



annd

Arab NGO Network for Development
شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية



الفضاء الجمعوي
.⊙.⊙.× | +⊕⊕:|Σ|
ESPACE ASSOCIATIF

Civic Space Monitor

National Reports on Civic Space 2023



Morocco

Civil Society Organizations:
Dynamic and Challenges



Morocco

Civil Society Organizations: Dynamic and Challenges



May 2023

Prepared by: **Fouzia Al Farnini**

Table of Contents

General Presentation	4
General Introduction	4
Civic Space as a Space to Exercise Rights	4
International and National Context	4
The Socio-economic Situation and State of Human Rights in Morocco	6
Civil Society in Morocco	8
Legal and Legislative Framework	8
Civil Society Organizations Relationship with Public Institutions	9
Partnership and Public Funding	10
Partnership and External Funding Sources	10
Challenges Facing CSOs	11
Findings	11
Conclusion	12

General Presentation

This report debates some aspects of the reality of civic space in Morocco as a space for the work of civil society organizations during the year 2022 and the first half of 2023. First, it focuses on the international and national context and economic, social, and environmental conditions. The report goes on to showcase civil society in Morocco through the relationship between civil society and government institutions, the work of civil organizations, and freedom of association. It will also address access to resources through partnership, public funding, and external funding sources.

This report was drawn according to the following methodology: documentary research and a field study through a questionnaire with which 36 different associations interacted in various fields of work and areas of intervention. The report also drew on the participation in the activities of the first regional forum of Casablanca-Settat on collective employment, organized by the Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Relations with Parliament on May 5 and 6, 2023, with the participation of 500 respondents.

General Introduction

Civic Space as a Space to Exercise Rights

In addition to being a space for exercising rights and freedoms in physical reality, "civic space" today includes the virtual space. The "civic space" dynamic is one of the most important indicators to measure the extent of the exercise of freedoms and rights in a particular society.

"Civic space" can be defined as "the set of conditions that allow civil society and individuals to organize, participate and communicate freely, without discrimination, to influence the political and economic structures surrounding them. The legitimacy of these conditions seems to derive from

human rights principles that frame the relationship between the authority and civil society actors, which are mainly represented in participation, non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability."¹

The description on which all activists in Morocco are almost unanimous might be that "civic space in Morocco" is still witnessing a political and social struggle and was the source and incubator of a set of political and social changes, perhaps the most prominent of which in the last two decades were the civil movements that led to the amendment of the "Family Code" in 2004, as well as the February 20, 2011 movement, which demanded constitutional and democratic reforms.

"What prevails today is fragmentation, local tendencies, and administrative rule tendencies, as well as a shrinking workspace," and "the inability of associations to impose themselves as a collective force to work for change."² However, the "Moroccan civic space" champions various causes, including democracy, human rights, individual freedoms, women's rights and empowerment, and environmental and linguistic causes.

International and National Context

In recent years, the world has witnessed a set of developments and events, most of which negatively affected the political, economic, social, and environmental conditions in many regions of the world, as "the world was already suffering from several shocks before the outbreak of the Ukraine war, including hunger and conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate emergency, and the cost-of-living crisis."³

Morocco was not isolated from this context, although it took significant measures to confront the crisis, as "the intensive cash transfer programs launched during lockdown mitigated the substantial and disproportionate social and economic impact of the crisis (the Corona pandemic) to some extent

in Morocco. The peculiarity of the Moroccan case is that mitigation measures adopted by the authorities succeeded in mitigating the impact of the income decline that would have been experienced by a large proportion of the poorest households (on both formal and informal levels), and thus, avoiding a much more significant increase in the poverty rate.⁴ This pandemic also brought to light a set of problems, especially at the level of the health and education sectors, not to mention the tourism sector. Despite the decline in the spread of the pandemic and the suspension of a state of emergency imposed for three years, the effects and consequences of the pandemic are not over yet, as Morocco is still gradually recovering from the crisis. The consequences are mainly economic, although some sectors, such as tourism, recovered by achieving a growth of 17% in the first quarter of 2023."

The Russian-Ukrainian war was considered one of the reasons for the unprecedented rise in food and energy prices, which affected citizens' daily lives. The annual report on the situation of human rights in Morocco for the year 2022 prepared by the National Council for Human Rights stated that "the Russian war on Ukraine had geo-economic repercussions on the economic and social rights of the citizens of Morocco, as of many countries, which is evident in the huge rise in prices of energy materials and grains leading to an unprecedented wave of inflation that put great pressure on daily life" and to several protests; the widespread "No to high prices" hashtag, which swept social media, might be the best evidence that the citizens were affected by the wave of price hikes. Independent experts and activists believe that this rise is not entirely due to the effects of the Russian war on Ukraine since internal and global structural factors and monopolistic practices in the country contribute to it, using the war as a pretext.

On the international level, Morocco will host WB and IMF annual meetings in October. In parallel, civil initiatives were launched by civil society

actors, including civil society organizations, trade unions, coordination committees, networks, and non-hierarchical movements as an alternative to the WB and IMF annual meetings. According to a press release on the initiative, efforts have been made to coordinate with various civil actors across the globe as part of the preparation and serious and responsible engagement in direct and honest discussion on multiple issues, notably the responsibility of creditors and countries in debt. However, part of civil society calls upon people to stand against these meetings; the "Moroccan Social Front" called for protests against meetings held by these two institutions in Morocco. Furthermore, a regional coordination group, including civil society and trade union organizations from North Africa, the Arab region, and the Middle East, plans to organize a "counter-summit" opposed to the IMF and WB summit. This meeting is expected to discuss issues relevant to the current global crisis, particularly the financial aspects, development funding, and austerity policies still promoted by the IMF and the WB and left in the dust by international discussions around the same topic, including those at the level of the UN, which calls on people to rethink the global financial structure and perhaps the Bretton Woods system as a whole. Holding this meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco is an opportunity to spark a public and internal discussion at the level of the Moroccan (and international) civil society components around these issues. This explains the differences in views between various currents within civil society, as some prefer taking advantage of the opportunity to network and jointly put pressure on international financial institutions, while others would rather boycott and exert pressure on them from the outside. The same differences were observed within the Egyptian (and Arab) civil society vis-à-vis the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference (COP 27) in 2022.

The Socio-economic Situation and State of Human Rights in Morocco

Despite the reforms highlighted by official authorities, the human development indicator for 2021/2022 shows that “Morocco ranked 123rd out of 191 countries included in the ranking.”⁵ This represents a drop of one rank from 2020 when it was ranked 122nd.

According to the most recent report issued by the WB titled “Response to Supply Shocks,” upon a strong recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Moroccan economy was exposed to increasing pressure due to overlapping supply chain shocks: a severe wave of drought and a considerable increase in the prices of goods led to increasingly high rates of inflation. According to the High Commission for Planning (HCP), the inflation rate will reach around 2% by the end of 2023; in an official statement, the Bank Al-Maghrib revealed that it expects the inflation rate to reach an average of 5.5% in 2023, which confirms that the Moroccan economy is in a precarious situation. The increasing cost of living is one of the key risks threatening the Moroccan economy this year, according to the “2023 Global Risks” report issued by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos.

Climate-related factors also profoundly impact the agricultural sector, considered one of the pillars of the Moroccan economy, as it constitutes 14% of the GDP. Following years of drought, this sector is experiencing various issues due to water scarcity despite the support it receives from the government.

Regarding the social aspect, social protection is a topic around which many discussions were raised and constituted a recurring theme in the demands of civil society. Social protection was also deemed one of the significant weaknesses of public policies adopted by Morocco, known for being fragmented and circumstantial. According to numerous reports, despite the substantial resources invested in them, social protection programs fail to achieve a

consequential social return compared with other programs receiving much lower funding. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the low efficiency of these policies was exposed, and Morocco proceeded to expand the coverage of social protection by developing a new vision using the 09.21 framework law relevant to social protection, aiming to:

- 1) Expand the coverage of compulsory healthcare insurance by 2022 to include 22 million additional beneficiaries.
- 2) Expand the coverage of family compensations by 2024 to benefit to around 7 million children of school age.
- 3) Expand engagement in retirement schemes by 2025 to provide benefits to 5 million Moroccans of the active population.
- 4) Expand the coverage of compensation for job loss by 2025 for any person with a steady job.

Despite a clear political will to promote the social protection program, several reservations exist. In essence, the program relies on targeting, even though its scope of coverage has been expanded to include other groups since it does not expressly adopt the concept of full coverage as a right. It also signals the state's withdrawal from the social sphere by gradually ending government support for food and energy products to fund social protection measures. This means the gradual ending of the Compensation Fund. Such a formula is a staple of the IMF and WB recommendations worldwide,⁶ noting that the required balance between household income and living costs has not been achieved yet, and informal workers have not received protection, namely workers in the informal sector (which represents 30% of the GDP based on a Bank Al-Maghrib study published in 2021). Moreover, the issue of funding, which is supposed to be part of a comprehensive social justice framework, includes adopting a fair, progressive taxation scheme leading to the redistribution of tax money from the rich to the poor. It also consists of adopting public policies based on the human rights approach, in which public policies and a comprehensive social

protection system, based on the rights perspective, complemented by specialized or sectoral programs, have the leading role.

Regarding rights, there has been a recorded regression in rights and freedoms, exacerbated by the three-year-long health state of emergency used to prohibit many protests. Here are several observations regarding the human rights situation:

- Morocco submitted its national report as part of the 4th round of the universal periodic review (UPR) mechanism. 120 countries expressed interest in the Moroccan human rights record and made 306 recommendations;
- National laws are not compatible with international agreements, which reflects on the efficiency of the protection of human rights and freedoms;
- Morocco dropped nine places in the 2023 freedom of press indicator, mainly due to the ongoing arrests of journalists and bloggers, and restrictions imposed on independent media, according to a report by Reporters Without Borders;
- The creation of a temporary committee to manage the affairs of the press sector in place of the National Press Council, under Law No. 15.23, which means putting an end to the idea of independent self-organization of the sector;
- Refraining from releasing all prisoners of conscience is considered a violation of human rights.

Morocco is one of the African countries that are exposed to severe climate change repercussions and implications: "In the last few decades, Morocco has witnessed issues related to water scarcity, lack of food safety, desertification and marine erosion, which have led to long-term consequences, such as the expansion of climate migration and the movement of people to urban areas with high population density."⁷ Morocco has launched several

policies and programs to mitigate climate change's impact.

The Moroccan economy relies heavily on agriculture, fishing, and tourism. Therefore, the fragility of natural resources regarding water and forests and major industrial coastal activities exposes the country to ongoing economic crises. The last five consecutive years of drought must have highly impacted grain crops, which are witnessing a sharp decline, despite government predictions of grain production increase estimated at 62%, compared to last season.

Water scarcity is a consequence of climate change. It justifies the water emergency state, which the government announced in July 2022 due to the significant lack of water resources, thus entering the "water stress" phase. According to a memorandum of the National Human Rights Council on the right to water as key to facing water stress, "increase in water stress level impacts the ability of individuals to access their right to water for daily consumption and affects economic activity and development efforts." The government has taken several measures to limit the effects of this phenomenon, such as the National Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation Program (PNAEPI) 2020-2027, aiming to ensure water security in the short and medium terms.

Despite these measures, climate change remains a huge obstacle to achieving development. This calls for urgent programs in which civil society organizations, particularly those operating in the environmental field, have a crucial role in promoting engagement of all communities, establishing practices contributing to the enhancement of natural resource protection, and proposing alternative measures.

Civil Society in Morocco

In this section of the report, we will focus on the legal framework regulating the activity of associations in Morocco and their relationship with state institutions. First, it is worth noting that the associations' landscape in Morocco has witnessed huge developments and changes in terms of the number of operating associations, as the number of legally founded associations amounts to 259 000.⁸ This number indicates the size and significance of civil society organizations in public life, especially with the evolution of the roles granted to them by the Constitution. Associations and organizations are a significant component of society, contributing to setting the development path with other active players. "The associations' landscape in Morocco has a great and long track record of successful efforts and considerable achievements in various vital sectors."⁹

Commending the active role of civil society is part of the state's official discourse, which is a positive sign of theoretically available ground for civil society organizations. But despite that, unfair practices to which some organizations are subject constitute a real obstacle to serious and active civil society work, such as "the persistent cases of not receiving the legal paperwork relevant to establishing or renewing the organizational structure of certain associations, and the refusal to hand out legal deposit receipts, whether temporary or permanent, giving no sufficient or convincing clarifications regarding the reasons to relevant parties, in addition to depriving others of access to public spaces and venues to conduct activities, in a manner that is inconsistent with international conventions, as well as constitutional and legal requirements in force."¹⁰ This was also indicated by the results of the survey conducted on the completion of this report and the conclusions and recommendations of the first national forum of civil society.

Legal and Legislative Framework

The right to freely form associations in Morocco derives its legitimacy from the Constitution, which is an essential framework, particularly Article 12: "Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) shall be formed and freely practice their activities within the framework of respect for the constitution and law." Public authorities cannot dissolve or suspend Such associations and organizations except by judicial decision. Associations interested in public affairs and NGOs shall contribute, within the framework of participatory democracy, to the enactment, implementation, and assessment of decisions and initiatives undertaken by elected institutions and public authorities. The latter must organize this contribution under conditions and methods outlined in the law. The organization and functioning of associations and NGOs must conform to democratic principles, as stipulated in Dahir (Royal Edict) No. 1-58-376, issued on November 15, 1958, which regulates the right to establish associations.

Participatory democracy, institutionalized by the Constitution and reinforced by regulatory laws of territorial collectivities, is an important principle that empowers CSOs to engage in public life. However, survey respondents state that actual practice does not reflect this legal ecosystem since the participation of CSOs in formulating, tracking, and evaluating public policies is still very limited, mainly in informing and participating in meetings, more than ten years after the development of this legislative framework.¹¹ The survey highlights that most associations are aware of these participatory mechanisms and have previously adopted them. Still, they have encountered some hurdles, such as conservative mentalities, the traditional practices of some politicians, complex procedures for submitting petitions and requests, and the harassment imposed on some associations due to their failure to obtain legal deposit receipts, etc. These points were raised during the organized workshops following the Civil

Society First Regional Forum on Associative Work, under the supervision of the Ministry Delegated to the Head of Government in charge of Relations with Parliament, which helped revive the discussion around the need to amend the outdated legal framework for associations, as it has become necessary to "revive the legal framework for associations and make it appropriate and consistent with the identity of associative work based on volunteerism, non-profitability, and solidarity."¹² The Ministry stressed the need to change the legal ecosystem framing the associative work through the preparation of a draft law for associative work, a legal text that establishes partnership and cooperation between the public sector and associations, and a reference framework for supporting the capabilities of CSOs; This is the legal ecosystem for which associations have long been pleading, to no avail. In connection with the legal and legislative framework regulating rights and freedoms, there is a clear stumbling block in activating the official nature of the Amazigh language since the law regulating this process was not enacted until eight years after the 2011 constitutional amendment, which stipulated that Amazigh is also an official language of the state, as it is a common asset for all Moroccans, without exception. This faltering process deprives a large segment of Amazigh-speaking Moroccan society of rights, such as education, health, justice, and access to information, as they do not equally benefit from public services with Arabic speakers regarding communication. Amazigh speakers find communicating in institutions such as hospitals, courts, and public administrations challenging.

Opening a discussion about the upcoming amendment of the Family Code (Moudawana) is an opportunity to correct imbalances revealed by implementing the Family Code. Hopefully, intensive communication and sensitization meetings conducted by women and human rights associations will reflect the importance of approving a code that guarantees equal rights for men and women, especially concerning individual freedoms, inheritance, and child marriage.

Pending the enactment of regulatory laws consistent with the spirit of the Constitution and international conventions and covenants, Moroccan society remains under the yoke of an outdated legal ecosystem that limits the expansion of the margins of rights and freedoms.

Civil Society Organizations Relationship with Public Institutions

CSOs' relationship with public institutions is also built through the public support that public institutions provide to associations. However, these mechanisms remain hostage to the political will of the institutional actor. As per the survey,¹³ participating associations described this relationship as tense, unbalanced, and lacking the principle of participation since civil society is involved for the sake of communication only and not for joint policy provision. The survey results also highlighted that the associations close to the government are the primary beneficiaries of the support. Some associations even described the relationship as tense, especially with the Ministry of Interior, or fraught with indifference by some government sectors.

Although the official state discourse calls for and encourages engaging civil society, many of the initiatives and programs undertaken by public institutions and related to the roles of civil society are not consulted. Instead, associations are invited to participate and discuss pre-developed policies. In recent years, the state has been formally adopting some kind of openness towards CSOs in official statements under the title of open government and the organization of consultative and communication meetings. However, according to associations, this engagement remains ambiguously superficial, occasional, or selective, as it is imposed through legislation. Although institutions are forced to consult with associations, adopting suggestions always remains subject to the nature of the institutional actor. In most cases, such recommendations are not taken into account. This was also the conviction of workshop participants at the First Regional

Forum on Associative Work, where the issue of the absence of parity was raised, along with the fact that the state deals with associations with the logic of guardianship.

Partnership and Public Funding

The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (ESEC) indicates that access to resources is not impeded by law in principle but remains limited. Public support and funding are some of these sources, although they remain insufficient. ESEC also highlighted that the right to access public financing fairly and transparently is not always guaranteed. The partnership between CSOs and the state is framed by a set of legal texts, on top of which are the regulatory laws related to territorial collectivities.¹⁴

This relationship fails to meet the partnership level to which CSOs aspire. The survey results indicate that the partnership level between the state and civil society is weak and not accurately framed to determine the transparency of standards adopted in the cooperation with associations; public support provided to associations is weak and described by some as a contract of adhesion rather than a partnership, driving some associations to look for external funding opportunities.

The current regulation on partnership with associations is deficient in translating the main goals behind the support given to civil society organizations and associations and meeting basic principles, especially transparency, equality, and the right to access public support. A workshop entitled Strengthening Partnership with Associations as a Way to Establish Associative Work and Ensure its Sustainability pointed out the need for a legal text that regulates public funding and contributes to promoting partnerships with association.¹⁵ Workshop participants unanimously stressed the need to shift the contractual relationship between associations and public institutions from project funding contracts to genuine partnership contracts and achieve sustainability to ensure that associations are permanently funded. Participants also called for

a privacy-sensitive personnel accountability system in associations, and they requested to recognize privileges granted to associations as a public benefit and provide a legal framework for associative work instead of the Labor Code.

Partnership and External Funding Sources

Based on the above, CSOs seem to be encountering funding continuity challenges, so most of them resort to external funding that is often hostage to the priorities and strategies of donors. Access to funding is available through international organizations to which Morocco is open, such as UN organizations, the European Union, and the International Cooperation Agency. The state requires the associations that benefit from this funding to declare to the General Secretariat of the Government the subsidies they receive from foreign entities.

Civil society foreign funding is carried out directly through partnership agreements between the two parties or indirectly through public institutions, as these organizations, led by the European Union, enter into partnerships with government sectors to support civil society. As per the survey results, government sectors are competing with civil society to obtain these funds, and this type of funding impedes the development and acquisition of management skills in some associations, as it does not focus on institutional support but is limited to short-term projects that do not guarantee continuity.

The results also show that the partnership with international donors is based on mutual benefits, as donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) aim to implement projects and programs related to social, environmental, and economic challenges. Donors deliver financial and technical support, and CSOs provide local knowledge and operational expertise. However, weak partnerships with the private sector and civil society were recorded, and external funding opportunities declined after COVID-19.

Challenges Facing CSOs

CSOs face external and internal challenges. External challenges are the changes and developments in various international and national contexts that affect civil society work, particularly relating to an outdated legal environment, which does not meet civil society's aspirations but constitutes an obstacle to its freedom. Moreover, associations face restrictions related to bureaucratic hurdles, such as delays in obtaining legal permission or preventing some activities and protests by the authorities. Most CSOs suffer from financial challenges, as there is poor funding and a lack of sustainability, which limits their management capabilities. The close connection between associations and specific projects also defines the roles of civil society in formulating, monitoring, and assessing public policies. Public funding of associations encounters many problems, such as the lack of clear criteria for selecting associations, the complexity of project-related procedures, and limited support.

Internal challenges can be summed up as follows: Low institutional capabilities of CSOs in resource mobilization, the organizational structure of associations in terms of internal democracy provision, financial transparency, and good governance, and weak coordination and cooperation between associations, which contributes to creating a kind of dispersion, and inadequate human resources due mainly to poor training and supervision in areas related to capabilities needed by CSOs.

Findings

Despite the challenges facing CSOs and the difficulties they face in their workspace, there are a range of opportunities available to them to fulfill their role. The recommendations of the First Regional Forum on Associative Work and the Ministry's commitment to preparing legal texts that frame the work of civil society must be invested, and associations must use the power of recommendation to contribute to developing and following up on this process. The richness and diversity of Moroccan civil society and its capacity for coordination and cooperation constitute an opportunity to strengthen the associative fabric.

From what was monitored, whether through the survey¹⁶ or participation in the First Regional Forum¹⁷, and the communications of the Dynamics of the Appeal of Rabat for Democratic Associations, a set of recommendations can be drawn:

- Provide a legal ecosystem for associative work that considers its specificity, expands the margin of freedom of the work, is consistent with international treaties and the 2011 Constitution, and provides legal protection for associations, rights and freedom activists.
 - The Ministry of Interior's departments at the local level should stop restricting and obstructing the freedom to establish associations and renew their offices, assign powers to receive statements to the Public Prosecution, and subject associative work to judicial oversight only.
- Establish a funding system based on fairness, transparency, and continuity for the benefit of associations engaged in spreading and developing the values of citizenship within the framework of a real and effective partnership and develop a personnel accountability system for non-profit organizations.
- Immediately stop the series of harassment,

bans, and blockades that many associations are encountering by enabling them to have public spaces to organize their activities and programs aimed at the benefit of citizens.

- List the Advisory Council for Youth and Civil Society Work as an advisory constitutional authority and strengthen its powers.
- Activate the Advisory Council for Civil Society Work as a framework for deliberating on civil society problems and as a recommending authority.
- Work within the framework of legally organized alliances or national, regional, and international networks in which planning takes place collectively.

Conclusion

By working on this report, it became clear that no significant progress was recorded either in civil action or civic space, except for the repercussions of major crises in the local context. Therefore, to pinpoint the transformations that the civic space is experiencing, it is necessary to develop a diagnosis based on at least three points:

1) Analyze civil society development and the impact of the intellectual, cultural, and educational context in which it develops, and derive elements of restriction that bypass laws, security intervention, and financial support and are manifested in the static and conservative character of society as a whole, which consecrates imitation and similitude at the expense of difference and progress.

2) Address this development through the periodization of the mid-1990s to the events of February 16 to 20 and from the 2011 constitution to the September 2021 elections. This categorization aims to

detach from sanctifying any stage compared to another and evoke its specificity and outcomes in light of the conflict of interests and the balance of power.

3) Study the societal project of political actors, which allows the expansion of spaces that a civil actor may not necessarily endorse or operate within, to raise the bar of expectations and operation for society and its civil frameworks. Given that nature abhors a vacuum, local protest movements, coordinated efforts for advocacy, and digital platforms are no longer content to analyze the narrowing of civic space. They took the initiative to act based on what they knew and had. Those who blame them for their weak framing and strategic impact, employability, and containment are not necessarily mistaken, as they are overwhelmed by reality and practical action and still operate according to the same logic.

Endnotes

- 1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, and the elements of a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, 55/25/ HRC/A.
- 2 About an article by Mr. Abdallah Saaf, Civil Society in Morocco: Status and prospects, Center for Studies and Research in Social Sciences, 2020.
- 3 Statement by the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN for Humanitarian Affairs, Martin Griffiths.
- 4 Report on building momentum for reform: Economic Observatory of Morocco.
- 5 The 2021/2022 Human Development Report issued by UNDP.
- 6 Report of the Special Task Force on the Healthcare System, House of Representatives, April 2021.
- 7 International Organization for Migration. Migration and Climate. [Change.file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/5866.pdf](file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/5866.pdf)
- 8 The Ministry of Interior's reply to the National Human Rights Council reporter on March 30, 2023, under issue no. 826.
- 9 The general platform of the first forum in the Casablanca-Settat region regarding the topic of collective employment, May 2023.
- 10 Report on the state of human rights in Morocco in 2022, the National Human Rights Council.
- 11 Survey conducted by L'Espace Associatif, with which more than 36 associations in different fields and areas of work interacted, May 2023.
- 12 Civil Society National Forums, the first forum in the Casablanca-Settat region on associative work, May 5 and 6, 2023.
- 13 Survey conducted by L'Espace Associatif, with which more than 20 associations in different fields and areas of work interacted, May 2023.
- 14 Prime Minister's Circular No. 7/2003 regarding the partnership between the state and civil society organizations
- 15 Civil Society National Forums, the first forum in the Casablanca-Settat region on associative work, May 5 and 6, 2023.
- 16 [Survey conducted by L'Espace Associatif, with which more than 36 associations in different fields and areas of work interacted, May 2023.](#)
- 17 Civil Society National Forums, the first forum in the Casablanca-Settat region on associative work, May 5 and 6, 2023.