe in 2011 then to 5,683 Ktoe in 2014, an increase of 59.7% over the entire period, with a growth rate average annual rate of 4.8% between 2004 and 2014.

These clean transport development initiatives, which also present the opportunity to promote sustainable transport among tourism operators and manufacturers and to develop jobs linked to energy efficiency, must be continued and rationalized.

Ÿ Strategic axis 9: Reconciling tourism development and protection of environments

Due to its transversality and its numerous knock-on effects, the tourism industry has taken on great importance within the Moroccan economy over the past ten years (1st contributor to the balance of payments, second contributor to the national GDP and second creator of 'jobs). Vision 2030 aims to promote sustainable tourism which accelerates the economic development of the Kingdom without degrading its natural and cultural heritage around six new tourist destinations to replace traditional destinations (Marrakech and Agadir).

Given the importance of this sector in Morocco, its potential contribution to rural and urban development but also its potential negative effects on the environment, it is important that the achievement of the objectives set by Vision 2030 is done in protecting and safeguarding environments and natural resources.

The different tourism development strategies "Vision 2010", then "Vision 2020" adopted by Morocco took into consideration the issue of sustainability. Preventive actions have been considered at several levels in the life cycle of tourism products, starting from investment (via the measures provided for in the specifications, preliminary environmental impact studies) through the operation phase (technical and financial support for operators for the preservation of natural resources) through to promotion. These measures combine mandatory regulatory and normative measures and technical and financial support mechanisms.

The implementation of the tourism strategy involves being part of a redesigned and renewed strategic framework making it possible to take into account the challenges and issues which are based on 3 major axes: •

a policy of territorial development of the tourist offer, guaranteeing the dissemination of the benefits of tourism and socio-economic development of all regions; • an institutional plan and a

governance structure, capable of providing the dynamics and leadership necessary for territorial tourism development;

- sustainable development, a challenge and an opportunity for differentiation for Moroccan tourism, particularly when it comes to the "nature" offer.

ÿ Strategic axis 10: Promote integrated waste management to implement a circular economy

Economic development leads to an increase in the volume and toxicity of waste produced and Morocco is not spared from this phenomenon. Aware of the threat that poor waste management represents for the environment, public health and the image of the country, Morocco has initiated a series of measures to catch up in the rational management of its waste.

Better waste management allows the transformation of this constraint into real opportunities. Waste recovery involves reuse, recycling or any other action aimed at obtaining, from waste, reusable materials or energy. Two types of recovery dominate: "material recovery" (recycling, composting, landfill, etc.) and "energy recovery" (biogas, alternative fuels), whose global market is estimated at USD 20 billion in 2050, with room for growth. by 30% from 2014.

Integrated Industrial Platforms (P2I) represent one of the main tools for implementing the Kingdom's industrial strategy. Such situations are an opportunity to develop a "circular economy" approach which makes it possible to promote synergies within a community of actors (communities, partners, suppliers, businesses, etc.) to limit environmental impacts (for example through the use of waste as resources) as well as the economic costs. It also makes it possible to strengthen cohesion between the various stakeholders (competitiveness, dialogue) and the attractiveness of a territory.

Unlike the current so-called linear economy, the circular economy strives not to exhaust resources and makes it possible to control releases and waste through their recycling and reuse.

Strategic axis 11: Align urban planning with the principles of sustainable development

The rate of urbanization increased in Morocco from 29% to 60% currently, and from 1960 to 1994, the number of cities tripled (314 centers). The urban population will constitute 2/3 of the total population in 2020. This shows the crucial issue for urban policy.

Furthermore, the Moroccan urban situation is characterized by major dysfunctions identifiable in the morphology of the city, its social organization, its economic deficiencies and its modes of governance. We are talking about an urban crisis: living conditions are deteriorating in cities (complicated traffic and transport, pollution, insufficient logistical infrastructure, land supply unsuitable for needs and speculation on land and real estate, breakdown of cities according to land opportunities, appearance of "new cities" without defining functions that could integrate them into all of their respective agglomerations...

Current policies often attempt restorative actions (cities without slums program, city upgrading program) without considering the city as reservoirs of sustainability and require a

better design, coordination and implementation of programs.

Contrary to old conceptions of ecology, today we no longer consider cities as the "enemies" of environmental protection, but on the contrary a means of rationalizing access to resources, space and goods. -be; provided that their development is controlled, and that their design is rational and well thought out.

According to experts, the phenomenon of urbanization can constitute an advantage to the extent that cities allow economies of scale and more efficient provision of services. Experts indicate that per capita resource consumption in densely populated areas

populated areas is lower than that of sparsely populated regions due to savings in water distribution, housing, waste management and recycling as well as energy consumption and transport. Furthermore, cities are at the crossroads of the four pillars of sustainable development and are home to more and more young people who must be protected from the risks of social destabilization, leading to violence.

We must therefore evolve the Moroccan urban development strategy towards truly taking into account sustainability objectives in order to meet the challenges in terms of social cohesion, town planning and pollution control.

Concerning the environmental aspect, the implementation of ecological construction practices can take place at two stages, that of the construction of new buildings or that of the renovation or even rehabilitation of existing buildings. Sustainable construction is a way of building, by creating, restoring, renovating or rehabilitating a habitat, which makes it possible to save non-renewable resources and generate as little pollution and waste as possible as well as to plan for future use of the building. , as economical as possible in terms of resource consumption (energy consumption, organization of various flows: water, waste, etc.). The development must also adapt to its environment, and make the best possible use of it. To do this, it is appropriate to build taking into account the climatic parameters of the place (sunshine, protection from prevailing winds, suitable plant species), the topography and geography and to preserve the landscapes.

Sustainable development therefore appears to be an entry key to thinking about the city of tomorrow because it questions our lifestyles: housing, transport, organization, space management, etc. Furthermore, it constitutes both an ethical principle oriented towards change and a practical concept oriented towards action. In this sense, it would make it possible to reconcile life in the city with well-being, social cohesion and environmental protection.



III. Issue

3 Improve the management and development of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity

The first impact of demographic growth was increased pressure on resources: water, soil, plant and animal resources, etc.

Despite the reduction in the rate of growth, the pressure has not diminished. The recurrent drought has also exacerbated the deficit in these resources and accelerated the degradation process.

However, Morocco, a country of bioclimatic and ecological transition, has fragile resources threatened with rapid degradation in the event of overexploitation. The soils are very vulnerable and widely subject to erosion. The forest is in rapid decline; steppe spaces are threatened by desertification, coasts are eroded or over-occupied, marine resources are becoming rarer and certain precious biotopes are constantly and irremediably lost. Natural disasters threaten the territory, while long-term planning to remedy them and emergency backup plans are rarely designed or put in place.

All these aspects combined have impacts on the future availability of resources (water, fishery resources) on the one hand and on the conditions of hygiene and health of the environment on the other hand.

The outlook for environmental change therefore seems unsustainable: depletion of resources, degradation of the living environment and quality of life, etc. All of this leads to a high cost of environmental degradation paid by the community and the people. individuals, at a high price, without this cost necessarily having the slightest curative effect.

Only a development choice, integrating the environmental component in all its phases, could ultimately resolve some of the problems mentioned. Proper consideration can, in addition to limiting the degradation of resources, contribute to the economic and social development of the country.

Given the importance of wetlands in the socio-economic development of Morocco, considerable efforts have been made both in terms of overhauling the legal framework with the promulgation in 2010 of a law on protected areas, as well as on the strategic plan through the development of the national wetland conservation strategy.

These actions must be further consolidated to preserve these fragile ecosystems, make them known, highlight their potential and act towards rational use that respects their balance.

Thus, the third challenge of the national sustainable development strategy aims to improve the management and development of natural resources while

by strengthening the conservation of biodiversity. In order to implement this challenge, 4 strategic axes have been identified:

➤ **Strategic axis 1: Secure the water supply to user sectors and strengthen integrated management of water resources**

The national hydrological context is marked by increasingly accentuated scarcity due, essentially, to climate change, unrational use and population growth. Indeed, natural water resources in Morocco are among the lowest in the world. This potential is estimated at the equivalent of 700 m³ /inhabitant/year and this quantity of water could drop to 520 m³ by 2020. In addition, water resources are unevenly distributed across the territory and the needs of different water user sectors are in continuous growth.

Reducing the ecological footprint of activities on the “water” component is linked to better resource management and an improvement in the quality of water and sanitation.

In this sense and to consolidate the achievements in the water sector, face the challenges and support the socio-economic development of the country, the State Secretariat for Water has developed, in perfect coordination and consultation with the ministerial departments and public establishments working in the water sector, the National Water Plan (PNE) which constitutes an extension of the National Water Strategy adopted in 2009.

Indeed, the PNE, which sets the new orientations of water policy on a national scale and the actions to be undertaken by all stakeholders in the water sector by 2030, constitutes the basis for management more coherent, integrated and sustainable water resources and also the reference in terms of adaptation to climate change in the water sector.

This PNE provides for action plans that combine the development of supply, both conventional and non-conventional water resources, management of water demand, valorization and preservation of water resources. These action plans can be grouped into three axes:

- **Demand management and water recovery:** this area essentially focuses on improving the efficiency of drinking water distribution networks and saving water in irrigation through the adoption of water-saving techniques. This axis also aims to better exploit the water resources mobilized through the hydro-agricultural development of areas dominated by dams and the promotion of the production of hydroelectric energy;
- **Management and development of the supply:** the main possibilities for increasing the water supply concern the continued mobilization of surface water by dams with the construction of three large dams per year, the desalination of water sea and water reuse

purified waste mainly in irrigated agriculture and watering golf courses and green spaces. In this sense, a national wastewater reuse plan, prepared in coordination with partners, is being finalized;

- **Preservation of water resources, the natural environment and adaptation to climate change:** in particular through the acceleration of the implementation of the National Liquid Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment Plan (PNA), the development of the Plan National Liquid Sanitation in rural areas (PNAR) and the adoption of participatory and sustainable groundwater resource management within a contractual framework.

As part of adaptation to climate change and for better control of extreme phenomena, the PNE proposes structural and non-structural actions for protection against floods and the fight against the effects of drought, through updating of the National Flood Protection Plan and its implementation.

Efforts have also been made on the legal and regulatory levels through the overhaul of Law 10-95 and the adoption of a new law that meets the challenges of the sector, in this case Law No. 36-15 on water and dam safety law. The provisions of these two laws find their basis in the principles of environmental protection and the promotion of sustainable development. Indeed, the new water law will consolidate the efforts made in terms of water governance and administration in Morocco through the strengthening of integrated, decentralized and participatory management of water resources, in particular through the creation of the council basin level at the level of each hydraulic basin which will be a regional forum to discuss and examine all themes relating to water planning and management. This law also aims to promote the development of unconventional water resources, the strengthening of the preservation and protection of water resources on a quantitative and qualitative level and the clarification of the organizational plan for the management of extreme climatic phenomena (floods and drought).).

Strategic axis 2: Improve knowledge of the pressures experienced by alone

The soil fulfills noble and vital functions for human societies and represents the essential component of all terrestrial ecosystems. It provides vital biological, physical and socio-economic functions: nourishing environment for natural vegetation and crops, regulator of the water regime, filter and purifier of water, main seat of the main links of biogeochemical cycles, genetic and biodiversity reservoir and heritage cultural and historical.

In addition to the fact that Moroccan soil resources are limited and are not renewable on the scale of a human generation, they are subject

to a certain number of degradation processes following their overexploitation, their non-rational use and the reduction of plant cover. These processes of degradation of soil quality are partly responsible for the drop in agricultural yields, the siltation of dams and the degradation of natural environments. Soil protection therefore contributes to reducing the ecological footprint of activities and preserving food security.

For this, a good knowledge of this environment is necessary. However, only an area of 22 million ha, or 31% of the national territory, is prospected. This poor knowledge constituted a major constraint in the implementation of large-scale national programs. Furthermore, the unbridled use of fertile agricultural land for the development of urban areas further exacerbates pressure on the soil.

In response to this problem, programs, plans and strategies directly related to soil protection have been put in place and are being implemented.

In terms of legal and regulatory response, a Draft Law relating to soil protection is being finalized.

ȳ Strategic axis 3: Protect biodiversity and strengthen conservation policies

Morocco is home to rich biodiversity in terms of fauna, flora and ecosystems, occupying 2nd position in the Mediterranean. This biodiversity is, however, subject to pressure with 600 species of animals threatened. These threats are diverse, with the main causes being demographic pressure and urbanization, unsuitable agricultural practices, deforestation, overgrazing, pollution, overfishing, the development of transport infrastructure, mass tourism, fires, poaching. and invasive species.

Climate change also contributes to the degradation of biodiversity and accentuates its ecological footprint. Indeed, the reduction in precipitation (-4% between 2000 and 2009) and more frequent and longer periods of drought subject ecosystems to permanent stress and reduce their productivity.

Marine biological diversity is rich in number of species (more than 7,830 species) and stocks and allows the Kingdom to position itself as the leading exporter of fish in Africa and the leading producer of sardines in the world. However, overfishing constitutes significant pressure and leads to a reduction in the quantities produced and a threat to fishery resources.

Faced with this observation, Morocco has put in place solutions to preserve its biodiversity and reduce the threats weighing on it. As part of the

implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Morocco has established a National Biodiversity Committee as a coordination and consultation body between the departments and institutions concerned. On the other hand, a National Strategy and a National Action Plan for Biodiversity were adopted to meet national needs in terms of conservation and rational and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Updating the strategy and its action plan has become necessary to integrate new data. The update of the national strategy is underway with a 2011-2020 program, in order to comply with the objectives of "Aichi" which constitute the new "Strategic Plan for Biodiversity".

Biodiversity management is the responsibility of a multitude of actors: ministerial departments, public, semi-public and private establishments, etc. Hence the need to consider the establishment of a central coordination structure which would ensure, in a permanent and rational manner, with multidisciplinary means, on the safeguarding and preservation of natural resources.

Morocco has adopted a strategy for developing a network of marine protected areas (MPAs). This network of MPA-Fisheries will be able to contribute to the preservation of resources, the rehabilitation of marine ecosystems and the sustainability of artisanal fishing. Three pilot MPAs spread over 750 km² were defined as part of this strategy: Alboran, Massa, Mogador.

The importance of these ecosystems therefore requires the establishment of a national strategy for the development of marine protected areas. This strategy must rely on the following levers: • better understand the resources of these spaces; • protect marine areas;

- reconcile conservation and development of marine areas;
- monitor and evaluate the state of marine areas.



IV. Issue

4 Accelerate the implementation of the national policy to combat climate change

If the Kingdom of Morocco benefits from a status of low emitter of Greenhouse Gases (GHG), it is subject, by its geographical position, to a great natural vulnerability to climate change (desertification, flooding, scarcity of water resources ...). Vulnerability which is exacerbated by the progression of the desertification phenomenon as well as by the reduction in the potential of water resources. With agriculture largely dominated by basic crops and therefore dependent on rainfall, this vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is growing. With the increasing needs of the population and industries, these vulnerabilities will increase while climate change could ultimately threaten even food security.

In order to face this problem, Morocco has proactively committed to implementing adaptation and mitigation actions as part of an integrated, participatory and responsible approach. This political will instilled by the High Guidelines of HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI, is in perfect harmony with the international effort which led, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, to the establishment in 2015 of a new agreement international framework for combating climate change adopted at COP21 and whose implementation frameworks were clarified from COP22 which was organized in Marrakech in November 2016.

The national policy on combating Climate Change constitutes the operational framework for the development of a medium and long-term strategy enabling a proactive and ambitious response to the challenges posed by climate change. It constitutes the basis for coordinating the various measures and initiatives

initiated for the fight against climate change and aims to be a structuring, dynamic, participatory and flexible political instrument to establish the fundamentals of green growth resilient to climate change.

Although convinced of the imperative of the fight against climate change, the Kingdom is aware of its limits. Financial limits first, because the scale of the projects to be carried out, particularly for adaptation projects, requires support from the international community through the acceleration of the implementation of the Green Climate Fund with an equitable approach between adaptation and mitigation projects. Then technological limits, because the implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies requires the deployment and mastery of proven clean techniques and technologies.

Thus, the fourth issue of the national sustainable development strategy aims to improve the consideration of climate change. Three strategic axes have been identified to do this:

ȳ Strategic axis 1: Improve climate governance

The diagnosis made it possible to identify a certain number of gaps in the management of issues linked to climate change. Governance, first of all, which constitutes the basis for the implementation of coherent and concerted action must be strengthened. Strengthened to be able to honor international commitments, but also to be able to take full advantage of the opportunities linked to "climate finance". At the international level, Morocco's role must be strengthened and an ambition as a regional leader is necessary given the growing vulnerability of the entire African continent. Aware of these issues, Morocco offered to organize COP22 in Marrakech in November 2016.

Appropriation at the territorial level is necessary to ensure effective implementation of Territorial Plans to combat Global Warming (PTRC). The implementation of these plans is necessary to provide visibility of the needs necessary to strengthen resilience in the face of different vulnerabilities linked to territorial specificities and identify the actions to be carried out as well as the needs in terms of capacity building (financial, human or technological).).

Finally, it appears that Morocco could improve its positioning and visibility to better benefit from opportunities linked to "climate finance" through the preparation of concrete and bankable projects linked to the mitigation of GHG emissions and adaptation to expected harmful effects of Climate Change.

ȳ Strategic axis 2: Include territories in an approach to combat global warming

In accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Morocco developed its Initial National Communication in 2001, its Second National Communication in 2009 and its Third National Communication in early 2016. In these communications, inventories of adaptation projects and mitigation measures were carried out with a view to finding funding.

Furthermore, several national plans have already committed the country to a policy to combat climate change and, in the context of international negotiations on post-Kyoto, it appeared important for Morocco to make known the measures it is taking. voluntarily in terms of mitigation and the measures it has already launched or that it plans in terms of adaptation.

As a result, a National Plan to Combat Global Warming (PNRC) was developed to identify the portfolio of government actions thus retained to combat climate change. Furthermore, Morocco presented at COP21 in Paris its determined contribution planned at the national level (or NDC) which sets its ambition of limiting GHG emissions to 13% which can be raised to 32% if adequate international financing is provided. are granted.

The fight against climate change requires joint and responsible action at all levels of governance, as well as efforts from all citizens and changes in lifestyles.

ȳ Strategic axis 3: Seize climate finance opportunities

"Climate finance" is one of the efforts deployed on a global scale to face the challenge of climate change. It is a catalyst for efforts in developing countries to strengthen their resilience to climate change, limit greenhouse gas emissions and support the transition to low-carbon sustainable development.

As part of the fundraising process, industrialized countries have set a goal of mobilizing \$100 billion per year by 2020 to support mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. The sources of funds mobilized are very varied: funding comes from public, private, bilateral and multilateral sources. "Climate finance" encourages flows from the private sector. Grants and concessional loans are essential for adaptation efforts in the most vulnerable developing countries, such as least developed countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa.

Access to financing for various projects to combat climate change remains the weak point of Moroccan programs. Morocco will have to establish coherent plans with precise and bankable projects to combat climate change, in order to be able to benefit from new forms of financing, in particular "climate finance".

Morocco will therefore have to address three major challenges in terms of financing the fight against climate change: •

access to new and innovative sources of financing for the fight against climate change; • the

promotion of synergies between development financing and climate;

- the use and provision of limited funds from public sources to catalyze and direct much more substantial private funds.

V. Issue

5 Pay particular attention to sensitive areas

Morocco is a country with great territorial diversity, and must therefore face very different challenges but whose issues converge towards the preservation of resources, the improvement of the attractiveness of each territory and the search for competitiveness through comparative advantages to be valorized.

The National Sustainable Development Strategy proposes to strengthen actions in favor of the most sensitive territories. Thus 3 types of territories with very different specificities are retained and require coordination of efforts to ensure their sustainable development.

The coastline, which concentrates 54% of the population, 80% of industries and 50% of tourist infrastructure, is subject to numerous pressures which threaten its sustainability and increase risks (urbanization, pollution, etc.).

The Oases and desert areas which represent more than 40% of the territory, are poor territories, poorly equipped in infrastructure and very fragile. The Oases and the argan grove are the last ramparts against the progression of desertification. Maintaining these biosphere reserves is therefore imperative to maintain ecological balance in the rest of the Kingdom.

Mountain areas are territories of contrasts because they concentrate a large majority of the Kingdom's water, forest or biodiversity resources, while the population living there suffers from great poverty since all social indicators are below. of the national average.

Thus, the fifth issue of the national sustainable development strategy aims to improve the coordination of actions within the territories.

determined. Three strategic axes have been identified:

ȳ Strategic axis 1: Improve sustainable coastal management

The coastline in Morocco extends over 3,500 km of coastline and is very rich in biodiversity and fishery and landscape resources. The coastline constitutes a hypersensitive place which combines a multiplicity of economic and social issues. However, it is subject to pressures of various kinds: uncontrolled urban planning, tourism, industry, overexploitation of sand from the dunes, etc.

The Moroccan coastline was until recently governed by fragmentary, old texts applied without coordination between the different institutions which do not allow adequate protection of this environment. Law No. 81-12 relating to the coastline was adopted on October 15, 2015. It provides for the development of a National Coastal Plan and Regional Coastal Plans aimed at the protection, development and conservation of the coastline as well. of course

national and regional level. These plans should allow the establishment of major lines of protection and development of the Moroccan coastline while respecting its ecological balance and integrating it into sectoral policies (industry, tourism, town planning, infrastructure, etc.).

This national plan should also establish action plans aimed at coastal development while providing for the investment programs to be carried out.

In its regional version, it should demarcate non-building zones, places for wastewater discharge, maritime areas intended for the use of motorized water vehicles as well as areas reserved for the installation of camper vans.

ÿ Strategic axis 2: Preserve and enhance oasis areas and desert areas

Considered for a long time as havens of peace and prosperity, oases are today, more than ever, faced with challenges that risk upsetting their balance. These areas, whose economy is essentially based on income from the agriculture, tourism and craft sectors, are faced with the challenges imposed by an unstable climate and encroaching urbanization.

The main pillar of the oasis economy, agriculture faces several constraints, notably those linked to the aging of palm trees, the scourge of "Bayoud", the lack of care provided after and during harvests, the pastoral character of the area, the long period of drought as well as the irrational exploitation of land and water resources.

The development of a tourist activity of national and international dimension in the oasis zones can also ensure the economic growth of the region, the preservation of its environment and the creation of direct and indirect jobs. However, rapid and unsustainable development of tourist activity can cause oasis regions to lose their natural, civilizational and cultural character.

Unlike oasis areas, desert areas are home to very little varied vegetation and the specificities of the land do not allow the development of several agricultural sectors.

To ensure sustainable development of these fragile territories, it is imperative to strengthen protection programs for these areas and couple them with economic development programs such as agriculture, tourism and craft development programs.

ÿ Strategic axis 3: Strengthen mountain area management policies

In Morocco, mountain areas extend over nearly 26% of the national territory (more than 187,000 km²). They are home to nearly 7,548,000 inhabitants,

which represents almost 30% of the population, recording a density of 40 inhabitants/km²

If mountainous areas present real development opportunities (due to the surface area they occupy and the biological diversity they shelter), they suffer from several imbalances, namely: • an imbalance between the level of development of mountainous areas and that of the rest of the country;

- an imbalance between the subsistence needs of populations and available resources;
- an imbalance

between the consumption of natural resources in these areas and efforts to conserve and preserve resources.

Strengthening conservation programs for natural resources, sources of income for populations in mountain areas, makes it possible to achieve the objectives of the four pillars of sustainable development.

VI. Issue

6 Promote human development and reduce social and territorial inequalities

Morocco has recorded a notable improvement in the social situation, and has been able to achieve and even exceed certain MDGs. Thus, the poverty rate (MDG 1) fell from 15% in 2001 to 6% in 2011; and unemployment from 14% in 1999 to 9% in 2012. The literacy rate of Moroccans aged 15 to 24 (MDG 2), estimated at 58% in 1994, reached 85% in 2012. The mortality rate infant and juvenile mortality (0-4 years) fell from 47 per thousand in 1999-2003 to 30‰ in 2007-2011, and that of infant mortality (0-1 year) from 40‰ to 29‰ over the same period (MDG 4). As for the maternal mortality rate (MDG 5), it rose in the space of a decade from 227 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (1995-2003) to 112 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2009. However, it is necessary to strengthen the actions carried out to further close certain delays on three MDGs: MDG 2 (education – particularly the youth literacy component –), MDG 3 (promote gender equality and the empowerment of women) and MDG 5 (improve maternal health). In addition, the results obtained at the MDG level relate to the entire population and therefore express averages at the national level. However, these averages hide disparities which can be significant, particularly between rural and urban areas, between regions and between social categories or between sexes.

Morocco's success in reducing poverty is countered by income inequalities and an accentuation of disparities within the population. The question of the fight against poverty in Morocco is now a question of reducing economic disparities and

social. Spatial disparities are not only found between urban and rural areas but they exist especially between regions.

Aware of the different obstacles to sustainable and equitable development between different regions, Morocco has launched several initiatives to improve the well-being of the most disadvantaged populations. The National Human Development Initiative (INDH) is one of the most successful initiatives.

Several structuring sectoral plans are in line with the spirit of the INDH. Pillar II of the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) has the direct objective of increasing production, and indirectly aims to improve the agricultural income of 3 million socio-economically vulnerable rural people.

Although the implementation of public health programs has enabled an overall improvement in health in Morocco, significant inequalities remain between rural and urban areas, between men and women.

For more than ten years, Morocco has reserved an important place for education. The efforts made have made it possible to improve the net enrollment rate and the primary education completion rate. However, several issues related to education need to be managed.

Indeed, equity and quality are the major challenges in education. Improving the student retention rate combined with reducing the repetition rate will make it possible to improve the completion and transition rate regardless of the environment, gender or area of schooling.

Thus, the sixth issue of the national sustainable development strategy aims to promote human development and reduce social and territorial inequalities. Three strategic axes have been identified:

ȳ Strategic axis 1: Capitalize on the achievements of the INDH to fight against poverty

The fight against poverty is a central issue for human and sustainable development. Morocco has made great progress in this area, notably through the establishment of the INDH.

The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), launched in September 2005, was the strong expression of the Royal desire to make human development both a goal and a dynamic factor of the new growth profile. The INDH aims to reduce poverty, precariousness and social exclusion, through actions to support income-generating activities; capacity development; improving conditions of access to basic services and infrastructure (education, health, worship, roads, water and sanitation, environmental protection, etc.) and support for people in great vulnerability. More generally, the interest shown in the social sectors has also resulted in an increase in the budgets allocated to them.

The results of the 1st phase of the INDH 2005-2010 show encouraging results with more than 5.2 million beneficiaries, as well as the completion of 22,000 projects in several areas. The budgetary envelope committed amounted to approximately 14.1 billion DH, including 8.4 billion DH for the contribution from the INDH. The initiative enabled the creation of 3,700 income-generating activities and more than 40,000 stable jobs during the same period.

The second phase was launched on June 4, 2011 for the period 2011/2015 with different programs: • the

program to combat poverty in rural areas; • the program to combat social exclusion; • the program to combat precariousness; • the cross-cutting program

(2.8 billion DH) aims to encourage

Income Generating Activities (AGR); • the

territorial upgrading program;

• an Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Programs to combat poverty would benefit from being oriented towards the four pillars of sustainable development.

Ÿ Strategic axis 2: Strengthen the health system and health monitoring

Health is at the same time a precondition, a result and an indicator of the three aspects of sustainable development: Economy, Environment and Social. Indeed, due to the interactions of the health sector with policies for social development, reduction of inequalities, job creation, etc. and the links between health and the environment, it is important to include the challenges of this sector within the broader framework of sustainable development in order to guarantee the "right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature" according to the terms of article 1 of the Rio declaration of 1992 and with reference to the constitution of Morocco. Improving health contributes to the achievement of sustainable development while health is one of the main beneficiaries of investments made in the field of sustainable development.

Although the implementation of public health programs has enabled an overall improvement in health in Morocco, significant inequalities remain between rural and urban areas and between men and women.

women. These findings illustrate one of the main health issues in Morocco, namely that socio-economic inequalities in the distribution of resources result in significant inequalities in health and mortality between these groups. The least educated citizens, the poorest and those who face a precarious professional status are generally in poorer health.

Several major issues add to the problems of social and geographic inequalities in access to care: despite a drop in rates, maternal and neonatal mortality problems persist, and certain diseases are emerging or re-emerging.

Furthermore, changing lifestyles (sedentary lifestyle, smoking, poor nutritional habits) and the deterioration of environmental quality (air quality, soil degradation, etc.) result in an increase in diseases. respiratory and chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, metabolic diseases and nutritional deficiencies, etc.

Strengthening prevention, safety and health monitoring is an essential area for better knowledge and monitoring of the state of health of populations, the diseases that affect them, as well as the links between health and the environment.

ȳ Strategic axis 3: Resolve the education deficit

In the field of the fight against poverty and the promotion of human development, education is an essential lever for preparing the future of future generations. At the Rio+20 summit, States renewed their commitment to "universal access to quality education at all levels as an essential condition for sustainable development, the elimination of poverty, gender equality , women's empowerment and human development.

The pursuit of the quantitative objectives set was sometimes done to the detriment of the quality of the system. The trend aimed at increasing the number of students in basic primary education has had consequences on the quality of supervision and the student/teacher ratio. The public education system remains marked by relatively high repetition rates and very low internal efficiency (low quality of programs, teaching practices and learning) accentuated by the persistence of inequalities between girls and boys. To reduce this scourge, the public authorities have notably initiated the development of preschool. These losses have repercussions on the completion rate of these cycles by students.

Non-formal education programs attempt to compensate for these inadequacies, but the number of beneficiaries is small and the rates of reintegration into formal education and vocational training are very limited.

Efforts have also been made to improve the provision of higher education and to professionalize training: now 63% of accredited training courses are professional. The presence of professionals in training supervision exists but it deserves to be developed and institutionalized.

VII. Issue

7 Promote a culture of sustainable development

Achieving the assigned objectives defined by the national sustainable development strategy will only be possible if supporting measures are implemented.

Scientific research has always been an essential lever in raising awareness of the issues and conditions of sustainable development. Research and development (R&D) anticipates problems, clarifies issues, proposes solutions and provides essential material and irreplaceable insight into the decisions of social actors and politicians.

The transition to a green economy necessarily entails a development in existing professions. The main sectors of activity are affected by regulatory reforms and the constant evolution of environmental standards. To deal with this, these companies need to recruit people who are aware of and, above all, trained in these developments. The challenge is therefore to adapt the content of training to the requirements of environmental protection and promotion of sustainable development.

Green professions also represent a reconciliation between environmental protection and the fight against unemployment and especially informal employment.

These green professions are therefore a new opportunity for social inclusion in Morocco: It is not only a path to job creation for highly qualified young people in several fields, but also an opportunity for people in precarious situation, those whose qualification level is relatively low and those who are still excluded from the labor market.

If this strategy focused on priority actions to ensure the transition to a new development model without creating a disruption, the fact remains that sustainable development is a long and intergenerational process. The results can be assessed through the monitoring indicators, but the real transformation will take place within a generation through the training of children and youth in eco-citizen principles and values. These principles will be the basis of a real culture of sustainable development.

Y Strategic axis 1: Strengthen eco-citizenship, through programs education, awareness and communication

Strengthening eco-citizenship is one of the major priorities of the National Sustainable Development Strategy. Indeed, the SNDD aims to change behavior, modify practices and organizations

to improve competitiveness from a sustainability perspective, preserving resources and improving the well-being of citizens.

Citizenship is the social bond that unites a person and the State, and which allows that person to benefit from their rights and fulfill their civic and political duties. Citizenship is also exercised with regard to the environment and nature. Citizens have duties towards the planet and the environment in which they live.

These duties are essential, because they guarantee the maintenance of the Earth's vital resources. It is therefore a question of each citizen behaving daily as an actor in the preservation of the environment, by carrying out eco-gestures in everyday life: The eco-citizen sorts their waste, saves energy, protects nature and consumes responsibly. He learns about good practices to follow, raises awareness among those around him about eco-friendly actions and tries to change mentalities and change behavior.

Raising awareness among all stakeholders and citizens is therefore essential to guarantee the success of a real and lasting transformation. Of course, such a transformation takes time and cannot be achieved without permanent and sustained efforts. The achievement of this transformation could in no case be appreciated at its true value under the terms of this first national sustainable development strategy (2017-2030) but it is a question of laying solid foundations with a spirit of intergenerational solidarity.

Thus, education for sustainable development becomes a priority: it is the guarantee for a responsible future generation. Involvement in the processes of promoting sustainable development and changes in behavior will result from a good understanding of the issues of environmental protection, social equity, economic efficiency and good governance.

ȳ Strategic axis 2: Make innovation and research and development the transition lever for achieving sustainable development

Scientific research has always been an essential lever in raising awareness of the issues and conditions of sustainable development. Research and development (R&D) anticipates problems, clarifies issues and proposes solutions; it provides essential material and valuable insight into the decisions of social actors and politicians.

Research for sustainable development focuses on several themes, disciplines and geographical spaces. Due to its specificities, Morocco will have to direct research and development towards national sustainable development issues. It is therefore necessary to develop

R&D disciplines, while taking advantage of the various technology transfer opportunities from other partner countries and within the framework of multilateral agreements.

Sometimes considered responsible for the state of degradation of the planet and the creation of new risks, technology also remains seen as the provider, par excellence, of solutions to the problems of sustainable development. Advances in research, both in the fields of physical, chemical and engineering sciences as well as in the human and social sciences, make it possible to overcome the apparent opposition of these points of view. The R&D structure should be oriented towards research projects applied to real environmental issues in Morocco (waste, atmospheric and water pollution, desertification, etc.).

In this sense, the national vision for the development of Scientific Research by 2025 targets the governance and performance of the system, the diversification of funding sources, the scientific performance of research structures and activities, the improvement of scientific infrastructure and international cooperation.

If several of the priority research themes hitherto concerned environmental protection and green economy programs (recycling of water, waste, water and energy efficiency, clean production mechanisms), some of them they are not yet implemented.

Morocco has not sufficiently exploited the potential contributions of Moroccan researchers or that of Moroccan skills from abroad. Public skills mobilization policies were marked by several inadequacies which limited their impact in terms of attractiveness. These skills can be used to contribute to the transfer of new technologies and the socio-economic development of the country through the establishment of unifying and support structures based on a renewed mobilizing discourse.

ȳ Strategic axis 3: Improve training for green professions

The transition to a green economy necessarily leads to an evolution in existing professions. The main sectors of activity are affected by regulatory reforms and the constant evolution of environmental standards. To deal with this, companies need to recruit people who are aware of and, above all, trained in these developments.

The challenge is therefore to adapt the content of training to the requirements of tomorrow.

✓ **Strategic axis 4: Promote culture, as a lever for change towards a sustainable society**

Sustainable development implies a change in consumption and production behaviors and trends, which also implies a certain compatibility with respect for cultural diversity. Culture became, at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002, the fourth pillar of sustainable development, alongside the social, economic and environmental pillars. Sustainable programs must reconcile environmental protection, economic development, social cohesion and cultural diversity. This fourth pillar creates solid bridges with the three other dimensions of sustainable development, while remaining complementary with each of them.

Promoting culture as a lever for change towards a more sustainable society means giving a central role to culture in the definition of a new social project. It allows us to share a sense and a vision of the future.

A factor of attractiveness, influence and territorial identity, element of construction of the citizen community and its "living together", culture is indeed a fundamental factor in the sustainable development of territories. Even more, the sustainable development of our societies cannot be envisaged without taking into account the issues linked to cultural diversity: how can we ensure that it can be preserved and transmitted to future generations?

The transition project towards a green economy must integrate cultural specificities and traditional knowledge to guarantee its success.

The development axes of the SNDD are not limited to the promotion of Moroccan cultural aspects but they also aim to develop an inclusive and tolerant society.





CONCLUSION

This National Sustainable Development Strategy (or SNDD 2030) is above all an ongoing process which is based on commonly accepted issues and objectives to be achieved. This is a new way of approaching development by pooling the efforts and contributions of each stakeholder. This pooling of effort takes place thanks to new frameworks for coordination, transmission of information and strengthening the participation of all. Thus, to ensure the achievement of the objectives, it is a question of setting up a progressive trajectory which allows effective and real implementation of the identified projects.

The process of developing the SNDD, launched in 2013 by the Delegate Ministry of the Environment, was based on a shared diagnosis, discussed and verified with the various stakeholders, thus making it possible to reach a consensus on the issues, the strategic axes and fundamental objectives for the implementation of the SNDD through an inclusive and concerted approach during all phases of its development.

So far, the majority of projects identified in this strategy are projects already planned or currently being implemented. It is about strengthening and perpetuating them. To do this, and given their impact in promoting the sustainability of development, they must be subject to regular monitoring.

The launch of the implementation of this NSSD will also require the establishment of an implementation system accompanied by a review of the targets in relation to their compliance with new international commitments (SDG Sustainable Development Goals, National Contribution of Morocco in the context of climate change, Paris Agreement on climate change, new national priorities, etc.).

In this regard, after presenting the National Development Strategy Sustainable to members of the National Environmental Council and improved its content in the light of their proposals, the SNDD was presented to the



Council of Government in June 2017 and to the Council of Ministers, held on June 25, 2017, for approval. Priorities will then be established and a contractual framework will be established with the various stakeholders concerned.

Therefore, the prioritization of the measures to be achieved must be done at the launch of the implementation of the SNDD through the installation of the management system.

The measures will thus be classified either high priority (P1 projects) or priority (P2 projects) depending on their nature and the urgency of their execution.

Furthermore, and to ensure the implementation of this strategy, the government must equip itself with monitoring/evaluation mechanisms to manage the achievement of results and adjust the actions undertaken if necessary.

In this context, national committees will be set up as follows:

- **Strategic Committee** with a political and strategic validation role.
- **Steering committee** with a role of validation and operational monitoring of the implementation of the SNDD.

The SNDD is made up of different components, each as important as the other; each of them should ideally be the subject of evaluations and its implementation is a continuous and gradual process, hence the need to provide for periodic evaluation stages.

Monitoring the implementation of the SNDD aims, through monitoring-evaluation mechanisms, the use of sustainable development indicators, and through the succession of "learning-action" cycles, to ensure continuous improvement. development projects.

The evaluation phases, planned between 2018 and 2030, should highlight:

- The progress of commitments made within the framework of the SNDD;

- The rate of achievement of monitoring indicators;
- The definition of new commitments if necessary;
- The development of new axes.

The evaluation of the various NSSD projects should lead to an adjustment phase allowing monitoring of the achievement of objectives and targets aligned with national priorities as well as the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ANNEX THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SNSD

Goals	Indicators
Objective 1: Generalize environmental quality approaches (HQE, BREEAM, LEED) within public buildings Objective 2: Include public establishments in the logic of waste management and recovery , water and energy saving	1.1: Number of public buildings having carried out an approach environmental. Target 35 (2030) 1.2: Number of certified or labeled buildings. Target 10 (2030) 2.1: Number of administrations having implemented a sorting system. Target: all public administrations 2.2: Number of agreements signed between the administration and recovery companies 2.3: Recycling rate by the administration. Target 80 % 2.4: Rate of reduction in water consumption 2.5: Rate of reduction in electricity consumption
Objective 3: Strengthen the initiatives of a responsible state employer Objective 4: Integrate a participatory approach and improve transparency	3.1: Rate of feminization of the public service by category 3.2: Employment rate of people with disabilities within the public service per year. Target 7.5 % 4.1: Civil society index (Civicus NGO) 4.2: Promulgation of the law on the right to information 4.3: Rate of appropriation of the principles set out in the national strategy for preventing and combating corruption. Target 80 %
Objective 5 : Promote sustainable and responsible public procurement	5.1: Official publication of the amended public procurement code (or a sustainable purchasing circular) 5.2: "Sustainable purchasing" guides developed, disseminated through information and training workshops 5.3: Share of trained buyers. Target 90 %
Objective 6: Develop the exemplary nature of public actors in terms of mobility	6: Share of public vehicles complying with set environmental standards . Target 30 %
Objective 7: Strengthen the institutions responsible for sustainable development and improve their synergies Objective 8: Improve the environmental reporting framework Objective 9: Include local authorities in a process of Sustainable development in accordance with the orientations of the SNDD	7: Annual reports monitoring the implementation of the SNDD and SRDD and roadmaps for readjustments are developed 8: Entry into force of environmental accounting at national level 9.1: The appointment of focal points is formalized and institutionalized 9.2: Number of ambassadors appointed. Target: all administrations concerned 9.3: Number of Regional Sustainable Development Strategies completed. Target 3
Objective 10 : Institutionalize Responsibility approaches Social and Environmental Business and Investment Socially Responsible	10.1: Number of companies that have undergone a CSR approach. Target 100 10.2: Number of financial institutions proposing a socially responsible investment policy . Target 5 10.3: Share of socially responsible investment in relation to the total investment of each establishment (%). Target 2 %
Objective 11: Strengthen the action of environmental and Sustainable Development associations and their participation in the processes of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SNDD projects Objective 12: Strengthen international cooperation mechanisms 12.1: Number of cooperations achieved	11.1: Date of completion of the database listing associations active in the environmental field 12.2: Number of partnerships implementing the NSSD 13: Date of evaluation of the implementation of the main international conventions relating to sustainable development
Objective 13: Accelerate the implementation of international conventions ratified by Morocco Objective 14: Complete laws that contribute to sustainable development Objective 15: Publish current laws that contribute to sustainable development	14: Adoption of necessary orders and decrees 15: Promulgation of laws
Objective 16: Develop new laws that contribute to sustainable development	16: Promulgation of laws
Objective 17: Define the governance framework and mechanisms development and monitoring of SEAs	17: Promulgation of the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessments
Objective 18: Improve the effectiveness of the environmental impact study system	18: Adoption of complementary implementing texts
Objective 19 : Strengthen control of offenses Objective 20: Modify the behavior of economic agents and direct consumption and production towards a sustainable market Objective 21: Finance the transition to a green economy	19.1: Launch of the "Control " strategy 19.2: Resource people dedicated to monitoring infractions (in number) 20.1: Entry into force of an environmental tax policy 20.2: Number of ecotaxes in force. Target 3 21.1: Creation of a fund dedicated to sustainable development 21.2: Number of financial institutions offering "mezzanine" financing . Target 5 21.3: Signature of an agreement between ANPME and the Ministry delegated to the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and the Environment in charge of the environment 21.4: Number of companies operating in the sustainable development sector having received support from Imilitaz, Moussanada. Target 50
Objective 22: Improve the valorization of water for agricultural use (~ 5.5 MAD/m3) and rationalize water consumption Objective 23: Accelerate the energy transition and improve the rate of penetration of renewable energies in the agricultural sector Objective 24: Manage agricultural and rangeland from a sustainable perspective	22.1: Valorization of agricultural water (GDP A/Water consumed). Target 12 MAD/m3 22.2: Evolution of the surface area of the PNEEI (ha). Target 550,000 ha 22.3: Volume of water saved. Target 1.4 billion m3 (volume of water saved at plot level) 23.1: Date of entry into force of the reform of the butane compensation fund 23.2: Penetration rate of renewable energies in the agricultural sector . 23.3: Number of units (or subsidized solar pumping power) 24: Evolution of UAA lost to urbanization (ha) Target < 500 ha/year
Objective 25 : Include the agricultural sector in circular economy development programs	25: Recycling rate of agricultural waste. Target 20 %
Objective 26: Innovate to develop sustainable agriculture	26: Research budget dedicated to agriculture

Objective 27: Identify opportunities for valorization of purification by-products	27.1: Areas irrigated with treated wastewater 27.2: Volumes of sludge from wastewater treatment plants recycled 27.3: A fertilization report from treated sludge
Objective 28: Promote organic and sustainable production Objective 29: Improve the resilience of the agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change Objective 30: Strengthen sector governance and monitoring of fisheries resources Objective 31: Rationalize the exploitation of fishery resources	28.1 : Promulgation of the law on GMOs I28.2: Development of the Bio Maroc label 29.1: Number of groundwater contracts completed. Target 10 29.2: Number of adaptation plans to drought and water scarcity developed by basin. 29.3: Volume of funding drained 30.1: Publication of law n°15-10 relating to the preservation of fishery ecosystems in the official bulletin 31: Share of species caught under quotas. Target 95% by 2030
Objective 32: Improve the competitiveness of the sector and the valorization of fishery resources Objective 33: Strengthen social cohesion in the fishing sector	32.1: Contribution to GDP. Target 29 billion by 2030. 32.2: Share of the informal sector in the total turnover of the sector (%). Target 15% by 2030 _ 33.1: % of fishermen with a social protection system 33.2: Share of the informal sector in the total turnover of the sector (%). Target 15% by 2030 _
Objective 34: Improve governance of the Plants sector Aromatics and Medicinals (PAM) Objective 35: Ensure economic development and professionalize the sector, while preserving the interests of the local population	34.1: Publication of the law relating to production, protection and valorization of aromatic and medicinal plants 34.2: Creation of the National Agency for the valorization of aromatic plants and medicinal 35.1: Volume of national production (in T) 35.2: Volume of national harvest (in T) 35.3: Volume exported (in T and in Dh) 35.4: New markets entered. Target 5
Objective 36: Consolidate and develop knowledge on the state of conservation and valorization of AMPs	36: Implementation of a national Research & Development program relating to PAMs
Objective 37: Develop the wood energy sector	37.1: Reforested area. Target 50,000 ha/year 37.2: Volume of wood certified by a label
Objective 38: Limit the negative effects linked to non-collective sampling controlled wood Objective 39: Establish sustainable management of integrated industrial platforms Objective 40: Create new industrial sectors " green » Objective 41: Support and improve the competitiveness of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Very Small Companies (SMEs) acting in sustainable development Objective 42: Structure, formalize and support sectors dominated by the informal sector	38: Volume of wood collected informally (in T) 39: Development of the circular economy strategy 40.1: Development of industrialization strategies concerning the identified sectors 40.2: Development of program contracts for the identified sectors. Target 8 41: Number of companies acting in sustainable development financed by Moussanada or Imtiaz. Target 50 42: Number of people working informally in the sustainable development sector who have been converted to self-employed status. Target 4000
Objective 43: Reduce negative externalities estimated at 1.04% of GDP (water pollution)	43: Date of implementation of the national industrial depollution plan
Objective 44: Accelerate the penetration rate of renewable energies to reach 42% of installed electrical power by 2020 and 52% by 2030	44.1: Publication of decrees and implementing text of Laws 13-09 and 47-09 44.2: Entry into force of the national regulator of the electricity production/ marketing sector 44.3: Signature of the agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries and the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and the Environment for the installation of photovoltaic kits 44.4: Penetration rate of renewable energies in the energy mix .
Objective 45: Reduce energy consumption by 5% by 2020 and by 20% by 2030. Objective 46: Develop the market for energy-efficient equipment	45.1: Evolution of energy demand I45.2: Evolution of final energy intensity 45.3: Primary energy intensity 45.4: Efficiency of the energy transformation sector 46: Development of minimum energy performance of equipment as provided for by law 47-09 relating to energy efficiency
Objective 47: Implement the National Plan for the Development of the Use of Natural Gas	47.1: Completion rate of the Gas To Power project 47.2: Completion rate of the LNG import port 47.3: Completion rate of the second Gas To Industry phase 47.4: Publication in the BO of the law on natural gas 48: Evolution of subsidies energy
Objective 48: Develop adequate financial instruments for the implementation of energy efficiency programs and renewable energy promotion programs Objective 49: Combat energy poverty and promote access to energy at the best costs Objective 50: Strengthen and complete the institutional, legislative framework texts Objective 51: Strengthen the consideration of impacts 51.1: Development of the environmental and social at all levels – impact studies, 51.2: Evolution of exploitation, post-mine, etc. final energy intensity	from fossil sources 49: Evolution of support for disadvantaged populations 50: Promulgation of law 33-13 and the development of its implementing and regulatory in particular the decree relating to the exploitation of mines strategic environmental assessment
Objective 52: Adopt clean production standards Objective 53: Improve work safety conditions and standards Objective 54: Conserve and promote the heritage of traditional crafts	52.1: Number of production units meeting the standards of the REACH standard 52.2: Promulgation of a law governing the use of chromium in manufacturing processes 52.3: Share of tanneries treating wastewater (%) 53.1: Share of tanneries having been upgraded (%) 53.2: Share of workers with social security coverage 54: Creation of a national "Traditional Crafts" Label meeting international standards

Goal 55: Improve energy efficiency in the transport sector and promote clean transport Objective 56: Accelerate the transportation fleet renewal program Objective 57: Accelerate the implementation of the national strategy for the development of logistics competitiveness	55.1: Energy intensity of the transport sector 55.2: Number of urban travel plans 56: Number of vehicles renewed 57: Number of logistics platforms operational
Objective 58: Promote and develop multimodal transport in Morocco Objective 59: Rationalize water consumption Objective 60: Integrate sustainable management of soil and biodiversity into the planning of tourism projects	58: Date of finalization of the national plan for multimodal platforms 59.1: Carrying capacity thresholds are defined and adopted in the different ABHs Operational indicator: The thresholds are defined in all the ABHs 59.2: Clauses on saving water consumption are integrated into the specifications of tourism projects Operational indicator: The number of specifications that have integrated and applied these clauses 60.1: The principle of vocation is integrated in the land reference system relating to compliance with the required surface standards by the different tourist projects Number of tourism projects having respected surface standards 60.2: Tourism projects integrate the constraints relating to the protection of biodiversity and soils in protected areas and the coastline and promote the opportunities offered by these environments Number of tourism projects with low impact on biodiversity
Objective 61: Develop environmentally sustainable options for wastewater management and recycling .	61: A solid waste and wastewater management and recovery plan is developed and implemented Operational indicator: 50 % of tourist establishments have operationalized the waste and waste management plan
Objective 62: Integrate coastal conservation issues into tourism planning Objective 63: Ensure intersectoral synergy and coherence between the objectives of the tourism strategy and the PNA and the PNDM Objective 64: Promote sustainable tourism and ecotourism Objective 65: Enable the PNDM to achieve the objectives set in waste collection and treatment Objective 66: Move from a traditional logic in waste management to a circular economy logic	62.1: Development plans and conventions for the development of tourist areas , integrating the protection of the coastline are developed, taken into account in the specifications and implemented 62.2: Number of projects integrating coastal protection principles and measures (referred to in laws and international conventions) into specifications 63: A protocol (agreements) for synergy with ministerial departments having mutual benefits with the tourism sector is developed and implemented (with definition of roles, responsibilities and contributions) 64: Date of implementation of the eco-tourism program 65.1: Household waste collection rate 65.2: Number of controlled landfills 65.3: Number of PPGDM 65.4: Creation of hazardous waste treatment and recovery centers 66.1: Waste recovery rate by category 66.2: Date of development of a recycling strategy within P2i/Agropoles 66.3: Date of creation of the National Establishment of the Circular Economy
Objective 67: Move from the informal sector to a social and solidarity economy Objective 68: Take sustainable development into account in the development of urban planning	67.1: Number of structured sectors 67.2: Number of integrated ragpickers (CNSS contributions) 68: Number of town planning documents integrating the principles of sustainable development
documents Objective 69: Improve the design and approval process of urban planning documents Objective 70: Integrate issues of preserving urban biodiversity into policies urban. Objective 71: Secure investments for the development of supply, demand management and management of water-related risks Objective 72: Continue regulatory efforts for the mobilization of unconventional water Objective 73: Implement the regulatory framework for persevering the quality of water resources	69: Development of the Framework Law on the standards to be respected (public facilities, green spaces, etc.) 70.1: Publication of laws 70.2: Publication of the Red List of threatened species 71: Share of unsecured investments 72: Number of application text published 73: Publication of implementing texts in accordance with Law No. 36-15
Objective 74: Accelerate the adoption of the national sanitation plan in rural areas and consolidate achievements in the field of urban sanitation Objective 75: Strengthen monitoring and control for the protection of water resources	74.1: Reduction of industrial pollution (tons of BOD5 eliminated per year) 74.2: Launch date of the PNAR 74.3: Volume of sludge reused 75.1: Number of resources dedicated to water policing 75.2: Financial resources mobilized within the framework of sanctions 75.3: Number of drought plans in place and operational
Objective 76: Adapt to the effects of climate change . Objective 77: Manage soils from a sustainable perspective and in intersectoral coordination Objective 78: Develop the principle of land use	76: Alert system set up 77.1: The coverage of prospecting and characterization of soil resources is increased to more than 70% in 2025 77.2: Land use arrangements are integrated, within a framework of intersectoral consultation , into territorial planning and into urban development master plans. 77.3: Soil monitoring and surveillance systems are set up in the natural ecosystems and agrosystems 78.1: Date of promulgation of the soil protection law 78.2: A Sustainable Land Management Code based on the principle of vocation is adopted by stakeholders _
Objective 79: Strengthen controls to preserve soil	79.1: A soil directive stipulating the terms of integration of the soil component in environmental assessments (EIA and EES) is put in place. The directive is published and clauses on this principle are integrated into the draft law on the soil protection _ 79.2: The use, exploitation, rehabilitation and decontamination of soils are regulated and standardized, Publication of texts
Objective 80: Strengthen conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity and sensitive areas	80.1: Number of biodiversity and ecosystem regeneration programs 80.2: Evolution of protected areas in number and surface area

Objective 81: Integrate sustainable protection of biodiversity into sectoral policies Objective 82: Complete the regulatory framework for protecting biodiversity and strengthen control and sanctions	81.1: Budget allocated to rehabilitation programs 81.2: Evolution of forest cover density 82.1: Publication of law enforcement texts 82.2: Date of publication of the "red list" of threatened and endangered species of fauna and flora
Objective 83: Promote ecosystem services and develop the notion of Total Cost	83: Number of programs that have been reviewed by "total cost" approach
Objective 84: Improve knowledge of marine spaces and develop a network of marine protected areas Objective 85: Strengthen the institutional framework on climate change Objective 86: Improve knowledge and observation	84.1: Finalization of SIBE inventories 84.2 : Finalization of the mapping of marine species and heritage marine habitats 84.3: Evolution of the number and surface area of marine protected areas 85: Date of establishment of a mechanism to manage an interministerial policy for adaptation to climate change 86: Date of establishment of the Climate Change Competence Center (4C)
Objective 87: Ensure prevention of climate risks	87: Date of development of the National Plan for Prevention and Response to Climate Risks
Objective 88: Strengthen the consideration of climate change in sectoral policies	88: Number of sectors having integrated climate change into their strategic programming
Objective 89: Raise awareness among different stakeholders about climate change issues	89: Number of national, regional, local events organized to raise awareness actors on climate change
Objective 90: Promote research, innovation and technology transfer Objective 91: Generalize the development and implementation of territorial plans to combat global warming PTRC	90: Evolution of the budget allocated to research in the field of climate change 91: Number of PTRCs developed. Target 15
Objective 92: Improve knowledge related to climate change 92: GHG emissions by region and indicators of its vulnerability Objective 93: Improve access to "Finance Climate"	93.1: Number of training courses provided in relation to climate finance 93.2: Number of adaptation and/or mitigation projects funded 93.3: Date of implementation of the national Climate fund
Objective 94: Operationalized the legal framework for better coastal management Objective 95: Develop coastal planning, development and management tools Objective 96: Strengthen governance and protection programs for oasis and desert areas	94: Date of adoption of the national coastal plan (in accordance with law 81-12) 95: Date of development of the 9 regional coastal plans (in accordance with law 81-12) 96.1: Date palm area rehabilitated. Target 54,000 ha in 2020 96.2: Date of launch of the PNAR or sanitation programs in the municipalities of the oasis zones
Objective 97: Strengthen programs to combat poverty in oasis and desert areas.	97.1: Evolution of the poverty rate in oasis areas 97.2: Evolution of main social indicators (health, education, etc.) in oasis areas 97.3: Evolution of the main indicators of access to basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, health establishments, educational establishments)
Objective 98: Strengthen climate change adaptation programs in oases (PACC-Oasis) Objective 99: Adapt agricultural techniques to the specificities of oasis zones Objective 100: Strengthen and promote craft activities in oasis and desert areas Objective 101: Develop oasis tourism and Saharan tourism	98: Number of provinces and municipalities having developed a climate change adaptation project 99: Evolution of Agricultural GDP in oasis and desert areas 100: Evolution of the added value of the craft sector in oasis and desert areas 101: Evolution of the added value of the tourism sector in oasis and desert areas
Objective 102: Ensure the implementation of the Integrated Mountainous Area Development Program.	102.1: Date of publication of the law on mountain areas 102.2: Date of creation of the fund for development of mountain areas
Objective 103: Ensure the integrated development of mountain areas	103.1: Evolution of the poverty rate in mountain areas 103.2: Evolution of the main social indicators (health, education, etc.) in mountain areas 103.3: Evolution of the main indicators of access to basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, health establishments, educational establishments)
Objective 104: Ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources, a source of income for populations in mountain areas Objective 105: Strengthen mountain tourism. Objective 106: Strengthen the aggregation of the agricultural sector. Objective 107: Continue the actions included in the framework of the INDH	104.1: Evolution of the number of protected areas in surface area and number 104.2: Evolution of the number of natural parks 105: Evolution of the added value of the tourism sector 106: Evolution of agricultural GDP in mountain areas 107: Evolution of the poverty rate
Objective 108: Direct the IGAs created towards projects combining the three pillars of sustainable development	108: Number of ESMPs developed for poverty reduction programs
Objective 109: Reduce poverty and vulnerability in rural areas	109: Date of development of the vulnerability map
Objective 110: Reduce inequalities in access to health services and implement level of care provision Objective 111: Strengthen access to care in rural areas	110 : Evolution of the number of health service establishments per 1,000 inhabitants 111: Evolution of the number of health establishments per 1,000 inhabitants in rural areas
Goal 112: Reduce maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality	112 : Evolution of the infant, neonatal and child mortality rate
Objective 113: Mobilize the human resources necessary to achieve the objectives of the health sector strategy and improve their working conditions	113 : Increase in the number of doctors. Target +3,300 by 2030

Objective 114: Strengthen environmental and health monitoring Objective 115: Revise the epidemiological surveillance system and establish a new health monitoring system Objective 116: Control endemic communicable diseases in Morocco Objective 117: Prevent emerging diseases and prepare to respond to epidemics and public health emergencies	114: Date of launch of a biomonitoring program 115: operational health monitoring system 116: Cases detected and treated 117: Number of health emergencies brought under control
Objective 118: Prevent and control chronic diseases and cancer Objective 119: Develop environmental health Objective 120: Continue programs to improve the quality of public education Objective 121: Strengthen the skills of teaching staff	118: Cases detected and treated 119.1: Number of studies on environmental health risks carried out 119.2: Number of eco- epidemiological surveillance systems established 119.3: Plan implementation rate (occupational health , PNA, radiation protection) 120: Number of reference establishments 121.1: Number of hours of continuing training for teachers/total number of practicing teachers 121.2: Date of implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system for teaching staff
Objective 122: Strengthen literacy programs Objective 123: Combat social and geographic inequalities in access to quality education Objective 124: Develop equity for children with specific needs	122: Evolution of the illiteracy rate 123 : Evolution of the schooling rate by age and gender 124: Evolution of the number of classes able to accommodate children with specific needs
Objective 125: Promote education for sustainable development Objective 126: Strengthen communication plans and programs around the various sustainable development issues Objective 127: Develop the use of information and communication technologies to better raise citizen awareness of sustainable development issues . Objective 128: Strengthen applied research in the field of sustainable development and the green economy	125.1: Number of trained eco facilitators 125.2 : The number of schools engaged in sustainable development approaches 125.3: Date of establishment of the coordination mechanism 125.4: Number of research works in the field of education in sustainable development 126: Launch date for the development and implementation of communication plans 127: Date of operationalization of the awareness and education portal environmental 128.1: Budget allocated to R&D Objective: 3% of GDP 128.2: Weight of applied research in the budget allocated to R&D 128.3: Number of research establishments having integrated R&D orientations
Objective 129: Encourage the use and transfer of clean technologies Objective 130: Strengthen the development of green professions Objective 131: Define priority "green" professions and "greening" professions Objective 132: Define the training needs of "green" and "greening " professions Objective 133: Contract training with different operators	129: Number of exchange programs carried out 130: Launch date of programs to promote green professions 131: Date of finalization of the framework and the census of green professions 132: Date of finalization of the mapping of the workforce and skills gap in green professions 133 : Number of contracts entered into with training operators
Objective 134: Integrate professional training institutions into the process of mobilizing profiles in green professions Objective 135: Promote Moroccan cultural aspects , promoting the protection and enhancement of the environment Objective 136: Preserve cultural identity and the diversity of local know-how Objective 137: Promote an inclusive and tolerant Moroccan society	134: Number of greening training programs (number of training offers and platforms created) 135: Number of exhibitions on sustainable development issues 136.1: Amount mobilized from the " international fund for the promotion of culture " 136.2: Number of educational animation projects on cultural heritage 137: Number of twinning programs with international cultural centers

**Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Energie,
des Mines et du Développement Durable,
chargé du Développement Durable**

9, Avenue Al Araar, 420/1 Sector 16, Hay Ryad, Rabat
Tel. : 05 37 57 66 49/50/51 • Fax: 05 37 57 04 68

www.environnement.gov.ma