



## General data of the country

### a. Key Figures

Index/number	Morocco	Source
Population	34,377,511	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL</a> , Data 2015
IHDI	0.441	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</a> , Data 2014
Gender inequality index	0.828	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</a> , Data 2014
Maternal mortality	120	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</a> , Data 2015
GINI index	40.9	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI</a> , Data 2014
Social support	0.653	<a href="http://worldhappiness.report/">http://worldhappiness.report/</a> , Data 2015 (see Online Data on Chapter 2)
Refugee population (HCR)	5,418	<a href="http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern">http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern</a> , Data 2015
Index for risk management, INFORM	3.9	<a href="http://www.inform-index.org/Results/Global">http://www.inform-index.org/Results/Global</a> , Data 2017
Fragile state index	74.2	<a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a> , Data 2016
Number of mine victims	14	<a href="http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor.aspx">http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor.aspx</a> , Data 2014-2015
Development aid funding (in USD millions)	1,369	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/">http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/</a> , Data 2015
Demining programme funding (in USD millions)	0	<a href="http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor.aspx">http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor.aspx</a> , Data 2015

### Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- ➔ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Ratified on 08/04/2009

### b. Geopolitical analysis

In the wake of the popular uprisings in 2011, the democratic transition initiated by King Mohammed VI has accelerated. Progress has been made to develop a legal and political framework to support the most vulnerable, but it has yet to be deployed throughout the country and setbacks are frequent.

There are significant inequalities in standards of living across regions and social categories in Morocco. Despite a progressive legal framework, people with disabilities and their families still face many barriers to accessing quality services appropriate to their needs, whether basic or specialised.



Morocco continues to play an active role in Africa and has the second largest military force on the continent (after Egypt).

Morocco's population is estimated at 33.8 million (2014 figure) with a continually **declining rate of population growth**, explained in part by a **steady decline in fertility** rates (coupled with changing behaviours and attitudes, access to education for girls and women's entry into the labour market).

**The country's population is predominantly young and of working age** (the working population under 35 years of age accounts for more than half the total workforce, 50.3% in 2009). Towns and cities are continuing to absorb a massive rural exodus of people in search of better living and working conditions. Despite the progress achieved in recent years, there are still enormous disparities in the health sector between urban and rural areas, where healthcare needs and preventive health services have not kept pace with the growing population.

In terms of reducing poverty and vulnerability within the population, Morocco has recorded an **improvement in living standards** across all social classes, while social inequality has stagnated and economic vulnerability has fallen (in 2007, Morocco achieved the target values of the first Millennium Development Goal "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger").

**The country's dominant agricultural sector** (15% of GDP) remains heavily dependent on the vagaries of the weather (despite the launch 9 years ago of the Plan Maroc Vert, Morocco's Green Plan to develop the agricultural sector and enhance its added-value). Following a poor agricultural season in 2016 (Morocco's driest year for 30 years), the primary sector was expected to rebound in 2017, pushing GDP growth to 3.8%.

The country has few mineral resources, apart from phosphate (holding 72.4% of the world's phosphate reserves, the country is also the leading exporter of phosphoric rock and acid); industry contributes 30% of GDP, the main sectors being textiles, leather goods, food processing, oil refining and electronic assembly. The service sector has benefited in particular from the growing importance of activities related to tourism, trade and telecommunications.

In terms of economic growth, Morocco has achieved significant progress in a number of sectors over the past two decades: higher and sustained growth in production, higher investment flows (in particular foreign investment) and inflation kept low and under control.

The new information and communications technologies sector (NICT) constitutes a key strategic development area for Morocco, which has built a local e-government system (empowering citizen participation); moreover, the use of ICT is most consistent in the areas of access and infrastructure, education and economic development.

On the political front, in the 2016 national elections Morocco returned the Justice and Development Party to government, a right-wing conservative party that seeks to defend Morocco's Islamic identity. At the international level, the country continues to position itself as a bridge between Europe and Africa, developing trade, security and diplomatic relations with the European Union, while playing a notably active role on the African continent (in the economic, political and religious spheres), securing readmittance to the African Union in 2016 and applying to join the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 2017.



## Presence of HI in the country

HI continues to work in Morocco to foster the social integration of the most vulnerable groups and improve their living conditions by promoting their rights, seeking recognition of their needs, improving service quality to meet these needs and coordinating stakeholders.

The organisation began working in Morocco in 1993 and is one of a very small number of international NGOs to have signed a headquarters agreement with the Moroccan Ministry for Cooperation and Foreign Affairs (1999). Our long-standing presence has led to a strong network of partnerships with disabled people's organisations (DPOs), which HI has been supporting for over 20 years by strengthening their capacities in self-advocacy and programme implementation (advocacy, inclusive local development, etc.). Since 2011 and the Arab Spring, work to support the authorities has been scaled up to accompany the democratic transition initiated by King Mohammed VI and the 2012-2016 Maghreb multi-annual operational framework (COP), one of the aims of which was to encourage political decision-makers working on reforms to formulate and implement inclusive policies.

Our main **successes** across all policy sectors include:

- ➔ Strong recognition from institutions and partners requesting our expertise: our contributions to the “Integrated public policy to promote the rights of people with disabilities in Morocco” adopted in 2015 by the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, the Family and Social Development resulted in a framework agreement to support its implementation, signed both with this Ministry and the Ministry of Health.
- ➔ Studies and research, often conducted in partnership with universities, which are important sources of knowledge about disability and serve as a focus for action and advocacy for DPOs
- ➔ A high level of investment both in managing knowledge and in NICTs (@learning, web documentaries, online mapping of DPOs, disability awareness films accessible on the [HI Maghreb YouTube channel](#)) and managing expertise (an online pool of experts updated and accessible to all HI staff)
- ➔ A strong regional presence, partners that should enable us, along with an appropriate intervention methodology, to broaden the scope of our actions to include other vulnerable groups (women, young people), keeping abreast of developments in this area (increased regionalisation, inclusive employment) and of donor priorities.

## Projects

Project Title	Sector of intervention	Current donors (main)	Intervention zones	Funding period
Educating children with disabilities to drive territorial development in Morocco	Inclusive education	EU (Civil society organisations and local authorities –	Rabat-Salé-Kenitra (ex-RSZZ) and Souss-Massa (ex-	Began 01/01/2016; duration 30



		CSOLA) + regional co-financing (French Development Agency (AFD) / Department of International Cooperation (DCI) Monaco)	SMD) regions, and nationally.	months
Inclusion in the classroom: promoting access to education for children with disabilities in Morocco	Inclusive education	Drosos Foundation	Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaër (RSZZ) and Tanger-Tétouan regions Grand Casablanca region	Began 01/09/2015; duration 4 years
Improving the quality and sustainability of health and social services in Morocco	Health / rehabilitation	OCP Foundation	National	Began 08/05/2015; duration 4 years
Occupational therapy to develop the autonomy of disabled people in Morocco	Health / rehabilitation	DCI Monaco	National	Began 01/01/2016; duration 4 years 6 months
Inclusive employment Access to inclusive employment for people with disabilities	Social and economic inclusion	AFD	Morocco (Casablanca, Rabat-Salé and Kenitra regions), Tunisia, Senegal, Benin	Began 01/01/2018; duration 36 months
Women's protection	Social and economic inclusion	Brussels-capital region -	Rabat Salé Kenitra	Began 01/02/2018; duration 18 months
Inclusive secondary education	Social and economic inclusion	UNICEF	Souss Massa (Agadir)	Began 01/01/2018; duration 24 months

<b>AFD</b>	<b>DROSOS FOUNDATION</b>	<b>BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION</b>
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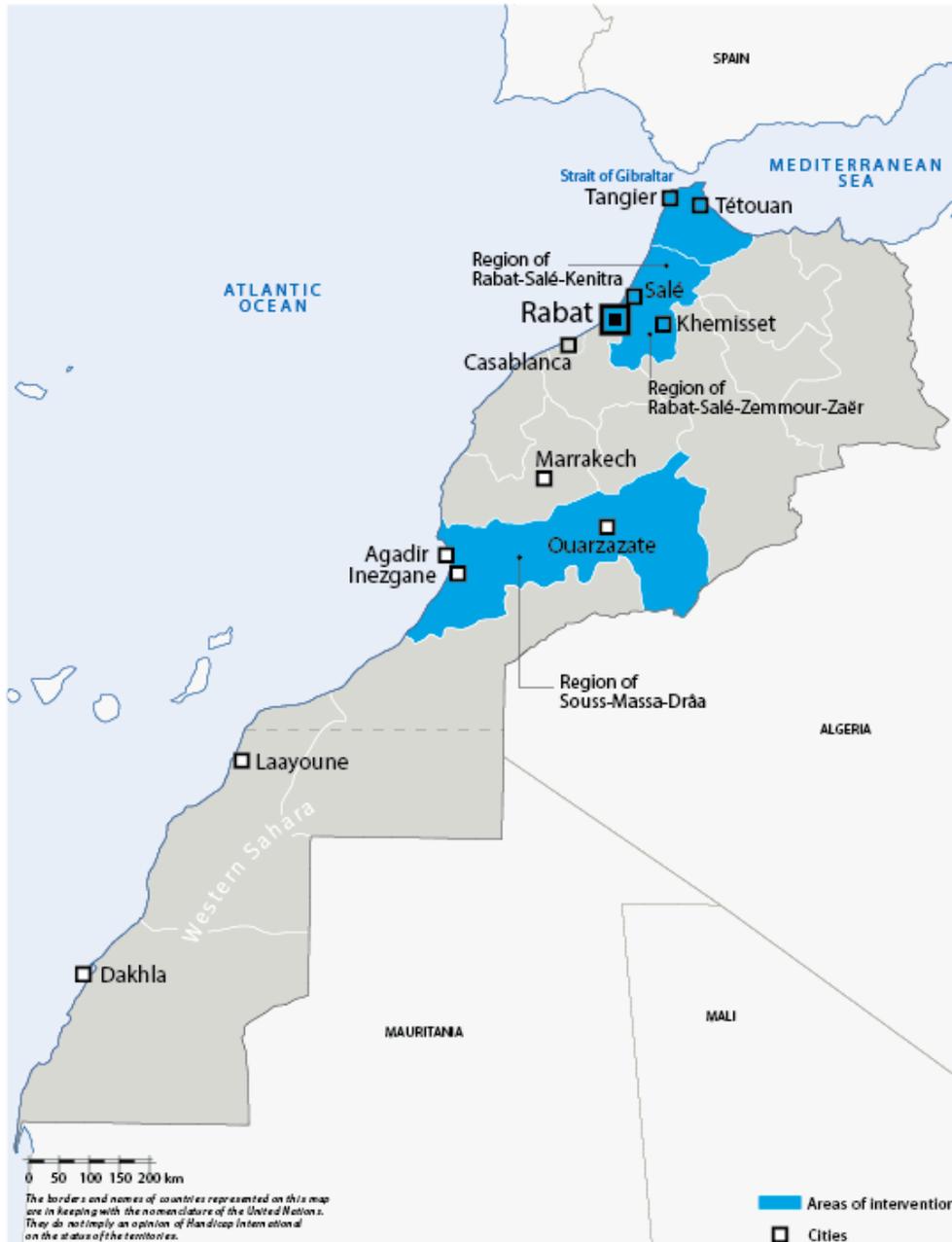


	<p><b>drosos (...)</b></p>	
<p>OCP FOUNDATION</p>	<p>BRUSSELS REGION</p> <p>SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES</p> <p>BRUSSELS ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>DCI MONACO</p>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>AUVERGNE-RHONE-ALPES REGION (RAURA)</p>	<p>EU (CSOLA)</p>

## HI Team

In 2017, **16** people worked on the Morocco programme.

## Morocco





## Projects in detail

Intervention/ service sector	Project objective(s) in this sector (theme)	Type of intervention (main activities)	Beneficiaries (type and number)	Estimated number of beneficiaries at the end of the project (year +2 etc.)	Operational partners	Location
<b>Rehabilitation</b>  	<b>Theme:</b> Occupational therapy <b>Objective:</b> Improve the access of people with disabilities and their families to rights and to quality of life through the added value gained by introducing occupational therapy services	Train new occupational therapists (18 on average per training cycle) across Morocco  Develop an initial training course in occupational therapy in Morocco based on international standards, mobilisation of and support to beneficiary institutions and medical / social service providers in Morocco  Provide technical, financial and organisational support to the Moroccan Ministry of Health and ISPITS (Higher	Service users: 2,430 people  Service providers: 1 training establishment, 12 medical / social services  Decision-makers: Ministry of Health	/	Ministry of Health (government partner)	Morocco



		institutes for nursing studies and health technologies)				
<p><b>Education - Inclusive local development</b></p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Access to education for children with disabilities</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Promote access to quality education for children with disabilities, in particular girls, in line with the public policy regionalisation process and new national disability strategy.</p>	<p>Provide children with disabilities with information, support and referral to education, social and rehabilitation services</p> <p>Provide better quality, more available and more accessible education services (including e-learning), and roll out personalised social support systems (DASPs) at local / CSO level</p> <p>Mobilise and communicate advocacy messages to decision-makers</p>	<p>300 children with disabilities, including 150 girls</p> <p>30 education services; 90 school directors and teachers; 3 personalised social support services; 15 professionals from DASPs in the voluntary sector and Entraide nationale (National welfare office); 20 members of DPOs</p> <p>80 local development stakeholders; 100 representatives from ministries/ implementing agencies and their regional offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Service users 400 children with disabilities (of which at least 40% are girls) and their families</li> <li>•Service providers 18</li> </ul>	/	<p>6 specialist centres, Regional Education and Training Academies (AREF) for the 3 target regions</p> <p>AEH (Association for Disabled Children), CHAB (Bouregreg Association's Club for People with Disabilities)</p>	<p>Rabat-Salé-Kenitra (ex-RSZZ) and Souss-Massa (ex-SMD) regions, and nationally</p>



			<p>schools and 6 education services, 225 teachers from pilot schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision-makers 12 disability and inclusive education (IE) specialists, 30 regional educational stakeholders</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Economic inclusion</b></p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Women's rights</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Improve the living conditions and self-reliance of vulnerable women</p>	<p>Identify and provide support and training to vulnerable women: develop a professional project in the social/green sector, provide support and coaching on integration into green economy professions</p> <p>Develop a coordinated network of stakeholders with strengthened capacity in developing inclusive economic initiatives at community level, and train inclusion workers</p> <p>Mobilise and raise the awareness of decision-makers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service users: 120 women</li> <li>• 15 inclusion workers, 30 local stakeholders from local platforms</li> <li>• Key decision-makers</li> </ul>	/	<p>Salé local information and guidance centre (CLIO) and Salé AL WIAM family support centre</p>	<p>3 urban districts in the Rabat Salé Kenitra region: Rabat, Salé and Kenitra</p>



<p><b>Social inclusion</b></p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Health and social services</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Improve the quality and sustainability of health and social services in Morocco</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Service users: identification and provision of care</li> <li>•Service providers: training in case management and care, formulation of protocols and specifications, networking/task groups, regular assessment, capitalisation and dissemination of knowledge</li> <li>•Decision-makers: dissemination of lessons learned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Service users: 400 disabled people and their families (of which at least 40% are women/girls)</li> <li>•Service providers: 5 pilot centres and 115 medical centre managers, practitioners and members of the governing bodies of medical and social establishments) have strengthened their capacities in the case management and care of people with disabilities.</li> <li>•Decision-makers: 60 people unconnected to the project, with whom the quality improvement action plan and lessons learned are shared.</li> </ul>	<p>/</p>	<p>5 specialist health and social services</p>	<p>Rabat, Tanger Casa,</p>
<p><b>Education - Inclusive local development</b></p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Education</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Implement an intervention model for the inclusive education of boys and girls with disabilities within secondary schools</p>	<p>Plan and implement inclusive education strategies. Identify key stakeholders and raise their awareness of inclusive practices. Implement a system</p>	<p>78 secondary school professionals and 300 local stakeholders who have received awareness-raising in IE, disability and gender. 150 children diagnosed,130 pilot</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>AREF, UNICEF</p>	<p>Souss (Agadir) Massa</p>



		designed to improve access to inclusive and quality education in 3 pilot secondary schools.	school professionals trained in inclusive teaching methods and practices			
<p><b>Inclusive employment</b></p> 	<p><b>Theme:</b> Inclusive employment of people with disabilities</p>	<p>Map inclusion workers and identify employment opportunities. Set up steering committees and task groups. Organise forums for the exchange of best inclusion practices. Provide information to and mobilise companies and employment bodies to adopt inclusive employment practices. Support target employers in integrating people with disabilities into the workplace. Capitalise on best inclusive employment practices.</p>	<p>200 companies received awareness-raising on adopting a more inclusive and dynamic CSR policy (in Senegal, Benin, Tunisia and Morocco)</p> <p>55 employment bodies recruited young people with disabilities, of whom 40% were female (in Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal and Benin)</p>	/	<p>In Morocco: REMESS (Moroccan social and solidarity economy network), Salé CLIO (local information and guidance centre), Tamkine (empowerment) programme, AMH (Moroccan association for people with disabilities), Association Anaïs for children with down’s syndrome, CGEM (General Confederation of Moroccan Companies) and ANAPEC (National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills), Entraide Nationale (National Welfare Office),</p>	<p>Morocco (Casablanca, Rabat-Salé and Kenitra regions), Tunisia, Senegal, Benin</p>



					OFPPT (Office of Vocational Training and Employment Promotion), ADS (Social Development Agency) and local authorities (institutional stakeholders)	
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