

**Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco**  
***Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council***

The Topics before the United Nations (UN) Economic and Social Council (ECOSO) are: Education in Post-Conflict Situations, Implementing SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All and Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In respect to the relevance and urgency of all these issues, the Kingdom of Morocco is dedicated to finding solutions to these challenging tasks.

**I. Education in Post-Conflict Situations**

The emergence of conflict and a lack of systematic formal education often bear upon each other in a circulatory cause-effect relation. Societies possess little chance of long-term survival, if its children and youth are not equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills to rebuild their country. Consequently, missing the chance to educate children, women and society at large increases the danger of a delay in reconstruction, as well as of indoctrination by destructive ideologies. According to UN Special Envoy for Education, 260 Million children are deprived of the chance to attend school. A significant part of them lives in areas currently, recently or previously affected by conflict or is fleeing the conflict area. Teachers affected by migration and displacement are inadequately prepared. The Federal Republic Germany needs an additional 42,000 teachers, The Republic of Turkey 80,000, the Kingdom of Morocco 10,000 and The Republic of Uganda 7,000 primary teachers to teach all current refugees. Facing the conflictual situations and large migration movements posing new educational challenges the international community is in demand.

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives of the Human Rights Declaration and appointing education as a Human Right, the Moroccan Ministry for Education as well as the Ministry for Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development have launched several programmes in cooperation with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to fight education insufficiencies especially in rural areas, focussing on women in particular. As a transit and destination country for many African migrants, the Kingdom of Morocco is especially concerned and affected by the effects of conflict and the migrant's education and therefore determined to take action. In December 2018, the Kingdom of Morocco hosted a conference which led to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which provides a global guideline for migration including educational standards. This outcome was integrated into General Assemblies (GA) A/RES/73/195, which the Kingdom of Morocco strongly supported in the session. Combating conflict-causing ideology by education, His Excellency King Mohammed the Sixth enacted an educational reform in Morocco to fight Islamism. Furthermore, the Kingdom of Morocco strongly supported and voted for Security Council's (SC) Resolution S/RES/2129 (2013), which stresses the importance of combating terrorism and hatred by educating society by the values of tolerance and diversity.

As ideology-led conflict still evolves out of education-lacking regions and is a result of it, member states should implement educational reforms sensitising for any kind of ideological indoctrination, reaching out especially in rural and poor areas. Additionally, vocational training and tailored deradicalization initiatives can be used to equip children and youth with peace promoting learning and dialogue opportunities. Therefore, guidelines should be created and provided by UN and non-UN entities such as the UNESCO, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INNEE). Monitoring committees should be implemented and collect information on educational demands in post-conflict areas. It is, furthermore, essential to increase material, advisory and staff support to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and states being particularly affected by migration due to conflict in order to assure access to education for vulnerable migrant groups.

**II. Implementing SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All**

Globally, the use of technology in economic and private matters increases, but the benefits remain limited as access to energy is not guaranteed to everyone. Still 13% of global population are being excluded from energy supply. Though much effort has been put into providing access to energy, the international community has yet failed to guarantee the access to future generations by utilising primarily limited resources as fuel or carbon. Still 75% of the global energy production is covered by non-sustainable sources, causing around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions at the

expense of future generations. As His Excellency King Mohammed VI highlighted “renewable energies will be a pillar for economic development and undoubtedly benefit people and nature” and are therefore the ultimate measure to assure Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG). The Kingdom of Morocco sees an urgent need to foster renewable forms of energy and is willing to expedite new approaches to this issue.

The Kingdom of Morocco aligns with the propositions mentioned in GA Resolution A/RES/71/233 (2017) to share clean energy technologies, diversify the energy market, and adopt sustainable energy policies and is proud to serve as a pioneer on this field: The national goal of generating 42 per cent of national electricity production from renewable energy is to be met by 2020, and the goal of 52 per cent by 2030. The Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN) has managed to create a diversified energy market including wind and solar energy. It also accounts for the world’s largest operating solar panel located in Ouarzazate, Morocco. As the first Northern African and Arab member state of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) the Kingdom of Morocco fosters international cooperation and information exchange as mentioned in ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2014/28 (2014) to enable other states to comply with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPol). Thus, the Kingdom of Morocco hosted the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22), which moved the Paris COP21 agreement into the phase of implementation.

In order to guarantee access to affordable and sustainable energy member states, non-governmental organisations such as IRENA and UN bodies such as the Office for Intergovernmental Support for Sustainable Development (DESA) should cooperate in mapping necessities and capacities in energy supply and develop strategies to enhance access to modern energy. Support should be provided by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) by sharing and exchanging information on renewable energy technologies and enhancing communication. ECOSOC’s economic regional commissions should play a vital role in providing communication channels and expertise on regional private and public investment capacities.

### **III. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

The impacts indigenous peoples face today are of a new shape. Though their rights are increasingly acknowledged and manifested in many countries, environmental destruction and conflicts pose new challenges. Still, indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected by poverty and a lack of education. Being counted among the 15% of the poorest worldwide, the child mortality rate for indigenous children is almost three times as high as the global average. The jeopardy of arbitrary disenfranchisement and dispossession for indigenous people remains a reality, as governments still fail to acknowledge indigenous peoples’ citizenship. The international community cannot remain oblivious to those issues and needs to act.

The Kingdom of Morocco is devoted to cultural diversity and plurality, and thus acknowledges the cultural sovereignty of indigenous peoples. Committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as a state party of the *Convention against all Forms of Racial Discrimination* and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* the Kingdom of Morocco has inscribed the indigenous Amazigh language as the third official language in the constitution and recognized and consequently included its culture in the education system. The Moroccan Ministry for Education has implemented a policy that aims at the inclusion of Amazigh children in educational terms and thereby put a particular focus on girls and women. The Kingdom of Morocco sees itself as an advocator of Human Rights Council’s (HRC) Resolution A/HRC/6/36 (2007) establishing the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and deeply welcomed ECOSOC’s Resolution E/RES/2000/22 (2000) creating the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

The Kingdom of Morocco acknowledges the progress made so far but urges member states to intensify efforts to socially and economically include indigenous peoples. Therefore, consultation with indigenous peoples’ stakeholders and governments should be strengthened to assess particular needs of indigenous peoples. In addition, inter-agency cooperation including information exchange should be fostered. Practices concerning indigenous peoples inclusion that have been identified as good practices by both member states and the UNPFII or the EMRIP as well as the recommendations of the Inter Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) should be collected and provided in form of a manual to member states and non-governmental organisations.