

OPEN GOVERNMENT NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

2024-2027

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Introduction

The Kingdom of Morocco has committed itself to a series of reforms aimed at consolidating the values of participatory democracy and upholding the principles of transparency and the fight against corruption. These reforms are designed to anticipate the future with new governance mechanisms capable of responding to the evolving aspirations of Moroccan citizens in consistence with the provisions enshrined in the Moroccan constitution.

Aspiring to consolidate this path of democratic development, the Moroccan government joined the initiative in April 2018. In May 2019, the House of Representatives of the Moroccan Parliament integrated the parliamentary component of this initiative. Similarly, in October 2020, the Regional Council of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima joined the local OGP program, followed in 2022 by the Regional Council of Béni Mellal-Khénifra and the municipality of Tétouan. In 2024, the regions of Souss-Massa, the Oriental, Drâa-Tafilalet, Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra, as well as the municipality of Agadir, also joined this program. Thus, Morocco has fully committed itself to this international initiative with its three main institutions: the government, the parliament, and local administration.

In accordance with international recommendations and in order to promote full transparency in this project, a national open government portal (www.gouvernement-ouvert.ma) has been launched. This portal allows all citizens to review commitments, track their implementation progress, and stay informed of news and updates related to this project. It also serves as a tool to enhance interaction between the administration and citizens by offering dedicated spaces for submitting proposals and comments on national open government action plans.

To ensure the success of this important national project, a specific governance system has been established, based on a strong partnership with civil society. The equitable representation between civil society and public sector representatives within the steering committee, responsible for the development, follow up and evaluation of open government commitments, as well as the establishment of a rotation system for civil society representation, have allowed this project to be conducted in a spirit of complementarity, coordination, and positive interaction among the various stakeholders.

This collective dynamic has enabled Morocco to achieve its commitments contained in the first two national open government action plans for the periods 2018-2020 and 2021-2023, with respective overall completion rates of 84% and 83%, respectively.

To continue these efforts, the co-creation of the third national open government action plan for the period 2024-2027 has been launched, following a participatory methodology developed in consultation with civil society representatives within the steering committee. This methodology is based on five essential phases:

1. Phase 1: Determination of themes

- Document review of key national and international references related to open government.
 - Establishment of a preliminary list of priority themes.
 - Publication and consultation on the preliminary list of priority themes.
 - Selection and adoption of final themes.
2. Phase 2: Collection of proposals
 - Definition of target categories for participation in consultations.
 - Launch of the call for submission of ideas/proposals via the open government portal.
 - Organization of consultations at the regional level.
 3. Phase 3: Analysis of proposals and determination of priority
 - Classification of collected proposals and identification of priorities.
 - Validation and publication of classification results and priorities.
 4. Phase 4: Drafting of proposed commitment sheets
 - Determination of criteria for drafting commitment sheets.
 - Co-drafting of project commitment sheets.
 - Validation and publication of "project commitment" sheets.
 5. Phase 5: Validation and adoption of the Third National Action Plan
 - Public consultation on the draft third national action plan.
 - Finalization of the draft national action plan, including 12 commitments in the areas of equality and inclusion, transparency and participation, open local government, open justice, and civil space.
 - Submission of the draft third national action plan to the relevant sectors for validation of the final version.
 - Adoption and publication of the third national action plan.

In this context, four regional consultative events have been organised to discuss the main challenges and issues associated with the ten themes selected during the first phase, and to propose solutions that have been integrated into the preparation of the third national open government action plan.

These events saw the participation of public actors and managers of the various institutions and administrations concerned by the themes addressed during these meetings, in addition to local and regional associative actors mobilized to contribute to this important national project.

Parallel to the regional consultations, a dedicated digital space has been launched on the open government portal (www.gouvernement-ouvert.ma) to facilitate digital interaction and participation in the development of the third national action plan. This space allows the submission of ideas and proposals, as well as registration for participation in regional consultations.

The consultations brought together public actors and officials from various institutions and administrations concerned with the discussed themes, as well as local and regional civil society actors. It should be noted that this stage has seen the participation of around 270 citizens and civil society actors , resulting in numerous proposals, which have been shared with the concerned institutions and administrations for analysis and integration into the draft commitments for the 2024-2027 period.

At the end of this phase related to the study of the collected proposals , nine concerned institutions and public administrations proposed a set of draft commitments. These draft commitments have been prioritized and enriched during the various meetings held with representatives of civil society at the steering committee to co-draft the commitment sheets. These draft commitments were then submitted to a public consultation via the national open government portal.

The final version of the national action plan, comprising 12 commitments in the areas of transparency , participation, civil space, equality and inclusion, open justice, and open local government, has been prepared, adopted, and published.

In line with the principles of transparency and proactive information dissemination, all information, submitted proposals, corresponding responses, statistics, and detailed reports on all stages of the participatory development process have been published on the national open government portal.

List of commitments for the period 2024-2027

Transparency and participation

1. Consultation on the revision of the Law on the Right of Access to Information
2. Promotion of publication and reuse of Open Data
3. Strengthening transparency and participation in the development and implementation of the new version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy

Civil space

4. Strengthening the enabling environment for civil society associations
5. Strengthening press freedom and publishing

Equality and inclusion

6. Promotion of inclusive access to public services for Amazigh-speaking users
7. Enhancing transparency in the disability evaluation system and ensuring participation in its implementation
8. Supporting civil society organisations in creating provincial child protection units
9. National volunteering program

Open justice

10. Enhancing inclusive access to justice services and establishing equality among users while respecting regional specificities
11. Promoting women's access to legal and judicial information

Open local government

12. Support program for open territorial collectivities (PACTO)



1. Consultation on the revision of the Law on the Right of Access to Information

Challenge:

Six years after the promulgation of Law No. 31.13 on the right of access to information, and in response to multiple civil society demands to revise this law, and in accordance with the deliberations of the Committee on the Right of Access to Information (CDAI), the report on the new development model, and the OECD report on open government in Morocco, it has become necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of this law and analyse its shortcomings to develop and adopt a new version of this law.

Proposed solution:

The proposed solution involves revising the law on the right of access to information after conducting an evaluation study of such a law, its operational mechanisms, and proposing appropriate measures and updates with the various concerned stakeholders. This will include:

- Conducting a current state assessment with the concerned stakeholders.
- Analysing the results of the assessment and preparing a draft amendment.
- Conducting a public consultation on the draft amendment.
- Submitting the draft amendment for approval.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Creation of a joint commission between the institutions and bodies concerned with the revision of the law, agreeing on the steps, main axes and planning | April 2024 | May 2024 |
| Compile and study the related documentation and conduct a comparative study with international experiences | June 2024 | September 2024 |
| Organise listening sessions with civil society actors, institutions, and organisations related to the subject | September 2024 | March 2025 |
| Opening a period allowing civil society organisations to conduct activities on the subject and provide their comments and suggestions | September 2024 | March 2025 |
| Launching an interactive digital platform allowing citizens to share their opinions and comments related to the implementation of Law No. 31.13 | September 2024 | March 2025 |
| Conducting a survey on the implementation of Law No. 31.13 | September 2024 | March 2025 |
| Study and analyse the results of the documentary study, listening sessions, citizen participation, international experiences, and survey report | March 2025 | May 2025 |
| Propose amendment pathways for Law No. 31.13 | April 2025 | May 2025 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Create an innovation lab to design the information access process within a participatory framework | April 2024 | July 2025 |
| Prepare a draft amendment law based on the previous results | July 2025 | September 2025 |
| Publish the draft amendment law to the public to receive comments and suggestions from citizens | September 2025 | December 2025 |
| Organise a national conference on the draft amendment law | September 2025 | December 2025 |
| Revise the initial draft amendment law based on consultation results | January 2026 | March 2026 |
| Prepare the draft amendment law | January 2026 | March 2026 |
| Submit the draft amendment law for approval | January 2026 | March 2026 |

Expected results:

Develop the operationalisation of the right of access to information in Morocco.

Performance indicators:

- Number of consultation meetings held.
- Number of recommendations issued.

Impact indicators:

- Number of recommendations implemented.

2. Promotion of publication and reuse of Open Data

Digital Development Agency

Challenge:

As part of the implementation of commitments 4 and 10 related to the promotion of publication and reuse of open data, integrated respectively in the first and second national action plan of the Open Government, the Digital Development Agency has undertaken, in coordination with stakeholders, a series of organisational, technical, training, and awareness-raising measures in order to accelerate the development of open public data at the national level and to contribute improving the transparency of the administration towards users (citizens and businesses).

These measures have led to tangible achievements in terms of engaging public bodies and institutions in organising workshops on open data, raising awareness and capacity-building for the officials of these bodies and institutions, as well as increasing the publication of open data, whether through the national open data portal (www.data.gov.ma) or sectoral portals, and setting up some technical frameworks necessary for the processing and publication of open data.

However, and despite the aforementioned achievements and efforts taken by the Digital Development Agency and all stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the national open data action plan, the process of open data publication and reuse is still not up to the desired aspirations of users, due to a multiple of challenges and issues that need to be addressed and overcome by taking the necessary measures to accelerate in advantage the development of Open Data at the national level and make of Morocco one of the leading countries in this field at regional and continental levels.

The main challenges/issues encountered are as follows:

- The absence of a specific legal framework for open data to accelerate the promotion of data publication.
- The adequacy of published open data to users' needs and expectations, as well as their compliance with current technical standards and references.

Proposed solution:

Establishing a specific regulatory framework for open data and continuing to encourage and incentivise data users (businesses, researchers, civil society, etc.) to reuse the datasets published on the national portal www.data.gov.ma or sectoral portals to develop innovative solutions and improve the quality of this data. This can be achieved through:

- Conducting consultations with these users, especially civil society actors, to further identify their needs.
- Organizing additional editions of the Open Data hackathon.
- Publishing “use cases” of open data reuse.

Among the proposed actions, the following are highlighted:

- Adopting the regulatory framework for Open Data and initiating the application of its provisions upon approval.
- Evaluating the quality of open data published on the national portal to ensure compliance with technical standards and references.
- Conducting consultative meetings with non-governmental actors (businesses, researchers, civil society, etc.) to identify their priority needs and the most requested data by these actors.
- Continuing to organise Open Data hackathons to encourage businesses, researchers, and civil society to reuse open data for creating innovative solutions.
- Continuing the dissemination of training and awareness sessions to educate relevant actors on the importance of open data publication.

- Continuing awareness campaigns for businesses, especially startups, to emphasise the importance of using/reusing open data.
- Developing interactive services on the national Open Data portal and supporting relevant administrations and institutions to update and enrich the content of the portal.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Adoption of the regulatory framework for Open Data and application of its provisions upon approval | June 2024 | December 2025 |
| Assessment of the open data quality published on the portal, ensuring compliance with technical standards and references | September 2024 | January 2025 |
| Conducting consultative meetings and awareness campaigns for Open Data users (private sector particularly startups, civil society, researchers, etc.) to gather their feedback on the implementation of the Open Data initiative and raise awareness about the importance of using/reusing open data | October 2024 | December 2024 |
| Organising an Open Data hackathon to encourage businesses, researchers, and civil society to reuse open data to create innovative digital solutions | December 2024 | December 2025 |
| Development of interactive services on the national Open Data portal and support for relevant administrations and institutions to update and enrich the content of the portal | January 2025 | June 2025 |
| Organizing training sessions and awareness campaigns for public entities, especially at the regional level, to raise awareness about the importance of open data publication | January 2024 | December 2024 |
| Organizing awareness campaigns for businesses particularly startups, to emphasize the importance of using/reusing open data | June 2024 | June 2025 |
| Adoption of the regulatory framework for Open Data and application of its provisions upon approval | May 2024 | December 2025 |

Expected results:

- Increase of the number of open data published by public bodies and institutions.
- Establishment of transparency and trust between the administration and citizens.
- Encouragement of scientific research and innovation.
- Promotion of investment and entrepreneurship.
- Encouragement of citizen participation and contribution to policy dialogues through data.
- Improvement of Morocco's ranking at international level in this field.
- Promotion of open data reuse and publication of "use cases" on the national portal.
- Facilitation of data exchange with different open databases/information systems for relevant public administrations and institutions.

Performance indicators:

- Progress in the development of manuals, frameworks, and technical standards regarding the collection, processing, publication, and use of open data.
- Number of beneficiaries of training in public administrations.
- Number of businesses benefiting from awareness campaigns.
- Number of participants in the hackathon and number of cases of open data reuse.
- Launch of interactive services on the national Open Data portal.
- Number of public bodies and institutions accompanied in inventorying their data.
- Progress of legal provisions regarding open data.

Impact indicators:

- Number of open data sets published on the national portal.
- Number of cases of open data reuse published on the portal.
- Ranking/positioning of Morocco at the international/continental level regarding Open Data.

3. Strengthening transparency and participation in the development and implementation of the new version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy

Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development

Challenge:

The Kingdom of Morocco is committed to addressing the challenges of the 21st century by making sustainable development a societal project, driven by His Majesty King Mohammed VI. In this context, Framework Law 99-12 was adopted as a national charter for the environment and sustainable development, and the national strategy for sustainable development was prepared in accordance with its provisions. To adapt this strategy to national developments (the new development model of the Kingdom adopted in 2021) and international developments (the new UN development agenda and its 17 goals), the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development embarked in 2023 on the development of an updated version of the said strategy for the horizon 2035, through a participatory and inclusive approach via a consultative process aimed at understanding citizens' expectations and their new and renewed needs to develop a common vision and a concrete strategy to achieve sustainable development that meets the challenges of the 21st century, particularly in light of climate change.

Why will the series of citizen consultations continue? Because the co-construction of this strategy is still ongoing, and citizen involvement in the outcomes is imperative. This strategy must be a strong Moroccan response to sustainable development challenges, but also a technically, socially, and politically effective strategic framework, both structuring and implementable, at the national and territorial levels.

Proposed solution:

In 2023, the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development launched the development of an updated and improved version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, applicable from 2024 to 2035, by adopting a participatory and inclusive approach through a series of regional debates and citizen consultations to involve citizens and all stakeholders in formulating this strategy through the "noussahimo.gov" platform. This allowed the collection of preliminary field data that continues to feed into the drafting of the first version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, expected to be released in April-May 2024. The goal is to understand these new needs to develop a common vision and practical strategy to achieve sustainable development that responds to the 21st-century challenges, particularly in light of climate change and structural transformations.

The proposed solutions will be implemented in two phases:

Phase 1: Joint development and co-construction of the National Sustainable Development Strategy with citizens and civil society actors in different regions of the Kingdom (2023-2024)

- Consider the recommendations and proposals from regional consultations.
- Involve civil society associations in the regional consultation process on developing the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Involve civil society in all meetings related to the preparation stages at the national and territorial levels.
- Feed and develop the consultative platform "noussahimo.gov" created for public consultations on sustainable development to collect the expectations and opinions of Moroccan citizens residing in Morocco or abroad, as well as foreign expatriates residing in Morocco, on how to reconcile achieving prosperous social and economic development with environmental protection, and on major issues related to social and environmental fields, to strike a balance between economic and social development and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage for current and future generations.
- Prepare awareness materials and documents related to this project.
- Publish consultation reports and diagnostic reports.

Phase 2: Involve citizens in the implementation stages of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2024-2026)

- Organise the National Debate on Sustainable Development to present the final version of the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Organise communication campaigns at various implementation stages.
- Launch periodic awareness campaigns on the importance of sustainable development issues and implementing the new development model provisions.
- Organise participatory events to strengthen cooperation in building public policies within the framework of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, with active participation from Moroccan citizens and civil society.
- Establish participatory workshops to activate dialogue on the implementation and application stages of the National Sustainable Development Strategy.

- Strengthen the transparency of public action results and citizen consultations by regularly and periodically publishing data on public and strategic consultations, facilitating access to public strategy documents, and developing an open data culture in the administration.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| First phase: Joint preparation and constructive development of the National Sustainable Development Strategy with citizens and civil society actors across the Kingdom (2023-2024) | | |
| Organise Regional Sustainable Development Forums with various stakeholders and civil society | March 2023 | April 2023 |
| Provide the total number of participants in the preparation process of the National Sustainable Development Strategy at national and regional levels | March 2023 | September 2024 |
| Include civil society in the governance system of the National Sustainable Development Strategy during its preparation and implementation | March 2023 | June 2024 |
| Generalise the organisation of mobile environmental education caravans for the consultation process in the regions of the Kingdom | March 2023 | September 2024 |
| Create a consultative platform to collect the expectations and opinions of Moroccan citizens on the priorities of our country in terms of sustainable development | April 2023 | April 2023 |
| Organise a meeting of the National Committee for Sustainable Development | June 2024 | July 2024 |
| Organise a broad electronic awareness campaign on social media | March 2023 | July 2023 |
| Provide the number of contributors to answer the questions of the consultative platform questionnaire for the National Sustainable Development Strategy | October 2023 | December 2024 |
| Provide the number of stands and awareness documents distributed for this workshop | December 2024 | December 2024 |
| Second phase: Engage civil society in the implementation stages of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2024-2026) | | |
| Organise a national debate on the National Sustainable Development Strategy | June-July 2024 | June-July 2024 |
| Generalise the organisation of communication campaigns on the strategy for young people and children in the regions of the Kingdom | September 2024 | September 2026 |
| Publish consultation and diagnostic reports | June-July 2024 | March 2025 |
| Develop the content and functionalities of the public consultation platform: "noussahimo.gov.ma" | September 2024 | September 2026 |
| Generalise the organisation of participatory workshops by regional environment directorates with local actors to foster interaction and understanding of the challenges and opportunities for implementing the strategy | September 2024 | September 2026 |

Expected results:

- Achieve effective communication with citizens, leading to more effective participation in developing public policies and projects related to sustainable development.
- Establish an institutionalised participatory mechanism to ensure the effective participation of civil society in the preparation and evaluation of public policies related to the environment and sustainable development.

Performance indicators:

- Total number of participants in the preparation process of the National Sustainable Development Strategy at national and territorial levels.
- Number of regional sustainable development forums organised.
- Integration of civil society into the governance system of the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Number of mobile environmental education caravans organised for the consultation process.
- Number of meetings of the National Committee for Sustainable Development organised.
- Number of electronic awareness campaigns on social media carried out.
- Number of respondents to the consultative platform questionnaire for the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Number of awareness materials and documents distributed.
- Number of participants in the national forum on the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Number of communication campaigns on the strategy organised for young people and children in the regions of the Kingdom.
- Number of consultation and diagnostic reports published.
- Number of participants in participatory events for the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Number of participants on the consultative platform “noussahimo.gov.ma.”
- Number of participatory workshops organised by the various regional environment directorates with local actors to foster interaction, understand the challenges and opportunities, and participate in the implementation of the strategy.

Impact indicators:

- Number of recommendations resulting from the consultation activities carried out.
- Percentage of integration of the recommendations resulting from the consultation activities carried out.
- Number of projects implemented with the participation of non-governmental actors.

4. Strengthening the enabling environment for civil society associations

Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Relations with Parliament

Challenge:

The constitutional status granted to civil society associations in 2011 assigns them a new and crucial role as fundamental partners of the State and actors of sustainable development in Morocco, contributing to the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and development programs. In preparing its strategy for the civil society sector "Nassij" for the period 2022-2026, the ministry identified several challenges and constraints limiting their capacity to fulfil these essential roles, including:

1. Difficult access to public funding for various reasons:

- Public support is governed by the Prime Minister's circular 2003/7, an outdated legal framework that no longer aligns with the evolution of civil society associations or their roles as established by the Constitution as key partners of public authorities and elected institutions.
- Lack of sectoral coordination in the field of public support for associations.
- Failure to publish on the "charaka" portal, negatively affecting the right of access to information as well as fairness and transparency.
- Variability in criteria for granting support and announcement periods.

2. Insufficient access to digital resources, due to:

- Absence of a digital platform for civil society associations.
- Insufficient investment by associations in digital capacities.
- Lack of digital applications to facilitate their work.

3. Internal management weaknesses due to:

- Lack of support for the capacities of civil society associations.
- Absence of a unified normative reference framework for capacity building.
- Multiplicity of capacity-building programs without effective follow-up on their results.

4. Limited participation in public policy development, due to:

- Absence of a legal framework governing public consultation.
- Limited scope of public consultation at the territorial level.

Proposed solution:

Within this commitment, a set of projects will be carried out under the ministry's strategy for relations with civil society, titled "Nassij" for the period 2022-2026. This strategy was developed using a participatory approach with the relevant government sectors and national associative coalitions, to contribute to empowering associations to fulfil their assigned roles. This involves:

1. Developing a new legal framework governing public support for associations, focused on sectoral coordination and funding governance to ensure effective impact.
2. Creating a digital platform for civil society associations, serving as a one-stop-shop containing all information and data related to associations and national associative dynamics, offering specific services to the national associative fabric.
3. Preparing an integrated methodological reference framework grouping all government sectors to provide specialised training offers according to the nature of the intervention areas of associations with uniform

criteria, allowing support and follow-up in the implementation of acquired knowledge and skills for effectiveness and efficiency in associative action and desired development impact.

4. Preparing a legislative text governing public consultation.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Preparation of a new legal framework regulating public support for associations and development of a partnership portal with associations | June 2024 | June 2024 |
| Consultation and coordination with government sectors during preparation phases | September 2024 | January 2025 |
| Consultation with associations regarding the project | January 2025 | March 2025 |
| Institutional and associative agreement on the form and content of the project | March 2025 | May 2025 |
| Submission of the project for approval | May 2025 | June 2025 |
| | | |
| Creation of a digital platform dedicated to civil society associations | January 2024 | January 2025 |
| Consultation, coordination, and engagement of all government sectors in the project | July 2024 | September 2024 |
| Consultation on the project with the associative fabric to define needs and expectations | October 2024 | November 2024 |
| Sectoral and associative agreement on the project | November 2024 | November 2024 |
| Meeting all technical and cognitive requirements of the project | December 2024 | December 2024 |
| Launch of the national platform for associations | January 2025 | January 2025 |
| | | |
| Preparation of a reference framework to strengthen the capacities of the associative fabric | January 2024 | January 2025 |
| Coordination with relevant government sectors and consultation with associations on the reference framework for capacity building | June 2024 | October 2024 |
| Harmonisation of associative training programs and standards | October 2024 | December 2024 |
| Publication and generalisation of the reference framework for strengthening the capacities of associations | December 2024 | January 2025 |
| | | |

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|---|--------------|---------------|
| Preparation of a draft law regulating public consultation in coordination with government sectors | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Consultation with associations on the content of the draft law | October 2024 | December 2024 |
| Publication of consultation results | March 2025 | October 2025 |
| Submission of the draft law for approval | October 2025 | December 2025 |

Expected results:

In the area of public support for associations:

- Proactive and mandatory publication of public support offers on the "charaka" portal with associations in the first quarter of each year.
- Ensuring transparency, equality, fairness, and the right to information to access public support.
- Achieving good governance in the allocation, monitoring, and evaluation of the impact of public support for associations.
- Optimal implementation and activation of associative programs and projects.
- Achieving effective and active impact of associative programs and projects.
- Real contribution of associations to the comprehensive and sustainable development path.

In the area of associations' access to the digital world:

- Creation of a comprehensive digital platform providing all information related to associative work and interactive services for associations.
- Providing digital applications on the platform to facilitate the work of associations.
- Valuing associative work and highlighting its contributions to development.

In the area of strengthening the capacities of civil society associations:

- Strengthening the organisational and institutional capacities of associations.
- Enabling associations to acquire knowledge, skills, and abilities related to associative work.
- Improving the level of professionalism in associative work.
- Enhancing the performance of associations and their contributions to development.
- Promoting associative dynamics.
- Institutionalising the field of capacity building and unifying standards and references while preserving sectoral particularities.

In the area of public consultation:

- Activating constitutional provisions related to participation, involvement, and public consultation between public and civil actors.
- Valuing the proposals and recommendations of associations in the development of public policies.

- Real and effective participation of civil society associations in the public policy process, from preparation to monitoring, implementation, and evaluation.
- Institutionalising the public consultation process.

Performance indicators:

In the area of public support for associations:

- Number of participants in the consultation on the new legal framework regulating public support for associations.
- Number of recommendations from the consultation process on the new legal framework regulating public support for associations.

In the area of associations' access to the digital world:

- Number of government sectors involved in the digital platform project dedicated to associations.
- Number of participants in the consultation on the digital platform project dedicated to associations.
- Number of recommendations and proposals from the consultation process on the digital platform dedicated to associations.
- Number of services and applications developed within the framework of the digital platform project dedicated to associations.

In the area of strengthening the capacities of civil society associations:

- Number of government sectors and public institutions coordinated to harmonise training approaches and methods according to sectoral and institutional competencies to standardise and unify training and capacity-building methods.
- Number of associations consulted on the content of the reference framework to enrich it with their opinions and suggestions regarding their training needs according to the nature and areas of their intervention, programs, projects, and activities.

In the area of public consultation:

- Number of participants in the consultation on the draft law regulating public consultation.
- Number of recommendations from the consultation process on the draft law regulating public consultation.

Impact indicators:

- Percentage of associations' access to public support.
- Number of beneficiaries of services and applications on the digital platform dedicated to associations.
- Number of training sessions conducted by government sectors and public institutions for associations based on the unified reference framework.
- Number of public consultations conducted.

5. Strengthening press freedom and publishing

Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication – Department of Communication

Challenge:

The participation of civil society in public life is considered one of the fundamental principles of human rights and freedoms. Also, open and pluralistic civil space, which guarantees freedom of opinion, expression and publication, is also considered as a fundamental condition of sustainable development and an essential pillar of Open Government.

The media sector in Morocco has undergone several transformations which go towards strengthening freedom of the press and publishing. The most recent was the publication of the Press and Publishing Code, which was the subject of a complete and integrated reform, with a participatory approach, open reference and a progressive vision. The Press and Publishing Code came into force in 2016, and since that date, professional practice has experienced several dysfunctions, including the proliferation of electronic information sites which are created, without submitting to current legislation. Add to this the problem of professional ethics, technological challenges, human resources training, and fake news.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, a "diagnosis of the situation of the print and electronic press" will be carried out to identify the issues encountered in professional practice by the Provisory Commission for the Management of the Press and Publishing Affairs, an independent elected body.

In accordance with the attributions conferred on it by law no. 15.23, which established the commission, it has, from the beginning of its work, undertaken to diagnose the current state of the press and publishing sector. The objective is to propose the necessary measures to adjust the laws governing the sector, as well as everything related to access to the profession of journalism, the self-regulation of the profession, and all issues related to the sector such as initial and ongoing training. These measures aim to strengthen and advance the profession, improve journalistic institutions in terms of their human resources, legal framework, and management and administration means.

In the context of strengthening cooperation and opening up to the components of the journalistic body and the publishing sector, as well as other concerned institutions, the commission has invited representative professional organisations wishing to participate in this project to contact it, either by sending written memoranda or through direct meetings, to jointly prepare their proposals and vision for the development of the sector. The commission is also reaching out to relevant national institutions to discuss possible reforms to develop and strengthen the sector. Furthermore, there will be an engagement with experienced organisations and individuals, as well as the regional press, to enrich the report.

This participatory approach will also take the form of study days and roundtables, where issues will be discussed, as well as the preliminary diagnostic project, which will include the laws governing the sector and the situation of press companies. The communication sector will be informed of the proposed amendments to the Press and Publishing Code and the results of the diagnosis, with the aim of reaching a consensus on the proposed solutions. During the drafting of proposals, the recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms from the review of Morocco's national reports, particularly those concerning the amendment of the legal framework, will be considered.

It is also important to emphasise the contribution of Parliament to the reform project. During a meeting organised at the House of Representatives at the end of 2022, with the participation of representative professional organisations and parliamentary groups, it was unanimously decided on the necessity of drafting a framework law, which would serve as a roadmap proposed by Parliament.

It should be noted that the report of the provisional commission will be comprehensive and cover all issues raised by the practice. It will address topics such as training, advertising, printing and distribution, copyright, social networks in relation to ethical values, the structuring of press companies, the socio-professional situation of journalists, and all matters concerning the sector.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Diagnosis of the situation in the press and publishing sector | November 2023 | January 2024 |
| Development of a comprehensive report on the state of the sector | January 2024 | April 2024 |
| Organisation of listening sessions | April 2024 | May 2024 |
| Proposal of modifications to the legal and regulatory framework of the sector | April 2024 | July 2024 |
| Creation of a commission composed of the High Council of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of the Interior to study the proposed modifications | July 2024 | December 2024 |
| Opening of a public dialogue on the revision of the sector's legal and regulatory framework | January 2025 | March 2025 |
| Creation of a technical commission responsible for the legal drafting of the proposed laws to reach a consensus | April 2025 | July 2025 |
| Submission of the proposed laws to the approval process | October 2025 | December 2026 |

Expected results:

The legal framework governing the press and publishing sector addresses all the raised issues and adapts to the profound transformations experienced by the sector. Moreover, it complies with international standards and our country's international commitments.

Performance indicators:

- Number of participants in the consultation on the legal and regulatory framework of the press and publishing sector.
- Number of recommendations resulting from the consultation process.

Impact indicators:

- Number of authorisations for the publication of print and electronic newspapers.
- Number of structured media institutions that comply with the laws governing the sector.
- Number of electronic newspapers in compliance with the provisions of the Press and Publishing Code.
- Number of structured journalistic enterprises receiving public support.

- Number of professional journalists holding a press card.
- Number of press and publishing cases brought before the courts.
- Number of journalists who have received training on the ethics of the journalism profession.
- Number of disciplinary cases presented before the Ethics Commission of the National Press Council.
- Number of journalists who have received capacity-building in information and communication technologies.

6. Promotion of inclusive access to public services for Amazigh-speaking users

Ministry of Digital Transition and Administration Reform

Challenge:

Despite the constitutional recognition of the Amazigh language as an official language of the Kingdom of Morocco, and the promulgation of Organic Law No. 26.16 outlining the steps for implementing the official status of the Amazigh language and its integration into education and various priority sectors of public life, as well as the demands of numerous associations advocating for the linguistic rights of citizens, difficulties in accessing public services for Amazigh-speaking users persist, notably:

- The limited use of the Amazigh language in public administrations, which primarily rely on Arabic and French to provide services to users.
- The lack of access to public information in the Amazigh language (signage, reception, official websites, call centres, etc.).
- The absence of Amazigh in documents and forms intended for the public.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, efforts will continue to promote the use of the Amazigh language in its three variants (Tarifit, Tamazight, and Tachelhit) within public administrations to facilitate equitable access to services for users, through an action plan developed by the Ministry of Digital Transition and Administration Reform, in accordance with the provisions of Organic Law No. 26.16. This will include:

- Generalising reception services in the Amazigh language (Tarifit, Tamazight, and Tachelhit) at central and decentralised services in all regions of the Kingdom by appointing agents responsible for welcoming and orienting Amazigh-speaking users to facilitate their access to public services.
- Generalising the use of the Amazigh language in telephone reception services of call centres of ministerial departments and public institutions with high user traffic by providing them with Amazigh-speaking telephone reception agents.
- Establishing the visual identity of the Amazigh language by adopting it in the content of signage and signs of public administrations and institutions.
- Ensuring simultaneous interpretation of plenary sessions of oral questions held in Parliament and broadcast on national radio and television into and from the three variants of the Amazigh language, to allow citizens to follow the activities of their representatives within the legislative institution.

- Adopting the Amazigh language in the weekly press conferences of the government spokesperson to allow Amazigh-speaking citizens to follow government activities.
- Integrating the Amazigh language into official websites.
- Developing and implementing training programs in the Amazigh language for human resources working in public administrations.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Generalising reception services in the Amazigh language (Tarifit, Tamazight, and Tachelhit) at central and decentralised services in all regions of the Kingdom by appointing agents responsible for welcoming and orienting Amazigh-speaking users to facilitate their access to public services | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Generalising the use of the Amazigh language in telephone reception services of call centres of ministerial departments and public institutions with high user traffic by providing them with Amazigh-speaking telephone reception agents | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Establishing the visual identity of the Amazigh language by adopting it in the content of signage and signs of public administrations and institutions | January 2024 | December 2026 |
| Ensuring simultaneous interpretation of plenary sessions of questions held in Parliament and broadcast on national radio and television into and from the three variants of the Amazigh language, to allow citizens to follow the activities of their representatives within the legislative institution | January 2024 | December 2027 |
| Adopting the Amazigh language in the weekly press conferences of the government spokesperson to allow Amazigh-speaking citizens to follow government activities | January 2024 | December 2027 |
| Integrating the Amazigh language into official websites | January 2025 | December 2027 |

Expected results:

- Facilitate access to public services for Amazigh-speaking users.
- Broaden access to information in the Amazigh language.
- Achieve linguistic equality in the provision of public services.

Performance indicators:

- Number of public administrations with a reception structure for Amazigh-speaking users.
- Percentage of users benefiting from reception and orientation services in the Amazigh language according to administrations.
- Number of call centres with human resources responsible for telephone communication in the Amazigh language.
- Number of telephone calls in the Amazigh language received by the relevant call centres.
- Number of administrations benefiting from the project of translating signs and signage into the Amazigh language.
- Number of signs and signage where the Amazigh language has been adopted.

- Percentage of official websites integrating the Amazigh language compared to all official websites.
- Number of training units conducted in the Amazigh language.
- Number of officials benefiting from training in the Amazigh language.
- Number of plenary sessions of oral questions in both chambers of Parliament where the Amazigh language has been adopted.
- Number of weekly press conferences of the government spokesperson where the Amazigh language has been adopted.

7. Enhancing transparency in the disability evaluation system and ensuring participation in its implementation

Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion, and Family

Challenge:

The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion, and Family is developing a new disability evaluation system in full compliance with the requirements of the framework law on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as the relevant international convention, based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health of the World Health Organisation.

This system will be the main tool for issuing a disability card, which is the subject of the draft decree specifying the conditions and procedure for obtaining it. This draft was developed in agreement with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of the Interior and has completed the review and discussion process with the General Secretariat of the Government, awaiting presentation to a government council for approval.

This system is based on the social perspective of disability, as a consequence of the interaction between a person's health factors and environmental factors. The disability evaluation process is conducted comprehensively to identify various needs, whether health or rehabilitation, or those necessary for social participation such as education, employment, accessibility, and political participation.

The system was developed in full coordination with the government sectors directly concerned with the issue, and within a participatory approach involving civil society activities, either through their participation in the public debate on the system components or through special workshops for each phase.

The Ministry will also strive for convergence with other social targeting systems, particularly the unified social register, by taking necessary measures to facilitate data exchange related to beneficiaries. This will integrate the two systems, contribute to rationalising allocated resources, and ensure they reach the groups that need them the most. The implementation of this system will be based on principles of simplifying administrative procedures and leveraging digital resources to facilitate access and use by persons with disabilities and their families.

The implementation of this system will enable the realisation of many projects, the most important of which are:

- Developing an information management system for the process of submitting, reviewing, and issuing disability card applications.
- Preparing and implementing a training program for all actors involved in the evaluation process at the territorial level, including members of regional medical committees and staff of orientation and assistance centres for persons with disabilities.
- Rehabilitating the infrastructure for the evaluation process by providing the necessary human and material resources.
- Implementing a communication and awareness plan targeting persons with disabilities, their families, and various stakeholders.

The implementation of this project poses several challenges, mainly related to ensuring that persons with disabilities and their families have access to various information related to evaluation conditions and procedures, in addition to ensuring the participation of associations working in the disability field in the various phases of implementation.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, a series of activities will be carried out to ensure access to all information related to the new disability evaluation system and the participation of associations working in the field in its implementation process, including the most important:

- Organising a communication campaign for persons with disabilities and professionals on the disability evaluation system.
- Organising a meeting with networks working in the disability field to exchange, discuss, and enrich the content for easier access to the information system for managing the process of submitting and reviewing disability card applications by persons with disabilities and their families.
- Organising a communication meeting regarding the decree on the issuance of the disability card immediately after its issuance.
- Organising a training workshop for networks working in the disability field on the components of the evaluation system and its implementation, ensuring the involvement of these associations in identifying needs and developing the training program.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Implementing a communication campaign for persons with disabilities and professionals regarding the disability evaluation system | January 2024 | December 2025 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Organising a meeting with networks working in the disability field to discuss and enrich the content for easier access to the information system for managing the submission and review process of disability card applications by persons with disabilities and their families | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Organising a training workshop for networks working in the disability field on the components of the evaluation system and its implementation, ensuring the involvement of these associations in identifying needs and developing the training program | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Organising a communication meeting on the decree regarding the issuance of the disability card | June 2024 | December 2025 |

Expected results:

- Achieve social and economic participation of persons with disabilities and improve their access to various public services, as well as enhance communication and achieve convergence between different government sectors and stakeholders involved in the field of disability.

Performance indicators:

- Number of seminars and meetings organised.
- Number of communication materials.
- Number of beneficiaries and stakeholders in each stage of communication and consultation meetings.
- Number of beneficiaries of the training sessions organised.

Impact indicators:

- Number of beneficiaries of the disability card.
- Number of beneficiaries of services intended for persons with disabilities.

8. Supporting civil society organisations in creating provincial child protection units

Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion, and Family

Challenge:

As part of the new strategy of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion, and Family 2022-2026 "GISSR" ("A Bridge for Innovation and Sustainable Social Inclusion"), the MSSIF is working on the territorial implementation of the integrated public policy for child protection 2015-2025. This involves generalising the creation of integrated territorial agencies for child protection in all regions of the Kingdom, in coordination with all concerned stakeholders.

These agencies aim to strengthen the provincial child protection system in areas such as monitoring, psychological care, social assistance, judicial protection if necessary, reintegration, education, training, and monitoring-evaluation, as well as the prevention aspect.

The integrated territorial child protection system consists of two fundamental elements:

1. Regional Child Protection Committee: created by decision of the governor and chaired by the governor, composed of representatives from external services of government sectors and national institutions concerned with child protection at the provincial level. It is responsible for developing provincial action plans for child protection based on a diagnosis of protection structures and services, aiming to improve prevention and care services, making them accessible to children and families.
2. Child protection support centre: comprising a team affiliated with the National Cooperation under the supervision of the provincial delegate, it acts as the permanent secretariat of the provincial committee, providing protection services, coordination, case orientation, and prevention.

Given the components of this system, as specified by the Prime Minister's circular of July 2019, the representation of civil society remains crucial despite its significant role in the field of childhood.

In this context, recognising the important role played by associations working in the field of childhood, as partners of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Inclusion, and Family in developing and implementing public policies and programmes, and considering their proximity to families and children, the partnership programme launched by the Ministry in 2023 aimed at supporting projects to create "Child Protection Units (UPE)" to support the service package associated with the integrated territorial child protection systems, making of them a fundamental component of these agencies.

41 projects were selected to create these units in the twelve (12) regions of the Kingdom, according to precise standards established in the principles of good governance and special terms of reference. The partnership agreements between the ministry and the concerned associations were signed in November 2023 for three years.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, support will be provided to associations to create Child Protection Units (UPE) to assist in the establishment of integrated territorial systems for child protection. The Child Protection Unit is a local structure managed by an association that provides various services in the field of child protection for children exposed to violence, abandonment, exploitation, or in danger, including:

A) Emergency protection:

- Monitoring and reporting cases of children in need of protection.
- Receiving and listening to child victims.
- Diagnosing the condition of children.
- Referring to specialised actors.
- Providing medical, psychological, social, and legal support to child victims.

B) Prevention and monitoring at the provincial level:

- Providing information, raising awareness, and contributing to the advancement of children's rights.
- Contributing to the preparation of provincial programmes and activities to promote the child's right to protection.
- Producing and processing statistical data.
- Coordinating with the Child Protection Support Centre.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Supporting the establishment of child protection units according to the partnership procedures between the Ministry and civil society associations | January 2024 | December 2025 |
| Organising training sessions to strengthen the capacities of social workers in the child protection units | January 2024 | December 2025 |

Expected results:

- Involvement of associations supporting child protection units in the implementation of integrated territorial systems for child protection.

Performance indicators:

- Number of reports published within the set deadlines.
- Number of training sessions organised for the personnel of the child protection units.
- Number of personnel from the child protection units benefiting from the training.

Impact indicators:

- Number of children benefiting from the services of the child protection units.

9. National volunteering program

Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Communication – Department of Youth

Challenge:

Volunteering is particularly important for young people as it increases their productivity, contributes to the development of their creative thinking, and strengthens their sense of mature citizenship and civic behaviour. It encourages them to participate in activities and events that allow them to express themselves freely and debate youth issues and public policies that concern them. However, youth volunteering is on the decline, leading to the emergence of some negative phenomena in the lives of this category of citizens and low participation in public life.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, new editions of the national programme "Motatawi3" will be organised to strengthen the spirit of volunteering among young people and develop their civic behaviour through a series of consultative, training, and volunteering activities aimed at embedding service to the nation and pride in belonging to it.

This includes organising weeks of civic vigilance and evaluation meetings of the annual "Motatawi3" programme, as well as annual national meetings of volunteer club leaders. This will create a space to involve civil society as a proposing force aiming to improve and develop the programme and measure its expected impacts, as well as a space for free expression and debate on youth issues and the public policies that concern them.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Organisation of the evaluation workshop of the first edition of the volunteering programme | January 2024 | May 2024 |
| Publication of the evaluation workshop results | January 2024 | May 2024 |
| Organisation of the 2024 civic vigilance week | June 2024 | July 2024 |
| Implementation of the 2024 field volunteering programme | July 2024 | August 2024 |
| Support for the creation or membership of volunteer clubs to ensure the sustainability of the programme's objectives | September 2024 | December 2024 |
| Organisation of the 2024 annual meeting of volunteer club leaders | September 2024 | December 2024 |
| Organisation of the evaluation workshop of the second edition of the volunteering programme | January 2025 | May 2025 |
| Publication of the evaluation workshop results | January 2025 | May 2025 |
| Organisation of the 2025 civic vigilance week | June 2025 | July 2025 |
| Implementation of the 2025 field volunteering programme | July 2025 | August 2025 |
| Support for the creation or membership of volunteer clubs to ensure the sustainability of the programme's objectives | September 2025 | December 2025 |
| Organisation of the 2025 annual meeting of volunteer club leaders | September 2025 | December 2025 |
| Organisation of the evaluation workshop of the third edition of the volunteering programme | January 2026 | May 2026 |
| Publication of the evaluation workshop results | January 2026 | May 2026 |
| Organisation of the 2026 civic vigilance week | June 2026 | July 2026 |
| Implementation of the 2026 field volunteering programme | July 2026 | August 2026 |
| Support for the creation or membership of volunteer clubs to ensure the sustainability of the programme's objectives | September 2026 | December 2026 |
| Organisation of the 2026 annual meeting of volunteer club leaders | September 2026 | December 2026 |
| Organisation of the evaluation workshop of the fourth edition of the volunteering programme | January 2027 | May 2027 |
| Publication of the evaluation workshop results | January 2027 | May 2027 |
| Organisation of the 2027 civic vigilance week | June 2027 | July 2027 |
| Implementation of the 2027 field volunteering programme | July 2027 | August 2027 |
| Support for the creation or membership of volunteer clubs to ensure the sustainability of the programme's objectives | September 2027 | December 2027 |
| Organisation of the 2027 annual meeting of volunteer club leaders | September 2027 | December 2027 |

Expected results:

- Regular integration of programme beneficiaries with their former peers in youth centre volunteer clubs.

- Creation of a database of young volunteers to participate in civic activities when needed.
- Making the annual civic vigilance week a space for proposals, training, and free expression for young people.
- Strengthening civil society participation in the development of national volunteering programmes.
- Promoting the culture of volunteering and valuing the results of volunteer work.
- Supporting the political participation of young people and reinstating its importance.

Performance indicators:

- Number of civic vigilance weeks organised.
- Number of evaluation workshops organised.
- Number of members in volunteer clubs.
- Number of participants in the annual meetings of volunteer club leaders.

Impact indicators:

- Number of volunteering projects carried out in the field.
- Number of young volunteers by gender and geographical distribution.

10. Enhancing inclusive access to justice services and establishing equality among users while respecting regional specificities

Ministry of Justice

Challenge:

Adopting a citizen-centric strategy and believing in the importance of placing the user at the heart of the digital transformation of the judicial ecosystem, the Ministry of Justice has consistently worked on simplifying its procedures and providing high-quality new digital services that meet the needs, aspirations, and expectations of its users. To support this evolution and ensure its openness to various users, including citizens, litigants, and legal professionals, the Ministry of Justice has also worked on improving its communication channels by updating its official website to be an effective communication tool for transparently sharing news, activities, key events, and legal and judicial information as well as offering digital justice services.

However, having a high-quality official website alone does not guarantee inclusive access and openness to all users. Moreover, it does not allow the consultation of information and activities of the jurisdictions, considering them as territorial and administrative extensions of the ministry. Therefore, it does not adhere to the principles of advanced regionalisation and decentralisation, considering the existence of different and varying specifications and needs from one judicial district to another.

The official website and other digital platforms of the ministry are insufficient to meet the criteria for user engagement as they do not proactively collect user feedback to evaluate and improve services. They also do not

allow the prior collection of user needs and expectations to integrate them into the identification and design of these services.

Proposed solution:

As part of this commitment, opening up to users across the Kingdom will be achieved by providing effective and constructive communication channels through the establishment of dedicated web portals for judicial districts. Through these future portals, each jurisdiction will have the opportunity to publish its programmes, activities, news, and services for the benefit of users within its territorial scope, thus adhering to the principles of open local government. They will take into account the specific needs of users in each judicial district and their culture. Additionally, these portals will offer participatory interfaces allowing users to evaluate justice services and contribute to their design.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Organisation of consultative meetings to identify needs in consultation with all partner representatives of the jurisdictions | September 2024 | September 2024 |
| Organisation of workshops to address the culture, needs, and specificities of users at each judicial district level | December 2024 | January 2025 |
| Simplification of procedures and drafting of Terms of Reference for the creation of portals | February 2025 | March 2025 |
| Organisation of participatory workshops bringing together various partners to identify and prepare content to be published, taking user suggestions into account | April 2025 | June 2025 |
| Design and development of web portals | July 2025 | September 2025 |
| Scheduling meetings to present the portals to various partners to gather their feedback and comments | October 2025 | November 2025 |
| Testing portals and creating user accounts | December 2025 | December 2025 |
| Developing user guides for portals in Arabic, Amazigh, French, and English to ensure openness to the majority of users | January 2026 | February 2026 |
| Scheduling training sessions for portal users | March 2026 | November 2026 |
| Activating portals in judicial districts | March 2026 | November 2026 |
| Launching awareness campaigns in different languages about the existence of this communication tool | March 2026 | November 2026 |

Expected results:

- Strengthening inclusive access to justice services throughout the Kingdom by meeting the needs and expectations of users according to the specificities of each judicial district.
- Adopting a participatory approach in preparing and improving the content to be published on the web portals.
- Adopting a co-creation approach that allows integrating users in identifying needs and designing services.
- Providing services tailored to the expressed needs of users.
- Establishing transparent and reliable official communication channels.
- Embedding the principles of regionalisation and decentralisation in the management of public services.
- Establishing a solid and sustainable communication tool between the ministry and its various users.

Performance indicators:

- Number of participatory workshops organised for content preparation.
- Number of services where users were involved in the design.
- Percentage of portal activation in judicial districts.
- Number of visitors per web portal.
- User interactivity percentage (Number of suggestions, comments).
- Average navigation duration per portal.
- Number of workshops to support change for judicial districts.
- Number of awareness actions launched by the ministry to promote the web portals.

Impact indicators:

- Percentage of user satisfaction with provided services.

11. Promoting women's access to legal and judicial information

Ministry of Justice

Challenge:

Following the adoption of a legal framework for access to information in Morocco, the Ministry of Justice has taken several practical measures to implement all the provisions of this law, both at the central and decentralised levels. These measures vary between those concerning the central administration, decentralised services, and the implementation of the law within judicial spaces. However, it is noteworthy that access to legal information and public information provided by the courts remains limited to a certain category, while another category has not been able to benefit from all that this law offers to citizens. Women, in general, and particularly rural women, have not been able to take advantage of the benefits of access to legal information due to the absence of requests presented before the courts in this context.

Proposed solution:

The objective of this commitment is to enable women, in general, and particularly rural women, to access legal and judicial information through several measures:

- Organisation of workshops and regional activities aimed at raising women's awareness of their right to justice and their right to benefit from judicial services, particularly the right to obtain information.
- Organisation of campaigns within the courts for optimal implementation of the law on the right to access information.
- Organisation of public consultations with civil society associations active in the empowerment of women regarding their right to access legal information.
- Strengthening partnerships with the private sector and civil society associations in empowering women in their right to access legal information.
- Creation of a guide on the right to access information intended for citizens, particularly women and vulnerable categories, and translating this guide into Amazigh to ensure wider access to legal information.

Scheduled activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Consultation with all stakeholders in the judicial system to express their views on the subject | March 2024 | June 2024 |
| Organisation of public consultations with civil society associations active in the empowerment of women in their right to access legal information | June 2024 | October 2024 |
| Organisation of seminars and regional activities aimed at informing women of their right to justice and to benefit from judicial services, particularly the right to access information | October 2024 | December 2024 |
| Organisation of campaigns within the courts for optimal implementation of the law on the right to access information | January 2025 | June 2025 |
| Creation of a guide on the right to access information intended for citizens, particularly women and vulnerable groups, and translating it into Amazigh to ensure broader access to legal information | June 2025 | December 2025 |

Expected results:

- Enhanced access for women to justice.
- Improved efficiency and effectiveness within the judicial administration.
- Greater openness of the judicial administration to its social environment.

Performance indicators:

- Number and quality of consultations conducted with judicial sector actors.
- Number of public consultations conducted by the private sector and civil society.
- Number of regional campaigns conducted.
- Guide development.

Impact indicators:

- Number of women benefiting from guidance.
- Number of requests received by courts, broken down by gender.

- Number of complaints received due to non-compliance by court officials in responding to requests.

12. Support program for open territorial collectivities

Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities

Challenge:

The adoption of the Constitution in 2011 marked a significant shift for the Kingdom of Morocco, placing participatory democracy, good governance, and accountability at the forefront of priorities. These principles were translated into a series of reforms, including:

- Organic laws related to territorial collectivities in 2015.
- Law 31-13 on the right of access to information in 2018.
- Law 54.19 on the public services charter in 2021.

The new development model of 2021, resulting from a consultative process among all vital forces of the Kingdom, encouraged the adoption of open government principles. The Kingdom's territorial organisation is decentralised and based on advanced regionalisation. According to Chapter 135 of the Constitution, Morocco's local authorities include:

- 12 Regions
- 75 Prefectures and Provinces
- 1,503 Communes

As part of its mandate to support local authorities, the General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities of the Ministry of Interior has dedicated one of its strategic pillars to strengthening and consolidating principles of openness at the territorial level. In this context, the Support Programme for Open Territorial Collectivities (PACTO) was launched in September 2022 by the General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities, in partnership with the Association of Moroccan Regions and Impact Association for Development, to institutionalise and consolidate principles of openness among Moroccan local authorities. This is achieved by mobilising collective intelligence to develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate openness programmes in a participatory manner for open and inclusive territorial development, involving territorial actors in spaces of exchange and dialogue.

As part of this programme, the Moroccan Network of Open Territorial Collectivities (REMACTO) was created in October 2022. It comprises 63 territorial collectivities (12 regions, 4 provinces, and 47 communes). A dedicated digital space for the network has been developed and integrated into the national portal of local authorities: <https://ctouvertes.collectivites-territoriales.gov.ma/index.php?lang=fr>. This platform serves as a space for information and participation of citizens and civil society in the development, monitoring, and evaluation of openness programmes of local authorities. It is also a space for exchanging and sharing good practices, where each local authority member of the network benefits from a dedicated space.

Among the 63 territorial collectivities that have joined the network, 52 have developed their openness programmes, of which 45 have been adopted by the elected councils. These programmes have generated nearly 400 openness projects. Through PACTO, Morocco won an honorary prize at the World Summit of the Open Government Partnership in Estonia in 2023.

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain, including:

- Disparities in the institutionalisation and implementation of openness principles at the territorial level.
- The need for collective effort among territorial collectivities and civil society actors to achieve effective local development, taking into account the priorities of the population and involving them in finding solutions tailored to their needs.
- The generalisation of institutionalisation and the consecration of openness principles, given the number of Moroccan local authorities.

Proposed solution:

Under this commitment, the principles of openness will be strengthened and institutionalised at the territorial level through spaces of exchange and dialogue between territorial collectivities and civil society organisations. This will involve co-creation, co-monitoring, and co-evaluation of openness programmes, as well as expanding the Moroccan network of open territorial collectivities for learning and sharing experiences and best practices.

Schedules activities:

| Activities | Start date | End date |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Expansion of the Moroccan network of open territorial collectivities by enrolling 63 new territorial collectivities (3 prefecture and province councils, and 60 communes) | January 2024 | January 2024 |
| Organisation of a regional communication meeting on the support programme for open territorial collectivities | February 2024 | February 2024 |
| Organisation of training workshops for territorial collectivities and consultative bodies on the methodology of co-constructing openness programmes | February 2024 | February 2024 |
| Co-construction of openness programmes for the second group, first phase: collection of ideas and proposals in person and via the digital platform | March 2024 | May 2024 |
| Co-construction of openness programmes for the second group, second phase: consultation on the draft openness programme in person and via the digital platform | May 2024 | June 2024 |
| Organisation of a training session for trainers for 20 focal points of the programme on facilitating multi-stakeholder workshops to support and assist territorial collectivities joining the programme in managing their openness processes | September 2024 | September 2024 |
| Approval of openness programmes by local authorities | September 2024 | October 2024 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Self-evaluation of the support programme for open territorial collectivities and openness programmes | December 2024 | December 2024 |
| Launch of a call for new territorial collectivities to join the programme | January 2025 | March 2025 |

Expected results:

- Strengthened trust between citizens and territorial collectivities.
- Increased citizen involvement in identifying needs and finding appropriate solutions.
- Improved quality of public services and territorial development projects and programmes.

Performance indicators:

- Number of new territorial collectivities joining REMACTO.
- Number of territorial collectivities supported.
- Number of openness programmes developed.
- Number of territorial collectivities adopting their openness programmes.

Impact indicators:

- Institutionalisation of openness at the territorial collectivities level.
- PACTO's contribution to strengthening openness at the national level.

“Open Government Partnership (OGP)”

"National Action Plan"

of the House of Representatives for the period July 2025 – July 2028

The House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco presents its third OGP Action Plan for the period July 2025 to July 2028.

Structured around three commitments, this plan continues in the same spirit of openness, the involvement of social actors, and the government's commitments within the framework of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), particularly with regard to reforms of the law on the right of access to information and public consultation.

Its components are grounded in the provisions of the Constitution of the Kingdom, the relevant national legislation, and the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives.

It is also aligned with, and supports, national strategies in the areas of digitalization, environmental protection and combating the causes of climate change, as well as the upgrading and adaptation of national legislation.

Thus, the first commitment relates to *“Artificial Intelligence: for Enhanced Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Openness of Parliament”*; the second to *“Strengthening Engagement, Transparency, and Citizen Participation in National Policies in the Fight against Climate Change”*; and the third to *“Consolidating Legal Security as a Pillar of the Rule of Law.”*

Open Government Partnership (OGP)

Action Plan

of the House of Representatives for the period July 2025 – July 2028

| Commitment 1 | |
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| 1. “Artificial Intelligence: for Enhanced Efficiency, Effectiveness and Openness of Parliament” | |
| (Commitment covering the full Legislative Term) | |
| Body in charge of Implementation: | House of Representatives |
| Description of the Commitment | |
| What is the public issue to which this commitment responds? | <p>Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing governance and institutional interactions. The House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco faces a dual challenge: leveraging AI to strengthen its effectiveness in carrying out its prerogatives (legislation, government oversight, evaluation of public policies) and functions (parliamentary diplomacy, representativeness, participatory democracy), while ensuring the responsible, inclusive, and transparent use of AI.</p> <p>However, the absence of a structured framework to accompany this transformation raises the challenge of ensuring ethical, inclusive, and democratic governance-aligned use of AI.</p> |

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| <p>What does this commitment consist of?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This commitment is part of the national policy aimed at positioning Morocco as an emerging force in digitalization and innovation. The National Digital Strategy 2030 provides the overarching framework for a national digital transformation. ✓ Within this framework, the House of Representatives is implementing a comprehensive digital transformation strategy. This serves as the foundation and an essential step toward safe, optimal, vigilant, rational, productive, and ethical use of AI. |
| <p>How will this commitment help solve the public issue?</p> | <p>The implementation of this commitment is even to facilitate citizens' access to information and parliamentary procedures, which will enable greater public involvement in the processes of oversight, legislation and evaluation.</p> |

1. Legislative prerogatives and missions

✓ **Legislation:**

- Develop AI tools to:
- Analyse legislative content and facilitate monitoring of legislative initiatives, ensuring legal security in terms of clarity, stability, accessibility, and predictability.
- Ensure coherence, compliance, and compatibility of legal standards.
- Harmonize national legislation, where necessary, with international conventions ratified by the Kingdom, pursuant to the Constitution's Preamble.
- Reduce the average time needed to adopt laws.
- Develop dynamic dashboards to visualize in real time the progress and analysis of legislative processes.

Legislative monitoring:

- ✓ **Monitoring international legislation:** tracking legislative developments in other countries and identifying best practices to adopt.
- ✓ **Alerts on current issues:** monitoring the news and alerting parliamentarians to issues relevant to their work.
- ✓ Personalised AI alert systems.

2. Control of Government Action:

- Integrate AI systems to process data and information on government action (analysis of written and oral questions, monitoring of the application of laws, monitoring implementation of recommendations issued by the House, and

commitments made by the government in Parliament).

- Develop dynamic dashboards to visualize in real time the progress and analysis of oversight processes.

3. Evaluation of Public Policies:

- Use AI to collect reliable and credible data and statistics to conduct evaluations, and to create databases on various public policies.
- Accelerate evaluation processes by cross-referencing quantitative and qualitative data and produce more detailed and relevant evaluation reports.
- Develop a predictive AI platform to assess (ex-ante and ex-post) the effects of public policies.

4. Parliamentary Diplomacy:

- Develop a dynamic AI-based mapping of inter-parliamentary relations.
- Develop AI platforms to enhance communication and cooperation between the House of Representatives and other parliaments (sections and friendship groups, analysis and monitoring of the outcomes of international parliamentary congresses), thereby facilitating exchanges on best practices and global challenges.
- Establish a dashboard on multilateral parliamentary activities to ensure the follow-up, active participation, and positive and constructive involvement of the House of Representatives in parliamentary diplomacy at all levels.
- Create databases on international issues and themes debated in inter-parliamentary forums, to keep MPs well-informed and equipped with relevant and up-to-date resources.
- Develop a dynamic AI-based mapping of inter-parliamentary relations.

5. Participatory Democracy:

- Develop AI applications to encourage citizen participation, collect citizens' views and concerns, and involve them in the legislative process, including content-analysis tools to better understand citizens' expectations.
- Create an AI assistant for continuous consultation and citizen engagement indicators.
- **Co-creation and implementation platforms**
- Organize virtual workshops where citizens and MPs collaborate on policy design and validation of the National Action Plan.

6. Parliamentary Administration :

- ✓ **Automating Administrative Tasks**
Issue administrative documents automatically;
- ✓ **Leave Management:**
Intelligent systems automate the management of leave requests, schedules, and absences.
- ✓ **Onboarding New Employees:**
Guide new employees through the integration steps (documents to sign, trainings to complete, etc.).
- ✓ **HR AI for Workforce Planning:**
Use AI to anticipate skills needs and training requirements.
- ✓ **Training and Development**
Personalize learning and skills development, and recommend training modules based on current competencies and career objectives.
- ✓ **Records and archives Management**
 - **Deterioration Detection:**
Monitor the condition of physical documents and issue alerts in case of deterioration (humidity, mold, etc.).
 - **Format Conversion:**
Convert older documents into modern formats to ensure compatibility with current systems.
- ✓ **Predictive Archiving Lifecycle Management:**
Determine document retention periods and propose archiving or disposal in line with regulations.

Storage Needs Forecasting:

Predict future storage space needs based on the volume of documents generated.

✓ Conversational Assistant

Develop an intelligent conversational assistant (Chabot) interconnected with parliamentary archive databases, capable of responding in natural language.

✓ Datacenter Management**Optimization of Energy Efficiency**

Reduce energy consumption and improve the energy efficiency of Datacenters.

✓ Equipment Monitoring:

Analyse sensor data (temperature, vibration, humidity) to detect early warning signs of failure.

✓ Security and Surveillance**Facial Recognition:**

Authenticate presence in rooms and manage access, in compliance with the law;
AI-driven cybersecurity audits for proactive threat detection.

✓ Capacity Building:

- Training for Members of Parliament and staff;
- Publication of an AI Guide for the benefit of Parliamentarians and staff;
- Prize for AI applications in parliamentary work;
- Establish a structured exchange mechanism between parliamentarians and AI specialists to promote knowledge transfer and individualized support;
- Launch an online continuous training platform with AI modules tailored to parliamentary functions;
- Establish training partnerships with foreign parliaments or international organizations.

Develop a multi-channel communication strategy focused on promoting parliamentary work, improving the institutional image and building closer ties with citizens. Key actions include: (1) creating an interactive digital space on the website; (2) developing accessible explanatory and visual materials; (3) using AI to analyse citizen feedback; (4) disseminating achievements via the media and social networks; (5) actively collaborating with the national and

international press; (6) training in editorial content production; (7) training accredited journalists in parliament.

Strengthen the strategic role of the parliamentary library as an intelligent documentation centre for AI and digital governance. Proposals: develop an interactive digital library accessible to MPs, researchers and citizens; integrate AI functions to recommend reading material related to the legislation under discussion;

Automatic bibliographic monitoring system: monitor scientific publications, international reports and case law, and regularly suggest relevant resources to committees or thematic groups.

- Interactive mapping of sources

Graphically visualise the connections between legislation, books, reports, parliamentary speeches and doctrines; establish partnerships with international parliamentary libraries for the exchange of content.

Establish a robust and transparent ethical framework to govern the use of artificial intelligence in Parliament. Proposals: (1) adoption of a Parliamentary Charter of Ethics for AI aligned with the principles of the UNESCO Declaration and IPU guidelines; (2) regular audits of deployed algorithms (transparency, fairness, non-discrimination, bias); (3) awareness-raising and training for parliamentarians and staff on digital ethics issues.

A commitment in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) will significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Parliament. By integrating the principles of transparency, citizen participation, and accountability of the OGP, AI will transform parliamentary processes, strengthen democracy, and improve the quality of parliamentary work, while fully respecting ethical and democratic principles.

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| <p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p> | <p>This commitment will allow to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Transparency and Openness <p>Open data: information published in accessible and reusable formats.</p> <p>Access to information: ensuring citizens' access to information and official documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Citizen Participation <p>Public consultations: involving citizens in debates and political decision-making.</p> <p>Collaboration platforms: using digital tools to facilitate participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Technology <p>The use of digital technologies and AI to improve governance and to reinforce the values of transparency and participation.</p> | |
| <p>Additional Information</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The House of Representatives has implemented an innovative strategy for the digital transformation of all aspects of parliamentary work covering the period ...</i> | |
| <p>Key Activities with Deliverables and Verifiable Results</p> | <p>Start Date:</p> | <p>End Date:</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Organisation of training courses for MPs and staff on AI technologies; ✓ Development and publication of a practical guide for parliamentarians and parliamentary officials on best practices and the use of AI; ✓ Organising workshops and debates with academics and research centres on AI, which will result in working papers, manuals and documents designed to embed a culture of AI and its rational use. | <p>First semester of 2025</p> | <p>(Action covering the full legislative term)</p> |

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| <p>✓ Self-assessment of the results of the use of AI and its adoption by the parliamentary administration, which will be followed by recommendations to make its use more efficient and productive.</p> <p>✓ Placing AI, its use and its tools at the centre of the House of Representatives' partnership and cooperation projects, with the aim of sharing knowledge, techniques and best practices in AI with other parliaments.</p> | | | |
| Contact Information | | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency: | | Board of the House of Representatives Administration Mr. Najib EL KHADDI Secretary General Tel: +212 37 67 96 04 Email: s.general@parlement.ma | |
| Title and Department: | | General Secretariat | |
| Email and Tel | | 212 37 67 96 04 s.general@parlement.ma | |
| Other Actors Involved | State actors involved: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Digital Transition and Administrative Reform; • Digital Development Agency (ADD); • National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (ANRT); • Morocco Numeric Cluster (public-private governance association); • Laboratories and research centers within Moroccan universities. | |
| | Social actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD); • Delegation of the European Union in Rabat; • World Bank; • Academic actors (universities, research laboratories, etc.); | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research centers in the field of AI. |
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“Open Government Partnership (OGP)”

« Action Plan» of the House of Representatives for the period July 2025 – July 2028

| Commitment 2 | |
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| 2. “Consolidating Legal Security as a Pillar of the Rule of Law” | |
| <i>(Commitment spanning the period: July 2025 – June 2028)</i> | |
| Body in charge of Implementation: | House of Representatives |
| Description of the Commitment | |
| What is the public issue to which this commitment responds? | <p>As an essential pillar of the rule of law and of citizens’ trust in institutions, legal security is a major challenge for consolidating the democratic process. It guarantees stability, predictability, and clarity of legal norms for citizens and economic actors. It is vital for citizens’ trust in institutions, for the security of economic operators, and for the protection of fundamental rights.</p> <p>In this context, the House of Representatives undertakes to work towards strengthening legal security, ensuring legislation that is intelligible, accessible, stable, and coherent; reducing legal uncertainties; and improving the application and impact assessment of laws. This will be carried out in accordance with OGP values: transparency, citizen participation, respect for fundamental rights, accountability, and the right to information.</p> <p>Addressing the lack of legal literacy in societies is a multifaceted civic endeavour. Making laws more readable and understandable is a task for institutions, but also for universities and specialist learned societies.</p> |
| What does this commitment consist of? | <p>Specific Commitments</p> <p>1. Enhanced transparency of the legislative process by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Simplifying and publishing explanatory memoranda, impact studies, and expert opinions (where applicable) in accessible formats. |

- ✓ Publishing reports of standing and ad hoc committees in multiple open and usable formats.
- ✓ Establishing a digital legislative dashboard in open data, interconnected with Parliament's AI tools to visualize the progress of texts and their amendments.

2. Ensuring clarity and accessibility of texts by:

- ✓ Simplifying legislative drafting: plain language, standardized structure, AI readability support.
- ✓ Rationalizing amendments to avoid over-complexification of bills.
- ✓ Developing summary sheets and practical guides in Arabic and Amazigh, in inclusive formats (audio, video, easy-to-read).

3. Periodic evaluation:

- ✓ Expanding ex-post evaluation of laws to improve their effectiveness and applicability.
- ✓ Strengthening parliamentary oversight of law implementation: fact-finding missions, hearings, written and oral questions.
- ✓ Establishing an interactive follow-up system for House recommendations (dynamic dashboards).

4. Citizen participation and public consultation

- ✓ Systematic consultation on draft laws via an open participatory platform.
- ✓ Using citizen contributions through digital co-annotation and voting tools.

5. Strengthening legal culture

The objective is to enable citizens, legal professionals, and public decision-makers to better understand, apply, and develop the law through:

✓ At the level of the House of Representatives:

- Specialized training for staff on legislative readability, legal norms, and AI tools.
- Publication of a practical guide on national and international standards in the field of legal security.
- Organization of seminars and workshops to deepen debate on legal security issues in all their aspects.

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| | <p>✓ Digital Tools and AI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interactive platforms to popularize laws (videos, infographics). ○ Using Artificial Intelligence to read legislative texts and detect possible redundancies, incompatibilities, and inconsistencies. <p>✓ Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Awareness campaigns on legislative issues via social networks and institutional channels. <p>6. Accountability and citizen requests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishing a digital citizen appeals platform allowing citizens to report legal obstacles (confusion, contradictions, gaps). ○ Integrating AI monitoring of recurring appeals to improve legislative production. |
| How will this commitment help solve the public issue? | <p>A commitment to legal security (LS) will significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the House of Representatives and consolidate its central role in the democratic process and in the adoption and implementation of laws characterized by stability, predictability, and clarity of legal norms for citizens and economic players.</p> <p>Furthermore, it will strengthen the principles and values of the OGP, namely transparency, citizen participation, and accountability.</p> |
| Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values? | <p>As a prerequisite for a democratic society, legal security underpins key aspects of society and affects human activities, social relations, investments, and the relationship of citizens with the administration.</p> <p>As Jacques CHEVALLIER noted, it is “substantial to law, an attribute of law, an element inherent in its essence.”</p> <p>This long-term commitment aims to embed legal security in legislative practice and make it inherent in logistics.</p> <p>Its internalization by institutional, social, economic, and legal actors will strengthen the quality of democracy and transparency and, beyond that, citizens’ trust in institutions and stability.</p> |

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| | <p>This commitment is rooted in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Morocco, which stipulates that “<i>the law is the supreme expression of the Nation’s will</i>” and that “<i>All, natural or legal persons, including public authorities, are equal before it and bound to comply with it</i> – Article 6.”</p> <p>Thus, this commitment is relevant to OGP values as it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen Transparency and Openness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open data: publication of data in accessible and reusable formats. ○ Access to information: ensuring citizens’ access to legislative information and documents. ○ Collecting citizens’ comments. ✓ Promote Citizen Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public consultations: online and in-person consultations for all legislative initiatives. ○ Collaboration platforms: using digital tools to facilitate participation. ✓ Accountability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Online citizen appeals to report legal gaps or complexities, delays in publishing implementing decrees, or arbitrary decisions. <p>Its implementation will help achieve accessible, understandable, stable, predictable, and coherent legislation.</p> | |
| Additional Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The House of Representatives has adopted an innovative strategy for the digital transformation of all aspects of parliamentary work covering the period .</i> | |
| Key Activities with Deliverables and Verifiable Results | Start Date: | End Date: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TWO specialized training sessions for MPs and staff. ✓ ONE guide on national and international standards in legal security. ✓ THREE seminars and workshops to deepen debate on legal security issues. ✓ THREE interactive workshops: Parliamentary debate simulations (e.g., | July 2025 | June 2028 |

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| “Children’s Parliament,” SIEL 2026-2027 and 2028). ✓ TWO legislative education courses including practical case studies. | | |
| ✓ Interactive platforms: ONE for animated explanations of laws (videos, infographics). ✓ ONE awareness campaign on social networks on the role of Parliament, the Rule of Law... ✓ Open data portal: real-time access to legislative data. | July 2025 | |
| ✓ TWO online public consultations on legislative initiatives; ✓ ONE digital citizen requests submission platform; ✓ ONE chatbot to answer legislative questions. | July 2025 | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators | <i>1. Number of data published on the digital platform relating to legal security.</i> <i>2. Number of public consultations held and citizen contributions collected.</i> <i>3. Number of reports published on legal security issues.</i> <i>4. Number of people and CSOs trained on legal security matters.</i> <i>5. Number of oversight initiatives and incentive measures adopted relating to legal security and law enforcement.</i> | |
| Contact Information | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency: | Board of the House of Representatives Administration Mr. Najib EL KHADDI Secretary General Tel: +212 37 67 96 04 Email: s.general@parlement.ma | |

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| Title and Department: | | General Secretariat |
| Email and Tel | | 212 37 67 96 04 s.general@parlement.ma |
| Other Actors Involved | State actors involved: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of Councillors • Ministry of Justice • Ministry in charge of relations with Parliament • General Secretariat of Government • National Human Rights Council of Morocco (CNDH) |
| | Social actors, international organizations, working groups: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU • Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) • World Bank ; • Academic actors (universities, laboratories) ; • Legal research centers ; • Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) • Learned associations. |

“Open Government Partnership (OGP)”

"National Action Plan"

of the House of Representatives for the period July 2025 – July 2028

| Commitment 3 | |
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| 3. “Strengthening Engagement, Transparency, and Citizen Participation in National Policies in the Fight Against Climate Change” | |
| (Commitment spanning the period: July 2025 – July 2028) | |
| Body in charge of Implementation: | House of Representatives |
| Description of the Commitment | |
| What is the public issue to which this commitment responds? | <p>Deeply engaged in international efforts to combat climate change, the Kingdom of Morocco ranks among the world’s leaders in climate performance.</p> <p>According to a report presented at the 29th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29), held in Baku, Azerbaijan, Morocco “maintains its status as a global leader in the race toward carbon neutrality, ranking 8th in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2025.”</p> <p>According to CCPI experts, Morocco is a major regional player in sustainable development and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction.</p> <p>These achievements stem from public policies implemented to promote a green and sustainable economy.</p> <p>The House of Representatives, as the legislative authority, plays a key role in this national momentum by exercising its prerogatives of legislation, oversight, evaluation of public policies, as well as parliamentary and participatory diplomacy, while remaining open to its economic, social, and academic environment.</p> <p>Consolidating national achievements in sustainability and green economy requires legislative support, parliamentary</p> |

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| | <p>monitoring and oversight for better governance, and institutional evaluation to measure the impact of public policies to combat climate change on overall development and the population's daily life.</p> <p>The involvement of social actors (CSOs) and the media in parliamentary action on climate change, as in other areas, can enhance transparency, citizen participation and accountability in climate change-related actions. This is fully in line with the provisions of the Kingdom's Constitution, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the international climate agreements to which Morocco is a party.</p> <p>However, it has been noted that the involvement of CSOs in public action on climate change needs to be strengthened and supported.</p> <p>The implementation of constitutional and legislative provisions on citizen participation can establish frameworks for dialogue and consultation on the implementation of national strategies for environmental sustainability.</p> |
| What does this commitment consist of? | <p>Specific Commitments</p> <p>At the Level of Legislative Work:</p> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure the adoption of legislative initiatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Frame, support, and institutionalize national policies on sustainable development, energy transition, and combating the drivers of climate change. ○ Protect vulnerable ecosystems. ○ Advocate for integrating the concept of green finance into the State Budget. ○ Ensure the harmonization of national climate legislation with international instruments duly ratified by the Kingdom. ○ Codification of laws: consolidate and harmonize legislative texts relating to climate change to facilitate their application and monitoring. ○ Systematically integrate climate concerns into bills and legislative proposals. ○ Create a “green law” label to identify texts contributing to sustainability objectives. ○ Establish a mandatory climate clause for the environmental impact analysis of laws. |

At the Level of Control of Government Action:

Parliamentary questions and hearings in standing committees:

- ✓ Question the government on climate action and results of current public policies.
- ✓ Question the government on compliance with commitments related to **Nationally Determined Contributions** (NDCs).
- ✓ Monitor commitments made by government members during public sessions, committee hearings, and legislative adoption, which are recorded and classified by sector by parliamentary administration.
- ✓ Question the government on the implementation of laws on climate, green economy, energy transition, and sustainability.
- ✓ Establish fact-finding missions, when necessary, to examine the state of implementation of climate commitments, NDCs, progress of major projects within the energy transition, and the preservation of natural resources.
- ✓ Establish a parliamentary open data dashboard to track climate commitments (NDCs, national strategies).
- ✓ Organize fact-finding missions and parliamentary hearings on sectoral climate policies.
- ✓ Integrate a thematic AI climate assistant to analyse debates, detect gaps, and recommend adjustments.

At the Level of Evaluation of Public Policies :

Participatory evaluation of laws and strategies:

- ✓ Conduct ex-post evaluations of the impact of laws related to sustainable development, involving citizens, CSOs, and experts in assessing climate policies.
- ✓ Integrate the climate dimension into evaluation operations conducted by the House.

Performance Indicators:

- ✓ Develop key indicators to measure the effectiveness and impact of climate and green economy policies (e.g., emissions reduction, increased share of renewable energy in national consumption, water conservation, reforestation).

At the Level of Parliamentary Diplomacy:

The House of Representatives contributes in a qualitative and dynamic way to parliamentary diplomacy at regional, continental, and global levels. Issues of sustainability, environmental protection, and the right to sustainable development are central to the House's advocacy in parliamentary diplomacy.

To this end, the House will continue its commitment to strengthen inter-parliamentary alliances for climate by:

- ✓ Actively participating in the activities of multilateral parliamentary organizations on climate,
- ✓ Promoting best practices, and sharing Morocco's experiences and successes in legislation, oversight, and evaluation of climate policies with other parliaments,
- ✓ Promoting South-South cooperation and develop partnerships at regional and continental levels on climate issues and pathways forward.

At the Level of Internal Governance and the House's Contribution to National Climate Efforts:

Despite the House's relatively low energy and water consumption, it has pursued for years a strict policy of conserving water and electricity by producing more than 50% of its energy needs from renewable sources, in the spirit of shared responsibility and leading by example.

Adoption of a Green Charter of the House: energy efficiency, paperless operations, responsible procurement.

A sustained digitalization effort aims to achieve zero paper and consumables, reducing environmental impact.

Guided by the House's political leadership, these efforts will continue, be shared, and promoted, especially to young people (students, pupils) and social actors visiting the House's premises.

Citizen Participation and Climate Education:

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch an interactive platform for citizen participation on environmentally impactful laws (co-drafting, annotations). • Organize public consultations and youth debates (“Youth Parliament for Climate”). <p>Communication and Environmental Awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce educational multimedia content (videos, infographics) on parliamentary climate action. • Partner with the press and media to showcase Parliament’s ecological initiatives. |
| <p>How will this commitment help solve the public issue?</p> | <p>This commitment on climate change positions the House of Representatives as a key institutional actor through multiple levers of legislation, oversight, and evaluation of climate public policies, in addition to parliamentary diplomacy actions to support joint initiatives to combat climate change.</p> <p>By mobilizing social actors through citizen initiatives in training, advocacy, and monitoring of climate issues, the House positions itself as an institution promoting climate, sustainability, and the right to a healthy environment as enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom.</p> <p>Through this commitment, the House echoes Morocco’s commitments and actions at the international level for climate.</p> |

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| <p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p> | <p>This commitment will allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening Transparency and Openness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open data: climate-related data published in accessible and reusable formats. ○ Access to information: ensuring citizens' access to information and legislative documents, including delays in publishing implementing texts related to NDCs. ○ Collecting citizens' comments. ✓ Promoting Citizen Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public consultations: online and in-person consultations for any climate-related initiative. ○ Collaboration platforms: use of digital tools to facilitate participation. ✓ Accountability : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Online citizen appeals to report legal gaps or complexities and delays in publishing implementing texts related to NDCs. | |
| <p>Additional Information</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | |
| <p>Key Activities with Deliverables and Verifiable Results</p> | <p>Start Date:</p> | <p>End Date:</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TWO specialized training sessions for MPs and staff. ✓ ONE guide on national and international standards on climate change. ✓ THREE seminars and workshops to deepen debate on climate change issues. ✓ THREE interactive workshops: simulations of parliamentary debates (e.g., "Children's Parliament," International Book and Publishing Fair (SIEL) 2026-2027 and 2028). ✓ TWO legislative education courses including practical case studies. | <p><i>July 2025</i></p> | <p><i>June 2028</i></p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ ONE interactive platform for animated explanations of laws (videos, infographics).✓ ONE awareness campaign on social networks on the role of Parliament on climate change✓ Open data portal: real-time access to legislative data. | July 2025 | " " |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ TWO online public consultations on legislative initiatives related to climate change.✓ ONE digital citizen requests platform related to climate change. | July 2025 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Number of climate data published on the digital platform.2. Number of public consultations held and citizen contributions collected.3. Number of reports published on climate issues.4. Number of legislative initiatives and incentive measures adopted to combat climate change.5. Number of oversight initiatives and incentive measures adopted for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience.6. Number of evaluation initiatives adopted to combat climate change. | |
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| Title and Department: | General Secretariat | |
| Email and Tel | 212 37 67 96 04 s.general@parlement.ma | |

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| Other Actors Involved | State actors involved: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ House of Councillors ; ○ Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development; ○ National Environment Council ; ○ National Human Rights Council (CNDH); ○ Economic, Social and Environmental Council. |
| | Social actors, private sector, international organizations, working groups: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EU Delegation in Rabat ○ Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE); ○ World Bank ; ○ Global Environment Facility (GEF) ○ Green Climate Fund (GCF, UN) ○ UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO ; ○ UNDP ; ○ Academic actors (universities, laboratories) ○ Environmental research centers ; ○ Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) ○ Civil society organizations working on climate issues |