Rabat, city of elegance

Rabat, capital of the Kingdom, is more than worth your attention – a city where tranquillity and discretion go hand in hand with sophistication and the art of good living. A resolutely modern town that has nonetheless preserved all its authenticity, its historical heart combines elegantly with its modernity. It stands proudly at the mouth of the River Bouregreg, its colourful yachting harbour a delight to the eye, its ochre-bued walls surrounded by brilliant green nettle trees with the cries of the seagulls as a background.

A beautiful city justifiably proud of its heritage, Rabat lives and breathes among wide boulevards and luxuriant parks. It is the country’s political and administrative centre and its seat of government, containing the royal palace and the embassies to the Kingdom, and the many fine edifices that adorn it bear magnificent witness to a history reaching back into Antiquity. It is also the cultural capital, with a plethora of museums and exhibitions, and acting as host to major international festivals that draw a wide audience.

On the other side, on the right bank of the river, its twin sister Salé has preserved the memory of the corsairs of bygone days, leading you off into the maze of its medina in discovery of its mysterious past.

Whether you’re coming to the city as a tourist, on business or to live, you will find Rabat and its region a perfect setting for discovery, shopping and relaxation. Rabat, in all its elegance, guarantees visitors a royal welcome.
It was not until the coming of the Alaouite dynasty that the city regained its former glory. The Royal Palace, Dar-al-Mahkzen, was built there in 1864 and is still the place where all the Kingdom’s foreign guests are received as well as being the seat of government, where over two thousand people live and work.

In 1912, Sultan Moulay Youssef left Fez in favour of Rabat, making it Morocco’s administrative capital. Rabat has since become the country’s second largest urban area, the seat of government and of parliament.

Yacoub El Mansour died before he finished his work, and the city lost something of its allure. The world’s largest mosque, the Hassan Tower, was never to be completed. The end of the Almohad dynasty hastened the city’s decline.

Although the Merinids chose Fez as their capital in the 13th century, they did not lose their interest in Rabat; building the Chellah Necropolis outside its walls. In the years that followed, Rabat was gradually to become a city of pirates.

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Rabat, a majestic beauty

Rabat has taken care to expand and develop harmoniously. Architectural rigour is apparent everywhere – wide tree- and flower-lined boulevards, buildings rarely more than five storeys high, and administrative and residential districts where tranquillity reigns supreme. The "city of flowers", as Marshal Lyautey liked to call it, is also an authentic Moroccan city, the very opposite of a capital without a soul. If you need convincing, just make your way through the little streets of its medina and the major roads through the new town.

The wall that surrounds the old town is entered through 5 monumental stone gateways (Bab el Alou, Bab el Had, Bab Essoufara, Bab er-Rouah and Bab Za'ers). The largest of these Almohad creations is Bab er-Rouah, its monumental sculpted stone façade standing between two projecting towers. Its inner rooms have been restored and now serve as an exhibition gallery. It was here, in 1960, that the first collective exhibition by Moroccan painters was held, testimony to the burgeoning of artistic creation in the field of modern painting. 200 metres further on, the Ambassadors’ Gate (Bab Essoufara) gives access to the mechouar, a vast square where the major celebrations in honour of the King take place and where the royal palace also stands.

The Chellah: Sala Colonia

The Chellah is located about 2 km from the city centre and is made up of the necropolis itself and the ancient city of Sala. The ruins, with their omnipresent birdlife, nesting storks and wild vegetation, must be one of Rabat’s most arresting features. Protected by an imposing surrounding wall and accessed through a monumental gateway, the necropolis is an oasis of tranquillity, a peaceful flower-filled garden containing an ablutions room, a moraia with an oratory, the zellij-adorned Merinid minaret, and a series of burial rooms.

The Hassan Tower

The remains of the Hassan Tower bear witness to the size of what was to have been one of the largest places of worship anywhere in the Muslim world. Its construction was abandoned upon the death of its founder in 1199, and the Lisbon earthquake in 1755 caused further damage. The mosque comprised a great courtyard laid out over deep, rectangular cisterns and reaching to the foot of the minaret, and an immense hypostyle room whose 312 columns and 42 marble pillars were arranged to form nineteen naves, not counting its lateral porticos. It was on this site that the Mohammed V Mausoleum was built, in fitting tribute to the Nation’s liberator.

The Mohammed V Mausoleum

The design and decoration of the Mohammed V Mausoleum take one’s breath away. This masterpiece of traditional Moroccan art, with its painted woodwork, sculpted plasterwork and marble, and chiselled bronze, required all the know-how of the Kingdom’s master craftsmen. Mohammed V’s tomb is carved from a block of white onyx and stands in the centre of the edifice’s lower level. Today, his two sons, the late King Hassan II and Prince Moulay Abdallah, rest in peace alongside him.
Rabat, a majestic beauty

The Oudaya Kasbah
The Oudaya Kasbah is a haven of tranquillity, with its flower-filled little streets, Andalusian garden and Moorish café. The Oudaya gateway is built of dressed stone and is regarded as one of the jewels of Almohad art. Most of the remains still to be seen date back to the 12th century, and the kasbah contains Rabat’s oldest mosque. Its minaret, adorned with small decorative arcades, is most probably the work of one of the first Almohad sovereigns. From the ocean side of the old semaphore-station platform at the end of the main street, you can enjoy superb panoramic views over Salé and the Bouregreg Estuary.

In the kasbah’s main square, a warehouse built in the late 18th century now accommodates a cooperative where you can watch girls at work weaving carpets. The Oudaya museum was renovated in 1995 and is housed in a residence built for Moulay Ismail between 1672 and 1694, in which the sultan stayed during his visits to Rabat.

The museum exhibits rich and varied collections of jewellery, testimony to the extraordinary expertise of Morocco’s craftsmen.

The medina
It takes its name from the Muslims who were chased out of Spain in 1609-1610. Passing through the Andalusian wall, you find yourself in rue Souia, between two rows of shops selling traditional craftswork. Rue Souk-es-Sebat is an extension of rue Souia and is a district of dealers in fine leather goods, fabric sellers and bazaars. Along with these two streets, rue des Consuls is the busiest in the medina. It is lined with craftsmen’s workshops and fabric and carpet-sellers’ stalls, and on Thursday mornings, you can witness the Ksuti carpet auction. Narrow little alleyways have the habit of opening out on to squares specialising in leather goods, ironware and woven fabrics – markets within the market. In such hidden islets of activity, the craftspeople work according to traditional methods, and the atmosphere is always warm and welcoming.

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In the rue des Consuls
If you want to discover a truly original aspect of the city, rue des Consuls has a fascinating tale to tell. From the 17th century up until 1912, all diplomats and representatives of foreign powers lived in the famous street, putting them just a stone’s throw from the slave market at its far end, where they could buy back compatriots who had been taken prisoner by pirates to be sold at auction. It was thus that rue des Consuls rapidly found its vocation as a centre for trade. From the end of the 16th century, the city, under the name of Salé-le-Neuf, included Rabat and excelled at its main activity – piracy. Its corsairs were notorious throughout Europe and held sudden sway over the Atlantic waves as far as Cornwall, boarding and plundering enemy ships whenever they found them. Captured sailors were sold as slaves to wealthy families in the region. Christians were luckier, as they could be brought back by their countries’ diplomats, who had a budget available to them for this very purpose. The taking of Christian ships was the main source of Salé’s income, and it became Morocco’s leading port, keeping on with its pirating activities and continuing to make foreign ships tremble for several centuries.
Rabat, a capital city with its face to the future

City of the future

A symbol of the Kingdom’s renewed vitality, Rabat is a destination of choice thanks to its top-quality tourist infrastructure, conference centres, restaurants, relaxation areas, beaches, sports facilities and nightlife. On the Corniche, you can sit in the shade on one of the many restaurant terraces and enjoy a delicious lunch facing the ocean.

Resolute in its modernity, Rabat is implementing large-scale projects to make city life pleasant and easy. The development of the Mouth of the River Bouregreg is a case in point and will result in the appearance of new tourist and residential districts, with creation of further entertainment, relaxation and shopping facilities. The river itself is a major player in the city’s life, providing a whole new range of leisure activities – cruises, restaurants, and excursions along its banks, not to mention its top-of-the-line yachting harbour for sailing enthusiasts.

To make travelling around the city easier, construction of two tramway lines with a total length of 22 km is underway, and new road infrastructures have been launched, including the new Rabat-Sali bridge, the tunnel, and the bypass. The Kingdom’s capital will soon be boasting modern zoological gardens meeting all international standards. Apart from its major mission of conservation of endangered species, the zoo will be a centre for recreation and leisure activities.

Finally, the Corniche running along Rabat’s Atlantic coast has much on offer to attract visitors. Prestigious hotels, fine residences and business towers will soon be changing the face of the city, and other leisure facilities are planned for to meet your every expectation, including a major shopping mall, cinemas, fitness clubs and a water theme-park. The new Corniche will be the administrative capital of a tourist destination without parallel. A peaceful and harmonious city, Rabat is also a student town, and its university district, the “city of knowledge”, contains a wide range of faculties, higher educational establishments and research institutes that attract thousands of students from Morocco and abroad.

Rabat boasts 230 hectares of green spaces apart from the 1063-hectare Maamora Forest. Thanks to its countless gardens, such as the Ibn Sina Forest, the Belvédère, Triangle de Vue, Essais and Oudaya gardens (to mention only a few of the largest), Rabat was proclaimed a “Green City” at international level on Earth Day in April 2010.
The Andalusian garden and the Oudaya Kasbah
Traditional know-how has been on the move since the opening of the El Oulja craftwork complex in Salé. Over sixty Oulja potters are at work competing with one another in ingenuity, adapting their products to today’s tastes without robbing them of their authenticity - colourful tagines, miniature ornaments, decorative vases, lamps – you name it!

Embroidery
Rbati embroidery is the domain of women, who practise their art on the traditional fabrics of cotton, linen and silk. They work in small groups, immobilising the section they are embroidering in screwed-down wooden frames. “Rabat” embroidery contains flat-stitched multicoloured floral motifs.

Salé pottery
Second only to carpet making, pottery making is regarded as one of the region’s oldest activities. Pieces of pottery have been discovered that date back to the earliest centuries of the Muslim era and to Roman times.
Rabat, cultural capital

A star player in the Kingdom’s artistic and cultural life, Rabat is home to a dozen or so international cultural institutes, a wide variety of museums (including the archaeological museum, ceramics museum, Oudaya museum, Barid Almaghrib museum, numismatics museum and the Belghazi ethnographic museum) and the legendary Mohammed V National Theatre, which lends effective support to the preservation of the dramatic arts in Morocco. The National Library meets the needs of scientific research and is active in the conservation of the Kingdom’s documentary heritage, an essential part of its collective memory.

The city’s archaeological museum conserves collections unearthed from digs carried out on sites throughout Morocco. Its major exhibits include bronzes found in Volubilis, Lixus and Banasa, geometrical mosaics from Volubilis, a marble statue of Ptolemy brought to light during digs at Sala and a bust of Juba II.

In addition, other infrastructures on a similar scale are getting ready for their inauguration, such as the great national museum of contemporary arts keenly awaited by the country’s visual artists, and a new institute of music and choreographic arts, equipped with a full range of state-of-the-art technological facilities. With all this to its credit, Rabat stands firmly in the ranks of the Mediterranean Basin’s great cultural centres.

The capital can also be proud of its monumental Bab Rouah and Oudaya galleries, which mount exhibitions of today’s best-known artists. The Bab Rouah gallery regularly presents exhibitions by contemporary Moroccan artists – among others, Mohamed Chebba, Hassan Glaooui, Lahid Mioudi, Mohamed Melehi and Farid Bellabba have all exhibited there on several occasions. And in addition to these two major centres of activity, the city boasts numbers of new facilities devoted to exhibitions and music, including the Ville des Arts, the virtual museum and a great many other galleries.

Apart from such major infrastructures consecrated to the arts, the city’s cultural activities also include the hosting of a range of festivals drawing wide audiences from Morocco itself as well as from far beyond its borders.

Volubilis, a marble statue of Ptolemy brought to light during digs at Sala and a bust of Juba II.

Since its creation in 2001, the prestigious “Mawazine Rhythms of the World” Festival, which is held in May, has taken its place among the world’s greatest music festivals. Every year, artists from over 40 countries in all four corners of the world perform in a programme of concerts lasting over a week and presented in a variety of venues in the city. Every evening, over 80,000 people come to applaud such great names as Stevie Wonder, George Benson, Alicia Keys, Hild and Abi Maale, not and truly marking the city the capital of world music!

Rabat, capital of Jazz Fusion

The Chellah Jazz Festival first saw the light of day in 1996 and is one of the pioneering events that helped popularise musical fusion in Morocco. The festival seeks to be a stage for artistic expression open to the Euro-Mediterranean region and the world as a whole, a meeting place for European and Moroccan jazz musicians.

Impossible to talk about Rhabi culture without bringing up “Al Ala” Andalusian music, a form that developed from the Arabo-Andalusian heritage and which is perpetuated thanks to numerous centres and schools that have taken care to preserve the strict rules of an unwritten music transmitted orally from master to pupil.

Rabat, capital of World Music

Every June, artists from all over Europe come to perform at the festival, attracting a wider audience with each passing year.

Andalusian music

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Al malhoune music

A true poetic art, malhoune is perhaps better known nowadays by the name of “quassida du ghazal”. Originating in the Taiflet region and the zaouias, it has been influenced over the centuries by the rhythms of Andalusian music and popular songs, which gave birth to the “quassida”.

Mawazine, world music festival

Al Alâ”, Andalusian music from Rabat

Rabat, cultural capital
Activities in the city

The Hassan II Golf Trophy

The Hassan II Golf Trophy, created in 1971 by the King whose name it bears, rapidly became an unmissable rendezvous for professional and amateur golfers who wanted to put their skills to the test. Such world famous players as Billy Casper, Santiago Luna, Payne Stewart, Colin Montgomerie and Vijay Singh have all left their mark on the tournament. Created in 1971 by the King whose name it bears, the Hassan II Trophy rapidly became an unmissable rendezvous for professional and amateur golfers who wanted to put their skills to the test. Such world famous players as Billy Casper, Santiago Luna, Payne Stewart, Colin Montgomerie and Vijay Singh have all left their mark on the tournament.

The Dar Essalam Royal Golf Club

The Dar Essalam Royal Golf Club, Rabat - a challenge not to be ignored

Rabat’s Dar Es Salam Royal Golf Club has become a legend among golf enthusiasts everywhere. It is here that the world famous Hassan II Trophy is held. The majestic course was designed by Robert Trent Jones and inaugurated in 1971, its splendid fairways making their way among eucalyptus, palm trees, lyciums, narcissus, mimosa, papyrus and Roman columns. All along the course, colours and aromas mingle to create a truly unique playing experience. Open all year round, the Dar Es Salam Royal Golf Club has three different circuits on offer, ensuring that amateurs and professionals alike can enjoy playing to the best of their ability. With its legendary and altogether magical course, Rabat’s Royal Golf Club has gained international recognition as part of the European Tour, one of the two most prestigious professional golf tours in the world.

Sport à la carte

Rabat has a whole range of physical activities on offer for you to enjoy. On its beaches, there is no lack of clubs hiring out equipment and dispensing lessons preparing you to confront the waves in style, whether you choose surfing, sailboarding, jetskiing, sea kayaking or pedal-boating.

If you’re enamoured of the great wide open, what better than to gallop the Atlantic beaches, among dunes of fine sand or through forests of age-old oak trees? Rabat’s riding clubs will help you organise horseback treks suited to your skills. Or if you like a bit of competition, how about a game of polo, trying your hand at obstacle-jumping, or taking part in a horse show? If you’re looking for thrills, the Salé Aeroclub and the Oulja site make perfect settings for seeing how well you can handle light or sports aircraft, as well as for paragliding and deltaplaning.

Tennis is also a favourite sport in Rabat, which boasts a dozen or so clubs hosting national and international tournaments all year round.

Relaxation and lazing the day away

Rabat is also a top-quality well-being destination. The city abounds in hammams, traditional and modern alike. These “Moorish baths” comprise a series of steam rooms at different temperatures and dispense a whole range of massages and body and beauty treatments. In addition, the last few years have seen the appearance of numbers of magnificent spas, combining all the benefits of water, traditional beauty care treatments, and the latest techniques to get you back on top-top form.
The splendours of Salé

The city may be regarded as the capital’s twin sister, but it possesses a culture and identity that are all its own. Its glorious past as a pirate republic is increasingly evident with every step you take. Once within the walls that guarded Salé against attack by Spanish buccaneers in bygone days, you find yourself walking through an authentic medina, its narrow little streets covered with tuja wood. From Souk Al-Ghazel square, the auction market, to Souk El-Merzouk, which specialises in jewellery, visitors wander from stall to stall in wonder. On the city’s heights stand the great mosque and the Salé medersa. The mosque was originally built in the 11th century, and was renovated and enlarged in 1196 by Sultan Yacoub El Manour, who provided it with a majestic minaret and a monumental doorway decorated with foiled arches sculpted from Salé stone. The former Koranic school, the medersa, is now a museum. Its courtyard is a fine example of the sophistication of Hispano-Moorish art, with the convoluted geometrical patterns of its ceramic marquetry and its finely sculpted stuccowork. A stairway takes you up to the roof, where the terrace provides fine views over Salé and the Bouregrag, with the Hassan Tower in the background.

The candle procession

Every year on the eve of Mawlid (the Prophet’s birthday), Salé dons its finest attire for the candle procession. Decorated floats parade through the city streets bearing the thirteen candles originally carried by the gondoliers who once ferried people back and forth across the Bouregreg. The procession has been organised for the last four centuries by a renowned religious brotherhood, the Zaouia El Hassounia.

The Bouknadel Exotic Gardens

A marvellously colourful journey around the world – natural gardens drawing inspiration from Brazil, Polynesia, Mexico, Andalusia and Peru. Rehabilitation of the Bouknadel Exotic Gardens in 2005 was carried out in full respect of the original project created in the early 1950s, and it’s a real pleasure to visit them and discover the countless different species that flourish in the 14 gardens, and to wander along the maze of footpaths, across suspended bridges and footbridges, observing the birds in their aviary and the fish and reptiles in the vivarium.

The Sidi Boughaba Reserve

The Sidi Boughaba Reserve is one of Morocco’s most beautiful wild life sanctuaries, comprising 450 hectares of forestland including a lake covering over 200 hectares. More than 210 plant species flourish there – red junipers, olaeasters, mastic trees, bulrushes and yellow irises, to name only a few… A wide variety of animal species is also to be encountered in the reserve, including hares, shrews, weasels, chameleons and over 205 species of birds.

Plages des Nations and de Mehdia

The two beaches, Plage des Nations and Plage de Mehdia, are located almost 25 km north of Rabat and are the birthplace of Moroccan surfing. Today, one of the most active surfing and bodyboarding schools in the Kingdom dispenses lessons there. Nothing remains of the Mehdia kasbah except its surrounding wall, built by the Spanish in the early 17th century, and the monumental gateway edified by Sultan Moulay Ismail.

Salé, the twin sister
A hunter’s paradise
30 km east of Rabat, the rural region of Ain Aouda and Zemmour Zaers is a paradise for hunting enthusiasts, nature lovers and hikers. A forest covering hundreds of hectares, along with a remarkable variety of fauna (including wild boar, pheasants, hares and turtledoves) and flora attracts large numbers every year at the opening of the hunting season.

Beaches to dream of
South of Rabat, beaches reaching as far as Bouznika provide endless stretches of sand, while a little further south, a series of fine sandy beaches begins at the town of Temara.
Starting with El Harhoura beach, with its own microclimate and neighbouring forest, then on to Sidi Al Abed beach, Grand Val d’Or, Petit Val d’Or and Sables d’Or – each one of them as beautiful as its neighbour and equipped with all the necessary infrastructures (games areas, restaurants and first-aid posts), guaranteeing you a perfect day at the seaside.

The Mamora Forest
Cork oaks and Eucalyptus flourish in the Mamora Forest north of Rabat. A nature destination ideal for discovery on foot and picnicking in the shade of its trees. With its richly diversified natural reserves, it constitutes a major national forestland heritage.

The region’s lakes
In the enchanting surroundings of the town of Khemisset lie the Dayet Roumi lakes, among the most beautiful in the region and developed for tourism. You can enjoy a range of water sports on them and they also provide good fishing. The lakes are a major draw for jet-skiers and a highly recommended destination for anyone in search of fresh air and relaxation.

A fishing boat on Skhirat beach
The Mamora Forest
Hotel infrastructure at Skhirat beach
Information and useful addresses

Informations Pratiques

Entry formalities
A valid passport for a stay of less than 90 days is required. An identity card may suffice, depending on country of origin, if the trip is organised by a travel agency for a group of over 8 people. A visa is required for some nationalities – enquire at a Moroccan consulate or diplomatic representation in your country.

No specific vaccinations are required for entry into the Kingdom of Morocco. If you are bringing your pet along with you, however, you will need to be able to produce an anti-rabies certificate less than 6 months old.

Changing money:
Moroccan currency is the dirham, made up of 100 centimes. Foreign currency must be exchanged at banks or other accredited establishments.

Time zone:
Morocco is in the Greenwich time zone, and time is G.M.T.

Event Calendar:
May: Mawazine Rhythms of the World Festival,
Mohammed VI International Athletics Meeting,
Moroccan Equestrian Trophy, Rabat
June: Week of the Horse, Rabat
Hassan II Golf Trophy, Rabat
Chellah Jazz Festival
July: Karacena Festival, Salé
12 Rabia al Awal – Feast of Mouloud:
“Fêtes des Cires” (Candle Festival), Salé

Useful addresses and contacts:

Moroccan National Tourist Office:
Angle rue Oued El Makbazine et rue Zalaga – Agdal
Tel.: 00 212 537 67 40 13/00 212 537 67 39 18
Fax: 00 212 537 67 40 15

Moroccan National Tourist Office:
22, rue d’Alger Hassan
Tel.: 00 212 537 66 06 65
Fax: 00 212 537 72 89 91

Regional Tourist Office:
C.R.I, 23 avenue de la Victoire
Tel.: 00 212 537 77 90 77
Fax: 00 212 537 77 63 88

ONCF Railway station:
Call Center: 00 212 8 90 20 30 40
Website: www.oncf.ma

Airport:
Call center: 00 212 8 90 00 08 00

Golf: Dar Essalam Royal Golf
Website: www.royalgolfdaressalam.com

Weather Forecast: www.meteoma.net

Office des Changes (Currency Regulator Authority):
www.oc.gov.ma

Emergency phone numbers:
Police 19
Fire Brigade 150
Directory enquiries 160
Road safety services 177

For further information: www.visitmorocco.com