National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030

Mrs Rajae CHAFIL

Director of Observation, Studies and Planning
Development of the NSSD in a favorable institutional and political context

1. Democratic governance: a prerequisite for sustainable development

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

2. An affirmed political will

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

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

3. A favorable agenda

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

   COP22 is an outstanding international platform for presenting the NSSD.
### Clear institutional frameworks promoting sustainable development

**New constitution**

| Article 31 | Sustainable development is a right of all citizens |
| Article 35 | The State works for the attainment of human and sustainable development, able to allow the consolidation of social justice and the preservation of national natural resources and the rights of the future generations. |
| Article 136 | The territorial organization of the Kingdom is based on the principles of free administration, cooperation and solidarity. It ensures the participation of the populations concerned in the management of their affairs and promotes their contribution to integrated and sustainable human development. |
| Article 152 | Broadening the scope of the EESC's competences: it gives its opinion on the national economy and on sustainable development. |

**Framework Law 99-12**

| Article 10 | Sustainable development is a fundamental value which all components of society are expected to integrate into their activities |
| Article 12 | Sectors and activities related to energy, water, agriculture, marine fisheries, transport, tourism, urban planning, construction and building, waste management and industry in general, are considered sectors and activities with a high potential for sustainability and a priority in terms of the need to respect sustainable development |
| Article 14 | Within one year of the publication of this framework law, the Government will adopt the national strategy for sustainable development. |
The NSSD: elaboration via a major 4-step approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS</th>
<th>DELIVERABLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Framing</td>
<td>FRAMING NOTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Diagnosis of sustainable development</td>
<td>DIAGNOSTIC REPORT &amp; FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Definition of a strategic roadmap</td>
<td>ROADMAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Methods of implementation</td>
<td>CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES AND MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1. Framing**
- Benchmark of NSSD typologies
- Defining the scope of the NSSD in consultation with the various stakeholders
- Definition of a methodology for analyzing sector strategies through existing indicators

**2. Diagnosis of sustainable development**
- Analysis of sector strategies through the operationality analysis grid
- Definition of key themes with their indicators
- Identification of fundamental objectives

**3. Definition of a strategic roadmap**
- Prioritization of fundamental objectives in challenges
- Identification of strategic axes in line with the stakes
- Declination of strategic axes in action plan

**4. Methods of implementation**
- Proposal for a regulatory, fiscal and institutional framework
- Definition of the governance mode of the NSSD
- Definition of the monitoring and updating process of the SNDD

Conducted in consultation with the various ministerial departments
Each phase has been validated by the monitoring committee
Summary of diagnosis: Current state of sustainable development in Morocco

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

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

**However**

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

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

Need to uncouple growth and pressure on resources through the implementation of a green and inclusive economy.
The strategy is in line with international best practices, and takes up at least the challenges on which the Kingdom is committed in terms of sustainable development, namely the fight against climate change, the fight against desertification and the protection of the environment and biodiversity.

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

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

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

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

- Measuring to initiate
- Indicators of monitoring and results (where possible) by measure
- Manager & stakeholders
NSSD: A vision applied to 7 major priority stakes

1. Consolidate the Governance of Sustainable Development
   - Make a successful transition to a green economy
   - Improve the management and enhancement of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity
   - Accelerate the implementation of the national climate change policy
   - Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

2. Green & Inclusive Economy
   - Make a successful transition to a green economy
   - Improve the management and enhancement of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity
   - Accelerate the implementation of the national climate change policy
   - Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

3. Biodiversity
   - Improve the management and enhancement of natural resources and strengthen the conservation of biodiversity
   - Accelerate the implementation of the national climate change policy
   - Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

4. Climate Change
   - Accelerate the implementation of the national climate change policy
   - Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

5. Sensitive Territories
   - Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

6. Social Cohesion
   - Promote human development and reduce social inequities and territorial differences
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development

7. Culture
   - Develop knowledge about sustainable development
Adoption process and implementation start of the NSSD

- NSSD presented to the Government Council on June 1st 2017
- NSSD presented to the Council of Ministers on June 25th, 2017
- Covenant on the exemplarity of the State
- PADD of the various sectors finalized
- 1st Meeting of the Steering Committee of the SNDD on November 22nd, 2017 and 2nd meeting on May 15th, 2018
The 7 identified stakes of the NSSD are divided into 31 strategic axes representing major areas of action, with objectives to be achieved and measures and actions to be deployed.

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

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

- Oasis & desert areas
- Coast
- Mountain areas

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

- Agriculture
- Fishing
- Forest
- Industry
- Energy
- Mining

- Craft
- Tourism
- Waste
- City planning
- Transport

- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity & conservation

- Governance
- Territorial climate plans
- Mobilization of climate Finance
**Stake 1: Consolidating the Governance of Sustainable Development**

### A1: Exemplarity of the State

- Strengthening the initiatives of a responsible employing State (positions for people with specific needs, rate of feminisation of the workforce ....)
- Generalization of environmental approaches in construction
- Promotion of a sustainable and responsible public order (train buyers, offer the possibility in public markets to promote corporate citizenship, transparency & recourse ...)
- Promotion of good practices in the mobility of public actors (compliance with the 120 g CO2 / Km standard for vehicles)

### A2: Institutional frame

- **Role of the State:** Development of NSSD implementation committees and commissions and designation of SD focal points at the level of public partners (ministries, bodies, offices, national councils, etc.)
- **Role of local authorities:** Ownership of the SNDD by the different territorial levels (Region, Province and Commune) and implementation of the SRDD and PCDD.
- **Role of the private sector:** Accelerating CSR initiatives (ISO 26000) and developing Socially Responsible Investment (SRI)
- **Role of NGOs:** Strengthening associative action and participation in decision-making at the level of sustainable development initiatives at national and territorial level
- **International cooperation**
Stake 1: Consolidating the Governance of Sustainable Development (Continued)

A3: Regulatory Framework

- Completion of existing laws on sustainable development (12 laws):
  - Law 28-00 on Waste Management and Disposal
  - Law 22-07 on Protected Areas
  - Law 29-05 on threatened, fragile and vulnerable species
  - Law 29-10 on organic farming, etc.

- Publication of current laws that contribute to sustainable development:
  - Draft laws on the right of access to information / Territorial planning / ecosystems and marine pollution

- Development of new laws for sustainable development (6 laws):
  - Law on the publication and review by a third party of extra-financial data for listed companies
  - Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
  - Energy Labeling Act, etc.

- Strengthening control and sanctions (strengthening the capacity of the environmental police)
- Improve the effectiveness of the SEA / EIA system

A4: Economic and financial instruments

- A review of the tax system, in terms of its contribution to sustainable development
- Creation of a fund dedicated to sustainable development to finance the transition to a green economy
- Promotion of Third-Party Investment (ESCO)
- Improved environmental reporting
Stake 2: Successful transition to a green economy

Strategic axes of Stake 2 of the NSSD

- **Axis 5** Agriculture
  - Example: Improving waste management

- **Axis 6** Fishing
  - Example: Biological Rest and Quota Fishing

- **Axis 7** Forests
  - Example: Structuring the wood industry

- **Axis 8** Industry
  - Example: Sustainable management of P2I

- **Axis 9** Energy
  - Example: Regulatory measures to be completed

- **Axis 10** Mining
  - Example: Impact studies, post-exploitation mine

- **Axis 11** Handicrafts
  - Example: Chromic depollution stations and desulfurization stations

- **Axis 12** Transportation
  - Example: Renewing the fleet of vehicles

- **Axis 13** Tourism
  - Example: Developing rural tourism

- **Axis 14** Waste
  - Example: Structuring of recycling streams

- **Axis 15** Urbanisme
  - Example: Building the “city on the city”

- **Axis 16** Energy
  - Example: Align urbanism with the principles of sustainable development

- **Axis 17** Handicrafts
  - Example: Promote sustainable handicraft sector

- **Axis 18** Transportation
  - Example: Promote sustainable mobility

- **Axis 19** Tourism
  - Example: Promote eco-tourism

- **Axis 20** Waste
  - Example: Register Industrial Acceleration in a green economy trajectory

- **Axis 21** Fishing
  - Example: Ensuring the conservation and rational management of the fishing sector

- **Axis 22** Forests
  - Example: Better valorize forests to ensure sustainable management

- **Axis 23** Industry
  - Example: Promote integrated waste management

- **Axis 24** Agriculture
  - Example: Align urbanism with the principles of sustainable development
Stake 3: Améliorer la gestion et la valorisation des ressources naturelles et renforcer la conservation de la biodiversité

A16 : Integrated management of water resources
- Securing investments assessed by the Water Strategy
- Integrating non-conventional water mobilization into the regulatory framework
- Valuing the by-products of sanitation
- Systematization and generalization of water table contracts
- Strengthen the water policy

A17 : Sustainable soil management
- Improve knowledge of soil resources: only 31% of soils were prospected.
- Managing soils in a sustainable perspective and intersectoral coordination
- Develop the vocation principle of soils
- Thoroughly integrate the soil component into SEA and EIA

A18 : Biodiversity conservation & valorization
- Expand the network of protected areas
- Generalize follow-up actions through "bio-indicators"
- Complete inventories on biodiversity.
- Integrate the concept of "total cost" into the selection and implementation of policies, plans and programs.
- Develop a national and regional cartography of different marine species as well as marine heritage habitats.
- Duplicate the pilot MPA model

The details of the measures included in the NSSD document
Stake 4: Operationalize the national policy to fight climate change

A 19: Improving climate governance

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

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

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

A 21: Take advantage of the opportunities of climate finance

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

The details of the measures included in the NSSD document
**Stake 5: Grant special vigilance to sensitive territories**

**A 22: Improve coastal management and planning**

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

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

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

**A 24: Strengthen mountain area management policies**

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

*Le détail des mesures se situe au niveau du document de la SNDD*
A 25: Capitalizing on the achievements of the INDH to strengthen the fight against poverty

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

A 26: Strengthening health and health monitoring policies

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

A 27: Reduce the education deficit

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

*The details of the measures included in the NSSD document*
Stake 7: Build capacities and promote a culture of sustainable development

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

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

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

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

A 30: Greening of jobs

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

A 31: Promote a tolerant and creative society

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

*The details of the measures included in the NSSD document*
Identification of the main projects requiring a budgetary evaluation

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

- **Handicrafts**: Program for replacing traditional pottery ovens
- **Transport**: Accelerated fleet renewal program
- **Forests**: Strengthening the National Reforestation Program
- **Mining**: Post exploitation mine management
- **Water and sanitation**: Establishment of the PNAR, Sludge management, Tertiary treatment of wastewater,
- **Industry**: Industrial pollution control plan
- **Agriculture**: Coupling PNEEI with renewable energies, Farm waste management,
- **Energy**: Energy efficiency in new housing,
- **Exemplarity of the State**: EE in public buildings, Sorting waste in public buildings, Replacement of government vehicles with hybrid vehicles,
- **Waste**: Development of a circular economy, Setting up lockers, Establishment of sorting centers,
The French Commission for Sustainable Development gives the sustainable city a broad definition:

- a city whose inhabitants have the means to act so that it is organized and operates in political, institutional, social, cultural conditions that are satisfactory to them and equitable for all, whose functioning and dynamics meet security objectives, biological conditions of life, quality of the environment and limitation of the consumption of resources.

- It must not jeopardize the renewal of the surrounding natural resources, the functioning, the relations and the dynamics of the microregional ecosystems encompassing, nor finally, the great regional and planetary balances essential to the sustainable development of the other communities, which seeks to preserve the life capacities and the potential for choice of future generations.

This definition remains very general.
Main Driving Forces / Pressures generated

Driving Forces

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

Pressures Generated

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

SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

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

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

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

1. The sustainable city is a "city able to maintain itself in time" thanks to a critical distance from the present.

2. The sustainable city is a city that offers a quality of life in all places and lower differentials between living environments. One of the principles of this city's constitution is functional diversity (versus the separation of functions advocated by the 1960s urban planning), the emergence of new proximities and the reduction of constrained mobility.

3. The sustainable city is a city that regains a collective political project.
Thematic principles to consider in laying the foundations for a sustainable city

Architecture and landscapes
Urban Transport
Public Spaces
Traffic and interconnectness
Construction BTP
Infrastructure networks
Urban renovation
Green frame biodiversity

Agriculture
Renewable Energies
Climate Change
Preservation of natural resources
Innovation
Social Housing

Water Energy Waste
Education Training
Social and intercultural dialogue
ICT

Territory Development
Access to employment
Diversity

Urban renovation
Innovation
Social Housing

Governance
Living environment

Housing

Territory Development
Access to employment
Diversity

Urban Transport

Climate Change
Preservation of natural resources
ICT

Urban renovation
Innovation
Social Housing

Housing

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