CELEBRATING TOGETHER:
The 75th Anniversary of the United Nations (UN)
The International Public Service Day (June 23rd)
The African Union Anti-Corruption Day (July 11)

UCLG-Africa and its African Local Governments Academy (ALGA) organize
The 4th Edition of the African Forum of Territorial Managers and Training Institutes
targeting the Local Level (FAMI 4)

THEME OF FAMI4
«Promoting Responsible, Transparent, Ethical, Effective and Accountable
Local Public Institutions in Africa to Act and Impact the Decade of Action".
Date & Venue :
From 6th to 11 July 2020 in Tangier, Kingdom of Morocco
www.uclgafrica-alga.org

«Together For An Effective Local Africa»
www.uclga.org & www.uclgafrica-alga.org
INFORMATION NOTE ABOUT THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO & ON THE CITY OF TANGIER

Welcome to Morocco
Bienvenue au Maroc
مرحبا بكم في المغرب
The Kingdom of Morocco in brief...

Key facts

- **Area**: 710,850 sq km
- **Population**: 33,986,655 (UN estimate June 2017)
- **Population density**: 48 per sq km
- **Capital**: Rabat
- **Government**: Constitutional monarchy
- **Head of state**: King Mohammed VI since 1999
- **Head of government**: Prime Minister Saadeddine Othmani since 2017
Morocco (مغربية, al-Maġrib in Arabic; ⵥⵎⵖⵔⵉⴱ, l-Meġrib in Tamazight), officially the Kingdom of Morocco since 1957, formerly the Sharifian Empire, is a regionalized unitary state located in North Africa.

Home to hominids as long as 700,000 years ago, inhabited since prehistoric times by Amazigh/Berber people, the Moroccan State was established in the year 789 CE by King Idriss I.

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco had the status of a Franco-Spanish protectorate. It achieved independence in 1956.

Morocco ratified a new constitution in 2011. According to Paragraph #1 of the Preamble (an integral part of the constitution): “In keeping with its irreversible resolve to build a constitutional democratic State, the Kingdom of Morocco resolutely pursues the process of consolidating and reinforcing the institutions of a modern State founded on principles of participation, pluralism and good governance.”

Morocco is a democratic and social, parliamentary, constitutional monarchy. The Kingdom’s constitutional regime is founded on a separation of powers that are balanced and collaborative. It is a participative citizens’ democracy which promotes good governance and accountability.

The current sovereign is His majesty King Mohammed VI (may God come to his aid), who succeeded to his father, the late Hassan II, on July 30, 1999.

The government derives from an elected parliament and, since the adoption of the 2011 constitution, is led by a Head of Government—currently Saadine Othmani of the moderate Islamist PJD (Party of Justice and Development).

Islam is the official religion. Freedom of religion for all is guaranteed by the State.

Arabic remains the official religion. The State ensures protection and development of the Arabic language and strives to promote its use. The Tamazight language, a common heritage of all Moroccans without exception, is also an official language of the State.

Morocco is characterized by mountain ranges and deserts. Along with Spain and France, it is one of the few countries with coasts on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. According to the 2014 national census, Morocco had about 34 million people distributed across 710,850 km2.

Morocco is subdivided into:
- 12 regions
- 75 prefectures or provinces
- 1503 communes

Morocco’s capital is Rabat, while its largest city is Casablanca.

Internationally, Morocco pursues peace, solidarity and cooperation. It is an active member of numerous international and regional organizations, including: the United Nations, the Arab League, the African Union, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, the Group of 77, the International Organization of Francophonie, and the Union for the Mediterranean, and it is seeking membership of ECOWAS.

Since 2010 Morocco hosts the African headquarters of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG Africa).
MOROCCO’S CLIMATE AND WEATHER

- Morocco has a Mediterranean climate characterized by hot summers with distinct regional variations. The Atlantic coast is cooled by Northwesterly trade winds and the off-shore Canary Current. Interior regions have a hotter dry continental climate. Saharan regions of the south are hot and arid almost all year round, though temperatures can drop precipitously at night during winter months.
- Precipitation occurs mostly in winter (October-January) and spring (March-April) and falls mainly on coastal plains and mountainous areas. Summers are almost entirely dry and hot, though mountain ranges stay cooler.

TRAVEL TO MOROCCO: HOW TO GET THERE BY PLANE?

- Morocco’s national carrier is Royal Air Maroc (AT) (www.royalairmaroc.com).
- Morocco is also well served by such global airline companies as Air France, Emirates, Qatar Airways, and Ittihad, etc.

MAIN AIRPORTS

- Casablanca Mohammed V (CMN) in Nouacer is 30 km (35 minutes by expressway) south of the city. The airport has duty-free shops, ATMs, currency exchanges, restaurants, tourist information kiosks and car rental agencies. It is served by taxis and commuter rail to central Casablanca, with connecting trains to the country’s other rail destinations.
- Tangier Ibn Battuta Airport (TNG) in Boukhalef Souahel is 11 km from the city (20 minute drive). The airport has duty-free shops, ATMs, currency exchanges, restaurants, tourist information kiosks and car rental agencies. It is served by city busses and taxis.
- Morocco’s other international airports include Fez (FEZ), Marrakech (RAK) and Rabat-Salé (RBA).
- Airport taxes are included in the price of the airline ticket.

TRAVELLING AROUND MOROCCO…

By plane

- With Casablanca Mohammed V Airport as hub, Royal Air Maroc (AT) (www.royalairmaroc.com) maintains regular routes between the 12 major Moroccan cities that have airports. These include Rabat-Salé, Agadir, Dakhla, Fez, Marrakech, Ouarzazate, Oujda et Tangier.

By train

- Morocco’s railways are run by the Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF) (www.oncf.ma), which maintains regular service with comfortable air-conditioned trains. Ticket prices are very affordable.
- Centered on the Atlantic Seaboard (Casablanca-Rabat), the rail network services Oujda in the east, Tangiers in the north, and Marrakech in the south.
- The network links Oujda in the northeast to Casablanca on the west coast, Tangier in the north, Fez and Marrakech in the interior.
- There are two daily trains and a night train that connects Casablanca to Marrakech and, from Monday to Friday, a train runs every 30 minutes between Kenitra and Rabat.
The City of Tangier is served by the "Al Boraq" High Speed Train (Between Rabat and Tangier, 1 hour and 20 minutes). You are invited to visit the Railways Portal of Morocco to find out the prices and timetables of the trains: www.oncf.ma

Traveling by road
The main Moroccan roads are passable roads at all times, with a large network of highways connecting the main cities of the country.

- Inter-city bus service: main cities are served by a variety of both public and privately-operated bus companies. The two main companies are CTM (tel: (+212) 522-75-36-77; www.ctm.co.ma), which covers the entire country, and Supratours (tel: (+212) 537-68-62-97; www.supratourstravel.com), which services regions beyond the rail network.

- Taxis: there are two types of taxi service: small taxis (petits taxis) with meters are licensed to operate within city limits. They can be hailed individually or shared with other riders; large taxis (grands taxis), usually Mercedes Benz roadsters or Renault Dacia-Lodgys, are used for suburban runs and inter-city transportation. Most often shared, routes have fixed prices per rider. Large taxis can also be rented for particular runs, but the price must be agreed before-hand as they do not run on meters.

- Car rentals: Both international and Moroccan car rental companies have agencies in major cities. Renting a car can be quite expensive and the minimum legal age to do so is 21.

Regulations:
- Driving is right in Morocco.
- Seatbelts are obligatory for all passengers.
- The speed limit is usually set at 60 km/hour within urban areas, 100 km/hour on national roads, and 120 km/hour on expressways.
- No amount of alcohol is allowable in the bloodstream of a driver.
- Technically, individuals must always have a valid personal identification document on them. Practically, photocopies of the identification pages of a passport are good enough, provided that the original is kept in the same city (in a hotel room for example). When traveling between cities, travelers should always have a valid identification document on them.
WHERE TO STAY
Moroccan hotels are very affordable, offer good value for money, and are usually easy to find and reserve rooms in. Some major tourist destinations (Marrakech and certain beach resorts) may experience very low vacancy rates during high season. Other times of the year there are always lots of options, from variously starred hotels to family-run B&Bs, to Morocco’s famed riads (traditional houses in historic neighborhoods).

WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK
Morocco’s distinctive cuisine, which combines savory and sweet, is internationally renowned. It is the culmination of centuries of culinary development, making it rich and varied.
Dishes not to be missed include: couscous (meat, chicken and/or steamed vegetables served on durum wheat semolina), tajines (Dutch-oven stews), harira (soup), pastilla (meat or seafood pastry), mechoui (roast lamb), various sweet and savory salads, and almond and orange-blossom scented sweets, not to mention regional and local specialties etc…
Morocco’s national beverages are:
  o green mint tea served sweet
  o coffee.

HEALTH CARE
Morocco is well equipped with hospitals, clinics and pharmacies. There are major university research hospitals, civilian and military hospitals, emergency services, private clinics, pharmacies, and labs for medical tests in every city.
Public hospitals offer emergency services for free or for a token fee.

PURCHASES & SHOPPING
Morocco is famed for its crafts, executed with ancestral know-how by master craftsmen.
Traditional crafts include weaving (carpets), tailoring (men’s and women’s jellabas), copperware, pottery & ceramics (dishes & flatware), leatherwork (slippers, jackets, handbags, book covers), jewelry (silver, gold, amber, coral), and medicinal and aromatic herbs. These hand-crafted goods are produced by master artisans (maalems) using age-old techniques they learnt from previous masters and which they pass down to apprentices, the master artisans of tomorrow.
While designs may be entirely traditional, they can also be surprisingly contemporary. Moroccan crafts are best purchased in its souqs, dense clusters of shops organized by trade. There are also government-run handicraft centres in every large city.
For the past few decades, Morocco has also been home to large Malls and Supermarkets.
EXCHANGE RATES
- The currency in use in Morocco is called the dirham (expressed as either MAD or Dh).
- Bills come in denominations of 20, 50, 100 and 200 Dh. Coins have a value of 1, 2, 5 and 10 Dh as well as 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes (100 centimes to the dirham).
- While the value of the MAD fluctuates somewhat over time, it is currently valued at:
  - 1,00 MAD = 0.092 EUROS
  - 1,00 MAD = 0.10 $US
- National currencies must be exchanged only at official exchange offices; changing money on the street is illegal.
- There are no commission fees when buying dirhams. Travelers get a receipt of the exchange which they should show when they want to exchange the dirhams back into foreign currency upon leaving the country.
- The euro and the US dollar are the preferred foreign currency of Morocco
- Credit / debit cards and ATMs: Credit cards are accepted in large restaurants, hotels, inns, shops and souks.
- Dirhams can be easily withdrawn from ATMs, most of which accept international credit and debit cards.
- Banks can also sell dirhams. Banks are open Mondays to Fridays 8:15 AM to 3:45 PM.

MOROCCAN VISAS, PASSPOTS AND ENTRY CONDITIONS
- Travelers from countries whose citizens must obtain a visa to enter Morocco should apply for and obtain the visa at an accredited Moroccan embassy or consulate prior to arrival.
- Travelers residing in a country where Morocco is represented diplomatically should apply for the visa at the appropriate embassy or consulate in that country.
- Persons resident in countries where there is a diplomatic representation of Morocco must submit their visa application to these diplomatic representations.
- The tourist stay in Morocco is limited to three months for travelers from countries where no visa is required, and to whatever time limit features on the visa of those who are not.
- A visitor who wished to prolong a stay in Morocco beyond three months (or beyond the expiration of the visa) should request authorization to do so from the appropriate Moroccan authorities (the Direction Générale de Sûreté Nationale). Otherwise, the traveler will be in Morocco illegally.
- A foreign national wishing to engage in gainful employment or a remunerated professional activity should apply for the appropriate identity card.
- Travelers should make sure their passports are properly stamped when entering the country.
- It should be noted that the Moroccan Authorities have introduced since November 1, 2018 an Electronic Travel Authorization (AVEM) for nationals of countries: MALI, GUINEA CONAKRY, CONGO BRAZAVILLE wanting to go to Morocco. People having to go to Morocco are invited to apply, henceforth their AEVM at least 96 hours before their departure date to Morocco via the portal: http://www.acces-maroc.ma

- SPECIAL NEW FOR FAMI 4 - 2020
- Participants who will have a Schengen Visa allowing them to enter the Schengen area of Europe, will have the opportunity to benefit from our Special Bonus FAMI 4 which would be a day of excursion in the Southern Spain where they will have the chance to visit the magnificent Region of Andalusia.
ELECTRICAL CIRCUITRY

In Morocco, electrical circuits are 220 V and standard frequency is 50Hz. The country uses standard European sockets and plugs. Be sure to bring an adapter if necessary.

TELEPHONE ET INTERNET

• The international telephone country code for Morocco is: 212.
• Morocco has state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure that conforms to international standards. Internet is accessible from nearly anywhere in the country.
• SIM cards are easily purchased, including in airports.
THE CITY OF TANGIER IN BRIEF …..

TANGIER (in arabic: طنجة Tanja; in berbère: ⵜⵉⵏⴳⵉ Tingi; in latin: Tingis)

Tangier is a city in the North of Morocco and it is the capital of the Region of Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma. It is the capital of the Prefecture of Tangier-Assilah. Located at the extreme north-west of the country on the Strait of Gibraltar, the city of Tangier is 14 kilometers from the Spanish coast. Its population amounts to 947,952 inhabitants in the General Population and Housing Census of 2014.

Tanger d'après le Magazine de la Royal Air Maroc (la RAM)

"Opening onto the Strait of Gibraltar, the white Tangier has always seduced its visitors and inspires intellectuals, authors and other artists with its multiple faces and its charm… The medina hides, in the interlacing of its alleys, palaces and traditional residences. The New Town has preserved its architecture from the beginning of the 20th century with its little Socco, its old cafes, its mansions and its large gardens. The recently embellished cornice is full of hotels, restaurants and cafes that are open until the wee hours of the morning. Envy of nature and wide open spaces? Direction the Cap Spartel promontory, which overlooks the sea from 315 meters, and which overhangs the Caves of Hercules, natural caves, surrounded by mysteries and legends, at the crossroads of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic".

THE CLIMATE OF TANGIER
The climate is Mediterranean, tempered by the oceanic influence: Winter is mild and very humid, in inter-seasons, moderately rainy and summer is quite hot and dry.

HEBERGEMENT A TANGER

The City of Tangier has more than 200 hotel establishments, from 3 to 5 stars, with excellent value for money. However, since the Forum is organized in the middle of the summer, it is recommended that you book your hotel as soon as possible to benefit from better price offers. You can contact the hotels directly or go through the online booking platforms.
MAIN MONUMENTS AND SITES OF INTEREST


OUR FAVORITES

- **The terrace of the Hôtel de France**, for its retro atmosphere and for its view of the Grand Socco and the medina. The painters Matisse and Van Dongen, the writers Tennesse Williams and Paul Bowles, had their habits there.

- **The Medina**, to be visited by following the circuit of the painter Matisse and ending with a visit to the lush Perdicaris park which inspired the artist's famous acanthus leaves.

- **El Hafa Coffee**, as if hanging on the cliff.

- **The Caves of Hercules** opening onto the Atlantic, a real postcard.

- **The Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean cultures**, for the beautiful architecture of this ancient residence of the Sultan and for its rich archaeological and ethnographic collection retracing the entire history of the region, in particular the Greco-Roman period and the early days of Islam.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Cap Spartel lighthouse</th>
<th>Matisse painting made from this room at the hôtel de France</th>
<th>View of Tangier Bay from the Dar Nour guest house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View of the Medina</td>
<td>The Museum of American Legation</td>
<td>The Port Tanger Med</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO CONTACT US

- Dr Najat Zarrouk, Director of the ALGA Academy of UCLG-Africa, Rabat, Maroc.
  Email: najat_zarrouk@yahoo.fr
  Tel : +212 (0)661 120 552
- Mr Wahir Justin SOME, Director of ALGA Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
  Email: wjsome@uclga.org
  Tel : 00226 70 25 19 19
- Mme Lova RAMILIJAONA, lramiliaona@uclga.org / Tél : 00212 658 333 027 / 00212 537 260 062
- Mme Philomène DABIRE, pdabire@uclga.org / Tél : 00226 70 26 67 03 / 00226 25 30 25 67
- Mlle Fariath CHABI, Fchabi@uclga.org / Tél : 00212700991848
- Mr Koffi ABALO, henriabalo15@gmail.com / Tél : 00212632084972
- Mlle Safia NACIRI, esafia.alga@gmail.com / Tél : 0021238808196

NB: These contacts are all reachable by WhatsApp