

UN Women Project

**Monitoring and Evaluation of Aid Effectiveness from a Gender
Perspective**

Case of Morocco

Mapping of Key Actors

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ACRONYMS

ADFM	Democratic Association of Morocco's Women (<i>Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc</i>)
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French development Agency (<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMSED	Moroccan Association for Solidarity and Development (<i>Association Marocaine de Solidarité et de Développement</i>)
ATMDAS	Third Millennium Association for Development and Solidarity Action (<i>Association du 3ème Millénaire pour le Développement et l'Action Solidaire</i>)
CBMS	Country-Based Monitoring System
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DB	Budget Directorate (<i>Direction du Budget</i>)
DEPF	Directorate of Research and Financial Forecasting (<i>Direction des Etudes et des Prévisions Financiers</i>)
EA	Voluntary Forum (<i>Espace Associatif</i>)
EU	European Union
FLDDF	Federation of the Democratic League of Women's Rights (<i>Fédération de la Ligue Démocratique des Droits des Femmes</i>)
GE	Gender Equality
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
GRB	Gender-Responsive Budgeting
HCP	High Commission for Planning (<i>Haut Commissariat au Plan</i>)

HDI	Human Development Index
HLF-4	Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
INDH	National Human Development Initiative (<i>Initiative Nationale de Développement Humain</i>)
IPDF	Initiatives for the Protection of Women's Rights (<i>Initiatives pour la Protection des Droits des Femmes</i>)
LCVF	National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women (<i>Stratégie Nationale de Lutte contre la Violence à l'égard des Femmes</i>)
LF	Budget Act (<i>Loi de Finances</i>)
LOF	Organic Budget Act (<i>Loi Organique des Finances</i>)
MA	Mutual Accountability
MAEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (<i>Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération</i>)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDSFS	Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity (<i>Ministère du Développement Social de la Famille et de la Solidarité</i>)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance (<i>Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances</i>)
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM	Optional Module
OMG	Optional Module on Gender
PD	Paris Declaration
PFM	Public Financial Management System

PLF	Budget Bill <i>(Projet de Loi de Finances)</i>
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REF	Economic and Social Report <i>(Rapport Economique et Financier)</i>
SIGMA	Support for Improvement in Governance and Management
SDC	Spanish Development Cooperation
SNEES	National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality <i>(Stratégie Nationale pour l'Equité et l'Egalité entre les Sexes)</i>
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument
TG	Thematic Group
UAF	Union for Women's Action <i>(Union de l'Action Féminine)</i>
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNS	United Nations System
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of mapping and research methodology:

The 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, the 2005 Paris Declaration, the 2008 Accra Forum, and the 2011 Tunis Consensus for African Countries have raised the issue of aid effectiveness for development countries and underlined the need for discussion and collaboration among all stakeholders; that is, **aid donors and recipients (donors, governments, civil society organisations, etc)**.

However, commitments made at these international events have not given much importance to aid allocated from a gender perspective. That is why it is necessary to initiate **dialogue on aid effectiveness with national and international organisations working on gender equality to put forward proposals and recommendations on this issue**.

For this purpose, UN Women (formerly UN-INSTRAW) planned to conduct a study on “the Monitoring and Evaluation of Aid Effectiveness from a Gender Perspective” in December 2010. This research project is currently implemented in six countries including Morocco. It aims to propose measures for strengthening gender equality and women’s empowerment in the process of financing for development. To this end, UN Women has developed a methodology consisting of 7 research steps.¹

The mapping of actors outlined in this document provides answers to key questions for steps 1 and 2 concerning:

- The national context of gender equality and aid effectiveness (Part I);
- The identification of key actors that play a role in these areas or that may be involved in dialogue on this matter (Parts II, III and IV).

These questions, essential to the initiation of a policy dialogue, have been clarified based on the following information:

- Documentation and links sent by UN Women;
- Websites of actors;
- OECD websites and its links;
- Interviews conducted with donors, decision-makers and NGOs with the help of interview guides;²
- Documentation provided by actors.

Before embarking on this research, it was necessary to reflect on the concepts to be adopted with respect to aid and gender, especially that a costed assessment is scheduled on the matter as part of the study’s final report.

¹ UN Women: *Methodology for Country Studies on Aid Effectiveness from a Gender Perspective*, January 2011.

² Interview guides in Annexes

Definition of useful concepts

The concept of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the principles of the Paris Declaration (PD):

The concept of ODA

For the purpose of this study, we use the definition laid down by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). ODA refers to “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (developing countries) and to multilateral development institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies ; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
 - is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).”

Using this definition helps us avoid having to dwell on questions that are yet to be clarified such as the following:

- Should we include the notion of public financing which measures the total amount of state funding meant for developing and transition countries (Eastern European and ex-Soviet Union countries) regardless of its concessional level as long as it is designed to carry out development projects and actions?
- Should aid be construed as the total amount of grants; that is, non-refundable funds including those allotted assigned to technical assistance and the grant element linked to concessional funding? This option has the benefit of measuring the actual non-refundable contribution of fund providers, with the rest of funding consisting of loans at market terms not falling under the grant definition. The aid volume thus defined will be far lower than ODA and the measurement of its impact on growth and development should, in principle, be affected by this amount reduction.
- Should we consider as aid any contribution of funds at terms better than those that a recipient country or its relevant entity would have obtained? In this case, not only grants but all concessional funding will be included (concessional loans at nominal value, not the grant element alone). This definition also helps incorporate ODA and funding provided by bilateral, regional and multilateral agencies even when its level of concessionality is below 25% but above 0%. Aid thus defined will hence be much larger and its economic impact should, in principle, be more significant.
- Should we consider deferred repayments as a grant element?

Principles of PD³

To ensure aid effectiveness, PD has not only re-defined the modalities for channelling aid but also laid down principles for aid delivery. These principles are ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability.

The gender concept:

In its ordinary sense, the gender concept refers to relations between men and women. It relates to socially constructed roles and their ensuing gender inequalities.

Analysing policies from a gender perspective consists in identifying disparities and gaps existing between men and women. The purpose is to effectively combat discrimination endured by women and reduce existing inequalities with the aim of restoring gender balance. In Morocco, the tendency in practice is to focus analysis on women's advancement and closing gaps without considering either social relations between men and women or the cross-cutting dimension in an effective manner.

Aid effectiveness from a gender perspective entails that funds targeting this objective should have an effective impact on all indicators of gender inequality.

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

Introduction: Morocco's commitments and the key role of NGOs on the political landscape

Morocco adheres to key international commitments on aid effectiveness and gender equality: commitments to achieving MDGs, Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda and Tunis Consensus; ratification of CEDAW with the lifting of reservations over some articles, and Morocco's endorsement of the Optional Protocol on 18 April 2011.

Recently, Morocco approved in July 2011 a new Constitution which enables NGOs to contribute to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of "decisions and projects of elected institutions and public authorities." It also guarantees, to a certain extent, equality between men and women in all rights.⁴

NGOs and NGO networks are numerous and play a significant role on the domestic political landscape (more than 4,000 NGOs). NGOs and NGO networks may be divided into three major groups:

- Development NGOs;
- Human rights NGOs;
- Women's rights NGOs.

³ For further details, see Killen, Brenda: *Monitoring and evaluating the Paris Declaration Overview of emerging evidence*, OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, 7 July 2011.

⁴ Constitution of Morocco, Articles 12, 19 and 20. Available from: <http://www.maroc.ma>

The most active NGOs and NGO networks have been selected in this research to participate in various activities organised as it will be shown in the section devoted to this subject.

Over the last decade, several legal (Family Code, Labour Code, etc), economic (a new Organic Budget Act is under preparation, results-oriented budget reform, etc) and social reforms (INDH, new law on social protection, etc) have been implemented, creating more favourable conditions for reflection on aid effectiveness from a gender perspective, as will be indicated below.

2.1 Low aid flows and key donors

In absolute terms and net disbursements, Morocco receives a large amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA): US\$912 million in 2009 or 1% of the Gross National Income (GNI). ODA contribution to the state budget does not exceed 6%⁵. However, it has seen the largest percentage growth among all Mediterranean partners. It should be noted that “these quantities per capita remain very low with only €6 per capita per year, still largely below the quantities allocated to small-size countries such as Tunisia, Lebanon or Jordan.”⁶ While, on a bilateral level, France is the top donor followed by Spain, Japan, Germany and Arab countries, the European Union is the largest multilateral aid donor. 95% of aid provided by the EU is directed at budget support and other programme-based approaches (education, housing, energy and roads in rural areas, etc).⁷

Table I: ODA Trends (in disbursements)

ODA received	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net ODA(USD million)	1073	1451	930	994
Bilateral share (Gross ODA)	78%	72%	73%	67%
Net ODA/GNI	1.4%	1.7%	1%	1.1%

Source: World Bank and OECD in <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/6/1882353.gif>

⁵ Chafiki, M.: *Intégrer la Budgétisation sensible au Genre dans l'Agenda de l'Efficacité de l'Aide* (Rabat, DEPF, 8 May 2009)

⁶ Jaidi, Larabi and Iván Martín: *Comment faire avancer le statut avancé UE-Maroc?* IEMED, March 2010.

⁷ Chafiki, M.: *Intégrer la Budgétisation sensible au Genre dans l'Agenda de l'Efficacité de l'Aide* (Rabat, DEPF, 8 May 2009)

Key donors

Table II: Top Ten ODA Donors in Morocco (2009- 2010 average)

Key ODA donors in Morocco	USD Million
France	387
European Union	253
Spain	170
Japan	157
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	153
Germany	123
US	64
Kuwait	56
Belgium	23
United Arab Emirates	14

Source: World Bank and OECD in <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/6/1882353.gif>

France, Morocco's top financial donor and bilateral partner, contributes to funding several sectors in the form of loans and small grants via the French Development Agency (AFD).⁸ AFD interventions take account of Morocco's development constraints and country priorities, particularly efforts towards global economic integration. These interventions are centred on three strategic areas:

- Promotion of a stable and efficient economic environment: Net cumulative commitments amount to €456 million. They mainly cover strengthening the competitive edge of Moroccan businesses (€397 million) and expanding access to loans (€59 million), previously by refinancing agricultural production loans and, since 2005, by supporting a larger microfinance sector.
- Environment-friendly development: Net cumulative commitments amount to €423 million and mainly concern: enhancing drinking water supply (DWS) and sanitation services (€279 million); preserving the environment and developing forest resources (€9 million).
- Social cohesion: Net cumulative commitments total €651 million (excluding water projects) and target higher infrastructure density to support underserved communities (€419 million), larger access to decent housing (€113 million), and improved access to and quality of basic social services including education (€56 million) and health (€63 million).

It hence emerges that French aid does not fund programmes specific to gender equality. France, which is Morocco's top donor, does not specifically support GE and thus does not count among key GE donors.

⁸ See: www.afd.fr

In the year 2008-2009, key donors funding GE, except Canada, were among the ten largest donors including the EU, Spain, Germany and Belgium as shown by data below.

2.2 GE context

2.2.1 Commitments supporting GE and progressive ownership

In recent years, the Moroccan state has linked gender equality to development and poverty reduction. It has taken, in this context, a series of steps in support of gender and improved the country's sex-aggregated data. It has also devoted part of its budget to gender (GRB) and volunteered to answer the OECD Optional Module designed to assess the effectiveness of development assistance. A review of the situation of gender equality shows significant progress, which signals political willingness to take ownership of commitments made on gender equality.

- Commitments supporting gender equality

Ratified with reservations on 21 June 1993, CEDAW was published in the Official Gazette (*Bulletin Officiel*) in 2001. The reservations Morocco made to CEDAW were partially lifted in 2008 as they lapsed following the amendment of certain laws such as the Family Code in 2004. Democratic and women's associations are currently campaigning for the withdrawal of all reservations.

In official statements, the state recognises that CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform, Security Council Resolution 1325 concerning women, peace and security, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) form the basis for any policy on gender equality. Morocco starting using the gender approach, as early as 2005, in its analysis of the 8 MDGs.

- Progressive ownership

In terms of **ownership**, commitments made by Morocco to mainstream gender in all public policies and reduce poverty have been gradually **incorporated into legislation and development** policies.

These commitments have found way into legislation through a number of legal measures. One of these is the Family Code which recognises gender equality in marriage in several respects. Other measures include the amended Nationality Code which now grants Moroccan women the right to transfer their nationality to their children, and the Labour Code which criminalises sexual harassment in the workplace. In the political sphere, debate on further measures led to consensus on granting women a 10% representation in the lower chamber of Parliament and 12% in municipal elections. But although they improved women's political participation, these steps are not institutionalised and do not strictly comply with CEDAW.

The same commitments have been incorporated into **development and poverty reduction policies** both at cross-cutting and sectoral levels.

INDH, the National Human Development Initiative (implemented in May 2005), has stressed the need to consider the cross-cutting dimension of gender. Insofar as the central objective is to combat poverty particularly in rural areas and social exclusion, a large number of women are concerned by the programmes put in place.

2.2.2 Support strategies and structures

- **Two key documents:** To ensure the effectiveness of its political choices, the state produced the following two documents which outline major policies with respect to equality based on a large number of indicators. These policies require significant funding:
- **The National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity (SNEES) through gender mainstreaming in development policies and programmes** was adopted in May 2006 by the State Secretariat for Family, Children and People with Disabilities. A prime minister's circular note was issued for the purpose of its implementation in 2007.⁹ SNEES is structured into several core areas. After an outline of key issues surrounding the issue of gender in Morocco, it seeks to propose appropriate ways of addressing various forms of gender discrimination in different sectors. The main chapters of the strategy deal with political rights and those related to economic, social and cultural decision-making and the fight against stereotypes. A chapter is devoted to entrenching gender equality in institutions and policies. Today, the department responsible for gender policies is the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity.

Under SNEES, **four Thematic Programmes** have been put in place. They include mainstreaming gender in development policies, programmes and projects; combating stereotypes with the preparation of the National Charter for Improving the Image of Women especially in the media; addressing violence against women; and promoting women's participation in elected bodies, which led to a large sensitisation and training campaign in the lead-up to municipal elections 2009.

- **The 2011-2015 Equality Agenda**, adopted in March 2011 and coordinated by the Ministry for Social Development, Family and Solidarity, translates SNEES¹⁰ into a plan of action. The Agenda is intended as a framework for the country's priorities with respect to gender equality. It targets achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and implementing the provisions of international conventions including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The Agenda also sets out to consolidate and complement several national strategies, joint multi-sector programmes for the effective implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Gender-Based Violence, and law reforms addressing women's access to justice (amendments of the Penal, Nationality and Family codes). The Agenda involves 25 departments and revolves around 9 priority areas, 30 strategic objectives and 100 measures for gender equality.

All these policies are of a cross-cutting nature but are conducted today in a sector-based manner as is evident from the highly nuanced replies to the 2011 survey.

⁹ State Secretariat for Family, Children and People with Disabilities: *National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality through Gender Mainstreaming in Development Policies and Programmes (SNEES)*, May 2006

- **Gender focal points and steering committees**
- **Gender focal points** have been set in several ministerial departments since 1998. Despite a few advances, these focal points have suffered from the absence of clear recognition from the supervisory authorities. The main objectives set for these focal points include gender mainstreaming in development programmes and strategies and sensitising decision-makers at central and regional levels about the gender equality issue. In all relevant departments, the gender focal points have thus been able to contribute to improved visibility on discrimination against women and gender inequality in the civil service. However, the impact and performance of focal points are limited because:
 - They have no organisational recognition and, hence, may not influence policies;
 - The gender approach is still little known, which raises the issue of training for members of the gender focal points.
- **The steering committees** put in place in recent years in four ministries (Ministry of Modernisation of Public Services, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of National Education, and Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training) which have undertaken to “institutionalise gender equality in the civil service” have done considerable work in their respective departments. However, their capacity to influence is inadequate because:
 - They have no recognised administrative status. In addition to performing duties for which they were initially appointed, civil servants are also required to carry out work related to steering committees which have no statutory recognition;
 - As a result, projects originating in these committees are often considered to be on the sidelines of routine administrative functions and hence unlikely to be recognised, approved and implemented by other units and civil servants as a whole.
 - Their legitimacy is partly dependent on the conviction of decision-makers at the department concerned.

2.3 The context of aid effectiveness and aid effectiveness from a gender perspective

2.3.1 Key research on aid effectiveness and aid effectiveness from a gender perspective

Academic research

On an academic level, university studies on the subject are almost nonexistent and when they deal with official development assistance, they tend to focus on macroeconomic aspects such as ODA and growth. One example of this literature is research conducted by Aouatif Tsouli¹¹ who carried out an econometric analysis of panel data based on 40-country sample.

Like most empirical work addressing the impact of aid on growth and based on findings from the model, the author concludes to a negative correlation between aid and growth in all panel countries. However, the introduction of the economic policy variable has helped identify a positive coefficient with a fixed effect specific to each country. This effect is larger in countries known for being free or almost free whereas, in other countries characterised as

¹¹ Tsouli, A.: *L'aide publique au développement et la croissance: essai sur données de panel*. Thesis for the completion of a Master's degree in Economics with a concentration in monetary and financial macroeconomic at Mohammed V University in Agdal, Faculty of Law, Economics, and Social Sciences, Rabat, 2009

non-free, aid negatively impacts on their economic growth even when considered for interaction with the economic policy index.

During the roundtable held on 15 April 2008 by the Economic Policy Research Laboratory of the Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences at Mohammed V University in Agdal (Rabat), Mahroug Mohammed¹² reviewed all literature devoted to causality between ODA and growth (including models of Harrod-Domar, Solow, and Burnside-Dollar).

He concludes, from the review and his cumulative experience, that “assessing the impact of aid on growth is tantamount to assessing the impact of public expenditure on growth. Where public expenditure is inefficient, chances are high for inefficiency in foreign aid which is not but one of the modalities of financing public spending, despite all efforts made by fund providers.”¹³

Research on the potential of the advanced status and proposals for its development¹⁴ shows that funds earmarked for financing regional programmes give precedence to an East-West distribution in favour of the East. The authors of this research further note that even if Morocco is the best positioned Mediterranean country to benefit from cross-cutting programmes including cross-border cooperation, the Governance Facility, the Investment Facility, Erasmus, institutional twinning, Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (SIGMA) and the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX), it is neighbouring countries to the East that display the highest absorptive capacities. In terms of aid effectiveness, progress has been reported thanks to the shift from the project-type cooperation to sector budget support which takes up 100% of assistance in Morocco.

These observations lead the author to propose a Euro-Moroccan space to establish real not just normative convergence based on integration at the level of financial assistance.

Donor-commissioned studies:

These are studies conducted with donor support. In the case of Morocco, a few teachings on aid effectiveness may be drawn from certain studies carried out in this respect as follows:

- **Concerning gender mainstreaming in donor strategies, harmonisation among various actors, and specific budget allocations for gender equality**, the study on the inclusion of gender-responsive budgeting in the aid effectiveness agenda¹⁵ **in Morocco** shows that, in the case of the EU, gender issues are highlighted in strategies in a cross-cutting manner. It also reveals that there are no separate budget allocations specifically targeting gender equality or an institutional tracking of resource allocations. The use of gender mainstreaming tools is not compulsory. In the case of Spanish Development Cooperation, there is low coordination between donors and inadequate participation by NGOs and parliamentarians in this area. The main recommendation made by N. Burn calls for formalising the aid harmonisation group with the involvement of key central ministries; namely, MEF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as well as the national mechanism responsible for SNEES implementation.

¹² Former Deputy Director at DTFE (now serving at AfDB)

¹³ Mr. Mahroug, Op. Cit.

¹⁴ Jaidi, Larabi and Iván Martín: *Comment faire avancer le statut avancé UE-Maroc?* IEMED, March 2010.

¹⁵ UNIFEM - Nalini Burn: *Integrating Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda. Ten-country overview report: Kingdom of Morocco*, 2008

- **As regards the PD principles of alignment and managing for results, the study which sought to assess the cost of implementing engendered MDGs, supported by UNIFEM (now UN Women) on behalf of MEF, makes several key recommendations.** These include the need to devise a national poverty reduction strategy; need for coordination among various departments at country, regional and local levels; developing the evaluation culture; capacity building in MDGs and GRB; adopting a territorial and multi-sector approach to MDG implementation (INDH consolidation); and introducing community statistical systems.¹⁶

Another study on the alignment¹⁷ principle concludes that the Kingdom of Morocco has sectoral strategies and operational plans in place that enable the international donor community to align itself on national priorities and to strengthen cross-cutting dimensions in a process aimed at sustainable human development. However, synergy is essential among various strategies. The key issue that the study implicitly raises is that Morocco does not have a broad-based development strategy and that it is difficult with sector-specific strategies to create synergy amongst them that would consider cross-cutting areas such as gender equality.

- **Regarding effective gender mainstreaming in strategies and programmes, two documents of the Belgian Embassy address this issue.** The first document¹⁸ recalls that the Belgian law of 25 May 1999 on international cooperation gives legal effect to the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women and men and to respect for children's rights and the environment. Moreover, it notes that the 2010-2013 ICP for Morocco identifies five cross-cutting themes including gender equality. The second document is a workshop report¹⁹ which provides a summary of reflection on gender mainstreaming in Belgian-Moroccan cooperation, particularly with respect to gender-sensitive indicators that would serve to monitor and evaluate ICP. It clearly emerged at the workshop that there is a need for gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies dealing with agriculture and water affairs based on national and international commitments made by Morocco and Belgium on gender equality. Several gender-sensitive impact and outcome indicators in the agriculture and water sectors as well as a study in this area (ongoing) were proposed.²⁰

2.3.2 Evaluation of ODA effectiveness

In the new aid architecture, Morocco which deliberately elected to submit to the aid effectiveness criteria saw remarkable progress one survey after another. More than 50% of

¹⁶ MEF, DB: *Estimation des coûts de mise en œuvre des OMD*. Presentation delivered by A. Berrada and M. Bengrine, Dakar, 23 February 2009. Available from MEF website (Thème: BSG)

¹⁷ Belgian Embassy: *Alignment of Belgium's Direct Bilateral Cooperation in Morocco*. Study No. 09-10/FDM commissioned by the Development Cooperation Directorate General. ACE Europe Evaluation Report, May 2010.

¹⁸ Belgian Embassy: *Methodology for the Effective Inclusion of Cross-Cutting Themes*. Indicative Cooperation Programme for Morocco 2010-2013

¹⁹ Belgian Embassy (2009): "Mainstreaming Gender in ICP 2010-2013", report prepared by Youssef Belal (consultant) on a workshop held by Belgian-Moroccan Development Cooperation, 22 October 2009.

²⁰ Ongoing study by the executing agency CTB: *la prise en compte du genre dans deux secteurs prioritaires de coopération: agriculture et eau*. Interview with Belgian Development Cooperation representatives

indicators completed by the Moroccan authorities during the 2011 OECD survey met 2010 target objectives.²¹

Ownership

Donors hold divergent views on the ownership criterion. The requirement of a national development strategy by aid effectiveness monitors drives certain countries not to provide information regarding this criterion.

As was the case in 2008, the 2011 OECD survey did not evaluate Morocco for this indicator due to a huge difference in approaches. Moroccan decision-makers cite the closed nature of the questionnaire, which may ultimately negatively impact on the score.²² However, the Moroccan authorities filled this gap by providing information on its model for conducting public policies and outlined a few answers to certain questions in the questionnaire to help OECD deliver a more qualitative analysis that could be reflected in the section dealing with Morocco under the “Country Chapter.”²³

Although, from a decision-maker perspective,²⁴ the Fiftieth Anniversary Report on Human Development provides elements of the country’s development vision by highlighting key strategic areas (education, health, governance, and the inclusion and empowerment of various sections of society) to achieve the country’s human development goals through the preparation and implementation of the National Human Development Initiative,²⁵ the economists of the Economic Analysis Circle of the Abderrahim Bouabid Foundation²⁶ reason that there are no factual elements to substantiate the claim that an effective economic development strategy exists. For these economists, growth in the 2000s was the result of advantages arising from a favourable international environment that better served our direct competitors and exposed our human development weaknesses.

While considering the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as a point of reference, the World Bank recognises in its report No. 50316-MA released in January 2010 that Morocco has a renewed national development project²⁷ and that the country’s systems are relatively robust and involve a low fiduciary risk.²⁸

Alignment

The same report indicates that aid to Morocco seems well aligned on the country’s priorities. The satisfactory reliability of country systems encourages donors to use them and reduces turning to parallel implementation structures. This is what emerges from data produced by

²¹ Farhat Y.: Enquête 2011 de suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Paris, MEF, 9 June 2011

²² Farhat Y.: Présentation des résultats de l’enquête 2011 sur l’efficacité de l’aide, MEF, 9 June 2011

²³ Farhat Y.: Présentation des résultats de l’enquête 2011 sur l’efficacité de l’aide, MEF, 9 June 2011

²⁴ Optional Module 2011

²⁵ *Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 52nd session, New York (25 February – 7 March 2008)

²⁶ Cercle d'Analyse Economique de la Fondation Abderrahim Bouabid: *Le Maroc a-t-il une stratégie de développement économique? Quelques éléments de réflexion pour un véritable décollage économique et social, June 2010*

²⁷ World Bank: *Country Partnership Strategy for the Kingdom of Morocco for the Period 2010- 2013*. Report No. 50316-MA, January 2010

²⁸ World Bank 2010, Op. Cit

the Budget Directorate as part of the 2011 survey. Aid reported on the 2010 budget accounted for 98% of aid disbursed to the government sector.²⁹

Regarding predictability, despite an identified discrepancy of \$200 million justified by differences in calculation methods, it was up 10 percentage points, from 68% in 2007 to 78% in 2010 against a target objective of 71%. However, aid looks inadequately predictable and efforts to improve the way the procurement system operates must be sustained.³⁰

Harmonisation

The harmonisation criterion was assessed during the 2008 OECD survey.³¹ An examination of indicator 9 which measures the percent of aid disbursed to the government sector as part of programme-based approaches shows that around 70% of aid to the this sector are provided under the programme approach; that is, four percentage points above the 2010 target objective set for this indicator.

However, the same survey reveals low 2010 scores³² for 10a³³ and 10b³⁴ indicators. Judging from more recent data arising from the statement of the Budget Directorate representative at the meeting held on 9 June 2011, indicators 10a and 10b remain far below target objectives.

For its part, the World Bank acknowledges progress in this area and opines that donors increasingly recognise their respective areas of comparative advantage.³⁵ Similarly, the Budget Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)³⁶ recognises that donors increasingly consult one another and harmonise their action on funding projects in Morocco.³⁷

Managing for results

As regards the results-oriented management criterion, 2008³⁸ and 2011³⁹ OECD surveys were unable to issue notes on the performance assessment framework. However, they recognise efforts made to reform public financial management systems (PFMSs). They also indicate that sector strategies operate according to the results-oriented management pattern. In the

²⁹ Farhat Y.: Présentation des résultats de l'enquête 2011 sur l'efficacité de l'aide, MEF, 9 June 2011

³⁰ Farhat Y.: Présentation des résultats de l'enquête 2011 sur l'efficacité de l'aide, MEF, 9 June 2011

³¹ OECD: *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010*

³² The proportion of coordinated donor missions was only 14%. The proportion of joint country analytical works did not exceed 25%

³³ Measures the proportion of joint country missions

³⁴ Proportion of country analytical work conducted jointly or leading to coordination

³⁵ World Bank: *Country Partnership Strategy for the Kingdom of Morocco for the Period 2010- 2013*. Report No. 50316-MA, January 2010

³⁶ MEF (DB): Activity Report 2009

³⁷ Such was recently the case for support to the emergency plan of the education sector, which received coordinated funding from five donors funds, amounting to €477.2 million as follows: EU (€108 million), EIB (€200 million), AFD (€50 million), AfDB (€75 million) and IBRD (€44.2 million: loan committed in 2010)

³⁸ OECD: *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010*

³⁹ It is clear that the 2011 Survey will not be able to note this indicator, for the same reasons cited for ownership. It is perhaps essential to mention the view according to which there is an effort to be undertaken by OECD to consider efforts made by Morocco, a country that draws inspiration from a Francophone financial culture. Morocco's advances may hold some substantial content that the Anglosaxon model fails to recognise (Y. Farhat and M. Chafiki – June 2011, Op. Cit.)

same vein, budget execution requirements were eased by giving larger latitude to managers to use budget appropriations and introduce performance indicators.⁴⁰

While the take-up rate of ministerial departments did not exceed 70% in 2006, the latter rose to 98% in 2009 with 1,912 performance indicators compared to only 234 in 2009.⁴¹

It should be conceded that since the survey was conducted, the PFM system has been strengthened with the implementation of the 3-year rolling Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, the Performance Audit, and the development of Integrated Information Systems. Gender-responsive budgeting (GSB) is part of this reform. This strategic choice helps to “consider the differing needs of various social groups (women, children, etc) in budget programming. It materialises by strengthening the accountability of local actors, and introducing indicators that can measure the level of fulfilment of those needs and assess the relevance of public policies, particularly to poverty and inequality reduction.”⁴²

Mutual accountability

According to the 2008 OECD survey,⁴³ the mechanism of mutual accountability (MA) is still nonexistent in Morocco. This observation is confirmed by decision-makers who recognise that “the concept of mutual evaluation by various stakeholders is still at its early stages in Morocco and this tool should be strengthened and institutionalised to make this practice systematic during development programme reviews involving several stakeholders (donors, country institutions and civil society).”⁴⁴ It is essential to note, though, the regular assessments of Morocco’s progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the GRB Programme Mid-Term Review. In the same vein, a pilot survey was conducted at community-level for the introduction of a gender-sensitive Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS).⁴⁵ Finally, a study was carried out⁴⁶ to assess the cost of Morocco’s achievement of engendered Millennium Development Goals to identify efforts that remain to be made to reach set objectives.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY DECISION-MAKERS

3.1 Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

In the context of the matter at hand, MEF acts not only as an aid coordinator but also as the budget authority responsible for the preparation of budget acts. It ensures that the state’s will to mainstream gender is reflected in the budget. To promote gender equality objectives and the interests of both women and men in all decisions and in development planning and to ensure an optimal use of resources available, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has

⁴⁰OECD: *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010*

⁴¹Hindi, J., *La Budgétisation Sensible au Genre au Maroc Principales réalisations et perspectives* (Rabat, 10 October 2009).

⁴²DB: *Compte-rendu du séminaire sur la bonne gouvernance des finances publiques*, May 2008

⁴³OECD: *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010*

⁴⁴Optional Module 2011

⁴⁵DEPF and UNIFEM: *Projet CBMS - Maroc 2006-2007* (October 2007). See http://www.pep-net.org/fileadmin/medias/pdf/files_events/Morocco_Paper1.pdf. CBMS was set up in the municipality of Essaouira and the rural commune of Bouaboub.

⁴⁶DEPF and UNIFEM: *Essai d’estimation de coût de mise en œuvre des OMD gendérisés au Maroc*, December 2007

undertaken since 2005 to mainstream gender in the state budget. “Engendering the budget is identified as a flagship action under the strategic programmes of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, thus confirming the entrenchment of the process of integrating the ‘gender’ dimension in the preparation and analysis of sector budgets as a budget reform component.”⁴⁷ It is the Directorate of Research and Financial Forecasting (DEPF) which supervised the introduction of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB). It was also in charge of “implementing outreach tools, developing a knowledge management system and a communication strategy, assisting ministerial departments with the effective mainstreaming of this dimension in budget planning and programming, and producing an annual gender report to accompany the budget bill.”⁴⁸ In this context, a number of training workshops and sessions were held for officials responsible for budget planning and programming at MEF and other ministerial departments, and for parliamentarians and NGO representatives.⁴⁹

Under Morocco’s plan of action for implementing the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action,⁵⁰ the Ministry of Finance, alongside sector departments, is considered as the entity responsible for actions and results expected regarding:

- Morocco’s ownership and leadership of the development process
- Improving aid effectiveness and predictability
- Alignment with the country system
- Development and transparency
- Enhancing complementarity and labour division among donors
- Managing for results
- Mutual accountability

It is the Budget Directorate,⁵¹ with support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the UNDP and other donors, that oversees the introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) for mapping development projects in Morocco to be used by the Ministry and its partners; namely, Moroccan administrations, donors and citizens.

The Budget Directorate also acts as the OECD National Co-ordinator at MEF and submits, in this capacity, the results of the survey with respect to key indicators. In line with ongoing institutional changes, Morocco has volunteered to complete the Optional Module on Gender (OMG).

The Module, prepared by the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), aims to facilitate dialogue on this matter. Three categories of questions with several sub-sets were addressed to 3 types of actors (donors, decision-makers and NGOs).⁵² Some questions are similar to those included in the methodological report on the ongoing research study. Hence, for these questions, the results of the survey conducted by UN Women⁵³ (which contributed

⁴⁷ MEF (DB): Activity Report 2009

⁴⁸ DB: Compte-rendu du séminaire sur la bonne gouvernance des finances publiques, May 2008

⁴⁹ Chafiki, M.: *Le Budget Genre au Maroc, une perspective stratégique pour l’égalité des sexes et l’habilitation des femmes* (Quebec, MEF, September 2008).

⁵⁰ MEF: *Note de présentation du Plan d’Action Maroc pour la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Paris et du Programme d’Action d’Accra sur l’efficacité de l’aide publique au développement*, 22 June 2010.

⁵¹ GIS, see also DB 2009

⁵² See List of Persons Contacted in Annexes

⁵³ UN Women, Rabat, April 2011

technical support to MEF for this purpose) as well as replies of various donors⁵⁴ are essential elements for our study, primarily with regard to donors' country strategies and the monitoring and evaluation of their aid from a gender perspective. According to decision-makers, only two Ministerial Departments responded to questions while NGOs assert that only three provided answers. It should be noted that this work was completed in two months and that the questionnaire was sent by electronic mail.

During the presentation of the qualitative analysis on OMG,⁵⁵ the director of research and financial forecasting focused rather on headway Morocco made in the area and, above all, on difficulties encountered while completing the questionnaire. For instance, the indicator on the integration of gender equality in development policies which measures whether a specific budget is allocated to women was left blank. By way of justification, the Moroccan authorities develop the idea that the allocation of specific budgets to women runs against the foundations underpinning gender-responsive budgeting.

Finally, it should be noted that DEPF has proven expertise in integrating sex-disaggregated statistics and data from time-use surveys into social accounting matrices "which may, in turn, feed into computable general equilibrium models."⁵⁶

3.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC)

MAEC, together with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic and General Affairs, provides coordination for all cooperation programmes implemented at country level. "It plays a very active role in the design, implementation and monitoring of cooperation projects and programmes (European Union, Spain, UNDP, etc) which are increasingly integrating the gender dimension."⁵⁷ Thus, it strives to translate Morocco's international commitments into concrete actions on the ground and to ensure that gender equality is a cross-cutting theme across all sectors and intervention levels. It also ensures that cooperation programmes are set up to target capacity building for women and combating gender inequalities.

It has largely contributed, through greater collaboration with strategic partners and gender mainstreaming, to the implementation of the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality.

It also contributes assistance to national efforts aimed at achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly with respect to MDG 8⁵⁸, Target 23.⁵⁹

3.3 Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity

As far as GE is concerned, the Department of Social Development, Family and Solidarity relies on SNEES (National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality) and the National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women (LCVF)⁶⁰.

⁵⁴ Donors: Completed questionnaires

⁵⁵ MEF: M. Chafiki's presentation at meeting of June 9th

⁵⁶ MEF (DEPF 2007): Report on the Gender-Responsive Budgeting Workshop (Turin, 20-22 November 2007)

⁵⁷ MEF: Gender Report 2011

⁵⁸ "Develop a Global Partnership for Development"

⁵⁹ "Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system."

⁶⁰ Interview with Saida Drissi, Head of Women's Affairs Division at the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity (MDSFS)

SNEES aims to influence and guide development policies and programmes on women and men in an equal and equitable manner and ensure that women and men, girls and boys equitably derive profits and benefits from various development programmes.

The ultimate aim of LCVF is to eradicate violence against women.

To reach the objectives set out in strategies for gender mainstreaming in development, several projects and programmes have been implemented for women:

- The operational plan of the National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women (LCVF)
- The action plan of the National Charter for Improving the Image of Women in the Media
- 2010-2012 Government Agenda for Equality
- Tamkin Project
- Monitoring of progress towards the implementation of international and regional commitments (CEDAW, Beijing Platform, MDGs, etc...)
- Support for women's political participation
- Project for the promotion of equality in the Tangier-Tetouan region (2006 -2012)
- Opening a centre for the perpetrators of violence
- Setting up a committee for cooperation on gender issues
- Promoting women's participation in elected bodies
- Putting in place a statistical database on the situation of women
- Reforming the institutional information system on gender-based violence
- Modelled multi-purpose centres for the protection of women against violence and capacity building for local actors in regions
- Strengthening national counselling centres for women victims of violence
- 2011-2015 Government Agenda for Equality

This agenda consists of:⁶¹

- Nine priority areas
- Thirty strategic objectives set by ministerial departments
- 100 key actions/measures
- A number of monitoring/evaluation indicators
- A timetable for delivery from 2011 through 2015
- An estimated budget of DH2 billion

The nine areas concerned are:⁶²

- Institutional entrenchment of gender equality
- Equitable and equal access of girls and boys to a quality, qualifying education systems
- Equitable and equal access of girls and women, boys and men to healthcare services
- Equitable and equal access of girls and women, boys and men to basic infrastructure
- Equitable and equal access of women and men to civil rights and combating acts of discrimination and violence against women

⁶¹ Presentation by MDSFS at study launch seminar on 12 July 2011

⁶² Presentation by MDSFS at study launch seminar on 12 July 2011

- Equitable and equal access to decision-making positions in elected office and civil service
- Combating gender-based inequalities in the labour market
- Combating various forms of vulnerability endured by rural girls and women
- Spreading the equality culture and combating sexist stereotypes

3.4 High Commission for Planning (HCP)

To strengthen **managing for results** and enhance knowledge, the High Commission for Planning is increasingly producing sex-disaggregated statistics:⁶³

- It systematically releases compendiums of engendered statistics;
- It carried out in 2009 the national survey on the prevalence of violence against women;
- It is currently conducting a time-use survey.

Sex-disaggregated statistics may facilitate the evaluation of aid effectiveness from a gender perspective in Morocco. They are an essential tool “for describing the baseline situation to identify existing inequalities, develop monitoring indicators and set goals with a view to reducing gaps.”⁶⁴

In Morocco, considerable efforts in this respect have been made by HCP which regularly publishes (demographic and socioeconomic) statistics disaggregated by sex, age and area of residence.⁶⁵ However, efforts are still to be made with respect to employment, income and poverty. It should be noted that HCP is a government institution and the only producer of information, which does not allow for comparing data with other institutions.

Accurate data by sex are also released in MDG reports.⁶⁶ In fact, since the publication of the first report in 2005, the issue of gender has been considered with respect to all MDGs. Several gender-sensitive targets and indicators have been added to match international targets and indicators. All MDGs are engendered and sex-disaggregated data are available for all targets across all 8 MDGs. In the case of MDG 8, it has been observed that donor funding for basic social services (which primarily benefit women and girls) is insignificant and falls below their commitments. This raises the issue of funding for achieving engendered MDGs and low ODA compared to partner commitments.

3.5 Parliament

After decades of absence of any women’s representation in Parliament, a quota system was introduced in 2002 at the House of Deputies that required the allocation of 30 seats to women to be elected on a nationwide list of candidates: 30 women on the national list and 5 on local lists out of a total of 325 seats – a level of representation 17.5 times higher than in 1997.

However, this level declined over five years, from 10.8% in 2002 to 10.46% in 2007.⁶⁷ As a result, the country was ranked 125th (out of 130) on the 2007 gender equality ranking of the World Economic Forum.⁶⁸

⁶³ HCP: *Système d’Information Statistique au Maroc Réalisations et plan d’action à moyen terme*.

⁶⁴ Optional Module, 2011

⁶⁵ See www.hcp.ma

⁶⁶ See reports for 2005, 2007 and 2009

⁶⁷ <http://www.aufaitmaroc.com/actualites/maroc/2010/9/1/>

In a context marked by the enactment of a new Constitution, a ministerial council meeting approved on 9 September 2011 a text that sets quotas for candidate lists, allocating sixty seats to women and thirty to candidates aged less than 40 years.⁶⁹

Gender and equal opportunities between women and men are not debated inside committees devoted to these issues. However, women sitting in the two chambers of Parliament set up, in 2005, the Forum of Moroccan Women Parliamentarians with the aim of ensuring stronger cooperation among women members of Parliament and promoting the role of women in Morocco's parliamentary democracy.⁷⁰

According to the Organic Budget Act, Parliament gives one-year-long authorisation to the Minister of Finance to raise funds required as part of internal and external financing. This approach allows the ODA problem to evade budget debates. The result is the virtual absence of political debate in Parliament on the issue of effectiveness of aid, especially that targeting gender. Even though, historically, Moroccan political parties have always included the issue of gender equalities in their concerns, gender equality is not always specifically and clearly addressed.

It should be noted however that Parliament participated, as part of the participatory approach, in consultation with various actors, in the preparation of the 2011-2015 Government Agenda for Equity.⁷¹

The gender report accompanying the Budget Act provides parliamentarians with the necessary tools to assess the extent to which gender is integrated in public policies. "Parliamentary debate and oral questions on the Budget Bill show a growing interest by parliamentarians in Gender-Responsive Budgeting."⁷²

4. IDENTIFICATION KEY GENDER EQUALITY DONORS

Key GE donors

Based on certain quantitative indicators for the last five years⁷³ and interviews conducted with donors known for supporting GE, five key donors targeting GE were identified: the Spanish Development Cooperation (AECID), the EU, the Belgian Development Cooperation, the Canadian Development Cooperation (CIDA), and the German Development Cooperation (GIZ).

There are a few private foundations operating in Morocco but their role in funding for GE is insignificant.

As shown in the table below:

⁶⁸ <http://www.aufaitmaroc.com/actualites/maroc/2010/9/1/>

⁶⁹ <http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/fr/features/awi/features/2011/09/15/feature-03>

⁷⁰ <http://www.maghress.com/fr/lematin/81195>

⁷¹ Presentation by MDSFS at study launch seminar on 12 July 2011

⁷² Chafiki, M.: *Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 52nd session, New York (25 February – 7 March 2008)

⁷³ To be specified in the chapter on aid flows for GE, Study Report

AECID contributed US\$8,400,000 under the Tamkin Programme (2008-2011/2012). Expressed in Euros, this amount totals roughly €16 million, 37.5% of which are allocated to Tamkin with the rest going to NGOs.

The contribution of CIDA to gender mainly concerned the Gender Equality Support Fund – Phase II (2005-2011) with an amount of around \$4,321,500.

Belgian Development Cooperation allocated €8,000,000 to gender, the environment and children's rights.

Under its National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2011-2013, the EU scheduled €35 million for disbursement, including six millions for 19 projects initiated by civil society associations to promote human rights in general and women rights in particular.

GTZ (now GIZ) mostly contributes technical assistance. Since 2003, it has mainly focused on integrating the gender approach in economic and social development policies in Morocco with MDSFS.

Table III: Top five GE donors

	Donors	Programmes	Amount	Remarks
1 st	AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)	Tamkin Programme (2008-2011/2012)	US\$8,400,000 + NGOs	Since 2005: €6million (Tamkin) + €10million (NGDOs)
2 nd	CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)	Gender Equality Support Fund - Phase II (2005-11)	US\$4,321,500
3 rd	Belgian Development Cooperation	2010-2013 Programme: Gender, environment, children's rights	€8,000,000
4 th	GIZ	Gender mainstreaming in economic and social development policies in Morocco with the MDSFS since 2003	Assistance more technical than financial
5 th	EU	19 projects by civil society associations for the promotion of human rights in general and women's rights in particular	€6,000,000	NIP scheduled for 2011-2013 (€35 million)

Source: Spanish AECID: note, July 2011

There are two categories of donors to be considered while dealing with funding targeting gender equality:

- Those contributing financial support: The five key donors known for providing financial support and with which working meetings were held are: Spanish Development Cooperation (AECID and EU); Belgian Development Cooperation; Canadian

Development Cooperation (CIDA); German Development Cooperation (GIZ) (see Annexes, Guide to Interviews with Donors and List of Persons Contacted);

- Those providing technical assistance only: Key donors extending technical support and with which working meetings were held are part of the UNS (UN Women and UNDP).

The plan adopted for each donor links up with key questions outlined in the methodology document (step 2):

- Funding for GE
- Strategies adopted
- Coordination among donors and with other actors
- Performance assessment frameworks

4.1 Spanish Development Cooperation (SDC): AECID ⁷⁴

4.1.1 Funding

Morocco is a priority country for Spanish Development Cooperation (3rd largest donor, see Table II, page 11) in the following key areas: democratic governance, basic social services, poverty reduction, and gender and development. “We promote initiatives that contribute to the full exercise of women’s economic rights and the consolidation of the process of change towards formal and real equality, and that guarantees the full enjoyment of social, civil and political rights of women and girls.”⁷⁵

In Morocco, SDC uses three funding channels:

- Direct bilateral channel through Moroccan institutions (1/3 of funds but unrelated to GE);
- UN channel (1/3);
- Rest channelled through Spanish NGOs.

It is SDC that has funded gender equality the most in Morocco. Thus, as part of partnership with the UN, an exclusively Spanish fund worth €600 million was allocated in 2007 under the MDG programme. SDC is the largest donor to UNS by virtue of this fund and the largest donor to UN Women. It is also the top donor in quantity and quality to Morocco since projects are implemented in partnership with Spanish NGOs which, in turn, maintain partnership relations with Moroccan NGOs.

In this regard, Morocco benefited from a large-scale project for GE with UN Women, called Tamkin Programme, a multi-sector blueprint for combating gender-based acts of violence through the empowerment of women and girls in Morocco. The project supports reforms initiated by Morocco in the area of gender equality and mainly concerns the implementation of the Family Code and justice reform. The amount allocated ranges between \$8 and 10 million.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ Based on interviews

⁷⁵ Spanish Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation: *Spanish Development Cooperation Master Plan 2009-2012*

⁷⁶ http://www.social.gov.ma/MdsfsFichiers/pdf/Programme_Tamkine_Fr.pdf

The project is conducted in synergy with Spanish NGOs bound by partnership relations with Moroccan NGOs. This project is proceeding very well.

It is only after an agreement was concluded to fund the gender equality agenda that the EU became the largest donor in this area (see EU below).

4.1.2 Assistance strategy

Gender takes up a specific area under the 2009-2012 SDC assistance strategy (SDC Master Plan) which takes account of international and national commitments made on gender equality.

SDC has a gender strategy.⁷⁷ “The Spanish Development Cooperation Strategy for gender and development is the main instrument for the implementation of priorities set forth in the Master Plan, Act No. 23/1998 of July 7 concerning international development cooperation (LCID) and Act No. 3/2007 of March 22 concerning effective gender equality with respect to development policy.”

Women’s rights NGOs perform a large role through the agency of Spanish NGOs.

A reflection has been initiated for the implementation of a joint strategy among EU members, which has been reported by other donors.

4.1.3 Harmonisation and coordination

SDC is a member of all coordination groups (see Annexes, Coordination Groups). Prior to 2009-2010, coordination among donors was conducted in an informal manner. It is now institutionalised with the inception of the group on aid quality.

Coordination is also in place with other actors on gender issues, including regular meetings with Spanish NGOs working with Moroccan NGOs and membership of the steering committee for the implementation of the Tamkin Programme.

4.1.4. Evaluation

There is no specific framework for the assessment of gender-sensitive programmes. Assessments are periodically conducted for all SDC programmes. A mid-term evaluation exists for the Tamkin Programme and its report is available.⁷⁸ There are also periodic reports on SDC funding where gender is a specific area.

⁷⁷ Spanish Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation: *Executive Summary of the SDC Gender Strategy*. Translated version sent by SDC in Morocco (undated).

⁷⁸ UN MDG Achievement Fund (UNDP/Spain): *Final Mid-Term Evaluation Report on the Multi-Sector Programme for Combating Gender-Based Violence through the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Morocco (Tamkin 2008-2011)*, Gender Portal. Produced by Dr. W-Emmanuel Layoun, August 2010

4.2 European Union (EU)

4.2.1 Funding

Morocco is a special partner of the European Union. In 2004, as a complement to the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation process launched in Barcelona in 1995, the European Union introduced **the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)** which sets a new framework for relations between the European Union and its Southern Mediterranean neighbours. Morocco was among the first Mediterranean countries to sign an ENP Action Plan with the EU.⁷⁹

In this context and for purposes of alignment with country policies, the EU focuses its efforts on the following priority areas:

Social sectors, particularly education, health and social protection;

- The National Human Development Initiative (INDH);
- Economic modernisation, particularly support to upgrading the private sector, strengthening vocational training, and modernising businesses, agriculture and fisheries, transport, energy in general, and improving the environment for investment and competitiveness as part of an open-market economy;
- Institutional support for the implementation of the Association Agreement and the ENP Action Plan;
- Good governance and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- Environmental protection.

GE does not constitute a specific priority area in the EU strategy but will receive large funding under the new 2011 programme of action for Morocco, approved on 10 August 2011.⁸⁰ In this context, out of a total of DH1.572 billion, funding for AES implementation will receive DH396 million (€35 million).

Therefore, with the implementation of this new programme, the EU will become a large donor for gender equality. The funds will be disbursed shortly and will be channelled through the Treasury.

In the case of EU, 90% of funds disbursed are in the form of budget support tied to conditions; that is, to sector strategies in Morocco.

4.2.2 Harmonisation and coordination

From 2002 to 2008, a series of sectoral thematic groups (TGs) were set up to match the government's priority sectors. Some Thematic Groups only include EU countries whereas others are open for all. The EU assumes a leading role in most of these groups (see Annexes II and List).

After 2008, a **Thematic Group on Aid Harmonisation** bringing together all donors **was set up** following recommendations made by the 2008 OECD survey. A donor action plan was

⁷⁹ EU: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument on Morocco, *Strategy Paper 2007-2013*. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_morocco_fr.pdf

⁸⁰ "EU Approves New Action Plan 2011 for Morocco", press release available from: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/morocco/index_fr.htm

drawn up (a non-paper) and several meetings chaired by MEF took place. This group was renamed **Thematic Group on Aid Quality** (to avert confusion with the Paris Declaration) co-chaired by the UNDP and the EU. The Group convened three meetings since its inception (see Annexes, Thematic Groups). The Group is proceeding well. It organised a workshop with the UN in July 2010 on good practices in aid effectiveness by using 3 OECD indicators. Several good practices were identified including:

- Programme coordination involving 6 donors in the education sector and the formulation of joint programmes;
- Joint EU-UNFPA programmes in several areas.

The workshop also aims to submit an action plan on good practices to the government (under preparation).

A review of sectoral TGs in 2010 revealed that there were too many TGs and that some of them were no longer operational such as the **TG on Gender** (led by Germany and not operating since 2006). Hence, the EU proposed restructuring TGs (see Thematic Groups in Annexes) and a new TG on gender called “Social Protection and Gender” was set up by late 2010. This TG is open to all donors but has not yet come into operation (no meeting scheduled).

4.2.3 Assistance strategy

The EU has several strategy papers for aid to Morocco including the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument on Morocco, the 2007-2013 Strategic Paper (original and amended), the Mid-Term Review of the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper on Morocco, the 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, and the 2007-2010 National Indicative Programme.⁸¹

These strategies are aligned on those of the government and consider gender equality in a cross-cutting manner. NGOs, including women’s NGOs, are consulted for the preparation of these reports.⁸²

The new 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme focuses on the theme of gender equality and consists of three components:

- **The legal component:** This supports the preparation and implementation of laws and regulations, particularly the Family Code, the law criminalising violence against women, and a law against domestic work performed by under-age girls, etc;
- **The institutional and social component:** This component mainly deals with the promotion of women’s participation in economic and social progress through concrete actions in specific areas such as education, training or combating violence against women;
- **The communication component:** This part is centred on promoting the equality culture, including through aware-raising and training.

⁸¹ - http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_morocco_fr.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/2011_enpi_csp_nip_morocco_en.pdf
- http://www.enpi-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Concept_Note_for_Morocco.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_nip_morocco_fr.pdf

⁸² Information collected from interviews

There is no joint assistance strategy for **donors, but there is an ongoing reflection on a joint assistance strategy for EU countries.**

4.2.4 Evaluation

Based on previously conducted interviews, information regarding evaluation is as follows:

- There is a document that deals with the annual monitoring/evaluation of programmes against gender-specific indicators. However, the document is for internal use only and is not made public.
- Donors do not report periodically on funding allocated in support of gender equality as that would entail specific analysis and considerable effort.

4.3 Belgian Development Cooperation

4.3.1 Funding

Morocco is one of the major partner countries of Belgian Development Cooperation. With the new 2010-2013 Indicative Cooperation Programme, Belgium becomes the second largest donor country in terms of bilateral cooperation.⁸³

Concerning GE, Belgian Development Cooperation assists Morocco's efforts "to improve the situation of women by actively supporting civil society actors in priority regions for action; namely, Souss-Massa-Draa, Northern Casablanca and Eastern Morocco."

Belgian cooperation instruments focusing on gender equality include direct funding to local NGOs (dedicated to women's and children's rights) and the programme for institutional capacity building through the award of scholarships. Since the elaboration of the new Family Code in 2008, Moroccan women's NGOs have been receiving a specific budget line (it is funding scheduled for each partner that has a programme in this field).

Through multilateral channels, Belgium extended support to the Gender-Responsive Budgeting Programme (support to UN Women).

Under the 2010-2013 Indicative Cooperation Programme, provision is made to make use of technical assistance in the area of gender to assist partners in priority sectors.⁸⁴

4.3.2 Harmonisation and coordination

Belgian development cooperation is a member of all aid coordination and harmonisation groups. Coordination with other actors (other donors and NGOs) on gender issues is only informal. The ongoing study on gender mainstreaming in the two priority sectors of agriculture and water aims to make proposals in this respect.

⁸³ http://diplomatie.belgium.be/fr/politique/cooperation_au_developpement/pays/pays_partenaires/maroc/

⁸⁴ Responses to questions in Optional Module on Gender (OMG)

4.3.3 Assistance strategies

Under the cooperation programme, known as the 2010-2013 Morocco-Belgium Indicative Cooperation Programme, gender is a cross-cutting issue. There is a methodology document for considering gender under this programme as indicated above (3.1).

A reflection is underway to develop a joint strategy for EU countries as several donors reported.

Local NGOs and women are not consulted for the preparation of cooperation programmes.

4.3.4 Evaluation

The study in progress will set gender-specific indicators for programme evaluation. An assessment framework is planned under the programme for 2010-2013. There are periodic reports on gender equality funding,⁸⁵ which will be used in the course of the study (chapter on aid flows for gender since 2005).

4.4 Canadian Development Cooperation

4.4.1 Funding

The cooperation strategy of CIDA in Morocco was developed in the light of the country's development priorities: basic education, vocational training, local governance and gender equality. Thanks to the introduction of a Gender Equality Support Fund, a strong partnership has been forged with State Secretariat for Family (now MDSFS). The implementation of actions involving government agencies and civil society groups contributes to developing local capacity in a larger integration of gender.⁸⁶

Hence, CIDA has been one of the key donors promoting gender equality since 2005. Today, after the Gender Equality Support Unit programme came to an end (2010), a reflection is initiated for other programmes in the area of gender.

4.4.2 Harmonisation and coordination

CIDA participates in the working group for coordination on governance set up in 2011 and fronted by the EU and France. A meeting was convened by this group, but gender-awareness remains of a cross-cutting nature. Donor coordination is starting to work well. There was no formal coordination prior to 2009 and 2010 but the last few years have seen a net improvement. Coordination exists with other actors including NGOs and is proceeding quite well. Concerning the media, an effort is still to be done.

⁸⁵ Information derived from interviews. These reports are currently unavailable

⁸⁶ See www.cida-acdi.gc.ca

4.4.3 Assistance strategy

General reflection on actions that contribute to aid effectiveness is present in two key documents: the 2009-2012 CIDA Aid Effectiveness Action Plan and Canada's Aid Effectiveness Agenda.

The 2011-2015 Programming Framework for Morocco is a strategy that takes accounts of GE. There is no joint strategy among donors, but there are informal consultations with various donors, including on programmes targeting GE. Women's NGOs play a role in the preparation of strategies and programmes (consulted).

4.4.4 Evaluation

The CIDA activity report is of a general nature but the gender perspective is taken into account. It is an internal report produced in the context of Canadian Development Cooperation.

According to conducted interviews, reports assessing the impact of aid allocated from a gender perspective are available. However, there are no periodic reports on GE funding but data on the latter are obtainable.⁸⁷

4.5 German Development Cooperation (GIZ)

4.5.1 Funding

Morocco is a priority country for German development cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin. The three priority cooperation areas are: sustainable economic development; the utilisation and management of water resources; and environmental issues and climate change including the promotion of renewable energy.⁸⁸ Technical assistance is more significant than financial support and is directly channelled to partners (budget support is nonexistent).

“Gender equality stretches like a red thread across projects.” Based on Morocco's gender strategy, the government receives support to ensure that reforms and programmes are managed in a way that benefits both women and men and contributes to consolidating and guaranteeing women's fundamental rights.

GE is one of the priority areas of GTZ in Morocco (now GIZ). The programme for “Gender Mainstreaming in Economic and Social Development Policies” in partnership with MDSFS (2003-2013) seeks to reduce socioeconomic inequalities between men and women. Since June 2003, the project has been supporting:

- The preparation of a national plan for gender, which led to the adoption of “the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality” in 2007.
- The implementation of a number of projects including preparing a charter of ethics approved by political parties in 2009; training a pool of 20 experts in professional gender equality; conducting a field study on domestic workers; and training 50 NGOs and

⁸⁷ These documents are not available on the website but we expect to receive them

⁸⁸ See website of GIZ in Morocco: <http://www.gtz.de/fr/weltweit/maghreb-naher-osten/677.htm>

several other organisations in the integration of gender indicators in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their activities.⁸⁹

4.5.2 Harmonisation and coordination

German Development Cooperation chairs several thematic and sectoral groups in Morocco (see Annexes, Thematic and Sectoral Groups). GTZ chaired the Thematic Group on Gender from 2004 to 2006. The group brought all donors together and operated very well over this period.

Coordination with development and women's associations exists for all projects.

4.5.3 Assistance strategy

There is no country strategy. Programmes/projects to receive support are identified during talks held every two years with the Moroccan government.

4.5.4 Evaluation

There are programme assessments in place with gender indicators⁹⁰ which will be subsequently used in the course of this project.

4.6 UNS: UN Women and UNDP

4.6.1 UN Women

4.6.1.1 Funding

UN Women played and continues to play a major role in women's rights defence through technical assistance to NGOs and ministerial departments.

Table IV: UN Women-supported projects

Project	Partner	Donor	Budget	Duration
Supporting family tribunals as part of Family Code implementation	Ministry of Justice	UNIFEM; UNICEF; UNDP; ACCD; Dutch Embassy	US\$1,676,621	2007-2010
Morocco Component of the GRB Programme - Phase III: "National Budgetary Process Effectively Reflects Gender Equality"	MEF; MDSFS; HCP; DGCL	Belgian via UNIFEM Code Funds + Spanish (via Gender MDG)	US\$1,403,333	2010-2012

⁸⁹ Project brochure

⁹⁰ We expect to receive these evaluation documents

Multi-Sector Programme for Combating Gender-Based Violence through the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Morocco, i.e. Tamkin Programme (UNIFEM products)	MEF; MDSFS; HCP; DGCL	MDG Fund	US\$2,443,155	2008-2010
Integrating the Gender Perspective into Local Planning and Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Morocco	Presidents of Communes	UNIFEM	US\$117,000	2007-2010
Cultural Heritage and Creative Industries as drivers of development in Morocco	Oasis Sud Programme (POS); Agency for the Promotion and Economic and Social Development of Southern Provinces; Ministry of Culture	MDG Fund	US\$499,248	2008-2011
Support to the Joint Programme of the National Human Development Observatory (UNIFEM products)	National Human Development Observatory (ONDH) and all sectoral departments	UNIFEM	US\$50,000	2009-2011
Strengthening Political Participation		UNIFEM	US \$16,000	2009-2010
Setting up an Observatory on Gender Mainstreaming in the Civil Service	Ministry of Modernisation of Public Sectors	UNIFEM	US \$50,000	2010-2011
Strengthening Advocacy for Gender-Sensitive Public Administrations in Morocco		UNIFEM	US \$65,500	2009-2010
School of Women Candidates in Preparation for the Local Elections of June 2009		UNIFEM	US \$60,000	2009-2010
Support to Gender Institutionalisation	Council on Human Rights (CDH)	UNIFEM	US \$57,000	2010-2011
National Survey on the Impact of Slum Clearance Programmes on the Living Conditions of Households	Ministry of Housing, Town Planning and Urban Policy	UNIFEM	US \$140,000	2010-2011
Capacity Building in Public Policy Monitoring for the Ministry of Social Development, Family, and Solidarity	MDSFS	UNIFEM	US \$56,625	2009
Project for Improving the Employability and Self-Empowerment of Women and Girl Children	Ministry of Youth and Sports	UNIFEM	US \$10,000	2009
Total Budget			US \$61,667,732	
UN Women Budget			US \$6,641,482	

Source: UN Women, Rabat. Based on the mapping of government programmes, 2011

UN Women put a lot of effort to ensure the successful conduct of OMG. UN Women provided substantial technical support to the 2011 OECD Survey. Questionnaires were filled out using the GRB approach. According to Ms. Burn, UN Women gender advisor for North Africa, Morocco should have also completed the Optional Module on “ownership” proposed by the OECD under the 2011 monitoring survey considering that there is lack of NGO interest in AE (only 3 NGOs answered the OMG questionnaire).

4.6.1.2 Harmonisation and coordination

Concerning the equality MDG where several donors are involved, there was a joint programme.

There is a UN Women-chaired Thematic Group on Gender for UN agencies (see TGs in Annexes).⁹¹ This group had long been left inactive and was revived on the occasion of preparing the UN Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016. The TG has been equipped to ensure that gender is considered within this framework, mainly by developing gender-specific indicators.

There are also networks for coordination with donors: EU, AfDB and World Bank networks. UN Women is a member of the TG on aid quality, chaired by the EU and the UNDP.

The problem of coordination arises for NGOs that have no or little interest in aid effectiveness and that lack capacity in this area and in the organisation of their activities.

4.6.1.3 Assistance strategy

Under UNDAF, gender is taken into account through gender-specific indicators developed by the UNS Thematic Group on Gender as indicated above.

4.6.1.4 Evaluation

There are annual programme assessment reports but no reports on the impact of aid allocated from a gender perspective.

4.6.2 UNDP

UNDP-led development programmes in Morocco revolve around three major priority areas: the fight against poverty; the environment and energy; and governance and human development. The UNDP has supported several projects aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. UNDP also participates in coordinating UNS activities.⁹² Gender equity is one of the crossing-cutting themes considered across the entire policy process from programme design to delivery. On reading the 2007-2011 Country Programme Action Plan, it emerges that the UNDP has no specific action regarding GE in Morocco.⁹³ The UNDP acts as a focal point for donors, including UNS agencies, to assist MEF with the implementation of the Paris Declaration. It contributes substantial technical assistance with the conduct of OECD monitoring surveys. UNDP also plays a major role in the TG on aid

⁹¹ United Nations in Morocco: *United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF 2012-2016*. Available from www.un.org.ma

⁹² <http://www.pnud.org.ma>

⁹³ http://www.pnud.org.ma/pdf/CPD_Morocco.pdf

quality as the UN co-chairs this TG alongside the EU. A workshop was organised and an action plan prepared (see, EU, page 23).

Thematic and Sectoral Groups are numerous (see Annexes, Thematic and Sectoral Groups). For these groups to operate properly, it is desirable, according to Mr. Sergula,⁹⁴ that the government take the lead. However, there is evidence here of an institutional complication and difficulties at the government level.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN'S NGOS AND NETWORKS, AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

5.1 Introduction

In view of the large number of associations working on development and women rights⁹⁵ and for the purpose of conducting this research and ensuring effectiveness, the following NGOs have been chosen to take part in this study:

1. The following are the three associations that were responsible for organising the country consultation held as part of the Asia-MENA Open Forum⁹⁶ on CSO Development Effectiveness.
 - *Espace Associatif* (EA);
 - *Fédération de la Ligue Démocratique des Droits de la Femme* (FLDDF);
 - *Association 3ème Millénaire pour le Développement et l'Action Associative dans le Sud-Est* (ATMDAS);

The threesome initiated a series of meetings and organised a country consultation on 29-30 Mai 2010.⁹⁷

It should be noted that these organisations reflect a diversity in views since EA is an NGO network, ATMDAS is a regional development NGO, and FLDDF is a feminist association.

2. Other associations

Other associations were targeted because, although they did host activities on aid in general and from a gender perspective, they are capable of engaging in debate on development aid, conduct reflection on aid effectiveness from a gender perspective, and fulfil their role as policy dialogue actors.

These associations include:

- *Association Marocaine de Solidarité et de Développement* (AMSED), a national development NGO that includes gender among its objectives;

⁹⁴Interview with Mr. Asier Sergula, Special Assistant to the UN Resident Coordinator in Morocco

⁹⁵The names of a large number of associations mention women's rights to development and a range of qualifiers such as "sustainable," "social," "human," "local," "rural," and "agricultural."

⁹⁶Asia-Pacific Research Network: *Asian and North Africa Consolidated Consultation Outcomes Report of the Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness*, September 2010

⁹⁷Morocco is one of the 15 countries where a consultation took place

- Women's associations that were contacted the most. Selection was also made on the basis of regional representation. Accordingly, the following associations were contacted and interviewed: *Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc* (ADFM), *Union de l'Action Féminine* (UAF), and *Jossour* in the political capital Rabat, where the longest-standing and most active women's associations are concentrated;
- In other cities, the following associations were contacted: *Association Amal, Femmes en Mouvement* in the economic capital Casablanca, *Initiatives pour la Protection des Droits de la Femme* (IPDF) in Fez, *Association Ennakhil pour la Femme et l'Enfant* in Marrakech, and *Association Chaml* in Kenitra.

5.2 Development and women's networks and NGOs

5.2.1 The 3 associations that organised the Open Forum

- *Espace Associatif* (EA) is a non-governmental organisation, founded in 1996. Its mandate is to contribute to the transformation of the voluntary movement into a central democratic development actor. The association operates, on a permanent basis, as part of a network of associations. However, its activities are open to all associations that are respectful of its values.

As part of its mandate, EA is an NGO that plays a unifying role which may be used to initiate a collective reflection among associations on the subject of this research. It is for this purpose that EA coordinated all voluntary sector meetings around:

- The 2009 shadow report of civil society organisations on MDGs including MDG 8;
- The Country Consultation on CSO Development Effectiveness, which laid special emphasis on accountability and mutual accountability as set out in the Paris Declaration.

EA is now performing a major role in the run-up to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) due to take place by early November or late December in Busan (Korea).

To this end, a team has been put in place to convene meetings (scheduled for September) and prepare the Morocco Country Report.

- *L'Association 3ème Millénaire pour le Développement et l'Action Associative dans le Sud-Est* (ATMDAS) is a non-profit, non-governmental association set up in Errachidia in 1991.

ATMDAS participated, alongside FLDDF and EA, in the organisation of the Open Forum country consultation. It is a regional development association that includes women's rights among its goals and actions.

Like all development associations, ATMDAS pursues broad-based objectives that encourage funding offers in all areas. Located in an especially disadvantaged region, it provides guidance on how aid procedures may be adjusted to a regional setting. In its interventions, the association particularly stressed the need to cater for regional and local NGOs, confronted with multiple difficulties due to distance from the country's major

urban centres, to assist with the preparation of their strategies and access to development aid.

- ***La Fédération de la Ligue Démocratique des Droits de la Femme (FLDDF)*** is a feminist non-profit, non-governmental association, legally registered on 18 April 1993. It has recently converted to a federation, further expanding its scope of action.

Despite its active participation in the preparation and organisation of the Open Forum meetings, FLDDF is not known to have organised specific activities on development aid from a gender perspective, which do not count among the goals of its strategy. At the current stage of nascent reflection, these activities are considered as falling within the province of broader-based and unifying associations such as EA and AMSED.

Aid management from a gender perspective is conducted on an individual basis, and the association has experience, networks and advocacy capacity with numerous donors.

Accountability is among the association's key demands.

5.2.2 Other associations

- **A development association** that includes gender among its principles and activities, ***l'Association Marocaine de Solidarité et de Développement (AMSED)*** is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation set up in February 1993 and officially recognised in 1999. It has been in consultative status with the United National Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 2002.

AMSED incorporates the gender approach into most of its areas of action including:

- Health (particularly reproductive health and vulnerability to STIs and HIV/AIDS).
- Environmental education which aims to strengthen women's empowerment in projects regarding water, the "Assessment of Local Democracy from a Gender Perspective," and "Better Participation of Women in the Development Process in Northern Morocco." The latter project was conducted in partnership with 10 local associations (7 women's associations and 3 mixed-sex associations) and Intermón Oxfam with support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Its overall purpose was to contribute to the promotion of gender equality values to build a just and dignified society. The programme, now completed, spanned four years (2006-2010).
- Capacity building for associations (module preparation and the implementation of training sessions on the empowerment of men and women through approaches based on rights, participation and gender).
- AMSED handles large budgets provided by a wide range of donors for programmes and projects of varying duration across a number of sectors: water management, the fight against AIDS, local development, etc. Its actions have a local reach and are mostly focused on rural areas. During interviews, the following elements were emphasised:
 - Complexity of procedures which differ from one donor to another and complicate the work of associations;

- Dependence on donors undermines certain NGOs that have no capacity to negotiate contracts based on clear strategies, and cause them to scramble for funds (competition) and to adjust to demand by setting broad objectives in a bid to attract funding regardless of the goals they wish to defend.

AMSED took part in meetings organised by EA, but organised no specific activities on development aid from a gender perspective. It deems it essential to open debate on this issue.

- **Women's associations**

Among the women's associations selected, two chose to fill out the OECD questionnaire; namely, *l'Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc* (ADFM) established in 1985 and *Initiatives pour la Protection de la Femme* (in existence since 1998). However, these NGOs have so far organised no activity on aid from a gender perspective and have taken no action on the key issues raised in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

- ***L'association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (ADFM):*** Actions undertaken by ADFM rest on the observation that acts of discrimination suffered by women are based on sex regardless of any other affiliation. In view of this situation which has been largely explored by ADFM in its research and other activities, the association intends to contribute to reducing gender gaps and ensuring that women take ownership of their struggle for equality and full-fledged citizenship. ADFM takes this struggle to the political domain and strives in all fields to devise strategies that would change this reality. Its activities are mostly geared towards advocacy: it initiated and participated in all major struggles linked to women's rights (amendments of the Family, Nationality and Penal codes, combating violence against women, etc). It also contributed to the preparation of national strategies in support of equality.

It receives support from numerous donors. Though it has no specific activity regarding development aid from a gender perspective, ADFM *was involved in several partnerships with the Ministry of Finance on gender-responsive budgeting and published a study on local budgets.*

Thanks to its extensive experience, ADFM has an intimate knowledge of donors and methods to negotiate with them. It asserts itself as an association that can lobby donors and influence both the state and donors. Equipped with a strategy, it individually handles its requests and grants according to its own needs.

- ***L'Association Initiatives pour la Protection des Droits de la Femme (IPDF)*** is a women's advocacy NGO. Like ADFM and most democratic feminist associations, it mainly seeks to combat all forms of discrimination against women, consistent with international conventions and charters. However, its activities are largely concentrated in the Fez region. In this connection, IPDF works towards improving the income of women in the Fez-Boulman region. Its actions are, to a large extent, field-oriented.

IPDF turns to several donors to secure funding for its activities.

Other women's associations were chosen based on their reputation and standing in Moroccan society. However, they are not known to have implemented, so far, any activity on aid from a gender perspective.

- *L'Association Union de l'Action Féminine* (UAF), established in 1987, is one of the longest standing feminist associations in Morocco. It is in consultative status with the UN ECOSOC. It mainly sets out to combat all forms of discrimination against women.
- *L'association Ennakhil pour la Femme et l'Enfant* was set up in Marrakech in 1997 and has put a lot of effort in addressing women's issues and equality, particularly with respect to literacy, violence and, more recently, political participation.
- *L'association Jossour, Forum des Femmes* is a non-profit NGO founded on 5 July 1995 to promote the rights of Moroccan women and strive for equality and citizenship.
- *L'association Chaml pour la Famille et la Femme* (established on 3 July 1988 in Kenitra) defines itself as an association dedicated to promoting the family and women and combating violence against women through conflict management, family dispute mediation, legal counselling and psychological support.
- *L'Association Amal, Femmes en Mouvement pour un Avenir Meilleur* (established in March 2007 in Casablanca) seeks to promote women's rights, literacy and access to health.

All these NGOs share the same objectives. They are known for implementing numerous activities on gender (training, seminars, research, etc); and they combat all forms of discrimination against women in all sectors (family, education, health, politics and economy) and all forms of violence. They all have counselling and legal assistance centres. Particularly active in their areas of expertise, they are highly receptive to the idea of participating in debate on development from a gender perspective. They all receive aid from a variety of donors. They have also gained extensive experience in advocacy and are all capable of obtaining the funds they need to carry out their activities. Aside from their skills, they recognise however the need to reflect on means of streamlining and facilitating access to funding. For these reasons, they are receptive to holding debate on the matter and opening dialogue among various development aid actors.

5.3 The leading role of EA in reflection, sensitisation and dissemination of information on aid effectiveness in general and from a gender perspective

In Morocco's voluntary sector, debate on development aid effectiveness, in general and from a gender perspective, is currently very limited. This is largely evident in the scanty literature available on these issues.

Reflection on this subject only started when meetings were initiated to follow up on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda in the lead-up to the Busan meeting of November 2011 (4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea).

In keeping with its mandate as a unifying platform for democratic NGOs, *Espace Associatif* played in partnership with other associations a leading role to facilitate sensitisation about the theme and disseminate relevant information. To the extent that EA has brought together a

large spectrum of associations around these themes, it may be considered that documents produced typically express the positions of the voluntary sector.

1. EA particularly organised, in partnership with ATMDAS and FLDDF, regional and national meetings in preparation for HLF-4 and oversaw the drafting of the Morocco Country Report in the context of the Open Forum.
2. It also conducted and organised, alongside several CSOs, work that gave rise to CSO critical reports on progress towards achieving MDGs in Morocco.

These actions are the result of a reflection process which has, for the first time, opened the way for debate among associations on the theme of aid in general and, to some extent, from a gender perspective.

5.3.1 The Open Forum country consultation⁹⁸

In this context, CSOs drafted a **declaration of principles** and a **report**.

The Declaration of Principles insisted on the need to:

- Ensure the independence of associations from all actors, stakeholders and donors;
- Conduct reflection on a mechanism to streamline the management of financial resources in an efficient and transparent manner.

Morocco Country Report

CSOs started by clarifying their own definition of development aid effectiveness which, they consider, must be measured against its lasting impact on the poorest communities. They rejected the definition provided by donors and governments which tend to give precedence to issues linked to aid delivery and management. Hence, they shifted the focus of debate from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness. During interviews conducted as part of this project, this idea, already expressed in the outreach kit, was oftentimes firmly asserted.

They also noted:

3. Low local financing;⁹⁹
4. Absence of CSO participation in the preparation of strategic programmes;
5. Complex administrative procedures;
6. Non-compliance with the Paris Declaration;
7. Utilisation of a large portion of allocated aid by foreign aid workers and experts.

CSOs insisted on development effectiveness based on three key reflection areas:

⁹⁸ "The Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness, or Open Forum, is an international CSO-driven process towards defining a global development effectiveness framework for CSOs. To this end, it will bring together CSOs and other development actors, including governments and official donors, in consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues at country, regional and international levels." Extract from *Outreach Toolkit* written by Costanza de Toma with the contribution of Rose Wanjiru. See www.cso-effectiveness.org

⁹⁹ In a document produced by EA in March 2011 on "Civil Society Index in Morocco," the idea of low government funding is highlighted. The report also notes that the number of associations receiving foreign funding is very limited compared to the number of existing associations and funding needs.

- Accountability;
- Autonomy and independence of the voluntary sector;
- Gender equality.

CSOs underscored accountability and mutual accountability, the right to information, recognition of CSOs as independent actors, and participation in the preparation and evaluation of public policies.

To consolidate their independence, CSOs express the wish to: diversify their sources of funding, shore up their organisation, and devise an action strategy that would allow for negotiations with donors on clear and well-defined bases.

To ensure transparency, CSOs deem it necessary to conclude partnership and cooperation agreements with donors.

Regarding gender equality, CSOs believe that equality in rights between men and women and gender equality are essential. They also maintain that the issue is of a cross-cutting nature and are assessing certain mechanisms that require funding.

5.3.2 Partnership and aid effectiveness: Reports of *Espace Associatif* on MDGs

Besides its role in the Open Forum events, EA:

- Organised civil society meetings on MDGs,¹⁰⁰ which discussed the issue of partnership (Goal 8) and produced two documents on the matter;
- Supervised the production of a report that partly deals with aid effectiveness.¹⁰¹

In civil society reports, CSO representatives:

1. Noted that the share of development assistance in financing for development in Morocco remains low;
2. Deplored opacity in development assistance management;
3. Noted the low share of aid that is actually allocated to interventions and projects;
4. Approved the project of forming the “Thematic Group on Inter-Donor Harmonisation” and stressed the need to involve all partners in the work of this group;
5. Supported the launch of the GIS project (Map of Development Projects in Morocco)¹⁰² expected to facilitate access to information.

CSO representatives also deplored:

1. Low capacity of civil society organisations to:

¹⁰⁰ EA: *Rapport de la société civile sur les OMD, 10 ans après où en sommes-nous dans la réalisation des OMD?* Report prepared by Aziz Chaker, December 2010

¹⁰¹ EA: *Les OMD au Maroc. Partenariat, financement et efficacité du développement.* Reported prepared by Aziz Chaker, June 2010

¹⁰² “As part of Morocco’s commitments under the Paris Declaration, the Ministry of Economy and Finance committed in 2008 to a project, in partnership with the UNDP and with a financial contribution from Spanish and French Development Cooperation, for the mapping of development projects using a geographic information system.”

- Deal directly with donors
 - Negotiate with donors on the basis of clear strategies
2. Absence of consultations between the state and civil society on NGO needs. CSOs declare that they are invited on an ad-hoc basis to participate in a meeting convened by a state agency but deplore the fact that, most often, the state does inform them but takes little notice of their views. The budget earmarked for local elections was cited to substantiate this claim.
 3. Nonexistent dialogue between the state and civil society on the allocation of aid funds.

5.4 Conclusions and challenged identified by CSOs

5.4.1 By way of conclusion to this chapter, it should be noted that:

- The issue of development aid has so far given rise to little debate as the majority of NGOs continue to engage with donors on an individual and often competitive basis. This applies to all associations including those of women.
- The reflection process is only at its early stages. It mostly deals with aspects linked to general aid and barely looks at those relating to gender, as shown in the outcomes of the country consultation and the findings of MDG reports, the only documents produced to date by CSOs on development aid. The issue of aid evaluation from a gender perspective attracts little attention.
- The women's sector is poorly engaged in debate. This is evidenced by a rudimentary understanding of the issue, absence of activities addressing this theme, and the low number of women's associations that completed the 2011 OECD survey. Only ADFM, IPDF and the *Anaruz Réseau National des Centres d'Ecoute des Femmes Victimes de Violence* filled out the survey form.
- Despite these shortcomings, all documents and interviews show that the voluntary sector wishes to be further involved in various procedures (from the preparation of public policies to participation in development aid allocation processes and decisions).
- MGD reports, the country consultation and interviews conducted with associations highlighted the need to put in place a consultation and follow-up mechanism.
- Accountability is a major claim in all reports.

5.4.2 Based on these observations, the main challenges identified by OSCs concern:

- Development effectiveness which must be the central objective of any evaluation of development aid effectiveness;
- Right to information on development aid, in general and from a gender perspective;
- Need to expand information on new aid modalities in general, aid from a gender perspective (Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda and Tunis Consensus), and the key issues arising from the Korea meeting on aid effectiveness;
- Enhancing skills in terms of independence and accountability in relation to the state and donors;
- Building their bargaining and advocacy capacity with respect to these actors;
- Involvement in all public policies across all stages of the policy-making cycle including preparation, implementation and evaluation;

- Introducing a consultation mechanism that involves all development actors (institutions, donors and civil society).

5.5 Research centres and institutes

In Morocco, there are no research centres or institutes dedicated to the theme of ODA effectiveness from a gender perspective.

However, this theme may feature among the objectives displayed by certain research centres or institutes that took part in our activities and showed an interest to engage in the debate.

Thus, the association *Rawabit pour la Recherche, la Formation et la Communication* conducts research studies in areas of economic and social development, the environment, and population and gender, and makes the findings of these studies available to NGOs.¹⁰³

In this context, it held an outreach workshop in 2007 on gender and taxation. Similarly, *le Centre de Développement de la Région de Tensift* (CDRT) displays objectives that may relate to the same theme, including building congruous development processes geared towards further rationality, participatory democracy, economic efficiency and social justice.¹⁰⁴

Le Centre des Etudes et Recherches en Sciences Sociales (CERSS) seeks to conduct studies and research in social sciences to contribute to a better understanding of Moroccan society and its regional and international environment.¹⁰⁵

Themes addressed include the voluntary movement, public policies, comparative democratic transitions, and the Moroccan political and social landscape.

L'Association Marocaine des Sciences Economiques (l'AMSE), very active in economic studies, deals with a large array of key research areas. As part of its activities, it organised on 15 April 2010 a conference on the theme: "Gender-Responsive Budgeting: Where does Morocco stand?"

6. CONCLUSIONS AND MAJOR CHALLENGES

After investigating the national context and the role of key actors that are or should be involved in aid effectiveness from a gender perspective in Morocco, it may be concluded that key conditions are favourable for initiating a policy dialogue but a number of challenges remain.

Generally, the main barriers to policy dialogue at the level of all actors in society are: Lack of information and sensitisation on the matter; lack of interest in the topic by decision-makers, particularly parliamentarians, NGOs and the media; lack of capacity in aid effectiveness and gender sectors; lack of capacity over problems and mechanisms related to financing for development; and lack of a general reflection on development and its priorities.

¹⁰⁴ http://www.tanmia.ma/article.php3?id_article=9161

¹⁰⁵ http://www.cerss-ma.org/new/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51:profil-du-cerss&catid=34:profil

More specifically, the main constraints identified at the level of all three groups of actors are as follows:

At the level of decision-makers:

- Lack of an comprehensive reflection on development that consistently includes MDGs and sector-specific strategies, leading to the inexistence of a national development plan;
- Resistance to change towards real transparency;
- Not all principles set out in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda are observed;
- Inadequate or absent monitoring and evaluation as well as the absence of a structure for facilitating control and accountability;
- Limited openness of the state to policy dialogue on aid: negotiations and decisions take place without consulting national actors (transparency of information, transparency of aid flows, and budgetary transparency); and partnership with NGOs is merely an invitation to execute tasks and “benefit” from a unilaterally granted financial manna (dependence);
- Absence of debate in Parliament on the effectiveness of aid, especially that targeting gender equality. Even though, historically, Moroccan political parties have always included the problem of gender equalities among their concerns, the issue of equality is not always clearly and distinctly raised.

At the level of donor practices:

- Tendency of certain donors to exclude NGOs from all stages of aid delivery;
- Mechanisms and procedures for the allocation of aid, especially that granted to NGOs, are highly complex and scarcely explained to new NGOs;
- Inadequate involvement by the largest donors in the proceedings of harmonisation groups and thematic groups on aid effectiveness.

At the level of NGOs:

- Ignorance/lack of understanding of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda, leading to the low sensitivity of NGOs to the issue of aid effectiveness;
- Dependence on the state
- Dependence on donors
- Low awareness about the challenges that the new aid architecture poses to the future of associations and gender equality;
- Adoption of public policies in support of equality without adequate information on the consequences of state and donor commitments for new aid modalities and the share of funds allocated to gender;
- Poor skills and capacity to develop strategies, negotiate with donors and decision-makers, and build advocacy to demand effective/gender-sensitive aid.

To lower these barriers and contribute to addressing certain challenges, a variety of activities are proposed in this project to educate and sensitise all actors, particularly NGOs, about participation in policy dialogue on aid effectiveness from a gender perspective. These activities will mainly target: capacity building for all actors, particularly women’s rights NGOs; sensitisation about the merit of consultation and networking on aid effectiveness from

a gender perspective; and initiating a process on the attention to give to financing for development, particularly financing gender equality.

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8. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – Matrix 1: Review of Existing Literature

Study Title & Year	Author/Sponsor	Key Research Questions	Key Research Findings	Challenges
Integrating Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda: Ten-country Overview Report - 2008	UNIFEM Debbie Budlender Community Agency for Social Enquiry, Cape Town	- How can GRB contribute to making development more gender-aware in the context of the aid effectiveness agenda?	- Gender is a cross-cutting issue in country strategy papers - Gender-targeted allocations, where they exist, are generally small compared to the overall size of donor assistance - Generally, donor agencies did not do any tracking of gender - Country reports suggest that quite often donors channel gender-related aid through NGOs	- Understand the different ways in which money is provided by donors to recipient governments - Definition problems
Integrating Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda: Morocco Country Report	UNIFEM, Nalini Burn	- What is the scope and characteristics of official development assistance, taking the European Union and Spain as examples? - How does the budget process work in Morocco and what progress has been made in reforms?	- In 2007, the five top donors were the World Bank, the European Commission, Spain, France and the African Development Bank (AfDB) - Gender issues are highlighted in a cross-cutting manner - Performance objectives and indicators – which prompt future disbursements according to with funding modalities – do not target gender issues - There are no special budget allocations that specifically target gender equality, or an institutional tracking of resource allocations - The use of gender mainstreaming tools is not a compulsory requirement	- Formalise the aid co-ordination group with the participation of key central ministries, MEF, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, as well as the national mechanism for SNEES implementation
Attempt at Assessing the Cost of Implementing Engendered MDGs – 2008	Study supported by UN Women on behalf of MEF	- How can the costs of engendered MDGs be assessed?	- Preparation of needs assessment/costing draft reports for achieving certain strategic targets of gender-sensitive MDGs by 2015.	- The need to develop a national poverty reduction strategy - The need for coordination among various departments at country, regional and local levels
Country MDG Report - 2005	Kingdom of Morocco	- It is an engendered participatory report which assesses progress towards achieving MDGs in Morocco - Gender is mainstreamed in all MDGs	- All MDGs are engendered and sex-disaggregated data is available for all targets across all 8 MDGs	- Fund MDGs and calculate the cost of their achievement
Morocco Country Report: First National Consultation on Aid Effectiveness – May 2010	Espace Associatif, AMTDAS & LDDF	What about the monitoring of aid effectiveness by Moroccan NGOs?	CSOs insisted on development effectiveness based on 3 key reflection areas considered essential: accountability, autonomy and independence of the voluntary sector, and gender equality	Diversify funding sources; develop a clear strategy for action; and build capacities
Millennium Development Goals, Ten Years On: How Far Along Are We in Achieving MDGs? Civil Society Report – Dec. 2010	Espace Associatif ; Aziz Chaker	What analysis and assessment does civil society make of MDGs in Morocco?	By their very definition, MDGs overlook such essential issues as reducing inequalities, social justice, and the interdependence of poverty (monetary, geographic and socio-cultural), education and health with a structural and clear gender dimension. The nonexistence of a comprehensive and integrated social policy is also demonstrated.	“Address the downward rigidity of social disparities”
MDGs in Morocco: Partnership, Funding and Development Effectiveness -- June 2010	Espace Associatif ; Aziz Chaker	What about MDG 8 in Morocco?	- The World Bank should not be ranked as the largest donor of development assistance to Morocco since a large portion of this aid	- Develop a policy that is needs-based, not supply-driven - Build the capacity of

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consists of loans, not grants - Every year, large ODA amounts in US\$ are allocated to Morocco but are not disbursed - The capacity of civil society organisations to engage directly with donors remains low. They tend most often to limit themselves to the roles of executing agencies or service providers 	NGOs
Methodology for the Effective Inclusion of Cross-Cutting Themes, Indicative Cooperation Programme 2010-2013 Morocco	Belgian Embassy	What methodology for gender mainstreaming in cooperation programmes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2010-2013 ICP for Morocco identifies five cross-cutting themes including gender equality 	Identify, develop, implement, monitor and assess interventions
Study No. 09-10/FDM on the Alignment of Belgium's Direct Bilateral Cooperation in Morocco at request of DG for Development Cooperation – Assessment Report, ACE Europe, May 2010	Belgian Embassy	Assess the institutional opportunities and risks of aligning direct bilateral cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morocco does not have an all-encompassing development strategy - It is difficult to create inter-sector synergies with sectoral strategies and consider cross-cutting areas such as gender equality 	Create synergies among sectoral strategies
Report prepared by Youssef Belal (consultant) on Gender Mainstreaming in Belgian-Morocco Cooperation, October 2009 (Report on a workshop held by Belgian-Moroccan development cooperation on mainstreaming gender in ICP 2010-201)	Belgian Embassy	Mainstreaming gender in Belgian-Moroccan cooperation, particularly with respect to gender-sensitive indicators to be used for ICP monitoring and evaluation	Several gender-sensitive impact and outcome indicators were proposed in agriculture and water sectors	Conduct a study on gender-awareness in two priority cooperation sectors: agriculture and water
2010- 2013 Country Partnership Strategy for the Kingdom of Morocco – January 2010	Document of the World Bank Report No. 50316-MA	Discuss and inquire about activity programmes as well as areas where cooperation can be strengthened to better serve development in Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ODA accounts for a relatively low fraction (less than 5%) of the state's total annual expenditure - Donor coordination has improved, helped by the strength of national programmes and the government's active role - The WBG has committed to strengthen collaboration and harmonisation. - Country systems are already at the centre of donor support mechanisms. The country systems of Morocco and its commitment to further strengthen them support the national development programme and the framework for donor interventions 	The government has requested the Bank and other donors to increase the use country systems to meet their commitments to the Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008). It wishes to see concrete progress made towards this objective during CPS implementation. Taking the above-described processes a step further, the Bank will fulfil its partnership with the government to assess systems, identify pathways to improvement, invest in capacity building, and support the implementation of these changes with the aim of gradually increasing the use of country systems. Paragraph 15 of the Accra Agenda for Action stipulates that "Donors

				agree to use country systems as the first option for aid programmes in support of activities managed by the public sector (...). Should donors choose to use another option and rely on aid delivery mechanisms outside country systems (including parallel project implementation units), they will transparently state the rationale for this and will review their positions at regular intervals.”
Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries, Volume XI, p. 200 (2010)	<p>AfDB</p> <p>Economic and Social Statistics Division</p> <p>Statistics Department</p> <p>Website: http://www.afdb.org/statistics</p>	<i>Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries 2010</i> is structured in three main parts: Part One presents a special feature article on Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Africa: The African Development Bank’s Perspective; Part two focuses on Africa’s progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals with three sections presenting comparative crosscountry data on Gender, Poverty and the Environment; and Part Three provides detailed country-specific data for each of the 53 countries.	Provided in tables outlining trends in cross-country indicators, p. 200	<p>Goal 8: Developing a global partnership for development.</p> <p>International cooperation and global partnership is critical for achieving MDGs. There has been progress in promoting international cooperation.</p> <p>Development assistance to Africa grew in 2008 in spite of the global financial and economic crisis but is still far below the 0.7 percent commitment made by OECD countries.</p>
<p>How Can the EU-Morocco Advanced Status Be Taken Forward?</p> <p>March 2010</p>	<p>Larabi Jaidi & Iván Martín</p> <p>The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed)</p> <p>Consortium set up by the Catalanian Government</p> <p>Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</p> <p>Municipality of Barcelona</p>	The study examines the potential of the Advanced Status across all sectors and makes proposals for its further development. The main challenge now is to operationalise possibilities created by the Advanced Status and give it substance, especially that the analysis of the Joint Document and its first year of implementation warrant doubt over the added value of this new framework with respect to the European Neighbourhood Policy launched in 2005. Should the Advanced Status use the same approach and the same “tool box” as the European Neighbourhood Policy and enlargement, it will need to prove its comparative relevance and merit.	<p>From Morocco’s perspective, aid flows are far below its expectations and capacity. Their per capita value remains very low with €6 per capita per year, still largely below amounts allocated to small-size countries such as Tunisia, Lebanon or Jordan.</p> <p>In any case, it is clear that the Commission has already initiated, through the allocation of funds (or rather by increasing financial assistance to partners), a discreet differentiation process in line with principles set out in the ENP strategy documents since 2003. It is also evident that while in the Mediterranean this differentiation seems to clearly favour Morocco, this is not really the case if a comparison is made with all neighbours including Eastern European countries which seem to receive larger EU assistance.</p>	<p>Towards an EU-Morocco cohesion fund? It is evident that, even if the current level of assistance has shown steady growth since 1995 both in absolute terms and Euros per capita, it remains insufficient for a real convergence policy between Morocco and the EU or for addressing the immense socioeconomic challenges facing Morocco.</p> <p>In the best-case scenario, the amount will not exceed €6.5 per capita per year in 2013. This is certainly a significant improvement compared to the €4 per capita per year allocated in 2006, but proves negligible relative to the €200 per capita per year seen as essential within the EU.***</p> <p>As regards aid modalities, it is evident that the shift from</p>

				<p>project-based cooperation to sector budget support which already takes up 100% of aid to Morocco is a large step forward on the path towards effectiveness. However, if a Euro-Moroccan space is to really materialise, the cooperation approach which has predominated so far must be replaced with an integration approach to financial assistance (as a complement, for instance, to normative convergence). In fact, this approach is the underlying basis of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Without real convergence and a convergence policy with clear objectives, regulatory convergence and trade liberalisation will lose much of their sense.</p>
<p>Mid-Term Review of Morocco Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and the National Indicative Program 2011-2013</p>	<p>UE</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/2011_enpi_csp_nip_morocco_en.pdf</p>	<p>Proposal to include cooperation programmes over the 2011-2013 period which identify new intervention sectors or consider new priorities in certain sectors while maintaining the priority strategic areas of the Strategy Document 2007-2013.</p> <p>A certain number of cross-cutting themes will be considered under the proposed programmes depending on the specific nature of programmes and sectors of action. These themes include the gender approach, the environment, good governance, and regionalisation/territorial approach.</p> <p>Social priorities, including rural development, health and housing, remain a core area in the strategy of action consistent with CSP. However, the importance assigned to each CSP priority under the new NIP has been revised relative to the current NIP to address the challenge of implementing the joint document on the advanced status.</p> <p>More specifically, the goals of bringing Moroccan legislation in line with EU advances, upgrading institutional governance, and</p>	<p>Description of the Gender Promotion Programme.</p> <p>This programme would comprise three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal component: Support for the preparation and implementation of laws and regulations, particularly the Family Code, the law criminalising violence against women, and a law against domestic work by under-age girls, etc; - The institutional and social component: This component mainly deals with the promotion of women's participation in economic and social progress through concrete actions in specific areas such as education, training or combating violence against women; - The communication component: This part is centred on the promotion of the equality culture, including through aware-raising and training. 	<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>From a legal perspective: (a) overall coherence between Moroccan regulations and international conventions ratified by Morocco on gender equality in all sectors (civil, political, economic, social and cultural); (b) and the effective compliance of all system operators with regulations related to women's rights.</p> <p>From an institutional and social perspective: implementing second-generation rights for women including civil and social protection when their rights are violated; improving access to decent work and social protection, and fostering larger participation and visibility for women in economic and social spheres.</p> <p>From a cultural perspective: In view of resistant social attitudes, standards and values, promote knowledge, understanding and the inclusion of the "universal women's</p>

		institution building set in this roadmap towards the advanced status require a substantial increase in financial contribution to the “Institutional Support” priority.		<p>rights” concept in various forms of expression (civil, political, social, economic and cultural) by spreading the equality culture.</p> <p>Implementation and performance indicators</p> <p>This programme should involve at least participation and steering by two Ministries (Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity and the Ministry of Justice).</p> <p>Given the existence of measurable indicators, structuring measures and past (or ongoing) experiences of support to these institutions, it is possible to adopt a mixed approach that combines sector budget support with project-type support for specific actions with civil society actors while considering supplementary aid for capacity building to be decided during the preparation of the programme.</p> <p>In view of the current context, certain performance indicators could be put forward such as the number of ministries implementing a sectoral policy for gender promotion, the endorsement of regulations regarding the creation of a women’s pension fund as provided for in the Family Code, and the number of new support centres for women victims of violence.</p> <p>Moreover, insofar as gender equality promotion remains a sensitive matter, it is crucial to develop sound strategies to involve all key actors in action taken in this area.</p>
<p>2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010</p> <p>© OECD 2008 36-1 2008</p>	OECD	Assessing aid effectiveness against the principles of the Paris Declaration *	Scores (see table below)	Scores (see table below)

<p>Presentation of CBMS Survey Results in Essaouira and Bouaboud, 2007</p>	<p>Touhami Abdelkhalek</p> <p>Florence Arestoff</p> <p>Najat El Mekkaoui de Freitas</p> <p>Sabine Mage</p> <p>Administrative and General Affairs Directorate</p> <p>DCI/SP</p>	<p>This study offers an empirical assessment the determinants of domestic savings and the microeconomic determinants of household savings by using the field survey instrument known as the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). The survey conducted as part of this study is quite original as it provides information on household income and consumption and covers a population sample that covers urban (city of Essaouira) and rural households (commune of Bouaboud). Our purpose is to understand the saving behaviour of these households according to location and a number of socioeconomic factors such as the number of children in the family, number of economically inactive persons, type of housing, etc. Collected data help to measure the average income and saving levels in both settings and to better identify the microeconomic determinants of household saving behaviour. It is however difficult to draw conclusions from these data at country level. Only an extended survey with a representative national population sample would make a broader analysis possible.</p>	<p>The empirical evaluation of the microeconomic determinants of household savings enabled the assessment of savings and a certain number of behaviours according to the socio-demographic characteristics of households surveyed.</p> <p>We will thus demonstrate that size negatively affects household savings and that these do not depend on the number of employed or unemployed people in the household, particularly in the city under consideration (Essaouira). We will also show that in urban areas gender has a strong and significant influence on saving behaviour. A male head of a household would save more than a female counterpart. The hypothesis that women save more than men is challenged in this case.</p> <p>Saving behaviours in the rural commune surveyed appear less significant than those observed in the city. Aside from income which significantly affects household saving, the influence of other determinants such as size, gender or occupational status seems negligible.</p>	<p>Other determinants remain to be explored in an attempt to observe the saving characteristics of households in rural areas, particularly variations in land and livestock ownership for instance or financial transfers. Only an in-depth survey of a larger population would help expand these initial findings.</p>
<p>Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Morocco: Key Achievements and Future Prospects</p> <p>Bangkok, March 2009</p>	<p>Mr Mohamed Chafiki, Director of Research and Financial Forecasting</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance</p>	<p>GRB strategic areas</p> <p>Entry points for gender in budgets</p> <p>Review of key achievements</p> <p>International recognition of Morocco's experience</p> <p>Future prospects for GRB</p>	<p>Development of strategic areas</p> <p>Budget reform and MTEFs</p> <p>Development of key achievements</p>	<p>Extending the implementation of budget reform components to all ministerial departments</p>

Updating data on GRB in Morocco, posted on the website “Gender Equality in Francophone Countries”	Mr. Mohamed Chafiki United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 52nd session, New York, 25 February – 7 March 2008 High-Level Round Table on Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	First spin-offs from gender budgeting Initial impacts of implementing the Family Code	Institutional progress Institutionalisation of the Gender Report accompanying the Budget Act Budget Call Circulars and circular letter issued by the Prime Minister Legal progress	Updated data on GRB in Morocco posted on the website “Gender Equality in Francophone Countries”
Seminar Report on Good Governance in Public Finance, 22 May 2008	MEF DB	Budget reform Performance auditing Management control	<p>□□ Aggregation of budget appropriations leading to a performance-oriented approach and results-based budget programming;</p> <p>□□ multi-annual programmes and actions as a strategic option;</p> <p>□ Integrating the gender approach into budget programming;</p> <p><i>Integrating the gender approach or redirecting public action towards achieving human development</i> is a strategic option that tends to consider the differing needs of various sections of society (women, children, etc) in budget programming. It consists in strengthening the accountability of local actors and introducing indicators to measure the fulfilment of those needs and to assess the relevance of public policies particularly with respect to poverty and inequality reduction.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming required implementing outreach tools and developing a knowledge management system and a communication strategy. It also required supporting ministerial departments for effective gender mainstreaming in budget planning and programming, and preparing an annual gender report to accompany the Budget Bill</p> <p>□□ The deconcentration of activities and resource allocation to ensure community-based public service delivery;</p> <p>□□ The simplification of procedures through improved control over processes, monitoring for results, and an optimal utilisation of information technology;</p>	The need to enhance reports of the Court of Auditors by including an assessment of public policies and sectoral strategies to better guide the choices of government and assist with priority setting
Budget Directorate Activity Report 2005-2009	Budget Directorate	Mobilisation of foreign funding	<p>Breakdown of ODA by source of funding</p> <p>Breakdown by sector</p> <p>Breakdown by purpose: reform programmes and investment projects</p>	Ongoing projects

ANNEX 2 – LIST OF ORGANISATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED

NGO NETWORKS AND NGOS

1. AMSED (Rabat): Association Marocaine de Solidarité et de Développement

Mr. Hamid Benchrif, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mr. Aziz Chaker, Secretary General of the Board of Directors

Mr. Abdelkader Moumane, Executive Director

2. Espace Associatif (Rabat)

Mr. Yassir Oouchen, Project Manager, Mobilisation and Advocacy Department

Mr. Saïd Tbel, Project Coordinator

2. FMAS (Rabat), Forum Marocain Alternatives Sud

Ms. Karine Lacasse, Funding Officer

4. Amal, Femmes en Mouvement pour une Vie Meilleure (Casablanca)

Ms. Saadia Saadi, Chairperson

5. Association Chaml pour la Famille et la Femme (Kenitra)

Ms. Khadija Amiti, Chairperson

6. ADFM (Rabat): Association Démocratique des Femmes Marocaines

Ms. Amina Lotfi, National Vice-President

7. FLDDF (Casablanca), Fédération de la Ligue des Droits des Femmes

Mr. Mustpaha Chaffiai

8. IPDF (Fez), Initiative de Protection des Droits des Femmes

Ms. Ilhem Oudghiri, Executive Board Member

9. JOSSOUR (Rabat), Forum des Femmes Marocaines

Ms. Ghizlaine Benachir, Chairperson

DONORS

1. UN Women, Rabat

Ms. Leila Rhiwi: Coordinator of the North Africa Regional Office

Ms. Nalini Burn: Regional GRB Advisor

Ms. Saadia Sifi: GRB Programme Associate

2. AECID

Ms. Cristina Gutiérrez Hernández, General Coordinator, Spanish Development Cooperation in Morocco

Mr. Vicente Ortega, Deputy General Coordinator, Spanish Development Cooperation in Morocco

3. Belgian Development Cooperation

Mr. Filip De Maesschalck, Cooperation Attaché, Belgian Embassy in Rabat
Mr. Herman Boonen, International Cooperation Advisor, Belgian Embassy in Rabat

4. CIDA

Mr. Sefiane Benyahya, Director of the Programme Support Unit of Canadian Development Cooperation in Morocco

5. GIZ

Ms. María José Moreno Ruiz, Senior Technical Advisor, Integration of the Gender Approach in Economic and Social Development Policies
Ms. Najia Zirari, Technical Advisor, Integration of the Gender Approach in Economic and Social Development Policies

6. EU

Ms. Fatima El Kesri, Coordination Assistant, Cooperation Section
European Union Delegation in the Kingdom of Morocco
Ms. Sandra Bareyre, Programme Officer, Education and Gender, Social Sectors and Sustainable Development

7. UNDP

Mr. Asier Segurola, Special Assistant to the Resident Coordinator

DECISION-MAKERS

1. MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance,

Treasury and External Finance Directorate (DTFE)
Mr. Driss el Idrissi Azami, Deputy Director

2. MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance,

Research and Financial Forecasting Directorate (DEPF)
Mr. Ihnach Houssine, Head of the Social Policy Impact Unit

3. MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Budget Directorate
Mr. Farhat Youness, Head of Bilateral Funding and European Union Division

4. HCP: High Commission for Planning

Mr. Akhellaf Ayach

5. MDSFS: Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity

Ms. Saida Drissi, Head of Women's Affairs Division

ANNEX 3 – LIST OF THEMATIC GROUPS

2011 CALENDAR FOR THEMATIC GROUPS

THEMATIC GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS	LEAD AGENCY	MEETINGS	THEME COVERED
1.HEALTH	ES/EUD	Not yet scheduled	Health
2.ENERGY	DE/EUD	Not yet scheduled	
3.WATER	FR(AFD)/ EUD	April 2011	
4.ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	DE/BE/Water Dept.	January 2011	Environment
	BE	May 2011	Agriculture
	DE/BE	May 2011	Environment – Natural resources (possibly Agriculture)

THEMATIC GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS	LEAD AGENCY	MEETINGS	THEME COVERED
5. DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	ES/ EUD	Not yet scheduled	Gender
	ES/ EUD	May/June	Social protection/poverty reduction
6. EDUCATION	FR(AFD)/EUD	February 2011	Basic education (formal and non-formal)
7. AID QUALITY	EUD/UNDP	Not yet scheduled	
8. GOVERNANCE	IT/FR	May 2011	Civil society

Source: EU Delegation, Rabat

ES: Spain

DE: Germany

BE: Belgium

EUD: European Union Delegation

IT: Italy

FR: France

EU-Morocco Cooperation – Sectoral Thematic Groups

Thematic Group	Lead Agency	Format and Periodicity	Remarks
Health	Spain	Current issues and information sharing	Established in 2009
Water	France (AFD)/Commission Delegation	Current issues, project submissions, and building on past experiences. At least every three months	Exists since 2006
Migration and development	Italy/Spain	Information sharing and thematic meetings. Thrice a year	Exists since 2007
INDH	EU Delegation/ Germany	Information sharing, feedback meetings, etc Once to twice a year	Established in 2006
Environment and natural resources	MEMEE/(Germany)	In principle, under the supervision of Moroccan authorities	Exists since 2004
Gender	Ministry of Social Development (Germany)	Replaced with the Coordinating Committee on Gender (CCG)	Operated between 2004 and 2006 - Has not met since 2006

Thematic Group	Lead Agency	Format and Periodicity	Remarks
Housing	France (AFD)	Information sharing and updates on projects Twice a year	Exists since 2005
Education	France (AFD/SCAC)/EU Delegation	Information sharing and updates on projects Twice a year	Exists since 2006
Harmonisation	EU Delegation/UNDP	Information sharing and debate	Established in 2009
Energy	EU Delegation/Germany	Information sharing and feedback meetings 3 to 4 times a year	Established in 2009

Source: EU Delegation, Rabat

ANNEX 4 – INTERVIEW GUIDES

Guide to Interviews with Donors:

I Existing Literature

Did your organisation produce studies, reports, notes, etc on aid effectiveness or aid effectiveness from a gender perspective? Did you organise conferences, round tables, etc on this topic?

Did you plan to conduct studies that did not materialise? If yes, why?

II Identification of key donors supporting gender equality

- Identify the five key donors (multilateral, bilateral, INGOs, private foundations, etc) that fund gender equality in Morocco

III Co-ordination/harmonisation

1. Are there thematic groups on gender? Are there other coordination mechanisms in place? Are they operational? Who participates? Who coordinates? Have they been able to include the gender equality theme in other working groups?
2. Is inter-donor co-ordination in place operating properly? If not, why?
3. Is there co-ordination with other actors on gender issues?

IV Gender-Responsive assistance strategies

1. Do donors have a joint assistance strategy?
2. Do Women's Rights NGOs play a role in the preparation of this strategy?
3. Does this strategy take account of commitments made on gender equality?
4. If not, do have an assistance strategy that considers GE? Or programmes and projects?

V Monitoring-evaluation of aid allocated from a gender perspective

1. Is there a transparent framework for the assessment of allocated aid and does it include gender-sensitive outcome indicators?
2. Do the assessment frameworks include objectives linked to international and national commitments to GE or are they limited to certain sectoral outcomes?
3. Are there assessment reports on the impact of allocated aid from a gender perspective? Are the reports accessible?

4. Are there regular reports on funding for gender equality? If not, why?

VI Trends in amounts by recipient/sector of aid allocated in the area of gender since 2005

1. What is the amount of aid allocated to women's rights and gender equality since 2005?
2. What is the share for ODA? What is the share for other organisations (NGOs, etc)?
3. What are these organisations?
4. What is the share for women's rights NGOs since 2005? Do these women's NGOs receive special funding or budget lines?
5. Is this aid distributed by area of intervention? Is gender equality one of these areas? If yes, what are the sectors considered?
6. What is the amount allocated to ODA to implement the government's plan?
7. How much is spent in ODA on gender capacity building?
8. How much money is spent on public financial management reforms?
9. Are gender focal points involved in the preparation of these reform programmes?
10. Is there a Moroccan gender expertise that you use?
11. Is there funding in place for developing the country's capacity in commitments on gender equality?
12. Are gender experts in your institution adequately trained in this area?

Guide to Interviews with NGOs and NGO Networks:

I. Activities linked to development aid

- In general
- From a gender perspective

1. Have you conducted studies or held activities linked to development aid?

- In general
- From a gender perspective

What are they?

2. Have you produced a report on aid flows?

- In general
- From a gender perspective?

What are they?

II. General assessment

3. Do you think that basic structures for aid management:

- * are transparent;
- * include measurable indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment?

III. Participation

4. Are there mechanisms for participation in the aid effectiveness agenda?

5. Do these mechanisms ensure the participation of feminist activists in decision-making at all stages of the planned and institutionalised cycle?

6. Do women's organisations and gender advocates participate in the process of reflection on and implementation of new aid modalities? Are they involved in mechanisms in place and decisions regarding ODA from a gender perspective?

7. Do you know of any policy dialogue on gender equality and women's empowerment?

If yes, what is its scope?

What form does it take?

Who is involved?

And what is its impact?

8. Do you think there are clear lines of responsibility and accountability?

IV. NGO initiative?

9. What is the contribution of your NGO to the design, formulation and implementation of the poverty reduction strategy and to other aspects of development policies?
10. Have your NGO tried to influence donor decisions to improve aid directed at gender?
If yes, do you think you were able to get your way?
11. Do you think your demands are heard and included in the policy dialogue?
12. Is there co-ordination among NGOs to set up a pool of influence and to present and defend the activities of associations and your point of view by seeking to target the most appropriate donor?

V. Information

13. Do you think you are properly informed of all commitments regarding the new modalities of aid effectiveness and its implications (Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action)?
14. Do you think information on the allocation and distribution of publicly accessible resources and revenues is available? Is there a right to information (transparency) in Morocco?
15. Has civil society access to information on flows specifically designed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment?
Are there sex-disaggregated data and are they accessible for NGOs?
16. Are you adequately informed and trained to promote gender equality as set out in national plans and to control aid from a gender perspective?

VI. Right of control

17. Does civil society exercise control over funds?
18. Do donors and the government involve you to control aid flows from a gender perspective?
19. Are there analysis and auditing systems from a gender perspective?

VII. Assessment of new aid modalities

20. Have the objectives and modalities of aid you receive changed in practice?
21. If yes, how?
Is it good or bad for integrating gender equality into the priorities of development cooperation?

22. Are there measures in place for facilitating the accountability role of civil society?
23. What are opportunities do new aid modalities offer to your association?
24. What are the challenges facing you in making an optimal use of development aid to projects for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment based on the principles of aid alignment and harmonisation (2 out of the 5 new aid modalities principles of the Paris Declaration)?
25. What type of aid do civil society and feminists working in advocacy need to strengthen:
- * Their monitoring role regarding the impact of aid flows on gender?
 - * Their demands for government accountability?
26. Do you think you need training in this regard?

Guide to Interviews with Decision-Makers

I: Alignment, gender equality, women's empowerment and capacity building
Q1: Is coordinated action taken to incorporate, in a cross-cutting and systematic manner, gender equality into Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAs) in sectors that are “traditionally” concerned with gender equality, such as health and education; are “lessons learnt” forwarded to sectors where, often, little attention is paid to gender equality, such as infrastructure, and to institutional spheres “new” to the process, such as justice, law and order?
II: Managing for gender equality results
Q2: Are performance assessment frameworks transparent? Do they include measurable results indicators for gender equality and women's empowerment and capacity building?
Q3: Do the frameworks include specific overarching objectives related to national and international commitments on gender equality, or are gender equality objectives limited to certain sectoral outcomes?
Q4: Are performance assessment frameworks (PAFs) transparent? Do they include measurable results? Are they indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment?
III: Public finance and managing for results
Q5: How much money is spent by donors on public financial management system reforms? Who are the key donors advocating these reforms? Have their gender focal points been involved in the formulation of the reform programme? Are they involved in the implementation of the programme?
Q6: Did gender-responsive budgeting activities take place in your country? If yes, what were the key outcomes? If a gender-responsive budgeting initiative exists, who takes the lead?
Q7: Does the ministry of finance publish regular reports on gender and gender-responsive budgeting? If yes, are these subjects open to public debate?
IV: Building country capacity to produce appropriate data
Q8: What is the volume of ODA allocated to fund the country's capacity building to meet demand for introducing gender-specific outcomes?
Q9: Is there proportionate support in the country for statistical systems to monitor and evaluate sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis and the use of gender-specific indicators?

V: Database, monitoring and evaluation

1. Database

Q10: What is the share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the national budget?

Q11: How is total ODA distributed among various aid modalities and sectors?

Q12: What much of ODA is intended for government and non-governmental organisations?

Q13: What is the volume of aid allocated to the advancement of women and gender equality? What is the share of gender equality in ODA?

Q14: How is aid distributed among different aid modalities (projects, sector budget support, general budget support, SWAps, basket funds, and multi-donor trust funds)? How much is allocated to sectors directly concerned with the gender issue? How much is designed to be spent in a cross-cutting way? What are the sectors covered? Identify recipient institutions or organisations?

Q15: What is the volume of aid intended for organisations advocating for women's advancement and gender equality in 2005 and 2009-2010? Identify the key donors? Do they benefit from special funds or budget lines earmarked for the promotion of gender equality and women's advancement?

Q16: What is the volume of ODA committed in the country by the key donor agencies to implement gender equality in the country government planning?

2. Evaluation, monitoring and debate

Q17: How does the government monitor and assess the impact of aid on gender? Are reports available?

Q18: Are there mechanisms in place to include sex-disaggregated sector targets and indicators? Is there a structure that verifies the introduction of these mechanisms, particularly inside HCP, sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Finance and women's machineries? Are there **reviews** that specifically target this issue? Are these reviews conducted regularly?

Q19: What are the main performance assessment frameworks? What are the annual publications linked to country development policies? Are they publically debated (i.e. in the media)? How are this debated organised? Is documentation available and accessible?

Q20: What is the structure responsible for coordinating the OECD Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration? Does the country participate in the 2011 optional module on gender equality?

Q21: Do parliamentarians raise questions on gender-responsive budgeting? Is there a specific committee dealing with this issue?