



Country card 2021

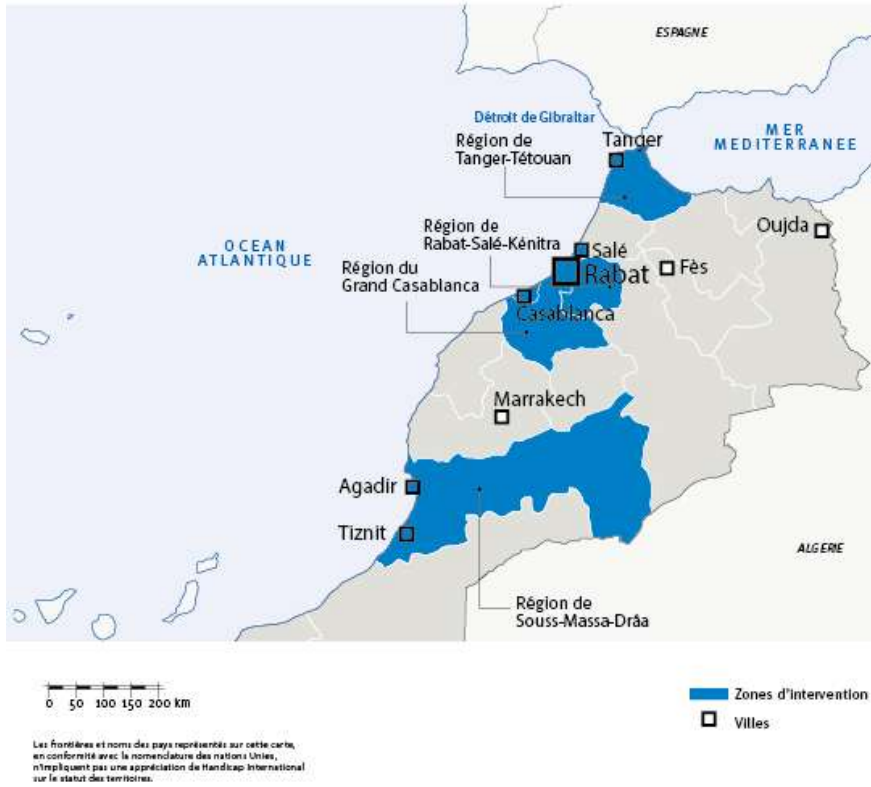
**Morocco**





# HI's team and where we work

HI's programme in Morocco has 15 staff members.



## General country data

### a. General data

Country	Morocco	Tunisia	France
Population <sup>1</sup>	36,063,159	11,694,719	69,059,887
IDHI	0.69	0.74	0.90
Gender development index	0.835	0.900	0.987
Maternal mortality <sup>2</sup>	70	43	8
GINI Index <sup>3</sup>	39.5	32.8	31.6
Population within the UNHCR mandate	5,940	1,066	368,352

<sup>1</sup> Higher Planning Commission - Morocco

<sup>2</sup> 6th National Survey on Population and Family Health - Morocco

<sup>3</sup> The GINI index measures the extent to which the distribution of wealth (income, assets etc.) deviates from a perfectly equal distribution within a given population.



INFORM index	4	3.1	2.2
Fragile States Index <sup>4</sup>	71.22	68.13	30.48
Public Social Protection	6.6	10.4	31.7
Development assistance received	2876.6	1629.6	

## b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified 08/04/2009
Mine Ban Treaty	Not signed
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not signed

## c. Geopolitical analysis

### Social, cultural and demographic context

Morocco is a regionalised unitary constitutional monarchy with a parliament. Rabat is the capital of the kingdom. The Moroccan population is mainly composed of Berbers, Arabs, Moriscos and Haratins in the south. The official languages of Morocco are Berber and Moroccan Arabic or Moroccan Darija. Other languages, such as French, are widely spoken across the country, while Spanish is also spoken in northern regions. The kingdom has 35,740,000 inhabitants and, in 2017, 43% of the population was under 25 years of age.

### Political situation

In terms of its foreign policy, the country continues to position itself as a bridge between Europe and Africa, by developing economic, commercial, security and diplomatic ties with the European Union and is particularly active on the African continent. Morocco rejoined the African Union in 2016 and applied to join ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) in 2017. In 2021, Morocco forged closer ties with the United States and the State of Israel.

### Economic situation

The agricultural sector, which dominates the economy (15% of GDP), remains highly dependent on unpredictable weather conditions, despite the launch nine years ago of the Green Morocco Plan for the development of agriculture and its added value. The country has few mineral resources, with the exception of phosphate, of which it holds 72.4% of the world's reserves. The tertiary sector has mainly benefited from the expansion in

<sup>4</sup> 2018: <https://fr.countryeconomy.com/gouvernement/indice-etats-fragiles>



tourism, severely affected by Covid, trade and telecommunications activities. In terms of economic growth, Morocco has made significant progress in several areas over the past two decades. Three regions alone produce more than half of the national wealth and are among the most important in terms of value-added production in the primary (Rabat Salé Kénitra), secondary (Casablanca Settat, Rabat Salé Kénitra and Tanger Tétouan Al Hoceima) and tertiary (same regions) sectors. These are the regions with the greatest recruitment needs.

## Summary of HI's work in the country

HI began working in Morocco in 1993 and is one of the few international NGOs to have signed a headquarters agreement with the Moroccan Ministry for Cooperation and Foreign Affairs (1999). For over 20 years, HI has supported the development of a strong network of organizations for people with disabilities (OPDs) by building their capacities for self-advocacy and action. Since 2011, in a context of reform, we have started to work more closely with the authorities to support the development and implementation of inclusive public policies. We have steadily expanded our partnerships to include other CSOs in order to promote inclusion and address the needs of other vulnerable people such as women victims of discrimination and migrants.



# Current projects

Sectors where HI implements projects, focusing on beneficiaries and partners

Main sectors	Project goals in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries at the end of the project	Partners	Location	Project start and end date and funding bodies
<b>Rehabilitation services</b>	<p>The Ministry of Health is responsible for disability care management and ensuring trained occupational therapists are able to work on multidisciplinary teams and sustainably produce quality services.</p> <p>Public actors, social protection establishments,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Train qualified occupational therapists in order to create a teaching framework</li><li>• Provide ongoing support for university training</li><li>• Promote the profession to the education, employment and other sectors</li><li>• Assistance services and</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Service users: 100 people</li><li>• Students: 75</li><li>• Suppliers: 1 training institute, 12 medical or social services</li><li>• Decision-makers: Ministry of Health</li></ul>	<p>The Ministry of Health employs ten young professionals to supervise the training of occupational therapists and traineeships</p> <p>Creation of a training framework and a replication strategy</p>	Moroccan Ministry of Health	Rabat	<p>2021-2023</p> <p>Funded by: DCI</p>



	<p>people with disabilities, their families and representatives (DPOs) help recognise and promote the impact of occupational therapy and its contribution to the rehabilitation process and social engagement.</p>	<p>young professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical, financial and organisational support to the Ministry of Health and ISPITS</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Social &amp; Inclusion/</b> Education services</p>	<p>Promote access to education for children with disabilities and encourage the primary-secondary-vocational training continuum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and raise the awareness of key actors on inclusive practices</li> <li>• Implement a system to improve access to inclusive and quality education in pilot colleges</li> <li>• Raise awareness and provide support to pilot vocational training colleges</li> </ul>	<p>Educational professionals Children and young people with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AREF of Casa Settat</li> <li>• Tangier Tetouan El Hoceima (TTAH)</li> <li>• 6 pilot colleges in TTAH and RSK</li> <li>• Souss Massa TTAH vocational training centres</li> </ul>	<p>Associations Hanane (TTAH) Ange RBC (Casa Settat)</p>	<p>RSK TTAH Souss Masa, Casablanca Settat</p>	<p>2018 - DEC 2021</p> <p>Funded by: AFD</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness in schools, communities, and specialised centres</li> <li>• Provide support for schooling (technical aids, scholarships, accessibility, etc.)</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Social &amp; Inclusion/ Economic services</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the inclusive employment of people with disabilities and access to salaried employment</li> <li>• Strengthen synergies between public and private actors and civil society to improve access to employment and employment retention for people with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacities of civil society organisations to take part in dialogue on employment and strengthen advocacy to promote access to employment for PWDs</li> <li>• Build the capacities of a DPO to engage young people with disabilities in developing sourcing for employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 civil society organisations/DPOs involved</li> <li>• 200 young people provided with support including 100 in employment</li> <li>• 8 companies engaged in the initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLIO de Salé civil society organisations in the employment sector</li> <li>• CGEM (civil society)</li> <li>• ANAPEC</li> <li>• Entraide Nationale</li> <li>• local authorities (actors, institutional players)</li> <li>• private sector actors (businesses)</li> </ul>	CLIO and Heure Joyeuse	Morocco (regions of Rabat-Salé and Kenitra), Tunisia, Senegal, Benin	<p>JUL 2021-DEC 2023</p> <p>Funded by: AFD</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build the advocacy capacities of actors in the non-profit and private sectors to promote more inclusive employment policies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raise awareness and set up community focal points</li><li>• Provide support to private companies to increase diversity in their hiring practices and support the hiring of young people with disabilities</li><li>• Jointly develop employability activities with civil society organisations, public employment actors and businesses and implement complementary funding schemes</li><li>• Determine a strategy to promote the continuity of schemes to promote the</li></ul>					
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		employment of young people with disabilities					
<b>Social &amp; Inclusion/</b> Economic services	Build the capacities of employment facilitation actors and companies to include people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an inclusive service offering for ANAPEC (National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Competencies) and a pilot in two regions</li> <li>• Engage companies and help them adopt an inclusive approach to the recruitment and employment of employees with disabilities</li> </ul>	<p>ANAPEC (National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Competencies) regional agencies and departments</p> <p>Companies</p>	People with disabilities of working-age	Subcontracting Expertise France in conjunction with Pôle Emploi (Employment Office) and Initiative France	Agadir, Rabat	<p>Dec 2020 - Nov 2022</p> <p>Funded by: European Union via AFD Expertise France</p>
<b>Risk Protection and Reduction/</b> Inclusive Humanitarian Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to services and quality of care for vulnerable migrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacities of health actors and implement a PSS response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable migrants</li> <li>• Local CSOs</li> <li>• Forum of disabled's people organisations (PAPM)</li> </ul>	Strengthened local public services and actors to better respond to the needs of migrants	Migrations & Développement, Oxfam,	Casablanca, Agadir	<p>DEC 2021- NOV 2024</p> <p>Funded by: EU</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build the capacities of civil society organisations for improved coordination and strategic advocacy aimed at regional and national decision-makers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build the capacities of CSOs to better include migrants (social/legal + emergency aid)</li><li>• Set up referral mechanisms</li><li>• Build the capacities of migrant organisations to promote awareness-raising and advocacy</li><li>• Implement regional and national consultation exercises between civil society and public actors on migration issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local public actors</li></ul>		Samu Social de Casablanca		
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# Donors

AFD	EUROPEAN UNION	DCI MONACO
 <p><b>MINISTÈRE DE L'EUROPE ET DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES</b></p> <p><i>Liberté Égalité Fraternité</i></p>		 <p><b>Gouvernement Princier</b> PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO</p>