

**Open Government Partnership (OGP)**  
**« Action Plan » of the Government of Morocco 2021 –  
2023**

**Open Government Partnership (OGP)**  
**« Action Plan » of the House of Representatives -  
September 2022 to December 2023**

**“Open Government Partnership (OGP)”**  
**« Action Plan »**  
**of the Government of Morocco 2021 – 2023**

<b>FIRST COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Strengthening the budget strategy</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Economy, Finance and Administrative Reform – Budget Department</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>Morocco has been engaged for years in a process of continuous improvement of budget transparency, especially after the adoption and entry into force of the Organic Law relating to the Finance act in 2016.</p> <p>This has resulted in notable progress of the open budget index, with Morocco ranking in a very honorable position in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. In order to further progress in the area of budget transparency and to better communicate with citizens, Morocco aims to move forward by proactively providing financial information in a simple and appropriate manner to meet citizens’ aspirations.</p> <p>However, it is not always easy for the government to simplify financial information and the content of the state budget for the benefit of the Moroccan citizen, mainly due to the technical aspect of finance acts and public policies, the different expectations of citizens according to their personal and professional interests and the absence of a permanent consultation mechanism allowing citizens to help improve financial reporting.</p> <p>In this regard, the government is committed to developing and publishing the mid-year report, with the aim of updating the information relating to the</p>

	<p>assumptions on which the finance acts are based in terms of planned expenditure on the one hand, and the revenue expected to be collected at the end of the year on the other hand; these often experience change due to changing external and internal factors, especially those linked to global economic conditions and climatic fluctuations. Since this data is not the subject of a detailed report unlike with the Finance acts (which provide accurate information on global and national economic conditions, revenue and expenditure forecasts, as well as the level of public debt, and the priorities that support the Finance act). Another example, is the monthly public finance statistics bulletin (which presents statistics about revenues and expenditures during the year, with an explanatory for the variation in the rate of change compared to the previous year).</p> <p>As a reminder, it should be noted that Morocco has already prepared and published the preliminary 2019 budget report, as part of the first national action plan for open government for the period 2018-2020 (commitment 11), except that the set publication deadlines were not met for technical reasons, which made it difficult for citizens to obtain timely information in order to have a better interaction with the provisions of finance acts.</p>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>Regarding the alignment of information intended for citizens, in particular relating to finance acts, a permanent consultation mechanism will be created to allow citizens to identify their requirements for budget information that should a citizen budget contains, with the aim of improving this document in terms of form and content. For better budget transparency and in accordance with international standards in this area, a mid-year review will be produced and will contain updated data in comparison with the initial forecasts on which the proposal finance act was established, while ensuring that the deadlines for the publication of the pre-budget report are met.</p> <p>In addition, a consolidated report will be prepared and published within the time frame allotted, where the mid-year report and the pre-budget report will be integrated. Thus, 7</p>

	reports, out of the 8 reports that are recommended internationally, will be published.
What are the scheduled activities?	<p>Regarding the alignment of information intended for citizens, in particular relating to finance laws, a permanent consultation mechanism will be created to allow citizens to contribute to the citizen budget development with the aim of improving it both in terms of form and content. For better budget transparency and in accordance with international standards in this area, a mid-year report will be produced and will contain updated data in comparison with the initial forecasts on which the draft finance law was established, while ensuring that the deadlines for the publication of the pre-budget report are met.</p> <p>In addition, a consolidated report will be prepared and published within the time frame allotted, where the mid-year report and the pre-budget report will be integrated. Thus, 7 reports, out of the 8 reports that are recommended internationally, will be published.</p>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setup a permanent consultation mechanism to involve citizens in drafting the “Citizen’s Budget” document;</li> <li>• Citizens will be able to observe the budget forecast accuracy as well as the upcoming preparation of the next finance draft law, through the publication of a combined report composed of the mid-year report and the pre-budget report.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of reports published on time.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving Morocco’s open budget score in the context of the 2023 open budget survey.</li> </ul>
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**SECOND COMMITMENT**

**Promoting the implementation of the Right of Access to Information within ministerial departments and public institutions**

Institution in charge of

**Ministry of Digital Transition and Administrative**

implementation	Reform
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
<p>What are the challenges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the promulgation of the law on the right to access information No. 31.13 and its effective application date on March 12, 2020, several measures have been adopted by public Administrations to ensure its implementation. These measures include the designation of about 1850 information officers, the organization of a training session for trainers, the launch of the access to information portal to facilitate the submission and processing of information requests as well as the generation of appropriate statistics.</li> <li>• Despite these measures and the efforts made by the institutions and bodies concerned, the rate of responsiveness to requests for access to information remains insufficient in quantitative and qualitative terms, and this is due to different reasons, the most important of which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a support and capacity-building mechanism to assist information officers;</li> <li>• Lack of proactive publication of information as stipulated in article 10 of the 31-13.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>This commitment involves putting in place mechanisms aiming to foster the implementation of the right to access to information through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing a network composed of information officers to exchange experiences, provide expertise and capacity building;</li> <li>• Setup an online platform to share experiences, expertise and provide assistance to the members of the network;</li> <li>• Establishment of a unified platform for the proactive publication of information under the national portal of access to information «chafiaya.ma», which will allow access to public information available in institutional sites or through other channels in accordance with Article 10 of Law 31.13 relating to right to access to information.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of internal procedures concerning the process and operations mechanism of the network.</li> <li>• Development of an online platform dedicated to the</li> </ul>

	<p>network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing the features of the proactive publication platform with the network members and collecting their feedback for further improvement.</li> <li>• Launch of the proactive publication platform.</li> <li>• Providing training and assistance to administrations who joined the proactive publication platform.</li> <li>• Coordination of the network and assistance to its members.</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable information officers to develop the required skills to process the submitted requests;</li> <li>• Have a unified portal dedicated to the access to information either proactively or upon request;</li> <li>• Access to the maximum amount of information through the proactive publication portal without the need to submit an official request to the administration.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress rate of the online platform development dedicated to the network;</li> <li>• Number of administrations who have joined the platform of proactive publication.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of requests processed via the access to information portal;</li> <li>• Rate of information published proactively via the access to information portal.</li> </ul>
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### **THIRD COMMITMENT**

**Promulgation of the Public Service Charter and assisting in its implementation**

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Digital Transition and Administrative Reform**

#### **Description of the Commitment**

What are the challenges?

The relationship between public services and their users' experiences disparities in terms of responding to their



	<p>aspirations and needs, due to the divergence in organization and management of resources. In addition, the environment of public services is changing and evolving, as highlighted in numerous reports mentioned in royal speeches.</p> <p>This is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The multiplicity of types of public services and the divergence of legislation and regulations governing each of these public services (around 35 ministerial departments, 1,600 territorial collectivities, and more than 800 establishments and public entities, in addition to the other public and private organizations invested in public service);</li> <li>• The quality of services provided to users varies according to the type of public service;</li> <li>• The lack of professionalism in the delivery of services due to the absence of a system that oversees the relationship between public services and users, from the point of accessing these services to obtaining the requested service;</li> <li>• The lack of a coherent and hierarchical framework of laws and regulations;</li> <li>• The shortcomings of the current system in implementing the principle of accountability as well as the various recommendations issued by governance institutions.</li> </ul> <p>In this context, the Moroccan Constitution has dedicated specific provisions to good governance, outlining the foundations and principles for the management of public services. Article 157 foresees the development of a public service charter, specifying the rules of good governance related to the operation of public administrations, and local authorities. However, this charter has not yet been adopted.</p>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>Adoption of a public service charter that outlines the principles and rules of governance in public administrations, regions and territorial collectivities, this includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The efficiency and effectiveness of public services in terms of human resources management and facilities management;</li> <li>• The relationship of public services with users in terms of openness and communication, delivery of public services, claims processing and carrying out judicial</li> </ul>

	<p>decisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the morality of public services through the development of codes of ethics and programs to promote values of integrity;</li> <li>• The creation of a national observatory of public services in order to monitor the level of efficiency of public services, their performance and quality.</li> </ul> <p>In order to give a concrete aspect to the Charter and to ensure the mobilization of all the actors concerned in the implementation of its provisions, a roadmap will be elaborated around the implementation mechanisms for the of governance model and training and communication actions.</p>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up of the phases of the adoption of the public service charter;</li> <li>• Development of a roadmap for the implementation of the charter;</li> <li>• Communicate around the charter and the implementation roadmap;</li> <li>• Development of legislative and regulatory texts, guides and systems to implement the charter;</li> <li>• Elaboration of the draft decree related to the organization and operationalization of the national observatory of public services.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the same rules and principles of management to the different categories of public services;</li> <li>• Ensure the convergence and coherence of programs, integration of initiatives and synergy of public service resources;</li> <li>• Improve the quality of services provided to beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the charter in the official Gazette;</li> <li>• Number of roadmap measures implemented;</li> <li>• Number of communication actions implemented to promote the charter.</li> </ul>
<p>Impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of public services having adopted the charter.</li> </ul>
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implementing agency	
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<b>FOURTH COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Transcription, publication and simplification of administrative procedures and formalities with the purpose of their digitalization</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Energy, Mining and the Environment - Department of the Environment</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>There is a lack of transparency in the procedures and formalities related to the administrative decisions adopted to provide the services to users and oversee their relationship with the administration in order to protect their rights, which implies a lack of trust in the administration and the spread of corruption.</p> <p>This is due to several factors:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an absence of regular and instantaneous transcription and publication of formal procedures related to administrative decisions;</li> <li>• The non-existence of a national, exclusive and consolidated database of administrative acts issued by public administrations;</li> <li>• There is no obligation for the public administration to comply with the formal procedures released through the available means of publication;</li> <li>• The complexity, redundancy and overlap in the processes and formalities related to administrative acts;</li> <li>• Lack of digitalization of procedures and formalities related to administrative acts.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>In order to resolve these issues and to frame the overall relationship between users and the administration, the law No. 55.19 on the simplification of administrative procedures and formalities has been promulgated and entered into force on September 28, 2020. This law aims to establish new rules for the relationship between the beneficiaries and the administration and to strengthen this relationship through a set of new provisions, the most important of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the principle of transparency in procedures and formalities relating to administrative acts and establish the obligation to have a legal framework for these acts;</li> <li>• Impose on administrations the identification, documentation and transcription of administrative acts under their areas of expertise, and their publication on the national portal of administrative procedures and formalities;</li> <li>• Require administrations to provide a receipt of deposit to the beneficiary upon submission of his request;</li> <li>• Administrations are required to set a deadline to respond to beneficiaries' requests;</li> <li>• Beneficiaries are guaranteed the right to appeal in the event of an unfavourable response from the administration or when the administration exceeds the time limits for processing administrative acts.</li> </ul> <p>This law will be gradually implemented over a 5-year period starting from the date of its enactment. In this context, the following actions will be carried out between October 2020 and June 2023:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collecting and approving administrative acts by the national commission for the simplification of administrative procedures and formalities</li> <li>• Posting the approved administrative acts on the national portal of administrative procedures and formalities</li> <li>• Simplifying procedures and formalities related to administrative acts through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The standardization of administrative procedures and formalities and the removal of non-justified procedures;</li> <li>○ The reduction of the cost of these procedures for both the beneficiary and the administration</li> <li>○ Taking into consideration the reasonability between the topic of the administrative act and the documents requested by the beneficiary;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Begin with the digitalization of a first batch of the most used procedures and formalities, with the aim of completing the digitalization process of all administrative procedures and formalities by 2025;</li> <li>• Develop and carry out a communication plan to promote the implementation of Law 55.19 related to the simplification of administrative procedures and formalities.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collecting and approving administrative acts by the national commission for the simplification of administrative procedures and formalities.</li> <li>• Publication of the approved administrative acts on the national portal of administrative procedures and formalities.</li> <li>• Simplifying of the first batch of procedures and formalities related to administrative acts.</li> <li>• Digitalization of a first batch of the most used procedures and formalities.</li> <li>• Communication, awareness and behaviour change.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening transparency through the launch of a unified national portal dedicated to the publication of administrative procedures and formalities, to be used by the administration and beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Improvement of public services quality through the simplification and digitalization of a first batch of the most used administrative procedures and formalities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of administrative acts transcribed;</li> </ul>

Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of approved administrative acts by the national commission and published on the national portal;</li> <li>• Number of simplified procedures and formalities;</li> <li>• Number of digitalized procedures and formalities.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of legal appeals related to administrative procedures and formalities;</li> <li>• Rate of user satisfaction regarding the quality of public services;</li> </ul>
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## FIFTH COMMITMENT

### Proactive publication of data and statistics related to the national education sector

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research - Department of National Education**

### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

The national education sector is equipped with an integrated information system that produces annual statistical data about the education sector. However, the accessibility to information and re-use of all data remain limited due to the format of publication (PDF format), and due to the lack of proactive publication as stipulated in article 10 of the law 31.13 about the right of access to information.

What are the proposed solutions?

Design and develop a dedicated online space for proactive publication of data and statistics related to the Department of National Education, through the institutional portal [www.men.gov.ma](http://www.men.gov.ma). This space will offer:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proactive publication of information, as stipulated in article 10 of right of access to information law 31.13.</li> <li>• A publication of statistical data related to the national education sector in open format (HR, school map, access to education services, ...)</li> <li>• All data released in this space will also be accessible via the open data portal and via the platform of proactive publication of information as mentioned in the commitments about “Promoting the implementation of the Right of Access to Information within ministerial departments and public institutions” and “Promoting the publication and reuse of open data”.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing a dedicated space for proactive publication and identifying the correspondent content.</li> <li>• Developing of the proactive publication space and data integrating.</li> <li>• Launching the new space for the proactive publication of information and communicating around it.</li> <li>• Linking information published in space with the national portal for proactive publication.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate around the numbers and data regarding the national education sector;</li> <li>• Support and strengthen scientific research through facilitating access and reuse of information;</li> <li>• Protecting citizens’ rights by raising their awareness of legal aspects and by informing them of the administrative rules and procedures that apply;</li> <li>• Promote transparency standards as well as rules of openness and integrity;</li> <li>• Contribute to the establishment of a climate of trust between the administration and the citizens. At the same time, promote participatory democracy;</li> <li>• Help create an investment-friendly environment and improve the business conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation and launch of a proactive publication space within the department’s portal;</li> <li>• Rate of data proactively published compared to the data listed in Article 10 of Law 31.13;</li> <li>• Number of published statistical data;</li> <li>• Rate of statistical data published in open format compared to all published statistics.</li> </ul>
<p>Impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction rate of people using the space;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased number of access to information requests received by the department;</li> <li>• Number of cases where data has been reused.</li> </ul>
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<b>SIXTH COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Setup a governance system within the healthcare sector</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>The state is covering the expenses of patients affected by chronic diseases such as diabetes and hyper- tension, and has increased its funding contribution for medicines from 600 million dirhams to one billion and 600 million dirhams. However, and despite all the efforts made, the patients concerned do not all benefit from their medication continuously and adequately, mainly because of the procedure for granting these drugs and the absence of a dedicated monitoring information system.</p>
What are the proposed solutions?	<p>Putting in place an IT system dedicated to medical governance, to enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The control the procedure for distributing medication to people with chronic illnesses;</li> <li>• The development of a database listing the medications provided to people with chronic diseases;</li> <li>• The development of a database of concerned patients</li> </ul>

	<p>in order to track and trace the provision of medicines to the beneficiaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor stocks of medicines and their supply at the level of health delegations and dispensaries;</li> <li>• The generation of statistics and indicators so as to improve the quality of public services provided in this field.</li> </ul>
What are the scheduled activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control the procedure for distributing medication to people with chronic illnesses</li> <li>• Develop a database listing the medications provided to people with chronic diseases</li> <li>• Develop a database of concerned patients in order to track and trace the provision of medicines to the beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Monitor stocks of medicines and their supply at the level of health delegations and dispensaries;</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that patients affected by chronic disease have access to their medicines in a regular and adequate manner;</li> <li>• Prohibit illegal trade in medicines;</li> <li>• Fight favouritism and clientelism, and promote transparency in this field.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and update a database of chronic disease medication.</li> <li>• Create and update a database of chronic disease patients.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of coverage of chronic disease medications.</li> <li>• Average time of treatment for patients.</li> </ul>
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## SEVENTH COMMITMENT

### Strengthening transparency and participation in the management of health services

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Health**

#### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

- The lack of transparency in information and health service procedures;
- Weakness of mechanisms for citizen participation when it comes to setting priorities, designing, monitoring and assessing health-related programs at the local and national levels. This has an impact on the quality of health services.

What are the proposed solutions?

The following actions will be implemented to improve the transparency of information and health services procedures:

- Transcription and publication of health services procedures;
- Proactive publication of health sector information;
- Develop a national health services map;
- Human resources, specializations, distribution; equipment;
- Medications and drugs data;
- Medical coverage data.

All this information will be released either in mapped or in Open Data format to enable easy access and reuse.

As for strengthening citizen and civil society participation to

	<p>improve health services, a number of mechanisms will be deployed, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holding consultative meetings;</li> <li>• Conducting opinion polls;</li> <li>• Development of an online platform where citizens will have an opportunity to submit their proposals;</li> <li>• Preparation and publication of periodic reports on citizens' proposals.</li> </ul>
What are the scheduled activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transcription and publication of health services procedures</li> <li>• Proactive release of health services procedures</li> <li>• Holding consultative meetings</li> <li>• Conducting citizen opinion polls</li> <li>• Development of an online platform to receive citizens' proposals</li> <li>• Preparation of periodic reports on citizens' proposals</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of transparency and integrity within the health sector;</li> <li>• Improvement in the quality of health services provided.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health services procedures that have been transcribed;</li> <li>• Number of health services procedures that have been published;</li> <li>• Number of health information published in mapped format;</li> <li>• Number of health-related information published in open format;</li> <li>• Number of participants who attended the consultative meetings;</li> <li>• Number of respondents to the opinion survey;</li> <li>• Progress rate in the development of the online platform receiving citizens' proposals.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of visits to the platform;</li> <li>• Number of citizen proposals;</li> <li>• Rating of users' satisfaction towards health services.</li> </ul>

## EIGHTH COMMITMENT

### Implementation of an integrated health information system

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Health**

#### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

- Lack of digitized data on patients and the history of their illnesses and treatments;
- The need to keep paper records, X-rays and prescriptions and to bring them along to each medical consultation
- There is also a lack of reliable data about health operations and their beneficiaries, whether in the public or in the private sector.

What are the proposed solutions?

Develop an integrated health information system that helps all stakeholders in improving health services, including:

- Engaging concerned actors in designing this system;
- Development of a health information system, based on patients' health records and hospitals' databases, with a perspective of including all citizens' medical records. The system will also ensure the protection of personal data;
- Development of an online platform enabling the reception of suggestions from users and health professionals in order to continuously improve the system.

What are the scheduled activities?

- Holding consultative meetings with concerned actors ahead of the design of the integrated health information system
- Development of the integrated health information system
- Digitization of patient data and medical records, and integrating them into the information system
- Assistance and support for health professionals to join the information system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing the online platform to receive citizens' and health professionals' proposals</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recording and storing patient health data;</li> <li>• Ability for healthcare professionals to instantly access and track patient medical records;</li> <li>• Improve the quality of health services.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of consultative meetings held with stakeholders;</li> <li>• Number of involved stakeholders;</li> <li>• Progress rate of the development of the health information system;</li> <li>• Progress rate of the development of the online platform to collect suggestions from users and health professionals.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of patient medical records stored and saved in the health information system;</li> <li>• Number of accounts created for healthcare professionals;</li> <li>• Number of actions (creation, consultation, update) performed by healthcare professionals on patient medical records via the health information system;</li> <li>• Satisfaction rate of health professionals in regard to the health information system;</li> <li>• Satisfaction rate of citizens regarding the health information system and its role in improving health services.</li> </ul>
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## NINTH COMMITMENT

### Setting up a National Integrity Portal

Institution in charge of implementation	<b>National authority for probity, prevention and fight against corruption (INPPLC)</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>Morocco has committed to promote integrity, transparency, and anti-corruption principles through a series of projects. However, there is very limited communication around those projects, and no dedicated portal. This is a barrier to citizen participation, citizen engagement in public policy and to the promotion of integrity and transparency values.</p>
What are the proposed solutions?	<p>The national authority for probity, prevention and fight against corruption proposes to build a “national portal of integrity”. This commitment is particularly in line with the 3rd axis of the national strategy to fight against corruption 2015-2025 related to “transparency and access to information”. This initiative will re- reinforce the efforts deployed to strengthen the principles of integrity and transparency by allowing citizens to access reports, studies and information related to the field of integrity and the fight against corruption. They will also be informed of the initiatives undertaken by the INPPLC and its partners in this field. This portal also offers the possibility to submit opinions and suggestions to enhance its content and allows citizens to report their claims regarding corruption.</p> <p>This portal will include the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A section dedicated to publications (legal texts, reports, studies, guides, memorandums...);</li> <li>• A section dedicated to national and international statistics published by the National Authority or by its partners in the field;</li> <li>• A section dedicated to claims;</li> <li>• A section dedicated to communication;</li> <li>• A section for remote services which includes an online library and a remote training;</li> <li>• A space dedicated to the media...</li> </ul>
What are the scheduled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating the portal in partnership with the main actors involved in the field of integrity</li> </ul>

activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the portal's content and services, in coordination with the national authority partners</li> <li>• Development of the national integrity portal</li> <li>• Preparation of guides to update the portal and conduct training sessions intended for the INPPLC's partners in this project (administrations, public sector, journalists, civil society organizations)</li> <li>• Official launch and promotion of the portal</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide users with reports, studies and information related to probity, transparency and anti-corruption;</li> <li>• Collect, examine and respond to user's suggestions to improve the scientific content of this portal;</li> <li>• Direct users to other platforms where they can access information in this field;</li> <li>• Directing users to the various channels for submitting claims;</li> <li>• Strengthen communication around the achievements made by the National Authority and its partners regarding integrity and anti-corruption issues.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of organizations that are contributing to the integrity portal;</li> <li>• Number of institutions that have committed to provide up-to-date information.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of visits to the portal.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	
Name of the person in charge at the implementing agency	Sarah Chakir
Position and department	Chief of information systems and databases



## Promoting the publication and reuse of open data

Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Digital Development Agency</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>In the era of digital transformation, Open Data and Big Data offer various opportunities to public organizations. In fact, the phenomenon of Big Data has disrupted both the economic realm and the public sector in recent years, as it enables better management of the contextual factors they face. Furthermore, digital transformation provides, using massive data, an additional way for any public or private organization to ensure better performance and competitiveness.</p> <p>According to several studies and reports, open data activities are growing around the world; public organizations are releasing datasets, building portals, conducting hackathons, etc., with notable results in some countries.</p> <p>At the national level, several actions have been undertaken to promote Open Data, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of the national Portal of Open Data: <a href="http://www.data.gov.ma">www.data.gov.ma</a> (2011) ;</li> <li>• The joining of Morocco to the Open Government Partnership (2018);</li> <li>• The adoption of the law No.31.13 on the right of access to information (2018);</li> <li>• The establishment of the Commission on the Right of Access to Information (2019);</li> <li>• The establishment of an open data steering committee (2019) in charge of supervising and monitoring the implementation of this project at the national level. This committee, which is coordinated by the Digital Development Agency, is comprised of the various concerned institutions and entities;</li> <li>• The achievement of a study by the Digital Development Agency in partnership with the World Bank and in coordination with the various concerned institutions and entities (2020). This study resulted in the elaboration of a national action plan for the promotion of the publication and reuse of open data;</li> <li>• Conducting awareness and communication workshops in the field of open data for the benefit of the managers of administrations, institutions and public</li> </ul>

	<p>companies (2020).</p> <p>However, a number of issues that adversely impact the targeted objectives, are still existing mainly related to the governance, the management and the use of data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data governance: ambiguous legal framework, weak commitment of stakeholders;</li> <li>• Data management: Lack of national open data standards, weak interoperability between public organizations' information systems, lack of data mapping;</li> <li>• Publication and use of data: Difficult access to open data held by public administrations, lack of awareness on of the importance of public data release and reuse, no lack of initiatives related to open data exploitation and reuse, lack of data anonymization practices, lack of data transparency culture within public administrations;</li> <li>• Absence of an open data release policy; absence of awareness-raising actions on the use and advantages of open data.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>Accelerating the execution of the national action plan for open data development, through the implementation of several actions mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaborating and publishing data repositories required for the collection, processing, release and re-use of open data;</li> <li>• Conducting more awareness campaigns and capacity building workshops related to Open Data for the benefit of ministries, public institutions/companies and territorial collectivities;</li> <li>• Conducting more awareness campaigns targeting companies, particularly start-ups, to promote the open data reuse concept;</li> <li>• Redesigning the unified national portal of the open data publication (<a href="http://www.data.gov.ma">www.data.gov.ma</a>);</li> <li>• The coordination and support of the concerned organizations and institutions for updating the portal contents;</li> <li>• Setting up an appropriate legal framework for the promotion of public open data.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaborating and publishing data repositories required for the collection, processing, release and reuse of open data;</li> <li>• Conducting awareness campaigns and capacity building</li> </ul>

	<p>workshops related to Open Data for the benefit of public administrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting awareness campaigns targeting companies, particularly start-ups, to promote the reuse of open data;</li> <li>• Redesigning the unified national portal of the open data publication: <a href="http://www.data.gov.ma">www.data.gov.ma</a>;</li> <li>• Setting up an appropriate legal framework for the promotion of public open data.</li> <li>• Coordination and support of the concerned organizations and institutions for updating the portal contents;</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing number of open data released by the concerned organizations and institutions;</li> <li>• Strengthening transparency and trust between administration and citizens;</li> <li>• Promoting scientific research and innovation;</li> <li>• Promoting investment and entrepreneurship;</li> <li>• Promoting citizen participation and contributing to public policy debates through data and evidence.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress rate in building data repositories required for the collection, processing, release and reuse of open data;</li> <li>• Number of participants in training sessions for public administrations;</li> <li>• Number of companies participating in awareness campaigns;</li> <li>• Progress rate of the redesign of the unified national open data portal;</li> <li>• Progress rate of the elaboration of the legal framework necessary for the promotion of public open data;</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of data published on the national portal;</li> <li>• Number of open data re-use cases;</li> <li>• Improving Morocco's global ranking in Open Data.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	
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<b>ELEVENTH COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Promotion of gender equality and women’s participation in the public life as well as their economic empowerment</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	The constitutional advances as well as the legislative and institutional reforms related to gender equality have been a

	<p>turning point in the context of women’s rights. This has had a positive impact on the situation of Moroccan women, helping to raise awareness around gender equality issues and fight against all forms of discrimination against women and girls. It has also enabled the inclusion of such issues in the general national dynamics related to human rights in Morocco as well as in public policies and programs, in particular the governmental plans for equality “Icram 1” and “Icram 2”.</p> <p>Despite all efforts, promoting gender equality remains one of the major concerns of Moroccan society. These concerns are embodied in various contexts, mainly related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women’s socio-economic problems (women’s participation rate in the labour market reached 19% in 2019),</li> <li>• The low participation of women in public life (the representation of women in the House of Representatives was 21% in the last elections of 2016 and 17% in high-level positions and 24% for leadership positions);</li> <li>• Stereotypes about women (Based on a study conducted in 2019, 65% of women believe that a woman should not work if the husband’s income is sufficient to support the family),</li> <li>• Access to education and training programs (the illiteracy rate among women was 44% as per 2018 statistics),</li> <li>• Violence against women (percentage of abused women reached 54% in 2019),</li> <li>• The weakness of gender-based strategic planning mechanisms, particularly at the territorial level.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family, will address these issues through a participatory approach involving all actors and stakeholders, such as public authorities, national institutions, territorial collectivities, private sector, academia, civil society and international technical and financial partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Launch of the preparation process of the third governmental plan for equality, while taking into account the outcomes of the final assessment of the second governmental plan for equality. This includes the Challenges raised, including the impact of the pandemic on women;</li> <li>2. Operationalization of the measures of the “Morocco-Attamkine” program by working on the following aspects:</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Legislative and institutional reform (setting a quota for women and girl entrepreneurs to access public contracts, setting a quota for the representation of women on boards of administration, setting a quota for the representation of women in unions, directing and transferring the support provided by the Tayssir program to mothers);</li> <li>○ Gender-sensitive incentives and policies (granting tax exemptions for companies that provide decent work and achieve gender equality, and tax exemptions for companies that employ women with disabilities);</li> <li>○ Changing representations and stereotypes (communicating court verdicts and rulings in favour of women victims of discrimination at work);</li> <li>○ Sign partnership agreements with the regional and provincial councils in order to promote the “Morocco-Attamkine” program at the territorial level;</li> <li>○ Fixing a quota enabling girls to have access to technical professional training.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Opening of 20 multidisciplinary centres dedicated to women, bringing the total number of newly created centres in the country to 85</li> <li>4. Launching a regional plan for gender equality in the region of Rabat-Salé as a model region with a view to its expansion to the rest of the regions</li> <li>5. Assisting territorial collectivities in integrating gender in regional development plans for the period 2021-2026.</li> </ol>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assessment of the 2nd governmental gender equality plan</li> <li>● Elaboration of the 3rd governmental plan for gender equality</li> <li>● Implementation of the “Morocco Attamkine” program for the period 2021-2023</li> <li>● Opening of 20 multifunctional spaces for women</li> <li>● Implementation of the regional gender equality plan in the region of Rabat-Salé-Kenitra</li> <li>● Assisting territorial collectivities in integrating gender into regional development plans</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adoption of the third version of the government’s plan</li> </ul>

results?	<p>for gender equality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the rate of women entrepreneurs' access to public procurement;</li> <li>• Increase the percentage of women's representation on the Board of Directors in companies, as well as in decision-making positions within unions;</li> <li>• Orient and transfer the financial assistance provided by the "Tayssir" program to mothers;</li> <li>• Increase the employment rate of women in general and particularly of women in precarious situations;</li> <li>• Contribute in changing stereotypes and in reducing discriminatory attitudes in the workplace;</li> <li>• Increase the participation rate of women in economic life at the territorial level;</li> <li>• Increase the percentage of girls' admission to technical professional training;</li> <li>• Include gender-based planning in regional development plans;</li> <li>• Support and assist women victims of violence.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress rate regarding the preparation and approval of the third version of the governmental plan for gender equality;</li> <li>• Operationalization rate of the "Morocco-Attamkine" program for the period 2021-2023;</li> <li>• Number of field agreements signed in the area of economic empowerment;</li> <li>• Number of multifunctional spaces for women created;</li> <li>• Percentage of implementation of the regional plan for gender equality at the level of the Rabat-Salé region</li> <li>• Number of agreements signed with regional councils to integrate gender planning into regional development plans for the period 2021-2026.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of access of women entrepreneurs to public procurement;</li> <li>• Percentage of women's representation on boards of directors and in decision-making within unions;</li> <li>• Number of mothers who have benefited from the Tayssir program;</li> <li>• Women's employment rate;</li> <li>• Percentage of employed women with disabilities;</li> <li>• Percentage of women benefiting from economic empowerment programs at the territorial level;</li> <li>• Percentage of girls graduating in technical fields in professional training institutions;</li> <li>• Number of available regional development plans on</li> </ul>

	gender-sensitive programs.
<b>Contact information</b>	
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<b>TWELFTH COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Strengthening access to information for people with disabilities</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>Despite the efforts made by the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and the Family, as a national body for coordinating and boosting projects and programs for the promotion of rights of people with disabilities, certain problems persist, in particular access to information, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The absence of sign language translation in some audio-visual media: Although efforts have been made to translate awareness-raising spots against COVID-19 into sign language, several audio-visual media remain unavailable to people with hearing disabilities;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The difficult access to information on institutional websites. Indeed, institutional websites are important and commonly used in the daily life of citizens (education, employment, trade, administration, health, culture, entertainment ... etc.). Hence, there is a need to make them accessible to people with disabilities.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include translation to sign language in all audio-visual media produced by the Ministry;</li> <li>• Involve NGOs operating in the field of disability in organizing awareness campaigns;</li> <li>• Develop a web accessibility reference guidelines to support accessibility for people with disabilities to institutional digital platforms, with the involvement of NGOs working in the same field.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting consultations with relevant civil society organizations on the awareness campaign scheduled for 2022.</li> <li>• Finalizing the design of the 2022 awareness campaigns while taking into consideration the outputs of the consultation meetings</li> <li>• Organizing consultations meeting with the appropriate civil society organizations on the 2023 awareness campaign</li> <li>• Finalize the design of the 2023 awareness campaign while taking into consideration the outputs of the consultation meetings</li> <li>• Translation of the Ministry's audio-visual productions into sign language during the period 2021-2023</li> <li>• Drafting the web accessibility reference guidelines for people with disabilities</li> <li>• Initial diagnosis of public departments and NGOs working in the field of disability regarding the access of persons with disabilities to websites</li> <li>• Elaborating the web accessibility reference guidelines</li> <li>• Dissemination and communication around the web accessibility reference guidelines</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance access to ministry-produced audio-visual media for people with hearing disabilities;</li> <li>• Improving the quality of awareness campaigns and their alignment with the expectations of people with disabilities;</li> <li>• Availability of the web accessibility reference guidelines to support accessibility for people with disabilities to</li> </ul>

	institutional digital platforms, with the objective of its implementation by the departments and organizations involved in the process.
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of audio-visual productions translated into sign language;</li> <li>• Number of civil society organizations that were consulted during the preparations of the awareness campaigns;</li> <li>• Number of administrations and organizations that contributed to the elaboration of the web accessibility reference guidelines;</li> <li>• Rate of progress in preparing the web accessibility reference guidelines.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction rate regarding awareness campaigns;</li> <li>• Rate of compliance of Ministry's portal with the provisions of the Web Accessibility reference guidelines;</li> <li>• Number of concerned administrations and organizations that have adopted the implementation of the web accessibility reference guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	
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## THIRTEENTH COMMITMENT

### Improving the quality of public services related to child protection

Institution in charge of implementation

Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family

#### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

Protecting children from abuse, violence, exploitation, negligence neglect, requires the intervention of various public services, according to the needs of each child, as follows:

- Identification and reception of claims;
- Prompt assistance in case of medical and social emergencies;
- Reporting to the judicial authorities if needed;
- Evaluating the social situation of the child and the family;
- Provide medical-psychological and social support, and help with educational and social inclusion;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the child's progress, and reporting.

The field experience has revealed some disparities between the different regions in providing services as well as the lack of coordination with programs implemented by different actors. Also, has revealed the lack of qualified human resources and the increasing need for a set of mechanisms and tools that facilitate the coordination and exchange of information

	between the actors concerned at the territorial level.
What are the proposed solutions?	<p>The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family is working on the implementation of the Integrated Territorial Child Protection Units in eight (8) pilot provinces, with the objective of extending them to all provinces in Morocco.</p> <p>This is essential in order to strengthen the protection system, as it achieves convergence between judicial, medical, psychological, social and educational services, as well as monitoring and evaluation processes. This is achieved in accordance with a unified protocol that defines the protection process, as well as the services intended for each phase of protection. The unified protocol also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the public departments involved, as well as the procedures for child orientation as per the map of actors and institutions.</p> <p>In this context, the following actions will be implemented in the pilot provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Provincial Committees for the Protection of Children, composed of representatives of the decentralized governmental departments and institutions, and also gives the option to representatives of justice, Public Minister and civil society organizations in its work;</li> <li>• Establishing Centres dedicated to the protection of children, in compliance with the terms of reference issued by the Ministry, specifying the missions and functions of the centre, human resources profiles and the building specifications and standards;</li> <li>• Introduce an integrated information system enabling the supervision of the child. This system will be used by the local actors involved in the protection process;</li> <li>• Elaboration and implementation of a training program in the field of child protection intended for relevant actors within the targeted provinces;</li> <li>• Participatory elaboration of tools for monitoring the Integrated Territorial Child Protection Units. Supporting the convergence of multisectoral interventions and assisting the involved territorial actors to adopt these tools, i.e.:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Diagnostic guide for child protection structures and services at the provincial level</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guide for elaborating provincial child protection action plans;</li> <li>○ Child Protection Process;</li> <li>○ Child Protection Framework Protocol;</li> <li>○ National reference framework for a standardized assessment of situations of danger in child protection.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creation of 8 provincial child protection committees</li> <li>● Creation of 8 child protection support centres</li> <li>● Development of an integrated information system for monitoring children in the protection process</li> <li>● Assisting all involved actors in using the integrated information system</li> <li>● Elaboration and implementation of a training program in the field of child protection intended for the actors involved in the target provinces</li> <li>● Participatory elaboration of a diagnosis guide for structures and services dedicated to child protection at the provincial level and assistance in its use</li> <li>● Participatory elaboration of a guide for the elaboration of action plans for the protection of children at the level of provinces and assisting in its use</li> <li>● Participatory elaboration of the Child Protection Process and assistance for actors for its appropriation</li> <li>● Participatory elaboration of the child protection framework protocol</li> <li>● Participatory elaboration of the National referential of standardized evaluation to assess situations of danger in child protection and train professionals to use it</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<p>The pilot provinces shall have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structures and tools to coordinate child protection programs and services according to the needs of the region.</li> <li>● Qualified and specialized human resources in the field of social assistance to children in need of protection</li> <li>● Integrated and effective local structures and services in the field of child protection</li> <li>● Updated information and statistical data on the situation of children in need of protection</li> </ul>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of provincial committees established;</li> <li>● Number of Child Protection Support Centres established;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress rate of the development of the integrated information system for monitoring children throughout the protection circuit;</li> <li>• Number of completed training sessions;</li> <li>• Number of participants in the training sessions.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tools developed for the management of territorial mechanisms and convergence of multisectoral interventions</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	
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## FOURTEENTH COMMITMENT

### Publication of legislative texts, court judgments, decisions and jurisprudence

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Justice**

#### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

- Difficulty of accessing and researching legal information including legislative texts and judicial procedures
- Difficult access to information produced by the justice system, specifically courts decisions and jurisprudence;
- Difficulty of accessing information related to judicial performance;
- Lack of mechanisms for sharing knowledge and visions about legal and judicial topics.

What are the proposed solutions?

- Develop and launch an online platform dedicated to the publication of legislative texts, courts decisions and jurisprudence, composed of the following modules:
- Module for the online publication of legal texts and judicial proceedings in an official bulletin format or in the form of edited texts, with a free download option;
  - Module for the free and online publication and download of court judgments and decisions, while respecting the principle of personal data protection;
  - Module to share data on performance of the justice system, through the publication of statistics in open format (Open Data);
  - Module allowing to researchers, specialists and professionals in the field of justice to publish their articles, research papers and studies.

<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a module for the publication of legal texts and judicial procedures</li> <li>• Integrate the initial content related to legal texts and judicial procedures</li> <li>• Develop a module dedicated to the publications of courts decisions and jurisprudence</li> <li>• Assist tribunals in the integration of the initial content related to courts decisions and jurisprudence</li> <li>• Develop the module for the publication of articles, studies and research papers in the field of justice</li> <li>• Integrate the initial content including articles, studies and research papers in the field of justice</li> <li>• Develop a module dedicated to the publication of data on the performance of the justice system</li> <li>• Integrate the initial content including data on the performance of justice</li> <li>• Organize training sessions for platform users at the level of tribunals and central administration</li> <li>• Launch of the platform and continuous communication concerning its developments</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of transparency and consolidation of the right to access legal and judicial information rapidly and free of charge; Increase knowledge and awareness about legal and judicial aspects through the publication</li> <li>• of legal texts, court judgments, decisions and jurisprudence;</li> <li>• Encouragement of scientific research in the field of legal and judicial studies by putting in place a “Legal and Judicial Virtual Library” which is continuously enriched</li> <li>• Encouragement of investment through data availability to help understand the Moroccan judicial system;</li> <li>• Facilitation of the sharing of legal and judicial knowledge and best practices among professionals, researchers and the general public.</li> </ul>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of modules developed;</li> <li>• Number of modules being launched online.</li> </ul>
<p>Impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of published legal texts;</li> <li>• Number of published courts judgments;</li> <li>• Number of published court decisions;</li> <li>• Number of published jurisprudence;</li> <li>• Number of articles, studies, and research papers being</li> </ul>



	published; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of statistics released in open format.</li> </ul>
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<b>Providing a legal framework for the use of electronic means in the civil proceedings</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Justice</b>
Description of the Commitment	
What are the challenges?	<p>Given the absence of a legal framework regulating the use of electronic means in the field of court proceedings and the electronic exchange of judicial data, some problems raised within this context, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High reliance on documents and papers, which leads to searching and storage problems, as well as damage or loss;</li> <li>• Inability of some parties to be present in court sessions because of the long distance from the tribunal in which the judicial case is presented;</li> <li>• Difficulty in transferring some prisoners from penitentiary establishments to tribunals, as this requires significant financial resources and effort;</li> <li>• Slow judicial procedures due to the notification problem;</li> <li>• Slow judicial procedures caused by the mandatory hard copy exchange of statements, briefs and judicial police reports;</li> <li>• Lengthy procedures to execute international letters rogatory;</li> <li>• Decentralization of national criminal records.</li> </ul>
What are the proposed solutions?	<p>This commitment aims to establish a specific legal framework that will regulate the substantive and formal rules of litigation as well as the exchange of judicial data using electronic tools, this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up legal procedures to conduct remote trials and defining cases and conditions of their use as well as benefiting parties;</li> <li>• Creating legal procedures for the digital exchange of statements, briefs and judicial police reports, with the possibility that e-signatures will be appended to them;</li> <li>• Organizing the process of electronic notification;</li> <li>• Organizing the procedures for the execution of international letters rogatory;</li> <li>• Building a database to centralize national criminal</li> </ul>

	<p>records of Moroccan and foreign individuals and legal entities.</p> <p>In this context, consultations will take place with all the actors involved in the justice system, namely: Superior Council of the Judicial Power, Presidency of the Public Ministry, Bar Associations and bailiffs. Two-track approach will be adopted to proceed these consultations: the first track is for presenting writ- ten observations on the draft law, while the second one is for holding various meetings in order to improve the draft law.</p>
What are the scheduled activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with different actors in the justice system</li> <li>• Preparation of the draft law</li> <li>• Referral of the draft law to the different ministerial departments for expressing their opinions</li> <li>• Ratification of the draft law by the General Secretariat of the Government</li> <li>• Ratification of the draft law by the Government Council</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of an open and efficient litigation mechanism;</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary;</li> <li>• Reduction in burdens on all those involved in the justice system.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of completed consultations;</li> <li>• Progress rate achieved in the law drafting process;</li> <li>• Draft law ratified by the Secretariat General of the Government;</li> <li>• Draft law ratified by the Government Council.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of remote trials conducted;</li> <li>• Number of benefiting prisoners;</li> <li>• Number of files processed through electronic means;</li> <li>• Number of electronic notifications;</li> <li>• Number of electronically exchanged statements and briefs;</li> <li>• Number of electronically exchanged judicial police reports.</li> </ul>
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<b>SIXTEENTH COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Increasing the involvement of court officers in the digital transformation of the justice system</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Justice</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	

<p>What are the challenges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited use of electronic applications and platforms introduced by the Ministry of Justice to serve all the different actors in the judicial system. This is due to the concerns over legal force and information security;</li> <li>• Difficulty in the exchange of data and documents as well as in communication with courts in that judicial auxiliaries (lawyers, adults, experts, bailiffs) still have recourse to the traditional manual methods in the exercise of their functions;</li> <li>• Difficulty in integrating all legal and judicial professions in digital transformation because of problems relating to training and qualification of those concerned in the field of digitization.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of a participatory approach ensuring the involvement of all justice actors in the digital transformation project;</li> <li>• Launch of outreach programs to raise awareness on the importance of the digital transformation projects and their added values in order to improve the performance of the judicial administration in terms of time saving and high-quality provided services;</li> <li>• Dematerialization of procedures of exchange between courts and judicial auxiliaries through the creation of online platforms to enable lawyers, adults, experts and bailiffs to rapidly and efficiently communicate with courts;</li> <li>• Organizing Training sessions for users of the electronic platforms developed.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop extra modules within the platform for online exchange with lawyers: notification and enforcement files</li> <li>• Sign partnership agreements with the bar associations</li> <li>• Organize training sessions for those concerned on the online exchange platform with lawyers</li> <li>• Generalize the platform to be used by all courts and associations</li> <li>• Conduct a diagnosis of the procedures and identify the needs to design the online exchange platform with adults</li> <li>• Develop an information system and piloting the online exchange platform with adults</li> <li>• Generalize the online exchange platform with adults to be used by all courts</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a diagnosis of the procedures and identify the needs to design the online exchange platform with experts</li> <li>• Develop an information system and piloting the online exchange platform with experts</li> <li>• Generalize the online exchange platform with experts to be used by all courts</li> <li>• Conduct a diagnosis of the procedures and identify the needs to design the online exchange platform with bailiffs</li> <li>• Specific design of the electronic exchange platform with bailiffs</li> <li>• Develop an information system and piloting the online exchange platform with bailiffs</li> <li>• Generalize the online exchange platform with bailiffs to be used by all courts</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time and effort saving, and easier communication with court officers;</li> <li>• Adoption of mechanisms to promote transparency in managing legal procedures related to the judicial auxiliaries;</li> <li>• Provision of a mechanism for tracking the court procedures by citizens;</li> <li>• Involvement of all justice components in the improvement of the services introduced, reinforcement of the judicial efficiency and reduction in judiciary delays.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of partnership agreements signed with the bar associations and the various professionals' bodies;</li> <li>• Number of outreach and communication events conducted in favour of justice professionals;</li> <li>• Number of online modules developed within the electronic platforms;</li> <li>• Number of participants trained.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment rate of online platforms within the tribunals;</li> <li>• Number of user accounts created for lawyers;</li> <li>• Number of user accounts created for experts;</li> <li>• Number of user accounts created for Adouls;</li> <li>• Number of user accounts created for bailiffs;</li> <li>• Number of files electronically processed.</li> </ul>
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## SEVENTEENTH COMMITMENT

### Launch of a national portal for training NGOs online

Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry in charge of Human Rights and the Relations with Parliament – Department of Relations with Parliament</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	More than 200,000 NGOs in Morocco experience challenges in accessing programs for capacity building in both general and specific fields, such as administrative and financial management, advocacy, communication, as well as participation in public policy. Therefore, and with the aim of promoting associative work, there has to be access to simplified training content for those who are interested in creating and managing NGOs.

<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>Build an e-learning national portal dedicated to NGOs, where training modules on topics related to citizen participation and community life would be offered.</p> <p>As a first step, the portal will offer a training module on participatory democracy which capitalizes on the in-person training NGO programs, which were carried out in the context of commitment 16 of the first Open Government National Action Plan. This module was improved based on the suggestions of the beneficiaries of the training program.</p> <p>The portal's content will be progressively expanded by adding new training modules, mainly focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs Access to the audio-visual field;</li> <li>• Process of creating a new NGO;</li> <li>• Strategic planning;</li> <li>• Administrative and Financial management;</li> <li>• Project management;</li> <li>• Advocacy techniques.</li> </ul> <p>This portal will also provide a certificate upon completion of an online assessment.</p>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the portal with an initial training module on participatory democracy</li> <li>• Preparation of online content related to the facilitation of NGOs' audio-visual access and its online launch on the portal</li> <li>• Integration of transversal training modules related to community and civil society life into the portal (4 training modules)</li> <li>• Integration of the training module on advocacy techniques into the portal</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<p>Availability of a national portal with training modules that are simple, accessible by the public and aim at building the capacities of NGOs which in turn will contribute to inclusive and sustainable development.</p>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of training modules available on the portal</li> </ul>
<p>Impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of portal users</li> <li>• Number of obtained training certifications.</li> </ul>



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EIGHTEENTH COMMITMENT	
<b>Implementation of mechanisms to support transparency of public to funds granted to civil society organization</b>	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry in charge of Human Rights and the Relations with Parliament – Department of Relations with Parliament</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>Difficult access to public funding for civil society organizations due to several reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Challenge of access to information related to the grants awarded by public actors to NGOs (procedures and terms for receiving funding, calls for partnership projects, etc.) ;</li> <li>• The absence of follow-up mechanisms related to the process of distribution of grants per region, per type of project;</li> <li>• The absence of a binding legal text for the use of the</li> </ul>

	<p>“charaka portal” in order to ensure the adhesion of all governmental actors involved in the public financing program granted to NGOs</p>
<p>What are the proposed solutions?</p>	<p>Develop the contents of the “charaka portal” by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating access to information related to the grants awarded to NGOs by public actors;</li> <li>• Publishing calls for candidacy related to partnership projects;</li> <li>• Publishing a map of the data related to the grants awarded by the state to CSOs by region, and by type of project.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the adoption of a binding legal text about the use of the “charaka portal”, in order to guarantee the adhesion of public actors involved in the public financing program.</p>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of consultations with actors concerned by the public financing program accorded to NGOs</li> <li>• Elaboration of a new design of the portal</li> <li>• Prepare and issue a decree of the Head of Government regarding the mandatory use of the “charaka portal” by public actors</li> <li>• Development of the new version of the portal</li> <li>• Elaboration of guides for public actors and NGOs about how to use the portal</li> <li>• Communication and coordination with public actors to ensure their adherence to the portal</li> <li>• Launch and communication around the launch of the portal and its different features</li> </ul>
<p>What are the expected results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moralization of public funding intended for NGOs;</li> <li>• Strengthening the right to access information related to public funding intended for NGOs;</li> <li>• Strengthening transparency in access to public funding for NGOs through the dissemination of data and procedures pertaining to this funding.</li> </ul>
<p>Performance indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the decree of the Head of Government about the partnership between the State and the civil society organizations;</li> <li>• Number of public actors joining the Charaka portal;</li> <li>• Number of NGOs registered in Charaka portal;</li> <li>• Number of information related to public funding published on the portal;</li> <li>• Percentage of updating the data related to the</li> </ul>

	distribution of public funding by regions and by type of project.
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of calls for partnership projects developed with NGOs posted on the portal;</li> <li>• Annual rate of increased public funding accorded to NGOs.</li> </ul>
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## NINETEENTH COMMITMENT

**Strengthening citizen participation through the implementation of legal frameworks related to public consultation and contractual volunteering**

Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry in charge of Human Rights and the Relations with Parliament – Department of Relations with Parliament</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<p>The absence of a legal framework on public consultation, for the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the Moroccan Constitution of 2011, and this legal void leads to a dispersion of the State’s efforts in this field. This also leads to the disparity in the methodology for organizing public consultation activities by public administrations and elected institutions. As a result, civil society organizations are unable to adequately participate in the process of preparation, monitoring and evaluation of decisions, projects and public policies;</p> <p>The absence of a specific legal framework that regulates volunteering in Morocco and that stipulates the rights and obligations of volunteers as well as entities that organize the volunteering work.</p>
What are the proposed solutions?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and submission of the draft law on public consultation to the legislative procedure for approval in order to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Introduce the modalities of participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>preparation, monitoring and evaluation of decisions and public policies through mechanisms of dialogue and consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopt specific provisions on the rights, commitments and obligations of stakeholders involved in the public consultation process, while specifying the principles and objectives on which the process is based.</li> </ul> <p>2. Preparation and submission of the draft law on contractual volunteering to the legislative procedure for approval in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regulate contractual volunteering, by specifying the duties of entities organizing the contractual volunteering towards the volunteers, and the commitments of the volunteers towards these entities. Additionally, it should define the process for issuing and terminating a volunteering contract. It should also include provisions for national coordination and international cooperation in the field of contractual volunteering;</li> <li>○ Put in place legal provisions to strengthen the effective participation of youth in particular, and citizens in general, in community development, and create a dynamic in favour of volunteer work.</li> </ul> <p>It is worth noting that during the year 2020, a large consultation was conducted with many government departments, constitutional institutions and civil society organizations about the draft law on contractual volunteering. The results of these consultancy meetings were collected and analysed along with international best practices in order to elaborate the first version of the draft law on volunteerism.</p>
<p>What are the scheduled activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Launch a consultation campaign to receive proposals and feedback from different actors, institutions and public administrations.</li> <li>● Gather and Analyse proposals and recommendations collected from the consultative meetings to develop the final version of the draft law</li> <li>● Elaborate and submit the final version of the public consultation draft law to the government council for approval</li> <li>● Submit the public consultation draft law to the legislative procedure</li> <li>● Prepare a draft law on contractual volunteering based</li> </ul>

	<p>on the outcomes of the consultation process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit the draft law to the Government Council for approval</li> <li>• Submit the contractual volunteering draft law to the Parliament in accordance with the legislative procedure</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the participation of civil society organizations, citizens and social actors in public decision-making. These organizations should be also committed to take into consideration the outcomes of public consultation processes;</li> <li>• Promotion of the practice of public consultation in a transparent, credible, effective and beneficial manner for decision making;</li> <li>• Promotion of the effective participation of citizens in societal development and create a dynamic of support for the consolidation of the contractual volunteer work;</li> <li>• Encourage citizens to participate in public action, to contribute to the development of intangible capital, to create wealth, and to support public policy priorities in all its dimensions;</li> <li>• Strengthen trust and solidarity among members of society, which will contribute to achieving the sustainable and integrated human development goals;</li> <li>• Encourage young people to volunteer</li> <li>• Open new horizons for large and dynamic volunteering and for community life .</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of consultative events with government departments, public institutions, constitutional institutions and civil society organizations in order to elaborate draft laws on public consultation and volunteering;</li> <li>• Percentage of recommendations received from the above-mentioned consultative meetings that were included in the two draft laws;</li> <li>• Approval of the two draft laws by the Secretariat-General of the Government;</li> <li>• Adoption of the two proposed draft laws by the Council of Government;</li> <li>• Submission of the two proposed draft laws to the Parliament.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of organized public consultation operations;</li> <li>• Rate of public consultation outcomes taken into</li> </ul>

	<p>account;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of volunteering contracts that have been issued.</li> </ul>
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## TWENTIETH COMMITMENT

### Mobilization and capacity building of civil society organizations to improve their participation in the monitoring and implementation of environmental policy

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Energy, Mining and the Environment -  
Department of the Environment**

#### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

Due to the lack of technical capacities and mechanisms for the involvement and participation, civil society in general and environmental associations in particular don't entirely fulfil their constitutional role in the participation on the design, implementation and assessment of public policies, as well as contribution to the implementation of local activities and the promotion of environment friendly citizenship.

This is mainly due to:

- The lack of expertise
- The limited technical capacities
- The insufficient human and financial capacity
- The unavailability of updated information about major projects and programs related to the environment.

What are the proposed solutions?

Strengthen technical capacities of civil society organizations and provide them with various environmental data. Which in turn will support their interventions and participate in advisory committees on the various issues related to the environment and sustainable development through:

1. The organization of online training sessions intended for environmental associations covering the following topics:
  - Global issues related to the environment and sustainable development.
  - National and local environmental issues.
  - The implementation of the National Strategy of Sustainable Development at the territorial level.
  - Financial and technical management of projects.



	<p>2. The involvement of NGOs in the processes of consultation and coordination related to the environment and sustainable development, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The representation of 5 associations as members of the National Commission for Integrated Management of the Littoral;</li> <li>○ The representation of 3 associations as members of the National Commission for Climate and Biodiversity;</li> </ul> <p>For these two commissions, a call for applications was launched. The selection was made by a committee based on pre-established criteria. The constitution of these committees and the missions of their members were fixed in accordance with the regulatory texts establishing them.</p> <p>The representation of NGOs in the different national (2 committees) and regional (12 committees) thematic committees which are determined based on their experiences and reports in relation to the themes targeted by the committees mentioned above.</p> <p>3. Proactive publication of information and data on environmental programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Department of Environment proactively publishes through its website (<a href="http://www.environnement.gov.ma">www.environnement.gov.ma</a>) the different environmental programs and activities, regional and national reports about the situation of the environment, as well as environmental legal texts</li> </ul> <p>4. Supporting environmental associations' initiatives through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Institutional support for the activities of associations through the participation of the Department of the Environment in the facilitation of meetings of associations relating to the environment and sustainable development, put the environmental caravan at their disposal and contribute to the dissemination of awareness material;</li> <li>○ Logistical support through the creation of environmental clubs within schools, youth centres and NGOs, and providing various audio-visual and computer equipment.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the scheduled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide online trainings to environmental NGOs.</li> </ul>

activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of NGOs in the consultation and coordination processes in the field of environment and sustainable development</li> <li>• Proactive publication of environmental data</li> <li>• Supporting environmental NGO's initiatives</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO empowerment and promotion of their participation in the design, implementation and assessment of environmental public policies.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of NGOs that have received training sessions;</li> <li>• Number of NGOs who are members of the national consultation and coordination committees;</li> <li>• Rate of proactively published information compared to the information listed in article 10 of law 31.13</li> <li>• Number of published statistical data;</li> <li>• Number of published reports and studies;</li> <li>• Number of actions in terms of institutional and logistical support given to of environmental associations.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of NGOs taking part in national environmental programs.</li> </ul>
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## TWENTY-FIRST COMMITMENT

**Strengthening access to information and citizen participation at the territorial collectivities**

Institution in charge of implementation	<b>Ministry of Interior - Directorate General of Territorial collectivities</b>
<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of territorial collectivities do not have a website that would enable effective communication with citizens, and their participation in public affairs as well as the proactive publication of information;</li> <li>• There is no single electronic platform enabling the online submission of access to information requests intended for territorial collectivities.</li> </ul>
What are the proposed solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a website model, in both Arabic and French versions, to be used by territorial collectivities in order to provide different services such as:</li> <li>• Communication and interaction with the citizens;</li> <li>• Proactive publication of information;</li> <li>• Citizen participation;</li> <li>• Include territorial collectivities in the national portal for access to information «www.chafafiya.ma» to enable the online submission and processing of access to information requests.</li> </ul>
What are the scheduled activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include all territorial collectivities in the Chafafiya platform</li> <li>• Setting up accounts for all territorial collectivities to manage requests for access to information via the chafafiya portal</li> <li>• Create administration and statistics modules related to the management of access to information requests through the Chafafiya portal</li> <li>• Launch of the use of Chafafiya platform by territorial collectivities</li> <li>• Launch a communication campaign to encourage the adhesion of territorial collectivities into the chafafiya platform</li> <li>• Develop a website model with tools for its management, maintenance and update</li> <li>• Assist 15 territorial collectivities in the adoption of the website model and its management</li> <li>• Offer the use of the platform to interested territorial collectivities</li> <li>• Training of trainers in charge of managing the website</li> </ul>

	model within the territorial collectivities
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have available digital spaces for communication and interaction with citizens;</li> <li>• Facilitate the submission, the processing and the follow-up processes of access to information requests addressed to the territorial collectivities;</li> <li>• Facilitate the participation of citizens in the management of local affairs;</li> <li>• Have a centralized database of the access to information requests sent to territorial collectivities, organized by subject, field. etc., in order to take the effectively assist territorial collectivities and promote proactive publication.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of territorial collectivities adhering to the chafafafiya.ma platform;</li> <li>• Number of territorial collectivities using the website model;</li> <li>• Number of trained people in charge of providing information;</li> <li>• Number of trained information officers in charge of managing the website.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of submitted requests for access to information either in paper or electronic formats;</li> <li>• Number and subject area of information proactively published;</li> <li>• Number of public consultations conducted through the web sites of territorial collectivities;</li> <li>• Number of communication and interaction actions performed with citizens through the websites of the territorial collectivities.</li> </ul>
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## TWENTY-SECOND COMMITMENT

**Developing and sharing a toolkit to strengthen communication and citizen participation at the subnational government level**

Institution in charge of implementation

**Ministry of Interior - Directorate General of Territorial collectivities**

### Description of the Commitment

What are the challenges?

- Good Practices in the field of citizen participation on the level of territorial collectivities are not sufficiently

	collected, shared and standardized.
What are the proposed solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compile examples of initiatives and good practices related to dialogue and citizen participation, including with the youth at the local level, with, guidelines and operational recommendations to all territorial collectivities;</li> <li>• Elaborate and disseminate thematic guides and processes, in the context of a toolkit, related to transparency, citizen participation and access to information.</li> </ul>
What are the scheduled activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of guides and development and</li> <li>• sharing of a toolbox</li> <li>• Promotion of the toolbox at the level of territorial collectivities and its widespread adoption</li> <li>• Organization of a meeting with all the 10 pilot territorial collectivities to introduce the project</li> <li>• Organization of interviews with the territorial collectivities to gather the best initiatives related to dialogue and citizen participation</li> <li>• Organize a forum to exchange the best initiatives in the context of citizen dialogue and participation</li> <li>• Organize a forum on youth participation in improving sportive and cultural entertainment services</li> <li>• Organize a forum on youth participation in improving the quality of life in neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Capacity building in favour of two regions, Daraa Tafilalt and Guelmim Wad Noun in the area of citizen participation and the modernisation of the administration</li> <li>• Elaboration of a guide of good practices with practical recommendations for dialogue and participation of youth in the public affairs at the level of territorial collectivities.</li> </ul>
What are the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened citizen participation at the local level.</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of territorial collectivities adhering to the chafafafiya.ma platform;</li> <li>• Number of territorial collectivities using the website model;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trained people in charge of providing information;</li> <li>• Number of trained information officers in charge of managing the website.</li> </ul>
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of guides, initiatives and mechanisms for dialogue and citizen participation that have been adopted and implemented by territorial collectivities.</li> </ul>
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**“Open Government Partnership (OGP)”**  
**« Action Plan »**  
**of the House of Representatives - September 2022 to**  
**December 2023**

<b>FIRST COMMITMENT</b>	
<b>Consolidated partnership with societal actors to entrench the democratic culture</b>	
(Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>House of Representatives</b>

<b>Description of the Commitment</b>	
What is the public issue in response to which the commitment was made?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for a strong-based and entrenched establishment of consultation with societal actors and their involvement in legislation, control, and evaluation</li> <li>• The need expressed by these societal actors regarding training in the area of submission of petitions and motions on legislation.</li> </ul>
What are the components of the commitment?	<p>The commitment consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involving the societal actors as the prime target in the process of implementing the OGP principles regarding Open Parliament;</li> <li>• Responding to the aspirations of societal actors expressed during the hearing sessions organized by the House of Representatives and the regional thematic seminars organized by our partners from the NDI;</li> <li>• Lifting this partnership with societal actors to the level of major commitment.</li> </ul> <p>Besides, this commitment builds on the gains and actions undertaken as part of the 2019-2020 Action Plan of the House of Representatives, and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce the capacities of societal actors in the principles, values, and fundamentals of the Open Government Partnership Initiative (OGP);</li> <li>• Mold trainers amongst societal actors to ensure the mentoring of local societal actors, mainly in terms of participatory and citizen democracy;</li> <li>• Incite and encourage civil society actors, academia, and research centers to utilize the documents and data produced by the House of Representatives in order to promote scientific research on parliamentary matters;</li> <li>• Accompany societal actors in embodying the roles and functions of the House of Representatives (control and scrutiny, legislation, public policy evaluation, and parliamentary</li> </ul>



	<p>diplomacy);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve this goal, there must be an investment in the abilities of civil society by organizing thematic regional and local workshops and achieving a high level of orientation and training using quality content for civil society actors.</li> </ul>
<p>How will this commitment contribute to solving this public issue?</p>	<p>The House of Representatives, as a holder of legislative power, will fully engage in the process of reinforcing confidence, dialogue, and partnership with civil society, and hence with society in general, in terms of participatory democracy.</p> <p>The abilities and capacities of civil society and its leadership will be reinforced, which would enable the amelioration of its productivity in the exercise of the rights guaranteed to it by the Constitution.</p>
<p>How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>This form of democratic exercise, which enables citizens to address petitions to the competent institutions (executive and legislative branches) and motions on legislation, is surely a prerequisite for consolidating and reinforcing participatory democracy. It also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the adherence and involvement of citizens in the legislative process;</li> <li>• Promote the openness of the House of Representatives to society;</li> <li>• Encourage citizens to participate in the process of controlling government action and public policy evaluation;</li> <li>• Guarantee access and use of the documentary record of the legislative Institution;</li> <li>• Entrench and disseminate the culture of participatory democracy;</li> <li>• Value and utilize the open data the House of Representatives made available to academia and societal actors;</li> </ul> <p>This would enable the realization of the aspired accumulation in the academic research related to parliamentary affairs and democratic questions.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The House of Representatives launched a series of consolidated actions aiming at the amelioration</li> </ul>

of access to information and public participation. It also regularly ensures the respect of this right. The actions are:

- Ensuring the implementation of Law 31-13 on the right to access information.
- Creating a Committee linked to the Board of the House of Representatives in Charge of receiving petitions and motions on legislation.
- The House also created an administrative unit in charge of receiving and responding to the requests for information by citizens.
- The House of Representatives launched a process of developing an autonomous online platform to manage petitions and motions on legislation addressed to it. It should be noted that the platform “e-participation” has shown that co-management by the Parliament and Government poses some hardships in form.
- The House of Representatives concluded in January 2020 a partnership and scientific cooperation agreement with the Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education, Scientific Research, the Ministry Delegate in Charge of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the 12 public Moroccan universities in order to promote scientific research and studies on parliamentary action.
- The House created a prize for the best doctoral thesis and academic paper on democracy and parliamentary action. The prize in its second edition was awarded in July 2022.
- The first forum with societal actors on general themes of Open Government and participatory democracy, which took place on May 23, 2019, and the second seminar on « Participatory democracy: Reality constraints and development perspectives » with the participation of societal actors and academia, which took place on February 25, 2020, culminated, partly, in ideas that were taken into consideration in the amendments

	adopted by the Parliament. ( <i>Organic Law 64.14 defining the conditions and modalities of the exercise of the right to present motions on legislation, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law 71.21; and Organic Law 44.14 defining the conditions and modalities of the exercise of the right to present petitions to public authorities, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law 70.21</i> ).	
Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Organization of meetings to select societal actors (civil coalition);</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Creation of the Committee in charge of selection;</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Launch of call for projects/expression of interest;</b></li> <li>❖ <b>Selection of societal actors according to the charter and the following criteria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Spatiality;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Probity;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Thematic Diversity;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Efficiency and reliability;</b></li> <li>○ <b>Recognition of activities and reputation.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Second semester of 2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)
Establishment of partnerships with the selected societal actors and associations	Second semester of 2022	" "
Preparation of trainers	2022-2023	
Organization of quarterly meetings with societal actors to discuss matters related to OGP	2022-2023	

Contact information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing agency		Board of the House of Representatives Administration Mr. Najib EL KHADI Secretary-General 212 37 67 96 04 <a href="mailto:s.general@parlement.ma">s.general@parlement.ma</a>
Position and department		Secretariat General
E-mail and phone		
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	The Ministry delegate to the Head of Government in Charge of Relations with the Parliament;
	Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The societal actors that orient the initiatives of citizens regarding petitions and motions;</li> <li>• The territorial societal actors, coalitions and associative networks on various and innovative themes;</li> <li>• The National Democratic Institute (NDI);</li> <li>• The Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe (PACE);</li> <li>• The Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD).</li> </ul>

<b><i>Implement the principle of proximity Parliament (The House of Representatives moves at the territorial level)</i></b>	
2022- (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>House of Representatives</b>
<b>Description of the commitment</b>	
What is the public issue in response to which this commitment was made?	The process of material and spatial openness of the House of Representatives to society does not equally benefit all the regions of the Kingdom, hence impacting the degree of knowledge about the Parliament, which remains below the magnitude of the institution on the national political and institutional stage.
What are the components of this commitment?	<p>The commitment consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of diverse activities at the territorial level with the participation of members from the House of Representatives, local actors, schools and universities, and societal actors (seminars, round tables, campaigns, and fora), which will only cover universities in the first phase. These activities will feature the presentation of several media that introduce the prerogatives of the House and the procedures of legislation, control, and evaluation (animated videos, graphic books, paper media “multilingual leaflets” and practical guides addressed to youth and schooled children). This activity was launched during the 2022 International Book and Publishing Fair.</li> <li>• Organization of workshops and hosting of presentations in order to enhance the degree of knowledge on the Parliament, its competencies, and roles of the public of different ages, especially youth and children, in order to provide them with a civic education based on a culture of participation and openness.</li> </ul>
How will this	- The activities of proximity favor the adherence and

commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	involvement of citizens in the process of entrenching the Rule of Law. An institution that listens to citizens can only be respected.	
How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	The adherence and involvement of citizens in the process of legislation, control, public policy evaluation would promote the principles of proximity, openness, and transparency.	
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The territorial openness actions in this regard on the regional and local levels were postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.</li> <li>• The House of Representatives put at the disposal of the public educational videos related to legislation, control, and public policy evaluation, information on the procedures of submitting petitions and motions on legislation, in addition to videos on the institutional actors and parliamentary diplomacy. The contents are available in digital and paper formats.</li> </ul>	
Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
Implementation of measures in cooperation with the decentralized Ministerial delegations of education, culture, and youth, in addition to schools and local electees	2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)
<b>Contact information</b>		
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		212 37 67 96 04 <a href="mailto:s.general@parlement.ma">s.general@parlement.ma</a>
Position and department		Secretariat General
E-mail et phone		
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned ministries and their territorial representations;</li> <li>• Territorial collectivities.</li> </ul>
	Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associations of youth and pupils' parents</li> <li>• Other civil society organizations.</li> </ul>

<b><i>Openness to the public (Parliament receives citizens, including young people, pupils, and students)</i></b>	
2022 - (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>House of Representatives</b>
<b>Description of the commitment</b>	
What is the public issue in response to which this commitment was made?	The material openness of the House of Representatives is an important tool for informing citizens about the roles and responsibilities of the legislative Institution, in addition to its architectural and cultural heritage in situ. However, the statistics show that 80% of visitors come from the areas surrounding the administrative capital of the Kingdom, which raises the question on equality of opportunities and equity in benefit from this measure.
What are the components of this commitment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of the premises, buildings, and archives of the House of Representatives to the public.</li> <li>• Substantial increase in the number of guided and supervised group visits, particularly schoolchildren, pupils and students from higher schools and universities, including those from regions far from the capital;</li> <li>• Encouragement of citizen participation of young people to counter anti-parliamentarianism (a global phenomenon) and to strengthen trust in the Parliament;</li> <li>• Organization of open days at the seat of the House of Representatives;</li> <li>• Involvement of young people through awareness-raising, reopening of the "<i>Parliamentary Museum</i>" of the Moroccan Parliament, and organization of meetings with young people;</li> <li>• Provision to the 'visiting public' of various content</li> </ul>



	<p>that can enlighten them as to the parliamentary life;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of pre-published and ready-to-use printed communication materials (booklets and leaflets) for children and young people;</li> <li>• Organization of meetings/debates with Representatives at the seat of the House of Representatives.</li> </ul>
<p>How will this commitment contribute to solving the public issue?</p>	<p>The increase in the number of visits can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage citizen participation and the spirit of commitment among future generations;</li> <li>- Curb the phenomenon of anti-parliamentarianism by strengthening the access of young citizens to information;</li> <li>- Strengthen the openness of the House of Representatives to society;</li> <li>- Promote the principle of spatial justice for visitors from remote regions.</li> </ul>
<p>How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment aims to enhance openness to the public through visits of citizens, who wish to access the premises of the House of Representatives and attend plenary sittings. It is also contributing to enhancing the transparency of the Parliament, by making documents and archives available for visitors, and enabling them to communicate with the Representatives.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The large party (98%) of the archives of the House of Representatives, consisting of documentation concerning all legislative terms starting from 1956, has been digitized and made available on the Intranet of the House. There are more than <b>four million</b> pages of digitized archives that cover plenary sittings debates, reports of Standing Committees, legal texts, oral and written questions, and other documents relating to parliamentary action. These materials can be consulted and used by the personnel, the Representatives, and the Parliamentary Groups' staff.</li> <li>• Researchers and the general public can also consult and use this documentation upon a request submitted to the Unit of Archives.</li> </ul>

Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
Quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of young visitors in accordance with the applicable health measures.	2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)
Reopening of the parliamentary museum (Depending on the evolution of the pandemic situation)	2022	
Enhancement of the use and access to the documentary record of the House of Representatives (Library + Archives)	2022	
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Position and department	Secretariat General	
Email and phone		
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant ministries</li> <li>- Archives du Maroc</li> <li>- Digital Development Agency (ADD)</li> <li>- National Library of the Kingdom of Morocco</li> </ul>

		<p>(BNRM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Commission for Planning (HCP) / National Documentation Center (CND)</li> </ul>
	<p>Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federations of pupils' parents;</li> <li>• Study and research centers;</li> <li>• Societal actors operating in the field of transparency;</li> <li>• European Union;</li> <li>• Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE);</li> <li>• National Democratic Institute (NDI).</li> </ul>

<b><i>Consolidating the e-Parliament</i></b>	
2022 - (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)	
Institution in charge of implementation	<b>House of Representatives</b>
<b>Description of the commitment</b>	
What is public issue in response to which this commitment was made?	As in other national parliaments, the House of Representatives, which has been engaged since 2014 in a continuous process of digital transition, faces challenges of an informational and communicative nature.
What are the components of this commitment?	<p>The e-Parliament project initiated by the House of Representatives is aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing real-time credible information;</li> <li>• Reducing paper-based documentation (achieved a reduction rate of 80%);</li> <li>• Modernizing parliamentary work processes;</li> <li>• Consolidating participatory democracy;</li> <li>• Enhancing transparency.</li> </ul> <p>This digital project was reflected, in part, by the revamping of the website in January 2020 and the launch of a set of interactive applications/platforms to collect citizens' opinions and comments. A platform has already been developed for the transfer of documents between the House of Representatives, the House of Councilors, and the Government (Government and parliamentary bills, minutes and reports of meetings, amendments, reports of committees...). In addition, a range of dedicated mobile applications and web platforms shall be developed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An application dedicated to the promotion of participatory democracy (petitions and motions on legislation);</li> <li>• An application for the evaluation of public policies</li> </ul>

	<p>with a special database;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interactive application between Representatives and the population in their local or regional constituencies;</li> <li>• Development of a database for parliamentarians and officials in charge of public policy evaluation.</li> </ul>	
How will this commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	<p>The digital transition of the House of Representatives shall facilitate the provision of information from credible sources to citizens, consolidate the openness of the institution, contribution to the Kingdom of Morocco's efforts and commitments in environmental and ecological matters, add to the modernization of the processes of parliamentary action, and consolidate of participatory democracy.</p>	
How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	<p>The commitment would bring information about closer to citizens and strengthen the openness, transparency, credibility, effectiveness, and efficiency of the House of Representatives, hence consolidating trust in institutions.</p>	
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The House provides reference documents and pages to interact with the Representatives online;</li> <li>• Plenary sittings' debates in the House of Representatives are broadcast online and in real time on its official website and on social media platforms;</li> <li>• The sittings for oral questions to the Government and the ones devoted to the discussion of the Finance Bill are broadcast live on public television and radio;</li> <li>• The House of Representatives provides videos on the legislative process, institutional actors, parliamentary diplomacy, and follow-up and evaluation of public policies online (in five languages).</li> </ul>	
Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
Development of an application dedicated to participatory democracy (petitions and motions on legislation)	2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)

Development of an application dedicated to public policy evaluation		2022	
Development of an application that enables interaction between the Representatives and population in their local or regional constituencies.		2022	
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Position and department		Secretariat General	
Email and phone			
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Digital Transition and Administrative Reform;</li> <li>• Digital Development Agency<sup>1</sup> (ADD).</li> </ul>	
	Societal actors, private sector, international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE);</li> <li>• European Union.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> The Digital Development Agency (ADD), which was established under Law No. 61.16 published in the Official Gazette No. 6604 of September 14, 2017, is a strategic public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy.

	organizations, working groups	
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<b>Involvement of citizens in parliamentary action (Control / Legislation / Evaluation of Public Policies)</b>	
2022 - (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)	
Institution of implementation	<b>House of Representatives</b>
<b>Description of the commitment</b>	
What is the public issue in response to which this commitment was made?	Consultation and involvement of citizens in the prerogatives and missions of the House of Representatives.
What are the components of this commitment?	<p>This commitment, which intends to promote the inclusive participation of citizens, and to strengthen the processes of parliamentary work and the openness and transparency of the House of Representatives, is based on three axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With the aim of consolidating the accumulation achieved by the House in public policy evaluation, the House of Representatives will organize hearing, consultation, and dialogue sessions with target groups and final recipients of the public policy under evaluation, with a view to measuring the impact and effectiveness of public authorities' intervention;</li> <li>- Creation of a space dedicated to citizen control of government action; thereby allowing citizens to propose control actions related to issues which are of importance to them;</li> <li>- Publication of government and parliamentary bills subjected to the legislative procedure in order to collect the comments and opinions of citizens thereon.</li> </ul> <p>This mechanism will enable the involvement of society further in the legislative process, the control of government action, and evaluation of public policies.</p>
How will this	Citizen involvement in the legislative process fosters the



<p>commitment contribute to solving the public issue?</p>	<p>inclusive adherence of citizens further and strengthens their trust in parliamentary action. The commitment also enables the measuring of the impact of this action on society.</p>	
<p>How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The Commitment promotes citizen participation and awareness of the challenges of institutional and participatory democracy; while strengthening citizen control over public policies in relation to the Parliament's prerogatives.</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The House's website publishes all government and parliamentary bills, thereby giving every citizen or organization the opportunity to express opinions and comment on legislative initiatives.</p> <p>For this purpose, the House of Representatives worked on setting up an internal unit to collect these opinions and comments and subsequently submit them to the competent bodies of the House.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the dialogue with societal actors (CSOs) has culminated recently in a set of ideas in the form of amendments, adopted by the House of Representatives, <del>Organizations and Procedures for the exercise of the right to submit motions on legislation, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law No. 64.14, defining the conditions and procedures for the exercise of the right to submit petitions to public authorities, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law No. 70.21.)</del> <i>(Organic Law No. 64.14, defining the conditions and procedures for the exercise of the right to submit motions on legislation, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law No. 71.21; Organic Law No. 44.14, defining the conditions and procedures for the exercise of the right to submit petitions to public authorities, as amended and supplemented by Organic Law No. 70.21.)</i></p> <p>The findings of evaluation reports serve as a basis for monitoring public interventions and their impact.</p> <p>A space dedicated to citizen control of government action will be created in order to enable citizens to propose control measures relating to issues of their interest.</p>	
<p>Key activities with deliverable and measurable results</p>	<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<p>- Creation of a communication space (on the House's website) to interact with citizens'</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>(Action that covers the entire legislative term)</p>

<p>requests regarding the Parliament's functions and prerogatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The House of Representatives organizes hearing, consultations, and dialogue sessions with the target groups and ultimate recipients of the public policy under evaluation;</li> <li>- Creation of a space allowing citizens to control government action;</li> <li>- Publication of government and parliamentary bills subjected to the legislative procedure, in order to collect the comments and opinions of citizens.</li> </ul>		
<p>Collection of citizens' comments and opinions on public policy themes for evaluation and their submission to the thematic group in charge of public policy evaluation.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of territorial meetings with local stakeholders at each evaluation.</li> </ul>		
<b>Contact information</b>		

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Position and department		Secretariat General
Email and phone		
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat General of the Government;</li> <li>• Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Relations with Parliament;</li> <li>• Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Investment, Convergence, and Evaluation of Public Policies;</li> <li>• Ministerial departments in charge of the public sectors, policies, or programs under evaluation;</li> <li>• National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption.</li> </ul>
	Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Societal actors operating in the field or sector relevant to the policy concerned with evaluation or legislation; professional organizations, concerned associations, ...etc.</li> </ul>

## SIXTH COMMITMENT

### “Thematic summer camps to promote democratic values”

2022 - (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)

Institution in charge of implementation

**House of Representatives**

#### Description of the commitment

What is the public issue in response to which this commitment was made?

The growing global phenomenon of citizens disengagement from politics, especially among young people, added to anti-parliamentarianism pose a danger to the future of institutional democracy in the world.

The use of social networks as sources of information has sped up the spread of misinformation and ‘fake news,’ which undermines institutional democracy.

Young people, who represent the living force of society, are the social category most liable to manipulation; therefore the tendency towards disengagement and neglect of representative institutions, political action and partisan participation is stronger among individuals of this age range.

What are the components of this commitment?

This commitment consists of organizing thematic summer camps to disseminate democratic values among young people. The summer camps serve as educational spaces for social upbringing and teaching of democratic values.

Summer camps enable young people to embody the prerogatives, missions, and functions of Parliament (control, legislation, evaluation of public policies, and parliamentary diplomacy), and hence democratic values.

How will this commitment contribute to solving the public issue?

Understanding by young people of the roles and prerogatives of the Parliament strengthens civic sentiment, thus reversing the trend of anti-parliamentarianism.

	<p>Besides, the challenge is to convince young people, using teaching methods that rely on knowledge transfer in fun manners, of the imperative of institutional democracy and parliamentary action.</p> <p>These methods and tools will also enable young people to acquire reliable knowledge in order to ward off the misinformation that targets institutions.</p>	
How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	<p>This new form of learning democratic values and dialogue will pave the way to strengthening the openness of the House of Representatives to young citizens.</p> <p>It will also strengthen the partnership relations between the House and NGOs that orient young people and summer camps, by establishing an institutionalized channel through which young people can express their own concerns; while putting forward proposals and ideas that can be embedded into parliamentary action.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The use of summer camps as educational spaces for teaching democratic values and dialogue to young citizens is a good practice applied by a number of countries that have a long-standing history in democracy.</p>	
Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
Designation of political powers of the House of Representatives, Representatives and experts to supervise activities relating to this commitment	2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing agency	<p>Board of the House of Representatives Administration Mr. Najib EL KHADI Secretary-General</p>	

		212 37 67 96 04 <a href="mailto:s.general@parlement.ma">s.general@parlement.ma</a>
Position and department		Secretariat General
Email and phone		
Other involved actors	Involved State actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Relations with the Parliament;</li> <li>• Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication;</li> <li>• Other ministries.</li> </ul>
	Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Observatory for the Rights of the Child;</li> <li>• National Federation of Summer Camps;</li> <li>• Association of Social Works of the House of Representatives.</li> </ul>

## SEVENTH COMMITMENT

### Local proximity fora on legal drafting

2022- (Commitment that covers the entire legislative term)

Institution in charge of implementation

House of Representatives

#### Description of the Commitment

What is the public issue in response to which this commitment was made?

Representative institutions have become the target of anti-parliamentarian rhetoric. As a result, a portion of society considers the performance of these institutions to be below expectations.

What are the components of this commitment?

The commitment consists of initiating local, interactive fora on legal drafting by Representatives at the level of their constituencies, which would facilitate the learning and involvement of citizens in the process of drawing up preliminary drafts of legislative initiatives.

How will this commitment contribute to solving the public issue?

The implementation of this commitment serves to:

- Enable citizens through these fora to be involved and familiarized with the process of legislation drafting;
- Bring the House of Representatives closer to citizens;
- Debunk misrepresentations of parliamentary action, particularly the ones related to legal drafting.

How is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?

This mechanism of proximity, listening, dialogue, and learning the techniques and tools of legal drafting will enable the reinforcement of the openness of the House of Representatives to citizens.

It will also make the voice of citizens heard and involve them in the legislative process. Therefore, the

	<p>interactivity between the House, via the Representatives, will be strengthened by giving citizens the opportunity to express themselves and put forward their opinions and suggestions to ameliorate legal texts that impact their lives.</p> <p>The “Local proximity fora on legal drafting” will also enable Representatives to mobilize electors around legislative initiatives.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The ‘Local proximity fora on legal drafting’ will represent a space where citizens can express themselves and enrich legislative action through amendments or citizen bills in a direct way.</p>	
Key activities with deliverable and measurable results	Start date:	End date:
Organization of meetings with societal actors (Civil Coalition for the Support of Institutional Democracy)	2022	(Action that covers the entire legislative term)
Organization of introductory meetings to legislation	2022	
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Position and department	Secretariat General	
Email and phone		



Other involved actors	Involved State Actors	
	Societal actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens;</li> <li>• Professionals;</li> <li>• Academics and researchers.</li> </ul>