

المملكة المغربية

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO



## *National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030*



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# Development of the NSSD in a favorable institutional and political context

1

*Democratic governance:  
a prerequisite for  
sustainable  
development*

*The 2011 constitution provides Morocco with the instruments of democratic governance, a condition for sustainable development.*

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2

*An affirmed political  
will*

*The implementation of sustainable development is a clearly stated goal and translates into clear frames of reference*

- **The National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development** sets the principles, values, rights and duties.
  - **The Framework Law for the Environment and Sustainable Development** sets the overall regulatory framework in which public policies must be set.
  - **The National Sustainable Development Strategy** and its action plan technically operationalize the strategic orientations.
- 

3

*A favorable agenda*

The challenge is establish a **convergence framework** in accordance with the Royal guidelines.

COP22 is an outstanding international platform for presenting the NSSD.

# Clear institutional frameworks promoting sustainable development

## New constitution

Article 31

**Sustainable development is a right of all citizens**

Article 35

The State works for **the attainment of human and sustainable development**, able to allow the consolidation of social justice and the preservation of national natural resources and **the rights of the future generations**.

Article 136

The territorial organization of the Kingdom is based on the principles of free administration, cooperation and solidarity. It ensures **the participation of the populations** concerned in the management of their affairs and promotes their contribution to integrated and sustainable human development.

Article 152

Broadening the scope of the EESC's competences: it gives its opinion on the **national economy and on sustainable development**.

Article 10

**Sustainable development is a fundamental value** which all components of society are expected to integrate into their activities

Article 12

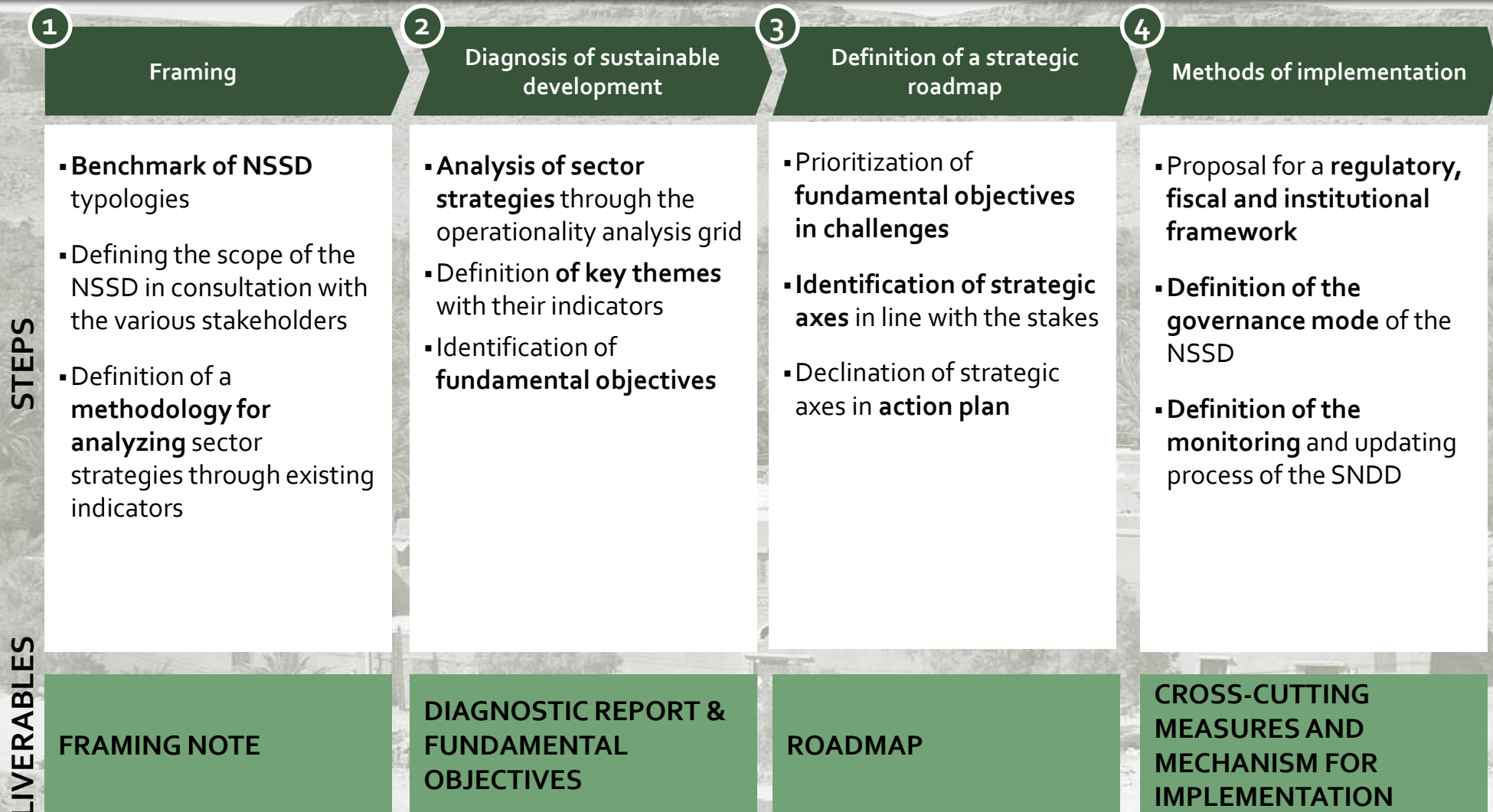
Sectors and activities related to **energy, water, agriculture**, marine fisheries, transport, tourism, urban planning, construction and building, waste management and industry in general, are considered sectors and activities with a **high potential for sustainability and a priority** in terms of the need to respect sustainable development

Article 14

Within one year of the publication of this framework law, the Government will adopt the **national strategy for sustainable development**.

## Framework Law 99-12

# The NSSD: elaboration via a major 4-step approach



Conducted in consultation with the various ministerial departments  
Each phase has been validated by the monitoring committee

# Summary of diagnosis: Current state of sustainable development in Morocco

**Strong institutional achievements** : new constitution, framework law, ...

**Valuable sectoral assets** : a clear **strategic roadmap** with quantified targets has been defined for each sector

## **However**

- The legal arsenal is often incomplete, outdated or not applied
- **Cross-cutting objectives that define sustainability**, in connection with the implementation of the new SDGs (health, education & training, poverty alleviation, building a green economy) **are not yet structured by development logic**
- **Implementation at the regional level faces challenges** of integration, coherence, funding and planning
- **Few sectors** have mechanisms for **monitoring the implementation of their strategies**, making it difficult to accurately assess the impact

# Diagnosis: the challenges of sustainable development

1

Need to **reduce the deficit** in terms of convergence of policies with a sustainability perspective

2

Need to **boost the transition** to sustainable development through key sectors with strong training effect to ensure effective implementation of the strategy (Agriculture, Transport, Waste, ..)

3

Need to **uncouple growth and pressure on resources** through the implementation of a green and inclusive economy

# 4 main principles that guided the development of the NSSD



The strategy is in line with international best practices, and takes up at least the challenges on which the Kingdom is committed in terms of sustainable development, namely the fight against climate change, the fight against desertification and the protection of the environment and biodiversity.

01

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPLIANCE



The strategy is in line with the principles of Framework Law 99-12 establishing the Environment and Sustainable Development Charter, namely: integration, territoriality, solidarity, precaution, prevention, responsibility and participation.

02

COMPLIANCE  
WITH THE  
PRINCIPLES OF  
THE FRAMEWORK  
LAW



The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is conceived as an ongoing process of engaging different stakeholders to achieve common goals that contribute to addressing key sustainability issues.

03

COMMITMENT



The strategy is intended to be operational by building on the strategies, plans and programs being implemented. The strategy is in no way a break with the development choices made by the Kingdom. The strategy is based on concrete measures with indicators of monitoring and / or results.

04

OPERATIONAL

# *Translation of the vision of the NSSD*

*To operationalize the Vision, 7 issues were identified, and declined into 31 Strategic Axes and 132 Objectives*

**7** Priority  
issues

**31** Strategic  
axes

**137**  
*Objectives*

- Measures to initiate
- Indicators of monitoring and results (where possible) by measure
- Manager & stakeholders



# NSSD: A vision applied to 7 major priority stakes



## *Adoption process and implementation start of the NSSD*

- NSSD presented to the Government Council on **June 1st 2017**
- NSSD presented to the Council of Ministers on **June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017**
- **Covenant on the exemplarity of the State**
- **PADD of the various sectors finalized**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Steering Committee of the SNDD on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017 and 2nd meeting on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018**

# The 31 strategic axes of the NSSD

*The 7 identified stakes of the NSSD are divided into 31 strategic axes representing major areas of action, with objectives to be achieved and measures and actions to be deployed*

- Awareness / communication / education
- Research
- Training & green jobs
- Culture

- INDH & fight against poverty
- Health & health monitoring
- Education

- Oasis & desert areas
- Coast
- Mountain areas



- **Exemplarity of the State**
- Institutional framework
- Regulatory framework & controls
- Economic & financial instruments

- Agriculture
- Fishing
- Forest
- Industry
- Energy
- Mining
- Craft
- Tourism
- Waste
- City planning
- Transport

- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity & conservation

- Governance
- Territorial climate plans
- Mobilization of climate Finance



# Stake 1 : Consolidating the Governance of Sustainable Development

## A1 : Exemplarity of the State



- ❑ Strengthening the initiatives of a responsible employing State (positions for people with specific needs, rate of feminisation of the workforce ....)
- ❑ Generalization of environmental approaches in construction
- ❑ Promotion of a sustainable and responsible public order (train buyers, offer the possibility in public markets to promote corporate citizenship, transparency & recourse ...)
- ❑ Promotion of good practices in the mobility of public actors (compliance with the 120 g CO<sub>2</sub> / Km standard for vehicles)



## A2 : Institutional frame

- ❑ **Role of the State:** Development of NSSD implementation committees and commissions and designation of SD focal points at the level of public partners (ministries, bodies, offices, national councils, etc.)
- ❑ **Role of local authorities:** Ownership of the SNDD by the different territorial levels (Region, Province and Commune) and implementation of the SRDD and PCDD.
- ❑ **Role of the private sector:** Accelerating CSR initiatives (ISO 26000) and developing Socially Responsible Investment (SRI)
- ❑ **Role of NGOs:** Strengthening associative action and participation in decision-making at the level of sustainable development initiatives at national and territorial level
- ❑ **International cooperation**

# Stake 1: Consolidating the Governance of Sustainable Development (Continued)



## A3: Regulatory Framework

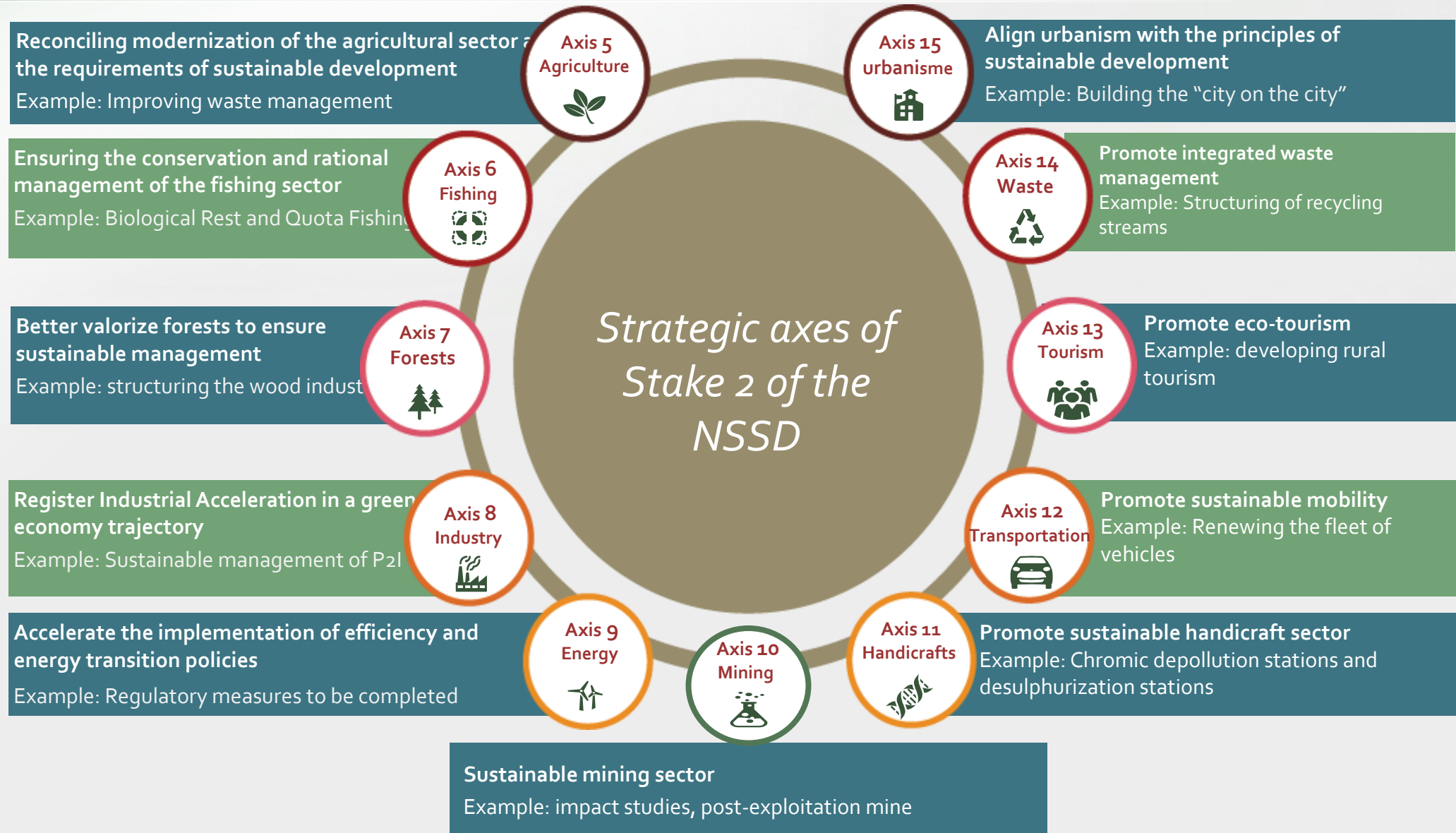
- Completion of existing laws on sustainable development (12 laws) :
  - Law 28 -00 on **Waste Management and Disposal**
  - Law 22-07 on **Protected Areas**
  - Law 29-05 on **threatened, fragile and vulnerable species**
  - Law 29-10 on organic farming, etc.
- Publication of current laws that contribute to sustainable development:
  - Draft laws on the right of access to information / Territorial planning / ecosystems and marine pollution
- Development of new laws for sustainable development (6 laws):
  - Law on the publication and review by a third party of extra-financial data for listed companies
  - Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
  - Energy Labeling Act, etc.
- Strengthening control and sanctions (strengthening the capacity of the environmental police)
- Improve the effectiveness of the SEA / EIA system

## A4: Economic and financial instruments

- A review of the tax system, in terms of its contribution to sustainable development
- Creation of a fund dedicated to sustainable development to finance the transition to a green economy
- Promotion of Third-Party Investment (ESCO)
- Improved environmental reporting



# Stake 2: Successful transition to a green economy





## Stake 3: Améliorer la gestion et la valorisation des ressources naturelles et renforcer la conservation de la biodiversité



A16 : Integrated management of water resources



- Securing investments assessed by the Water Strategy
- Integrating non-conventional water mobilization into the regulatory framework
- Valuing the by-products of sanitation
- Systematization and generalization of water table contracts
- Strengthen the water policy

A17 : Sustainable soil management



- Improve knowledge of soil resources: only 31% of soils were prospected.
- Managing soils in a sustainable perspective and intersectoral coordination
- Develop the vocation principle of soils
- Thoroughly integrate the soil component into SEA and EIA

A 18 : Biodiversity conservation & valorization



- **Expand the network of protected areas**
- Generalize follow-up actions through "bio-indicators"
- Complete inventories on biodiversity.
- Integrate the concept of "total cost" into the selection and implementation of policies, plans and programs.
- Develop a national and regional cartography of different marine species as well as marine heritage habitats.
- Duplicate the pilot MPA model

The details of the measures included in the NSSD document



# Stake 4: Operationalize the national policy to fight climate change

## A 19 : Improving climate governance

- Honor commitments under the **UNFCCC** and the Paris Agreement
- Integrate the issue of **climate change** into sectoral policies
- **Strengthen institutions** acting on climate change
- Improve **knowledge and observation**
- Put in place a **National Plan for Prevention and Response to Climate Change**
- Improve **R & D and technology transfer**



## A 20: Engage the territories in the fight against global warming



- Define and institutionalize a governance framework for the monitoring and implementation of **PTRC**
- Improve **knowledge of climate change** in the regions
- Take into account climate change and its effects, through the implementation of **region-specific adaptation strategies and SRECCs**.
- Integrate climate change into **urban planning**
- Articulate PTRCs with SRATs and territorial projects.

## A 21 : Take advantage of the opportunities of climate finance

- Accrediting new national institutions through climate funds
- Operationalize the **green investment plan**
- Build a **portfolio of climate change adaptation projects**
- Develop a **NAMAs mitigation investment plan** by sector.







## Stake 5: Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories

### A 22: Improve coastal management and planning

- Ensure the enactment of control and **sanction measures** relating to the **Coastal Law**
- Elaborate **the national and regional plan** of development and management of the coast
- Strengthen actions to **improve the quality of coastal marine waters**
- Improve **control of accidental marine pollution**



### A 23: Preserving and enhancing the Oasian zones and the desert areas



- Strengthen **climate change adaptation programs** in oases
- **Adapt** farming techniques to the specificities of the oasis zones
- **Accelerate the implementation** of the PNAR
- **Strengthen and promote handicrafts** activities in the oasis and desert areas
- **Develop oasis tourism** and Saharan tourism

### A 24: Strengthen mountain area management policies

- Ensure the **conservation and the protection** of the natural resources, sources of income of the populations of the mountain areas
- Develop **mountain tourism**
- Strengthen the aggregation of the agricultural sector





# Stake 6: Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences



## A 25: Capitalizing on the achievements of the INDH to strengthen the fight against poverty

- **Strengthen** monitoring during the implementation and mid-term review of funded projects to refine the model
- Orient IGAs to projects that combine the three pillars of sustainable development
- Strengthen the associative and cooperative fabric in disadvantaged areas



## A 26 : Strengthening health and health monitoring policies

- Improve access to health services  
Reduce territorial disparities
- Reduce maternal, neonatal, child and juvenile mortality
- Ensure health and environmental monitoring (bio-monitoring and monitoring of air quality)
- **Capacity Building** (Human Resources, Technical Facilities, etc.)



## A27 : Reduce the education deficit

- Improve the quality of public education
- **Strengthen the skills** of teaching staff
- Strengthen literacy programs
- **Fight against** social and territorial inequalities
- Ensuring equity for children with special needs



# Stake 7: Build capacities and promote a culture of sustainable development

## A 28 : Strengthen eco-citizenship through awareness and communication education programs

- Actively integrate the issue of SD into educational programs
- Strengthen communication plans around the different issues of sustainable development

## A 29 : Make innovation and R & D the transition lever for achieving sustainable development

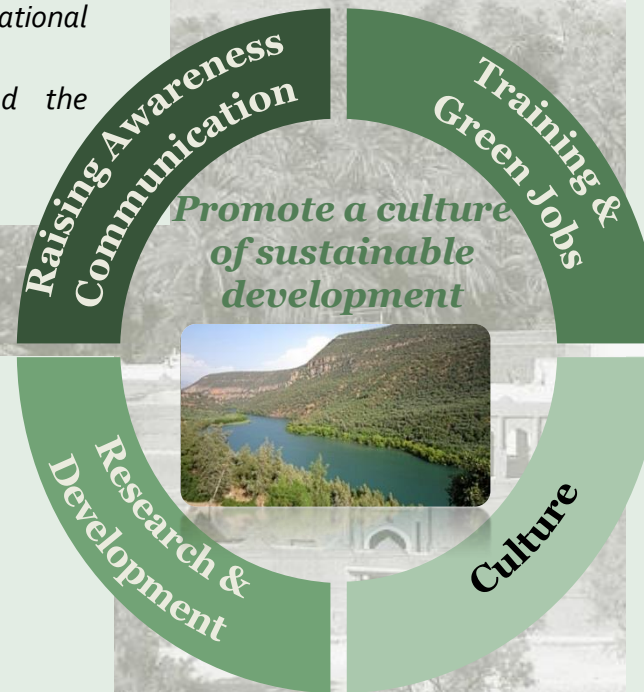
- Bring up the R & D budget to 3% of GDP
- Strengthen the share of applied research.
- Develop competitiveness clusters
- Promote technology transfer

## A30 : Greening of jobs

- Develop the national strategy for skills development in green professions
- Define "green" professions and "greening" priority occupations
- Define the training needs of "green" and "greening" trades
- Contractualize training with different operators

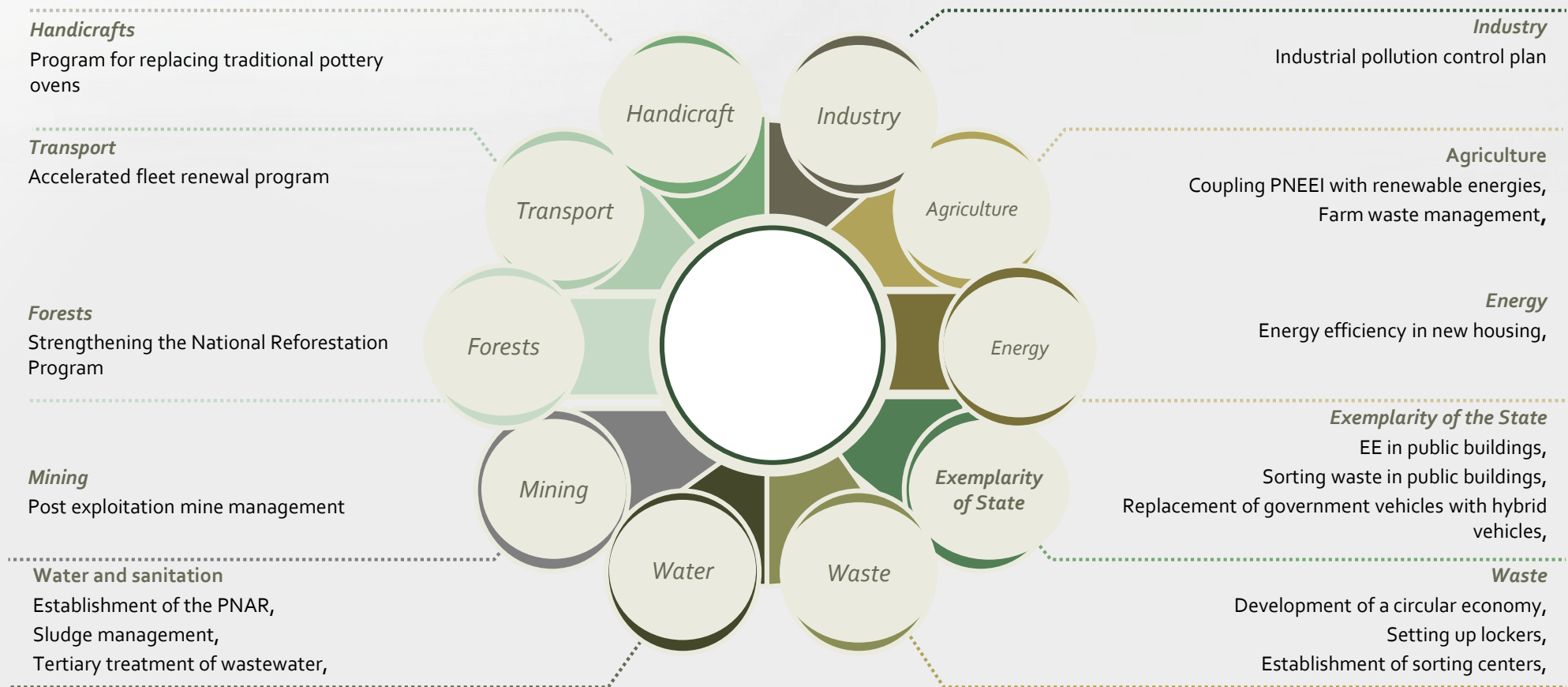
## A31 : Promote a tolerant and creative society

- Promote culture as a lever for change towards a sustainable society
- Ensure the protection and conservation of immovable cultural property and natural properties, in particular through the effective application of the World Heritage Convention
- Guarantee the transfer of craft know-how to future generations through cooperatives and training campaigns.



# Identification of the main projects requiring a budgetary evaluation

95% of the measures identified by the NSSD do not require additional budget mobilization. The NSSD identified the main measures requiring an additional budget:



## *Sustainable City - definitions*

The French Commission for Sustainable Development gives the sustainable city a broad definition:

- **a city whose inhabitants have the means to act so that it is organized and operates in political, institutional, social, cultural conditions that are satisfactory to them and equitable for all, whose functioning and dynamics meet security objectives, biological conditions of life, quality of the environment and limitation of the consumption of resources.**
- **It must not jeopardize the renewal of the surrounding natural resources, the functioning, the relations and the dynamics of the microregional ecosystems encompassing, nor finally, the great regional and planetary balances essential to the sustainable development of the other communities, which seeks to preserve the life capacities and the potential for choice of future generations.**

This definition remains very general.

# Main Driving Forces / Pressures generated

## Driving Forces

- Demographic dynamics linked to the attractiveness of cities;
- Attractiveness of cities (climate change and its impact on agriculture, rural exodus ..);
- Intercity competition in economic development;
- Poverty and its implications for urban and social fragmentation
- limitations in the implementation of the provisions of urban and urban planning tools
- Synergy between actors often insufficient in terms of governance, planning and management of cities.
- Spatial imbalances of the urbanization process (coastal overdevelopment, metropolisation ...).

## Pressures Generated

- An exacerbated competition on land uses leading to more artificialization and speculative pressure on the land market
- Greater pressure on natural resources (water, energy and forests ...) due to rising social needs and generated urban pollution flows (atmospheric and water)
- A significant consumption of energy (construction, transport.)
- Strong pressure on urban infrastructures and equipment under the combined effect of population growth, the spatial distribution of equipment, and the weight of accumulated deficits
- High housing density (in Medinas and poor neighborhoods in particular) and its implications for the living environment of the population).

# ***International context: SDGs, a new framework for cooperation and partnership to support cities on the road to sustainability***

## **SDG11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities**

Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

- ❑ Access for all to adequate and safe housing and basic services at an affordable cost
- ❑ Access for all to safe, accessible and sustainable transport systems at affordable cost, to strengthen sustainable urbanization for all.
- ❑ Significantly reduce the number of people killed and the number of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters,
- ❑ Reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including by paying particular attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

- ❑ Ensure access for all, especially women and children, the elderly and the disabled, to green spaces and safe public spaces.
- ❑ Foster positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening development planning at the national and regional levels.
- ❑ Significantly increase the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement integrated policies and action plans for the inclusion of all, the rational use of resources, adaptation to the effects of climate change
- ❑ Assist Least Developed Countries, including through financial and technical assistance, to build sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials.

# International context: SDGs, a new framework for cooperation and partnership to support cities on the road to sustainability

## SDG11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities

Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

The sustainable city is difficult to define, as it is a project rather than a theory,

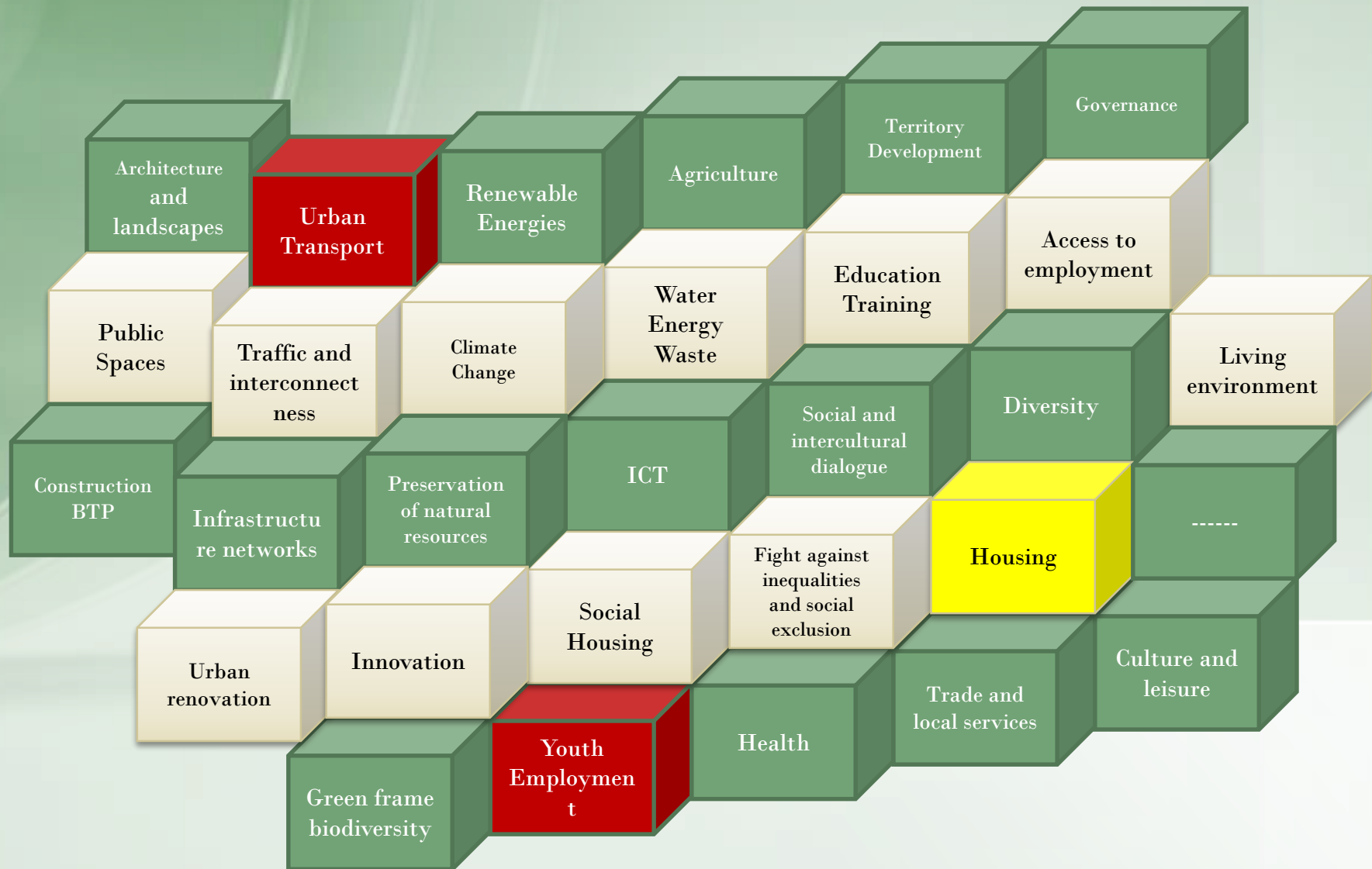
We can rely on the three principles highlighted by C. Emelianoff (2005) to try to clarify some concepts:

1. The sustainable city is a "city able to maintain itself in time" thanks to a critical distance from the present.
2. The sustainable city is a city that offers a quality of life in all places and lower differentials between living environments. One of the principles of this city's constitution is functional diversity (versus the separation of functions advocated by the 1960s urban planning), the emergence of new proximities and the reduction of constrained mobility.
3. The sustainable city is a city that regains a collective political project.





# Thematic principles to consider in laying the foundations for a sustainable city





Thank you