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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Morocco*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 67 stakeholders' submissions¹ for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.²

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) welcomed Morocco's ratification of conventions related to the right to work.³ It noted, however, that some key laws are yet to be adopted.⁴ It recommended adopting the Organic Law 97.15 on the right to strike, and the organic law relating to the exception of unconstitutionality; and completing the ratification procedure of pending international human rights instruments.⁵

3. NCHR regretted Morocco's delay in reporting to the Committee against Torture and recommended submitting its fifth periodic report promptly; making public the report of the Sub-Committee against Torture, following its visit to Morocco in 2017, and extending a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders.⁶

4. NCHR noted several persistent human rights challenges including with respect to access to health, education and employment; digital space, and the right to privacy.⁷ NCHR recommended: bringing the Penal Code, Penal Procedure Code, Law on combatting violence against women, and Family Code, in line with international human rights law and standards; operationalizing the Authority in charge of parity and combating all forms of discrimination, Advisory Council for Family and Children, Advisory Council for Youth and Civil Society Action and National Council for Languages and Moroccan Culture; abolishing the death penalty in law and in practice; ensuring the supremacy of international law over domestic

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



law; responding to the complaints filed by the NCHR within the legal deadline; expanding civic space and reinforce the enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders; ensuring that a human rights-based approach is mainstreamed in the implementation of the new development model policies; increasing the budget allocated to the health sector; guaranteeing equality and quality in education, ensuring school enrolment, especially of girls in rural areas, and combating school dropouts; establishing a legal framework for Elderly rights; accelerating the adoption of the draft laws on migration and asylum in line with international standards; and adopting a stand-alone national action plan on business and human rights in line with international standards.⁸

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations⁹ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

5. Several stakeholders recommended that Morocco ratify the Optional Protocols to human rights treaties to which it is not a party yet, in order to accept the individual complaints procedure under treaty bodies, and ensuring that international human rights standards take precedence in the event of a conflict with domestic legislation.¹⁰ ICAN recommended ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).¹¹

6. MENA-Rights recommended issuing a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders and implementing the decisions of Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, including requests for interim measures for individuals at risk of extradition.¹² Several stakeholders recommended disclosing the report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, further to its visit to Morocco in 2017.¹³ JS42 recommended accepting the visit of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights and allowing it to freely visit Western Sahara.¹⁴

7. JS28 recommended allowing an independent assessment of the human rights situation in Western Sahara and ensuring that OHCHR has access to Western Sahara and to Sahrawi political prisoners.¹⁵ Stakeholders recommended expanding the mandate of MINURSO to include a human rights component.¹⁶

8. The Mediator for Democracy and Human Rights recommended strengthening the role of Parliament in interacting with the UN human rights mechanisms.¹⁷

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

9. JS10 regretted the structural gap between national legislation and Morocco's international commitments.¹⁸ Stakeholders recommended implementing the new Constitution by clearly establishing the supremacy and justiciability of international human rights instruments to which Morocco is a party, in domestic courts.¹⁹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

10. Alkarama recommended strengthening the independence of the National Council on Human Rights vis-à-vis the executive branch.²⁰ Some organizations recommended ensuring that the NCHR is perceived by Civil Society as a credible and independent institution.²¹

11. Several stakeholders regretted that, more than a decade after its creation, some institutions have not yet started working. They recommended expediting the effective establishment and functioning of the Authority for parity and fight against Discrimination; the Advisory Council for Youth, and the National Council for Moroccan Languages and Culture.²²

12. Some organizations invited Morocco to create a parliamentary committee with a special mandate on human rights issues in line with international standards.²³

13. The Moroccan Organization for Human Rights recommended implementing the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights (2018–2021).²⁴

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

14. Various stakeholders regretted the persistence of discrimination in Morocco against different groups. They recommended that Morocco adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law.²⁵ JS12 recommended adopting a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; and eliminating all racial profiling practices under immigration law.²⁶

15. The Saharawi Committee for Employees and Workers (SCEWFA) recommended eliminating all discriminatory practices against Saharawi workers, particularly double discrimination against women workers.²⁷

16. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) addressed concerns about the law criminalizing proselytization used to target Christian and other religious minorities, and regretted that Moroccan Christians and foreigner Christians in Morocco are allegedly treated differently. Several organizations recommended removing domestic legislation against freedom of religion as established in international law, including the ban for “proselytization” and “blasphemy” from legislation; ensuring that religious minorities are equally granted the same rights; and promoting inter-faith dialogue.²⁸

17. According to AZETTA-AMAZIGH, Amazigh artists have faced discrimination in the granting of artist cards from the Ministry of Culture.²⁹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

18. While noting the *de facto* moratorium on death penalty, MENA-Right regretted that courts continued to hand down death sentences, and individuals were on death row.³⁰ Many stakeholders recommended that Morocco abolish the death penalty.³¹

19. The Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice (MCTJ) and the Study of International Reports (MCTJSIR) welcomed the establishment of the National Preventive Mechanism on Torture.³² Alkarama is concerned that torture and ill-treatment continue to be practised when people are arrested, during the preliminary investigation phase and during *incomunicado* detention. Alkarama recommended ensuring that torture and ill-treatment are strictly prohibited in all places of deprivation of liberty, that all allegations of torture are promptly and impartially investigated by independent authorities, and that the perpetrators are prosecuted and given sentences commensurate with the seriousness of their acts.³³ MENA-Rights recommended amending legislation to enshrine the principle of *non-refoulement*, in compliance with the Convention against Torture.³⁴

20. According to various stakeholders, since the third UPR, authorities have at times used excessive force to disperse protests and harass activists involved in organising demonstrations, particularly in connection with Western Sahara issues.³⁵ Alkarama recommended ensuring effective compliance with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.³⁶ JS4 recommended avoiding excessive protective measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and provide training to the law enforcement officers to prevent any abuse.³⁷

21. Many stakeholders recommended that Morocco align Dahir 1.58.377 relating to public gatherings with international law, in order not to use it against fundamental freedoms; implementing the recommendations made by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; carry out investigations and adequately punishing those responsible for harassment and attacks on journalists and human rights defenders; end prosecution of individuals detained solely for exercising their right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and

unconditionally release the journalists and human rights defenders who have been arbitrarily arrested and detained, including by its support to the right to self-determination.³⁸

22. Center for Human Rights and Democracy Studies (CHRDS) noted the persistence of overcrowding in prisons. CHRDS and JS40 recommended improving prison conditions and reduce the excessive use of pretrial detention.³⁹ MCTJSIR recommended increasing the budget for improvements to places of deprivation of liberty.⁴⁰ JS15 recommended guaranteeing free and independent access to all places of detention for civil society organizations and the NCHR and ensuring that all detainees have adequate food and access to health care.⁴¹

International humanitarian law

23. JS28 recommended that Morocco respect all norms of International Humanitarian Law in particular the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), and ensure that detainees in the Western Sahara are treated under human conditions.⁴²

Human rights and counter-terrorism

24. MENA-Rights and Alkarama were concerned that, although in 2017 Morocco agreed to precisely define terrorism-related offences, the Penal Code still contained still a broad and unclear definition of terrorism.⁴³ Alkarama recommended revising Act No. 03-03 with a view to adopting a definition of terrorism that meets international standards and ensuring that the Anti-Terrorism Act is not used to repress the peaceful exercise of fundamental freedoms.⁴⁴

25. MENA Rights recommended reducing the initial maximum allowable duration of police custody to 48 hours for terrorism-related and other offenses and provide access to a lawyer from the time that a person is taken into custody.⁴⁵

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

26. According to MENA-Rights, the Judiciary lacks independence. It recommended guaranteeing the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary and ensuring that judges are free from external pressure and interference in the performance of their work.⁴⁶ Stakeholders recommended strengthening the rule of law and separation of powers, and strengthening the capacities of actors in the criminal justice system.⁴⁷

27. CHRDS recommended accelerating the reform of the criminal system to ensure that criminal convictions are based on evidence other than the confessions of the accused, and strengthening judicial oversight of the work of the judicial police.⁴⁸ JS15 recommended ensuring that all detainees, without exception or discrimination, enjoy the fundamental legal guarantees set out in national legislation from the outset of their deprivation of liberty.⁴⁹

28. JS17 commends the efforts made by Morocco in the area of transitional justice.⁵⁰ However, JS17 noted that formal commemoration work has not yet been completed. JS17 and JS25 recommended setting up a new national mechanism for the truth about the fate of all missing persons, including a national register of missing persons.⁵¹ MCTJSIR recommended that the recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission be implemented in a fair and equitable manner.⁵² According to the Comité des mères des 15 sahraouis enlevés (Committee of mothers of 15 abducted Sahrawis) (CM15SE), 15 young Sahrawis went missing in 2005 and were subjected to acts of torture. CM15SE recommended that Morocco shed light on the fate of the abducted Sahrawis, identify those responsible and bring them to justice.⁵³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

29. Several stakeholders indicated that over the reporting period, the outstanding concerns pertaining to freedom of expression remained insufficiently addressed by Morocco, both in law and in practice. They regretted that the Press and Publications Law allowed the authorities to shut down any publication “prejudicial to Islam, the monarchy, territorial integrity, or public order”, and the Penal Code established related speech offenses, punishable with prison and/or fines. According to those organizations, as a result, journalists and human rights defenders continued to face prosecution, arrests, judicial harassment and imprisonment

for peacefully expressing critical views.⁵⁴ JS13 regretted that authorities have increasingly expelling foreign journalists out of the country to censor their outlets' coverage of political events.⁵⁵ Some stakeholders added that human rights defenders working on LGBTI issues are also frequently prosecuted and face restrictions on their activities.⁵⁶

30. Numerous organizations recommended crafting legally binding regulations to ensure that Morocco's media regulations, laws and state practices are in line with international law;⁵⁷ implement the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms by creating and maintaining a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference, including in the Western Sahara; abrogating any legislative provision of the Press and Publication Law and Penal Code that would prevent any citizen from freely express his opinions.⁵⁸ Stakeholders recommended repealing the defamation offences contained in the Penal Code.⁵⁹ J13 also recommended that Morocco stop expelling foreign journalist covering political events.⁶⁰

31. JS20 recommended lifting all measures limiting the freedom of movement of Saharawi human rights defenders and journalists.⁶¹

32. JS37 recommended refraining from disrupting internet and online networks and ending any unlawful restrictions on internet access and telecommunication in the future, particularly during protests.⁶²

33. Being concerned at alleged harassment against student associations, stakeholders recommended revising the law on associations to bring it into conformity with international standards and refrain from using it to suppress the peaceful exercise of fundamental freedoms.⁶³

34. According to the National Observatory for Voters' Rights, challenges persisted in the 2021 elections, including with regard to the neutrality of authorities. It recommended the creation of a neutral and independent constitutional body to oversee elections and review and update legislation on the electoral system.⁶⁴

Right to privacy

35. Several stakeholders indicated that Law No. 22/20 on the use of social networks contained several provisions not in line with international standards. Those stakeholders expressed particular concerns at the use of the Pegasus spyware, to infiltrate the smartphones of numerous individuals, including journalists and human rights defenders, and at surveillance by Moroccan authorities over Sahrawi activists. They recommended criminalizing and ending surveillance as a means to silence those exercising their right to freedom of expression, including with spyware; enacting laws guaranteeing adequate protection to the right of privacy and investigating all instances of illegal surveillance of individuals who were targeted by the Pegasus software.⁶⁵

Right to marriage and family life

36. JUBILEE Campaign and JS25 regretted that religion difference was an obstacle to marriage and inheritance, and recommended repealing family laws which unjustly target interfaith marriages and discriminate regarding inheritance.⁶⁶

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

37. JS26 welcomed the National Commission responsible for coordinating measures aimed at combating and preventing human trafficking.⁶⁷ However, according to JS25 and JS10, despite the entry into force of the Human Trafficking Law in 2016, its application by court is still weak.⁶⁸ JS25 recommended the creation of a unified national database to monitor human trafficking.⁶⁹

38. JS35 was concerned about the frequent mistreatment of children engaged in domestic work, most of whom are girls. JS35 recommended that exploitation in domestic work be classified as a form of human trafficking and that monitoring mechanisms be established.⁷⁰

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

39. Advocates for Human Rights (AFHR) was concerned that women faced social and economic barriers for remaining in the workforce.⁷¹ AFHR recommended putting in place measures to ensure access for them to employment contracts.⁷²

40. SCEWFA regretted that the number of unemployed Sahrawi individuals holding degrees has increased dramatically and that many Sahrawi workers do not have insurance against risks, social security, or health coverage.⁷³

41. According to the Moroccan League for Citizenship and Human Rights (LMCDH), the problems faced by workers in the health sector exacerbate the difficult living conditions of such workers in rural areas, as do the restrictions on trade unions.⁷⁴

42. OMDH recommended to comprehensively revising the Labour Code to protect the rights of all workers; integrating social protection; and institutionalizing collective agreements, social dialogue, and proactive resolution of conflicts at work.⁷⁵ JS12 recommended accelerating the issuance of the organic law on the right to strike, incorporating demands of the trade unions in line with international standards.⁷⁶ SCEWFA recommended that Morocco ensure decent work for Saharawi political detainees.⁷⁷

Right to social security

43. JS26 welcomed the creation of the National Social Registry and measures taken to improve social security coverage.⁷⁸ Several organizations have recommended strengthening and expanding the social security system at the regional level, especially in rural areas, with a particular focus on vulnerable children and their families.⁷⁹

44. The Moroccan Human Rights Organization (OMDH) called for continued efforts to improve social policies and eliminate poverty. OMDH also recommended guaranteeing access to basic health care for everyone; basic income security for children to enable them to obtain food, education and health care; basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn an adequate income; and basic income security for older persons.⁸⁰

Right to an adequate standard of living

45. Stakeholders recommended adopting a human rights based approach strategy to address poverty, focused on the specific needs of persons and vulnerable groups, allocating sufficient resources to ensure its implementation, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁸¹

46. JS2 and JS22 expressed concerns at demolitions that had taken place in Osiwaint, in the Aaiun and Boulmirazat areas, between 2018 and 2022, which had a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights by the concerned populations.⁸²

47. Habitat International Coalition (HIC), JS26 and JS33 were concerned at the negative consequences of the conflict in the Western Sahara and related international humanitarian law breaches on the rights to adequate housing, land, and natural resources notably concerning the Sahrawi people.⁸³ JS22 recommended protecting and restoring all Saharawi personal and collective properties.⁸⁴ JS2 recommended that Morocco guarantee the right of the Saharawi people to access and conservation of its natural resources, in line with the Haye rules and international law.⁸⁵

Right to health

48. LMCDH reported that many health centres in urban and rural areas are in poor condition and lack medical and administrative facilities, water, electricity and disinfection procedures.⁸⁶ JS9 recommended ensuring the universalization and extension of basic health-care coverage, especially for populations in rural areas.⁸⁷ JS12 recommended allocating 15 per cent of the general budget to the health sector.⁸⁸ LMCDH recommended establishing the National Board of Health.⁸⁹

49. Stakeholders expressed concerns that a high percentage of women in rural areas do not have health insurance coverage, at the lack of specialized healthcare for women with disabilities, and restrictions on safe abortion. They recommended ensuring the effectiveness

of free sexual and reproductive health services by establishing an inclusive national strategy; and expanding and facilitating universal access to contraception. They also recommended establishing multidimensional and inclusive policies and strategies that integrate the prevention and management of abortion complications.⁹⁰

Right to education

50. While acknowledging Morocco's efforts in expanding primary school enrolment, several organizations expressed concerns at the increase in school dropout, particularly among girls and children with disabilities. They regretted the unequal chances of students belonging to low-income families to keep pace with distance education.⁹¹

51. JS12 recommended implementing the requirements of Law 04.00 on compulsory education, and the strategic vision for reform 2015–2030; and keeping free access to education for everyone.⁹² Broken-Chalk recommended allocating the necessary resources to ensure the high quality and accessibility of public education; regulating private schools to address inequality in the education system; and building schools and providing supplies and training for teachers.⁹³ Broken-Chalk also recommended developing a comprehensive strategy aimed at improving water and sanitation in schools, and promoting high-quality vocational training to enhance the skills of children, particularly those who drop out of school.⁹⁴

Cultural rights

52. According to some stakeholders, Tamazigh teaching continued to be marginalized. They recommended to intensify efforts to implement the organic law 26-16 on the integration of Tamazight, including by ensuring adequate funding.⁹⁵

53. Some organizations noted that civil registry servants allegedly continue to refuse registration of Amazigh names. They recommended eliminating all forms of racial discrimination against Amazigh people and Amazigh identity; respecting the right to the legal personality of Amazighs and lift all forms of prohibition of Amazigh first names.⁹⁶

54. Several stakeholders recommended that Morocco effectively grant language rights to Amazigh peoples by implementing the organic law 26-16 to guarantee the teaching in Tamazight.⁹⁷

55. Some stakeholders referred to the need to protect Moroccan cultural diversity and recommended the preservation of Amazigh, Hassani and Moroccan Jewish heritage, and protecting Moroccan cultural diversity.⁹⁸

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

56. JS12 recommended implementing the laws related to water and producing the relevant regulatory texts; providing training of public authorities in the field of environmental protection and ensuring better integration of measures to mitigate the effects of climate change in public policies, to make them leverage for economic, social, and environmental development and job creation. JS12 also recommended introducing the necessary legislation to implement the strategic environmental and social assessment instrument.⁹⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

57. A number of organizations were concerned at the persistence of violence against women, gender violence and domestic violence in Morocco, exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. They recommended adopting a comprehensive framework law to combat violence against women, in line with international standards; criminalizing marital rape in the Penal Code; providing dedicated and community-based shelters for women victims of violence; implement inclusive public policies and coordinated governmental and sectoral interventions and strategies in the area of women rights; improving training activities for all social and law enforcement actors and raising awareness in society about the danger and

consequences of violence against women, including by strengthening the role of the media and all channels of socialization in their fight against violence.¹⁰⁰

58. Several stakeholders were concerned at the persistent discrimination against women in domestic legislation, in particular in the Family Code, Penal Code and Nationality Code.¹⁰¹ They recommended eliminating legal provisions, rules and practice against women's rights and harmonizing domestic legislation with CEDAW; in particular, reforming the Family Code to guarantee equal rights between women and men in the conclusion and dissolution of marriage, in their relation with children and the inheritance system, and abolishing all the provisions that deprive women in their rights to legal guardianship of their minor children. They also recommended amending the Nationality Code to grant Moroccan women the right to transmit their nationality to their foreign husbands under the same conditions as those provided for foreign wives.¹⁰² JS2 and JS21 recommended involving men in family planning programmes to promote a culture and attitudes of positive masculinity.¹⁰³

59. According to JS6 and JS10, the Covid-19 pandemic had a particularly negative impact on the rights of women to labour, health and, education.¹⁰⁴ JS19 recommended developing gender-sensitive programmes and public policies to combat unemployment and increase women's economic activity; and ensuring women decent work and equal pay.¹⁰⁵

60. Some organizations were concerned at the high rate illiteracy of women particularly in rural areas, which resulted in little access for women to decision-making positions and employment.¹⁰⁶ They recommended guaranteeing compulsory education, including by legislative measures and a gender sensitive strategy, and implement a proactive national plan to make increasing women's economic participation as a national priority.¹⁰⁷ Stakeholders also recommended clearly stipulating the principle of parity; establishing institutional mechanisms in charge of gender equality; ensuring related intersectoral coordination; taking affirmative action measures to ensure women's access to decision-making positions; and implementing the current gender parity laws for elected positions at national, regional and local levels.¹⁰⁸

Children

61. JS35 noted that the efforts of Morocco to protect children have been hampered by a lack of resources. JS35 recommended evaluating the national implementation of the comprehensive public policy on child protection and its associated budget and establishing accountability mechanisms for the policy and the related action plan.¹⁰⁹

62. JUBILEE Campaign commended the efforts of Morocco to combat child sexual abuse. It recommended ensuring that state actors duly enforce the criminal sentencing of perpetrators of rape of children and expand legal protection of children.¹¹⁰

63. JS38 and Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children End Violence was concerned that corporal punishment of children is lawful despite recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and those during the UPR cycles of Morocco. They recommended that Morocco enact a legislation clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use.¹¹¹

64. Bearing in mind the extend of child marriage in Morocco, several stakeholders recommended preventing child marriage by prohibiting the marriage of minors under the age of 18,¹¹² and removing the condition of having a complaint to motivate lawsuits in cases of forced marriage.¹¹³

65. The Stichting Broken Chalk (BCN) recommended paying more attention to children living in poverty and rural areas.¹¹⁴

66. AFHR was concerned that the Family Code only recognize legitimate paternal filiation, thus discriminating many children and leaving them without adequate protection.¹¹⁵ JS35 recommended that domestic legislation on children's rights be brought into line with international law to allow legal recognition of children born out of wedlock, including with regard to their names and inheritance rights.¹¹⁶

67. JS35 expressed concerns by the lack of concrete implementation of the National Integrated Strategy for Youth.¹¹⁷

Persons with disabilities

68. Stakeholders commended efforts made by Morocco to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.¹¹⁸ JS12 recommended fully harmonizing domestic legislation with the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and integrate the disability dimension on the social security reform.¹¹⁹

69. JS10 stated that children, particularly girls, with disabilities have little access to education. It recommended ensuring easy access to educational units for children with disabilities.¹²⁰

70. JS19 recommended fighting against the social stigma of disability, including of mothers who have given birth to a child with a disability, through the mobilization of the media and the organization of awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities.¹²¹

Indigenous peoples and minorities

71. Minority Rights Group International (MRG) remained concerned that the long-standing marginalization and discrimination of Amazigh.¹²²

72. According to JS14, laws enacted in 2019 strengthened the Ministry of the Interior's oversight of collective lands. JS14 expressed concern that, without land or resources, the Amazigh people have been excluded from any development opportunities. JS14 recommended that the inalienable rights of the Amazigh people to their land and natural resources be constitutionally recognized, that the decrees on the expropriation of land be abolished, and that the principle of obtaining the free, informed and prior consent of Amazigh tribes and communities for any project affecting their land be enshrined in law.¹²³ Several stakeholders recommended that Morocco repeal the expropriation of Amazigh lands.¹²⁴ JS6 recommended that Morocco ensure equal opportunities and justice in economic rights to facilitate social inclusion of the Saharawi population.¹²⁵

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

73. Various organizations were concerned that consensual relations between adults of the same sex remained criminalized in Morocco, and from 2017 until 2020, a number of persons were prosecuted. They recommended decriminalizing all consensual adult sexual relations outside of marriage, including consented same-sex relationship, and releasing all persons currently incarcerated on the basis of its sexual orientation.¹²⁶

74. Stakeholders expressed concerns about discrimination and institutional barriers faced by LGBTI persons, particularly in accessing their right to education, work, and housing. They recommended combatting discrimination against LGBTI within educational settings and providing training for teachers and administrators on gender and sexual diversity. They also recommended expanding resources and services for victims of violence including for LGBTI persons; ensuring training to health care providers, social service staff on the needs of LGBTI survivors of violence, and guaranteeing equal access to justice for LGBTI persons.¹²⁷ JS29 also recommended approving the registration applications of NGOs defending LGBTI rights without any discrimination or reprisals.¹²⁸

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

75. JS20 noted that, following the recommendations during the 3rd cycle, Morocco reactivated the operations of the Moroccan Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons.¹²⁹

76. JS20 was concerned that Morocco has not established yet dedicated immigration detention facilities and waiting zones.¹³⁰ JS20 raised concerns regarding the involvement of Moroccan security forces in the collective arrests, detention and expulsions of migrants and asylum seekers, and detention of child migrants. Moroccan Organization for Human Rights (OMDH) and the Association for the Spanish-Moroccan Cooperation (IAESA) recommended continuing efforts to promote and protect the rights of migrants and adopt an

immigration and asylum law in line with relevant international covenants and agreements.¹³¹ JS20 recommended adopting and implementing new asylum and migration legislation and ceasing all raids, forced relocations, arbitrary detentions, and expulsions of non-nationals in Morocco, and respecting the guarantees provided for in the Migration Act, in particular access to a lawyer or a doctor. JS20 recommended ensuring that non-nationals have equal access to health services, especially during this pandemic period.¹³²

77. JS12 recommended ratifying the Convention No. 143 of the International Labour Organization concerning Migrant Workers, and combating discriminatory practices against migrants that impede their access to basic services.¹³³

78. JS35 recommended facilitating access to schooling for migrant children and setting up specific immersion programmes providing pedagogical and linguistic support to facilitate their integration.¹³⁴

Internally displaced persons

79. JS20 was concerned that the displacement of sub-Saharan migrants to southern regions was leading to increased human rights violations.¹³⁵ It recommended that Morocco resist pressure to relocate sub-Saharan migrants to southern parts of Morocco.¹³⁶

Stateless persons

80. JS35 noted that several procedural and legal issues make it difficult to register children in Morocco. JS35 recommended facilitating civil registration procedures for newborns, including migrant children, by eliminating the 30-day time limit set out in law and setting up local services in rural areas.¹³⁷

3. Specific regions or territories

81. According to a number of stakeholders, the policies implemented by Morocco in the Western Sahara against those advocating for the free exercise of the right to self-determination, are conducive to a systematic violation of human rights of the Saharawi people; *inter alia*, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture, evictions, harassment and censorship against journalists, students and activists.¹³⁸

82. Several stakeholders recommended that Morocco give effect to the right of self-determination according to international law and guarantee and support the United Nations in its administration of a free, fair and transparent referendum by which the Saharawi people can determine their political status.¹³⁹

83. Stakeholders recommended to ensure all persons in Western Sahara the assurance and the protection of their rights, including of freedom of conscience, peaceful assembly and association, and expression.¹⁴⁰

84. LMCDH and JS28 recommended that Morocco accelerate efforts to end the socially and economically costly conflict over Western Sahara.¹⁴¹

85. JS43 was concerned at the extremely high number of mines in Western Sahara causing serious injuries in the population, particularly on children. JS43 recommended cooperate with UNMAS in the identification and cleaning of personal mines.¹⁴²

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International (Geneva) Switzerland;
AFHR	Advocates for Human Rights
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation;
AZETTA AMAZIGH	AZETTA AMAZIGH POUR LA CITOYENNETE;

BCN	The Stichting Broken Chalk;
CEDHD	Centre d'Etudes en droits Humains et Démocratie;
CM15SE	CM15SE. Comité des mères des 15 sahraouis enlevés;
CMJTERI	The Moroccan Centre for Transitional Justice and Study of International Reports;
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice;
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children;
FJDH	Forum Justice et Droits de l'Homme
FMJJ	Forum Marocain des Jeunes Journalistes;
Forum Anwal	Anwal Forum for Development and Citizenship;
H.R.F	Human Rights Foundation;
ACHMTIZ	Asociación para la cooperación hispano marroquí TARIQ IBN ZIAD
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons;
LMCDH.MA	La ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et les droits de l'homme;
MDDH	The Mediator for Democracy and Human Rights;
MENA Rights	MENA Rights Group;
MRG	Minority Rights Group International;
OMDH Maroc	Organisation Marocaine des droits humains OMDH;
ONPDE	National Observatory of the Rights of the Elector;
P.A.I	Pan-Africa ILGA;
SCEWFA	S.C.E.W.F.A Saharawi Committee for Employees and Workers.
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by Equipe-Media, Reporters Sans Frontières, Asociación Amricana de Juristas, Emmaüs Stockholm;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by Federació d'Associacions, Catalanes, Amigues del Poble Sahrauí (ACAPS), Associació NOVACT, Asociación para la Vigilancia de los Recursos y para la Protección del Medio Ambiente en el Sáhara Occidental (AREN), Observatorio de Derechos Humanos y Empresas en el Mediterráneo (ODHE), Western Sahara is Not for Sale (WSNS);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by Access Now, Reporters Without Borders;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by Adala Association “for the Right to a Fair Trial”, Moroccan Forum for Truth and Equity, Moroccan Prisons Observatory, Associative Network for Development and Democracy of Zagora, Moroccan Human Rights Organization, Mediator for Democracy and Human Rights, Amnesty International, Morocco, Forum of Alternatives Morocco, Prometheus Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, Collectif Autisme Maroc, Moroccan Forum for Young Journalists, Takatoul Associatif Tanger Métropole, Tangier, Morocco, Youth Association for the Youth, Bayti Association, Human Rights Forum in Northern Morocco (FDH NORMA), Collective for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Morocco, Young Women Association for Democracy, Forensic Medical Specialists Association, National Union of the Moroccan Press, African Organization for Common Ground, Twiza Movement Association, Article 19, Israr Alliance for Empowerment and Equality, Thissaghnas Association for Culture and Development, Droit et Justice Association, Citizen Alternatives Movement, Moroccan Association Fighting Violence Against Women, Mediterranean Encounter Association for Migration and Development, Anti-racist Group for the Support and Defence of Foreigners, Sala Almoustaqbal Association, White Dove Association, Tetouan. Anwal Forum for Development and Citizenship, Moroccan Association for Women's Rights, Assaida Al Horra Association for Citizenship, Equality and Equal Opportunities – Chefchaouen, Hands Free, Moroccan Women Lawyers Forum, Citizen Initiatives Association, Initiative for the Protection of Human Rights (IPDF);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by Association Democratique Des Femmes Du Maroc (Adfm), Association Marocaine Pour Les

- Droits Des Femmes (Amdf), Association Forum Marocain Des Femmes, Association Insat Beni Mellal, Association Mains Libres, Association Solidarite Feminine (Asf), Association Neama, Association Marocaine Des Droits Humains (Amdh), Forum Des Femmes Marocaines (Ffm), Association Femmes Du Sud, Association Initiative Pour La Protection Des Droits Des Femmes (Ipdf);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by** African Human Rights Monitoring Organization (Africa Watch), Red Euromediterranea de Solidaridad, Sahrawi Observatory for Media and Human Rights;
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by** Organization Tamaynut, Association Tamaynut France;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by** Moroccan Association for Human Rights, Moroccan Observatory for Prisons, Moroccan Commission for Human Rights, Observatory of Justice in Morocco, Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Morocco France, Moroccan Association for Progressive Women, Amazigh Network for Citizenship, Moroccan Association for Combating Bribery;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by** Association Quartiers Du Monde, Y-PEER PETRI MOROCCO (Y-PEER), Association Meilleur Avenir pour nos Enfants (AMANE), Association Nationale des Sages-Femmes (ANSF), Association Marocaine des Sages-Femmes (AMSF), Association de Lutte Contre le Sida (ALCS), Organisation Panafricaine de Lutte contre le SIDA (OPALS), Collectif pour la promotion des droits des personnes en situation du handicap;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by** THISSAGHNASSE association for culture and development ASTICUDE, Al-Intilaaqah association for Development, Environment and Culture, Green Horizon Association for Sustainable Development, Amal association for Women and Development, Oujda Ain El Ghazal association 2000, Intilaaqah association for women, Badail mouwatanah Movement, Maimouna Association for Women, Al-Hadaf association for women, Azta Amazigh / National Committee of Azta Women, Al-Amal Association for Development and Education, Mubadara Association for Development, Umami Association for Social Solidarity, Women's Association for Development and Social Work, Al-Hadaf association for women, Tomorrow's Women Association for Development, Anwal Forum for Development and Citizenship, Aswraf association for culture and development, Fight against AIDS, Nador branch, Afaq Association for Human Development, Make Your Mark association for human development, culture and environment, Rahma Association for Family Care, Ait Ansar association for culture and development, Kafeel association for women, Thamadat Association for Human Development, Regional Observatory for the Right to Information, Fes, Meknes, Women's Aspirations Association, Rihanat association, Aat'ae bila houdoud Association, Green Valley Association for Development, Consortium Caucus of Sub-Saharan in Morocco CCSM, Association Bila Hodoud Azrou, Al-Tahadi association for Equality and Citizenship -Casablanca;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by** Center of Sahel for Studies and Strategic Analysis, Moroccan Association for Governance and Human Rights, Forum for Saharan Research and Studies;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by** Associations jeunes pour jeunes, Mouvement Alternatives citoyenne, Groupe des jeunes femmes pour la démocratie, Dynamique Trans; Association Hasnouna;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by** Committee to Protect Journalists, The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy;

- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by** Congrès Mondial Amazigh, Acal El Hajeb, AGRAW Lille, Afza TAGZIRT, Tiwizi 59, Groupe AZUL, Agharass El Kheir Tadouarte Drarga AGADIR, Coopérative ASOFO El Hajeb, Organisation IZERFAN, Coordination des Associations Ait Ali Lakhssas, APMM section Chtouka Ait Baha;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by** Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM), Coalition marocaine contre la peine de mort (CMCPM), Observatoire marocain des prisons (OMP), Réseau des avocats contre la peine de mort (RACPM), Réseau des parlementaires contre la peine de mort (RPCPM), Réseau des enseignants contre la peine de mort (RECPM), Réseau des journalistes contre la peine de mort (RJCPM), L'instance marocaine des droits humains (IMDH), Le Centre d'études en droits humains et démocratie (CEDHD), Association marocaine des droits humains (AMDH), Coalition mondiale contre la peine de mort (WCADP);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by** La federation national des associations amazighes au Maroc "FNAA";
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by** Association des parents et amis de disparus au Maroc;
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by** Forum des Initiatives pour le Développement Durable (FIDD);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by** Fédération Des Ligues Des Droits Des Femmes (FLDF), Réseau LDDF-INJAD contre la violence du genre, Union de L'action Féministe, Association Marocaine De Lutte Contre la Violence à L'égard Des Femmes, La Voix de la Femme Amazigh, Association Oujda Ain Ghazal 2000, Association de recherche féminine pour le développement et la coopération, Association Mouvements Ben Grir, Association Voix Des Femmes, Association Alliance Socio-Culturelle, Association la Vallée Verte Pour le Développement, Association Manal Pour le Développement et la Communication, Association Alwafaa Pour Femmes et Développement, Association Zraig pour le Développement et la Coopération, Association Al Basma Loudaya Centre D'hébergement Al amal, Association de Développement Social et Culturel, Association Elbanouria des femmes battues, Espace Associatif Féminine, Association Basma El Kheir, Association Féminine de Bienfaisance El Kheir, Association Al Oumouma Pour l'Education non formelle et l'Alphabétisation, Association Anaouat, Association Al Amal pour le Développement des Femmes, Association Marocaine De L'éducation et de la Solidarité Sociale, Association Mhashass Pour le Developpement Humain, Association Touya Pour L'action Féminine, Association Femme Pour Le Developpement et Solidarité, Association de solidarité des femmes, Association Sounhe pour le Développement de Femmes Rurales et les Services Sociaux, Asso. Elwafaa Mtal Pour Gestion Complex Social M'tal, Association Nour Pour l'Hébergement et la prise en charge des femmes et enfants, Les associations régionales de la FLDF (Rabat-Sale – Kenitra; Casablanca – Settati; Marrakech-Safi; Daraa-Tafillalt; Benimellal-Kénifra; Tanger-Tétouan-El hoceima; Goulmim – Oud Noun);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by** Global Detention Project and GADEM (Groupe antiraciste d'accompagnement et de défense des étranger·e·s et migrant·e·s);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by** Comité para la Defensa del Derecho a la Autodeterminación del Pueblo del Sahara Occidental (CODAPSO);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by** HIC Habitat International Coalition;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by** CODESASO (national NGO) and jointly submitted with IFOR (international NGO);

- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by** Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc, the MENA Statelessness Network, Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, and the Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights;
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by** Association of National Young Lawyers, Association of Tawazah for Women's Advocacy, Association of Safety for Women and Children in Marrakech, Association Tafoukt Souss for Women's Development, Center for Research and Studies on Citizenship, Governance and Development, The group of associations of Grand Tangier, Moroccan Solidarity Initiative, Association Anir, The National Association for Childhood and Youth, Khemisset Branch, Center for the Rights of the People, Qalaat Sraghna – Association of Towiza Movement, Khemisset, Association of Citizenship Initiatives, Association of Women's Good, Association Esafen for Charitable and Social Works, Association of Hope, Al Hoceima Province, Southern Observatory for the Rights of Foreigners and Immigration, Moroccan Association for the Prevention of Child Crime, Youth beacon for media and culture, Association of Citizenship and Equality, Association of Struggling Women, Club of the Faculty of Law of Agadir;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by** Jossour Forum des Femmes Marocaines (Rabat), JCI (Rabat), Global Shapper Section Rabat (Rabat), Association Marocaine Genre et Développement AMGED (Rabat), Confédération démocratique du travail (CDT), Association ANNASSIM pour le Développement de la Femme (Assa), Association Marocain Pour L'éducation de la Jeunesse section Temara (Temara), Forum des femmes sahraouies pour le développement et la démocratie (Laayoune), Association Sayeda Al Hora pour la Citoyenneté et l'Egalité des Chances, section Chefchaouen (Chefchaouen), Association Anoir Féminine des œuvres sociales pédagogiques et culturelles (Ksar El Kebir), Choalaa section Temara (Temara), Association Jeunes d'Avenir pour le Travail social, Culturel et Sportif (Nador), Association féminine Al Amal (Tétouane), Association des femmes de Tafoukt pour la culture et le développement (Tata), Association Y-PEER (Meknès), Association Marocain Pour L'éducation de la Jeunesse section Salè (Salè), Association Nord-Sud pour la société (Tantan), Association Anir (Khénifra), Association des Amis El Kbabe pour les personnes Handicapés (El Kbab), Association Asabil (Taroudant), Wista Maroc (Casablanca), Association Akhyam (Imilchil), Association Chababona (Midelt), Association Orchidée pour le Développement et la Citoyenneté (Fès), Association Al-Izdihar pour le développement humain (Skhour Rhamna), Association Ghazouane de Solidarité et Développement (Bouarfa), Association AFCD (Ait Ourir), Le Réseau Marocain de l'Alliance Civique des Jeunes – représente 40 associations (Rabat), Coalition Youssoufia pour le développement – 9 associations (Rabat), Association des Auberges des Jeunes (Oujda), Association Oujda Ainghazal 2000 (Oujda), Forum Marocain de la Jeunesse pour le Troisième Millénaire (Rabat), Association Chabab takadoum (Rabat), Association Al-Amal pour le développement et la solidarité (Temara), Association Caftan (Skhirat), Association Wisal pour les femmes (Rabat), Association Green Side pour le développement (Rabat), Association Initiative et Développement (Rabat), Club de la Presse au Maroc (Rabat), Association de développement pour la solidarité et le développement (Rabat), Association Marocaine de lutte contre les Myopathies (Casablanca), Association atawasol ataqaf (Salé), Association nejma tous migrants (Salé), Association femme du futur pour le développement la solidarité et la justice sociale (Assa), Réseau de Femmes pour le Mentoring/Networking (Rabat), Association Marocaine de Paix pour les Services Sociaux

- (Casablanca), Organisation Espace Citoyenneté et Solidarité (Rabat), Coalition Marocaine pour la Propriété Intellectuelle (Rabat), Association Amzan pour le développement et la solidarité (Khemisat), Association Fathbouarfa Ouro Maroc (Branche Bouarfa);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by** Jubilé Campaign, and Set My People Free;
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by** La Ligue pour la Protection des Prisonniers Sahraouis dans les Prisons Marocaines (“La Ligue”), L’Action des chrétiens pour l’abolition de la torture (“ACAT France”) et The Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara (“NSCWS”);
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by** La Dynamique Trans (Trans Dynamics), Nasswiyat SAQFE Collective, GAFM Collectif Aswat;
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by** Moroccan League for the Defense of Human Rights, The Moroccan League for Citizenship and Human Rights, Shumoua Association for Equality, Moroccan Association for Human Rights, The National Front for Dignity and Human Rights, Moroccan Office for Human Rights;
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by** Forum Mountada Sahara pour le dialogue et les cultures;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by** Asociación de Familiares de Presos y Desaparecidos Saharauis (AFAPREDESA), Instancia Saharaui contra la Ocupación Marroquí (ISACOM), Comisión Nacional Saharaui de Derechos Humanos (CONASADH), Comité Suizo de Apoyo al Pueblo Saharaui;
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by** Instancia Saharaui contra la Ocupación Marroquí (ISACOM), Comisión Nacional Saharaui de Derechos Humanos (CONASADH);
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by** Observatoire du Sahara pour la Paix, la Démocratie et les Droits de l’Homme;
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by** Amis des Enfants – Ai.Bi. Maroc, Association Meilleur Avenir pour Nos Enfants – AMANE, AIDA – Ayuda, Intercambio y Desarrollo, OVCI – La Nostra Famiglia, Osraty – association de parents kafils, Dar Al Atfal Al Ouafae, SOS Villages d’Enfants Maroc, Fondation Rita Zniber, Sourire de Reda, Casa Lahna, WIDAD pour la femme et l’enfant, Centre Adrar pour la protection de l’enfance, Al Karam, AA UPE Tanger, 100% Mamans, INSAF, Droits&Justice, Anir, Oum El Banine, Tazzanine, Inssan, Attawasol des malentendants, Bayti, Soleterre, Les Lutins des sables, Association Solidarité Féminine, Casal Dels Infants, A.I.C.E.E.D., Moltaka Al Osra Al Maghreb, Fondation Orient-Occident Tanger, Fondation Orient-Occident, AHSUD, 100% Mamans, Association Darna, Association Nahda, Association ASCJ Hay Hassani, Association IPECD Tanger, ACRES;
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by** Sahrawi Organ Against Moroccan Occupation (ISACOM), Nushatta Foundation for Media and Human Rights Robert F, Kennedy Human Rights;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by** Small Media Foundation, The Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), Belady: an Island for Humanity;
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by** Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale, Association Quartiers du Monde Y-PEER PETRI MOROCCO (Y-PEER), Association Meilleur Avenir pour nos Enfants, L’Association Nationale des Sages-Femmes au Maroc, Association Marocaine des Sages-Femmes, Association de Lutte Contre le Sida, Organisation Panafricaine de Lutte contre le SIDA, Le Collectif pour la promotion des droits des personnes en situation de handicap, The Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women;

- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by** il Cenacolo, African Institute for Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation, Citizenship and Human Development Association, The Sahrawi Association for Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights, Um Al-Tunisi Association for Social and Solidarity Economy, Al-Waha Association for the Protection of Mother and Child, Al-Amal Association for Supporting Autonomy and Expanded Regionalisation, The South Observatory for Territorial Development, Saharan Association for Sustainable development and the promotion of Investment ASDI, African Forum for Research and Studies in Human Rights , The Sahara League for Democracy and Human Rights;
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by** Friends of Morocco Foundation, Sahel Center for Studies and Strategic Analysis, Civil Forum for Development and Human Rights, Independent Commission for Human Rights Organization, Forum for Modernity and Democracy, Civil Coalition for Defending Women's Rights, Tafoukt Sous Association for Women's Development, Prometheus Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, Sahara and Coast Center for Rights Human, Citizenship Alternatives Movement;
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by** Children's Rights Research, Adala UK, Global Human Rights Defence; terre des hommes Deutschland, terre des hommes schweiz; Western Sahara Campaign;
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by** Western Sahara Resource Watch, Overpelt (Belgium); Emmaus Stockholm;
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by** Asociación Saharaui de Víctimas de Minas (ASAVIM), Equipo de Mujeres saharauis para la Acción contra las Minas (SMAWT), Red de Estudios sobre efectos de Muro y Minas en el Sáhara Occidental (REMMSO).

National human rights institution:

NHRC National Human Rights Council * Rabat, (Morocco).

² See [A/HRC/36/6](#), [A/HRC/36/6/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/36/2](#).

³ NHRC, para. 13.

⁴ NHRC, para. 17.

⁵ NHRC, paras. 15 and 17.

⁶ NHRC, para. 15.

⁷ NHRC, paras. 19 and 20.

⁸ NHRC; para. 20.

⁹ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All

CRPD	Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
OP-CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICPPED	Optional Protocol to CRPD
	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- ¹⁰ MENA-Rights p. 1, The JUBILEE CAMPAIGN para. 5, JS25 p. 2, JS26 p. 3, The Mediator for Democracy and Human Rights (MDDH) para. 18.3, JS12 p. 2, ISRAR, para. 5.
- ¹¹ ICAN, p. 1.
- ¹² MENA-Rights, p. 2, see also JS3, para. 20 h).
- ¹³ MENA-Rights, p. 3, and JS28, para. 68, CMJTERI, p. 8.
- ¹⁴ JS42, p. 18.
- ¹⁵ JS28, p. 16.
- ¹⁶ JS22, para. 60, HIC, para. 60. See also JS28, para. 68.
- ¹⁷ MDHR, p. 3.
- ¹⁸ JS10, para. 4.
- ¹⁹ AFHR, para. 73, JS25, para. 66, ECLJ, p. 5.
- ²⁰ Alkarama p. 3.
- ²¹ MENA Rights, p. 5, and CMJTERI, p. 8.
- ²² AFHR, para. 9, The Centre d'Études en droits Humains et Démocratie (CEDHD), Réseau AZZETA AMAZIGH.
- ²³ ONPDE, p. 5, MDDH, para. 13.2.
- ²⁴ Organisation marocaine des droits de l'homme p. 3.
- ²⁵ Minority Rights Group International (MRG) para. 12, Groupe AZUL (Docip) p. 9 and Azetta Amazigh pour la citoyenneté para. 16.
- ²⁶ JS12, p. 8.
- ²⁷ SCEWFA, p. 5.
- ²⁸ ECLJ, pp. 5 and 19, JUBILEE Campaign, paras. 21–22, JS25, para. 88, ADF international, paras. 18–22.
- ²⁹ AZZETA AMAZIGH, p. 5.
- ³⁰ MENA-Rights, p. 6.
- ³¹ The JUBILEE Campaign para. 5, JS25 p. 2, JS26 p. 5, and JS12 p. 2, JS15, p. 8, JS30 p. 8, JS25 (ISRAR Coalition) para. 104, Human Rights Foundation (HRF) p. 13, Centre d'Études en droits Humains et Démocratie (CEDHD) p. 5, MENA Rights p. 8, and JS15 p. 8.
- ³² MCTJSIR, para. 7.
- ³³ Alkarama, p. 3 and 4, JS28, para. 68.
- ³⁴ MENA-Rights, p. 6.
- ³⁵ MENA-Rights, p. 10, JS6 p. 3, JS2, paras. 30–41; JS13, paras. 4–17, JS23, p. 6; JS28, paras. 10–32, JS39, paras. 20–25.
- ³⁶ Alkarama, p. 6.
- ³⁷ JS4, p. 23.
- ³⁸ JS1, pp. 11 and 12, JS37 pp. 5 and 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, JS12, p. 2.2, JS13, para. 10, JS26 para. 11, JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, and JS26 para. 11, JS13, para. 10, JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, and JS26 para. 11, JS13, para. 10, JS24, p. 12, JS28, para. 68, MENA Rights, p. 13, AFDC, pp. 5 and 6, IAESA, paras. 17–19, JS31, p. 16, JS39, paras. 15–19 and 75.
- ³⁹ Center for Human Rights and Democracy Studies, p. 6, JS40, p. 16.
- ⁴⁰ MCTJSIR, p. 8.
- ⁴¹ JS15, p. 8.
- ⁴² JS28, para. 68.
- ⁴³ Alkarama, p. 6.
- ⁴⁴ Alkarama p. 7.
- ⁴⁵ MENA Rights, p. 6.
- ⁴⁶ MENA-Rights, p. 6.
- ⁴⁷ JS25, para. 66 and JS30, p. 8.
- ⁴⁸ CHRDS, p. 5.
- ⁴⁹ JS15, p. 8.
- ⁵⁰ JS17, para. 9.
- ⁵¹ JS17, para. 9, JS25, p. 9.
- ⁵² MCTJSIR, p. 10.
- ⁵³ Le Comité des mères des 15 enlevés Sahraouis depuis le 25.12.05, p. 1, para. 19.
- ⁵⁴ MENA-Rights, pp. 6–8, JS1, JS24 p. 12.
- ⁵⁵ JS13, para. 19.

- ⁵⁶ JS1, para. 75, JS13, p. 8.
- ⁵⁷ JS13, p. 8.
- ⁵⁸ JS1, pp. 11 and 12, JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 pp. 5 and 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, JS12, p.3, JS13, para. 10, JS26 para. 11, JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, and JS26 para 11, JS13, para 10, JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, JS26 para. 11, JS13, para. 10, JS33, p. 15.
- ⁵⁹ JS3, p. 12, 1) and 3), JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, and JS26 para. 11, JS13, para. 10.
- ⁶⁰ JS13, para. 12
- ⁶¹ JS20, paras. 32–34.
- ⁶² JS37, para. 30.
- ⁶³ MDDH, para. 22, JS26, para. 21, MRG, paras. 26–34, JS12, pp. 3 and 6. See also Awnal Forum for Development and Citizenship (AFDC) point 2.
- ⁶⁴ NORE, p. 2.
- ⁶⁵ JS24, para 45, MENA-Rights, p. 14, JS24, para. 45, MENA-Rights, JS37 p. 6, la Ligue marocaine pour la citoyenneté et Les droits de l'Homme (LMCDH) p. 1, JS26 para. 11, JS13, para. 24 and p. 10, JS41, p. 12, MENA Rights, p. 13.
- ⁶⁶ JUBILEE Campaign, para. 27, JS25, pp. 6–15.
- ⁶⁷ JS26, para. 34.
- ⁶⁸ JS10, para. 19, JS25, para. 27.
- ⁶⁹ JS25, para. 43.
- ⁷⁰ JS35, paras. 131–139.
- ⁷¹ AFHR, para. 55
- ⁷² AFHR, para. 79.
- ⁷³ SCEWFA, paras. 7 and 23.
- ⁷⁴ LMCDH, p. 4.
- ⁷⁵ OMDH, p. 4, see also JS40, para. 2.
- ⁷⁶ JS12, pp. 3–4.
- ⁷⁷ SCEWFA, p. 5.
- ⁷⁸ JS26, pp. 4–11.
- ⁷⁹ JS9, p. 5, JS35, paras. 27 and 28, JS35, paras. 74 and 176.
- ⁸⁰ OMDH, p. 9.
- ⁸¹ OMDH, p. 3. see also JS6 4.
- ⁸² JS2, para. 11, JS22, paras. 17–29.
- ⁸³ JS26, para. 33, HIC, para. 10, JS33, p. 15.
- ⁸⁴ JS2, para. 11, JS22, paras. 17–29.
- ⁸⁵ JS2, para. 19, JS28.
- ⁸⁶ LMCDH, p. 4.
- ⁸⁷ JS9, p. 2.
- ⁸⁸ JS12 p. 4.
- ⁸⁹ LMCDH, p. 3. See also JS40, para. 3.
- ⁹⁰ AFHR, paras. 60 and 61, JS25, para. 49 and para. 51, JS9, p. 3, JS32, p. 3, JS9, p. 3, JS31, p. 18.
- ⁹¹ Broken Chalk, para. 5, LMCDH, AFHR, p. 13.
- ⁹² JS12, p. 3 JS35, paras. 128–130.
- ⁹³ Broken Chalk, paras. 16–17.
- ⁹⁴ Broken Chalk, paras. 19 and 20. See also JS40, p. 5.
- ⁹⁵ JS7, pp. 5 and 6, JS16, p. 3, MRG, para. 10.
- ⁹⁶ JS33, p. 4, JS16, p. 4.
- ⁹⁷ Minority Rights Group International (MRG) para. 12, Groupe AZUL (Docip) p. 9, Azetta Amazigh pour la citoyenneté para. 16, Collectif Tamaynut, p. 9.
- ⁹⁸ JS12, p. 4, collectif Tamaynut, p. 6.
- ⁹⁹ JS12, p. 5.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS5, paras. 45–50, JS19 paras. 4–13; JS19, para. 14, OMDH, p. 10, JUBILEE Campaign, para. 32, JS7 p. 6, JS5, para. 52, JS34, para. 13, JS40, p. 12.
- ¹⁰¹ JS5, pp. 6 and 7, JS2, paras. 4–12, JS26, para. 32, CEDH, pp. 15–16, CHRDS, pp. 8–6, AFHR, p. 3.
- ¹⁰² JS19, para. 21, JS9 p. 7, JS24, p. 4, JS2, para. 21, JS26, p. 10, JS10, para. 3.1, JS34, para. 13.
- ¹⁰³ JS2, para. 14, JS21, pp. 4–14.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS6, paras. 36–48, JS10, paras. 8–16 and 43.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS19, para. 47.
- ¹⁰⁶ JS5, para. 43, AFHR, paras. 66 and 67.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS5, para. 44, AFHR, paras. 19 and 20.
- ¹⁰⁸ AFHR, para. 79, JS10, para. 3.1, JS5, pp. 4 and 5, JS19, para. 9.

- ¹⁰⁹ JS35, paras. 1, 170, 174.
- ¹¹⁰ JUBILEE Campaign, paras. 42–43.
- ¹¹¹ Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children End Violence, p. 1 and JS38 p. 13.
- ¹¹² JS19, para. 21, JS9 p. 7, JS24, p. 4, JS2, para. 21, JS26, p. 10, JS10, para. 3, JS21, p. 17.
- ¹¹³ ISRAR Coalition (JS25) pp. 6–15, JS32 p. 7, JS19 para. 124, the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights (OMDH) p. 12, AFHR, para. 24, JS40, p. 3.
- ¹¹⁴ BCN, para. 15.
- ¹¹⁵ AFHR, para. 30.
- ¹¹⁶ JS35, paras. 19 and 20.
- ¹¹⁷ JS35, p. 2.
- ¹¹⁸ JS12, JS25 para. 11 and JS29 para. 30.
- ¹¹⁹ JS12, p. 9.
- ¹²⁰ JS10 paras. 39 and 45.
- ¹²¹ JS19, p. 4.
- ¹²² MRG, para. 4, see also JS7, p. 9.
- ¹²³ JS14, pp. 3 to 5.
- ¹²⁴ Minority Rights Group International (MRG) para. 12, Groupe AZUL (Docip) p. 9, Azetta Amazigh pour la citoyenneté para. 16, Collectif Tamaynut, p. 9.
- ¹²⁵ JS6, point 4. See also JS7 p. 9.
- ¹²⁶ P.A.I, para. 15, JS29, paras. 18 to 24 and 28 to 31, AFHR, para. 78, JS19, para. 26; JS29, paras. 42–62.
- ¹²⁷ JS29, paras. 2, 42–62, 50, 54, SOGIESC: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics, JS29, para. 62, JS12, p. 4.
- ¹²⁸ JS29, paras. 42–62.
- ¹²⁹ JS20, para. 1.3.
- ¹³⁰ JS20, p. 5.
- ¹³¹ OMDH, p. 14, IAESA, paras. 20–22, 28–30.
- ¹³² JS20, para. 8.
- ¹³³ JS12, p. 8.
- ¹³⁴ JS35, para. 150.
- ¹³⁵ JS20, para. 3.1.
- ¹³⁶ JS20, para. 8.7.
- ¹³⁷ JS35, paras. 17 and 146.
- ¹³⁸ JS1, para. 4 to 70, JS2, para. 30–45, JS16, p. 4, JS23 paras. 37–38, JS32 p. 10 and Le Comité des mères des 15 sahraouis enlevés (CM15SE) para. 19.
- ¹³⁹ Saharawi Committee for Employees and Workers (SCEWFA), JS2, para. 12, JS21, para. 34, JS36 p. 12.
- ¹⁴⁰ Saharawi Committee for Employees and Workers (SCEWFA), JS2, para. 12, JS21, para. 34, JS36 p. 12.
- ¹⁴¹ LMCDH, pp. 6–9. JS28, para. 68.
- ¹⁴² JS43, paras. 63–88, 93.