



EuroMed Feminist Initiative
المبادرة النسوية الأورومتوسطية
Initiative Féministe EuroMed



Regional Observatory on VAWG
المركز الإقليمي حول العنف ضد النساء والفتيات

Kingdom of Morocco

Report

2024 Regional Index on VAWG

SCORING RESULTS 2024 REGIONAL INDEX ON VAWG

2025

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Introduction

This report presents an assessment of Morocco's national response to Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) across seven key categories: legal framework and public policies, standard procedures and regulations, provision of services funded by the State, data systems and statistics, preventive programs and measures, professional capacity of first respondents, and national coordination and regional cooperation.

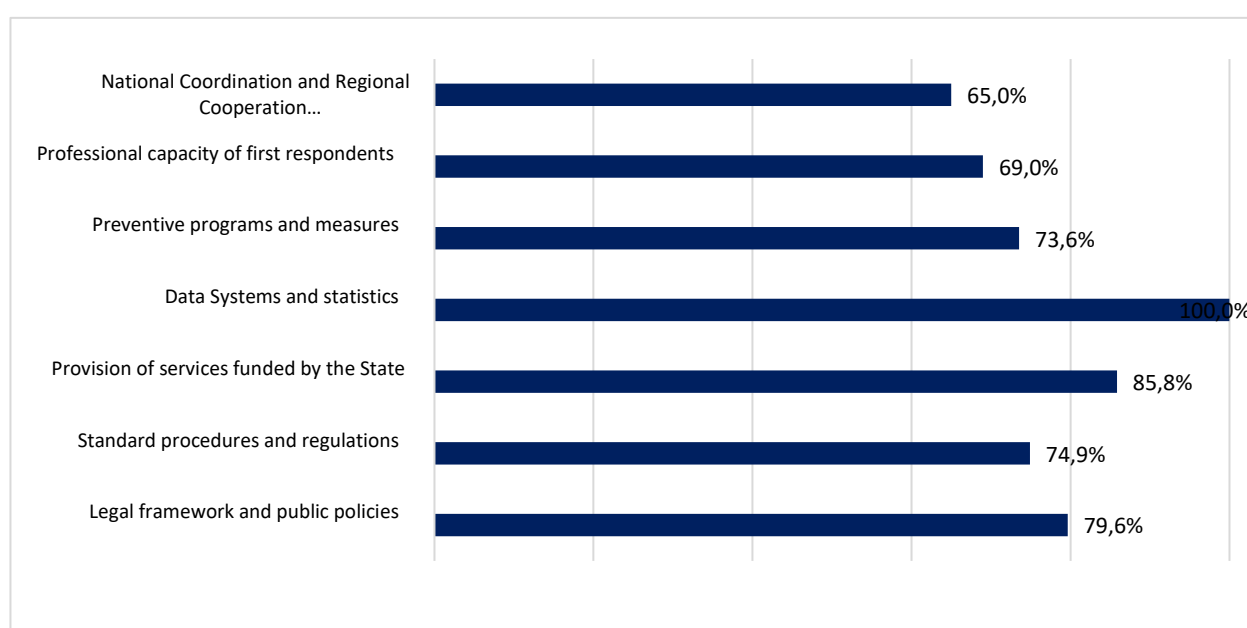
The findings reveal significant overall progress, with data systems and statistics achieving a full score of 100%, reflecting Morocco's strong capacity for evidence-based monitoring and policymaking. The provision of services funded by the State (85.8%) and the legal framework and public policies (79.6%) demonstrate solid achievements, supported by sustained legislative reforms and the expansion of specialized services for survivors.

Standard procedures and regulations (74.9%) and preventive programs and measures (73.6%) indicate steady progress, though further institutionalization and harmonization across sectors remain necessary.

By contrast, the professional capacity of first respondents (69.0%) and national coordination and regional cooperation (65.0%) reveal areas that still require reinforcement through regularized training systems and stronger inter-ministerial collaboration.

Together, these results reflect Morocco's continued commitment to combating VAWG through an evolving legal, institutional, and service-based framework, while highlighting the need for sustained efforts to ensure consistent implementation and coordination across all sectors.

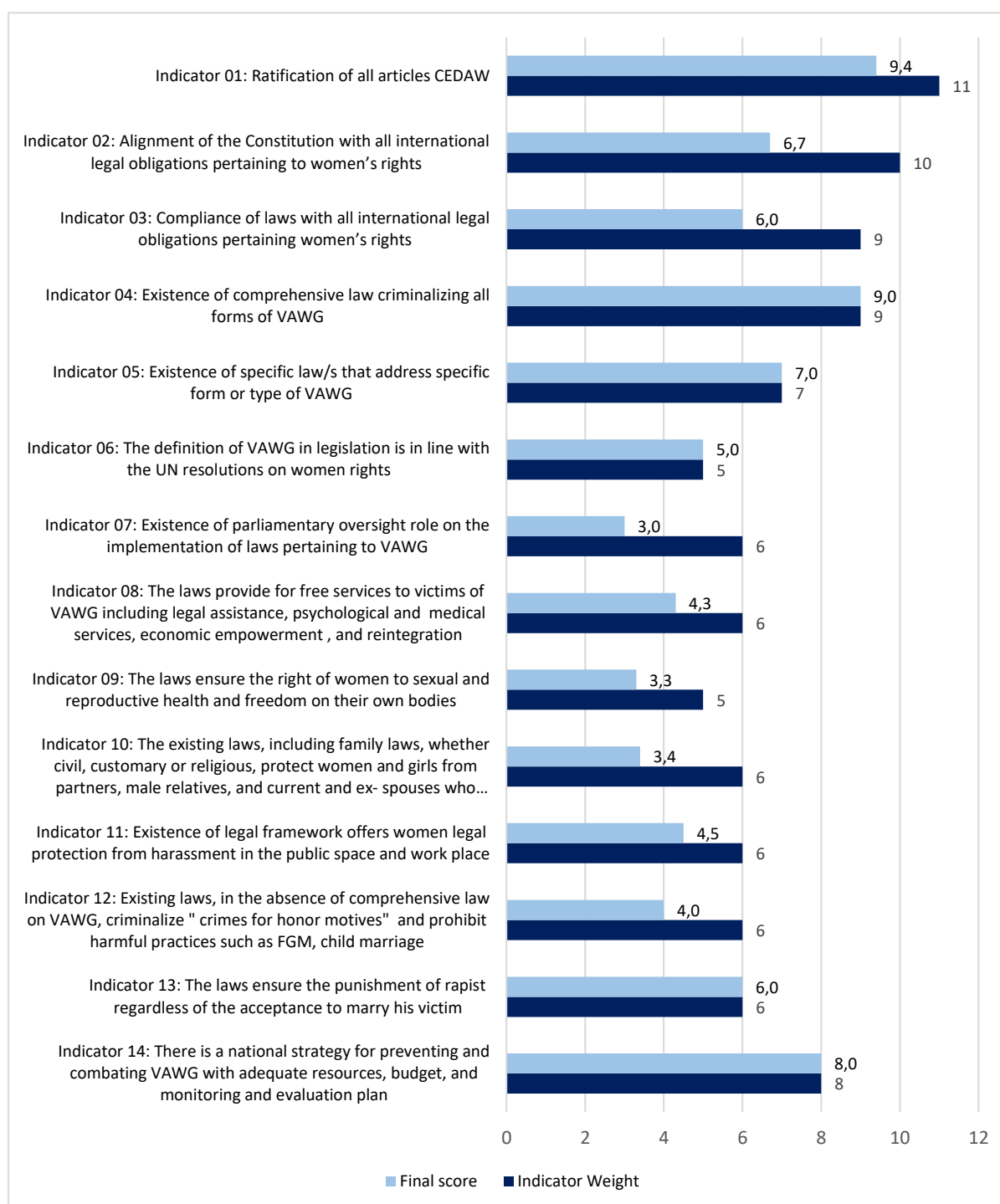
Level of achievement per category



❖ *First Category: Legal Framework and Public Policies*

Legal framework and public policies achieved 79.6%, reflecting strong progress driven by ongoing legislative reforms and partial alignment with international women's rights instruments and gender equality standards.

First Category: Legal Framework and Public Policies



Morocco has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) but has entered a reservation on Article 29 concerning the administration of the Convention and arbitration in the event of a dispute regarding its application. This reflects the country's advanced commitment under international frameworks. (Indicator I score of 9.4/11).

1. Morocco undertakes a declaration under Article 2 concerning political measures related to the elimination of discrimination against women, stating that the government is ready to implement the provisions of this article as long as they do not contradict the constitutional provisions governing the laws of succession to the Moroccan throne and Islamic Sharia.
2. The government undertakes a declaration under Article 15(4), which states that it can only be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, particularly those relating to women's right to choose a residence and place of living, as long as they do not contradict Articles 34 and 36 of the Moroccan Personal Status Law.

Regarding the **Constitution**:

- a. The Moroccan Constitution, in its preamble, affirms the commitment to the principles of human rights as set forth in international covenants and conventions.
- b. The Constitution prohibits discrimination based on gender.
- c. The Constitution contains specific provisions relating to women's rights and gender equality, as Article 19 stipulates that the State seeks to implement the principles of gender equality. "To this end, a body for parity and combating all forms of discrimination shall be established."
- d. The Constitution follows affirmative measures to achieve women's participation, but not parity; Article 30 stipulates promoting equal opportunities between women and men in accessing elective positions.

This is reflected in the score under indicator 2 (6.7/10).

At the level of **national legislation**, the main laws that are not consistent with international obligations related to women's rights are as follows:

1. The Law on Combating Violence Against Women and the Penal Code do not explicitly criminalize marital rape. Article 486 of the Penal Code stipulates that "rape is when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent and is punishable by imprisonment from five to ten years." However, marital rape is not explicitly criminalized, and the Law on Combating Violence Against Women did not amend the provisions of the Penal Code related to rape, which does not include marriage among the aggravating circumstances of the punishment for rape crimes.
2. Under the Nationality Law, a Moroccan woman cannot grant her nationality to her foreign husband as a Moroccan man can.
3. Article 449 of the Penal Code prohibits abortion, while Article 453 stipulates that abortion is legal only when necessary to save the woman's life: "There is no

punishment for abortion if it is required to preserve the health of the mother when performed openly by a doctor or surgeon with the husband's permission."

4. Article 418 of the Penal Code stipulates that the husband or wife benefits from a reduced sentence in cases of murder, injury, or assault if committed by one of the spouses against the other when caught in sexual acts outside marriage.
5. Article 491 of the Penal Code considers sexual acts outside marriage a crime.
6. Article 498 of the Penal Code criminalises prostitution but while punishing clients, does not guarantee protection for women in prostitution.
7. The Labor Code prohibits employing women in occupations listed in the regulations, including those that pose "serious risks," as they are considered beyond their capacity or may result in acts contrary to public morals.

This partial alignment corresponds to Indicator 3 score of 6.0/9.

There is a comprehensive law to address VAWG (Law # 103.03 on Elimination of Violence Against Women of 2018), which includes four dimensions related to the elimination of violence against women: prevention, protection, prosecution, and support. The law increases penalties for certain forms of violence in the Penal Code when committed within the family and introduces new crimes, including forced marriage, wasting money or property to evade payment of alimony or other entitlements arising from divorce, expelling or preventing a wife from returning home, sexual harassment in public places, and electronic harassment. These comprehensive measures confirm Morocco's strong legal progress in addressing multiple forms of VAWG (Indicator 5 score of 7/7). However, the law does not include all forms of VAWG, such as marital rape (see indicator 4). The Law # 103.03 defines violence against women as "any act, verbal or physical, or omission based on gender discrimination that results in physical, psychological, sexual, or economic harm to a woman." The law does not define domestic violence, nor does it include marital rape within the definition of sexual violence.

Parliament does not play an oversight role in legal awareness activities for the public regarding laws combating VAWG. However, there is the Moroccan Forum of Women Parliamentarians which aims to defend the legal, political, economic, and social rights of all women, reflected in indicator 7 score of 3/6. Articles 13 and 14 of the Law # 103.03 stipulate the establishment of institutional units to support women victims of violence within various government institutions, including courts. The efforts correspond to indicator 8 score of 4.3/6, noting existent but uneven implementation across institutions.

Different laws address sexual and reproductive health, including family planning services, medical care, and the provision of contraceptives. However, abortion is illegal unless the pregnancy endangers the woman's life. Article 453 of the Penal Code states: "There is no punishment for abortion if it is required to preserve the mother's health when performed openly by a doctor or surgeon with the husband's permission." As reflected in indicator 9 score of 3.3/5, there is a partial coverage of women's health rights. Article 503 of the Law # 103.03 prohibits sexual harassment in public places and doubles the penalty if the perpetrator is a co-worker or among "persons responsible for maintaining order and security in public or other spaces," or one of the victim's legal guardians, or any person who has authority or supervision over her, or if the victim is a

minor. The Penal Code also imposes harsher penalties if the crime is committed against a person in a vulnerable situation due to age (minor), illness, or physical or mental disability. The Labor Code prohibits sexual harassment and states that an employee has the right to consider their departure as unfair dismissal if forced to leave work due to serious misconduct by the employer or the head of the institution, including any form of violence or assault against the employee, sexual harassment, or incitement to corruption. These legal advancements correspond to indicator 11 score of 4.5/6.

Article 418 of the Penal Code stipulates that a husband who kills his wife benefits from a reduced sentence if he catches her engaging in a sexual relationship outside marriage. Under Article 19 of the Family Code, the minimum age of marriage has been raised to 18 years. The Law # 103.03 criminalizes child marriage, but it may still be legalized if the family obtains an exemption for the minor. These conditions correspond to indicator 12 score of 4/6. In contrast, the rapist is punished regardless of his consent to marry the victim. In 2014, Article 475 of the Penal Code was repealed, which previously allowed rapists of minor girls to avoid prosecution by marrying their victims. This marks Morocco firm stance against impunity in sexual violence, reflected in indicator 13 score of 6/6.

National Strategies:

The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family developed the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women (2020–2030) based on legal reforms aimed at protecting women and implementing national and international governmental commitments. The strategy focuses on five main areas: prevention of violence and discrimination against women and girls, protection, care, and empowerment of women victims, punishment of perpetrators, and raising awareness of violence at the regional and national levels. This comprehensive policy framework corresponds to indicator 14 score of 8/8. In addition, the government adopted the National Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health (2021–2030), which aims to enhance women's reproductive health and provide them with services.

Main Gaps

- Marital rape and some forms of sexual violence are not yet criminalized, despite the existence of a comprehensive law on eliminating violence against women.
- The Penal Code maintains discriminatory provisions, including reduced penalties for crimes committed “in the act of adultery.”
- Child marriage still allowed with judicial approval.

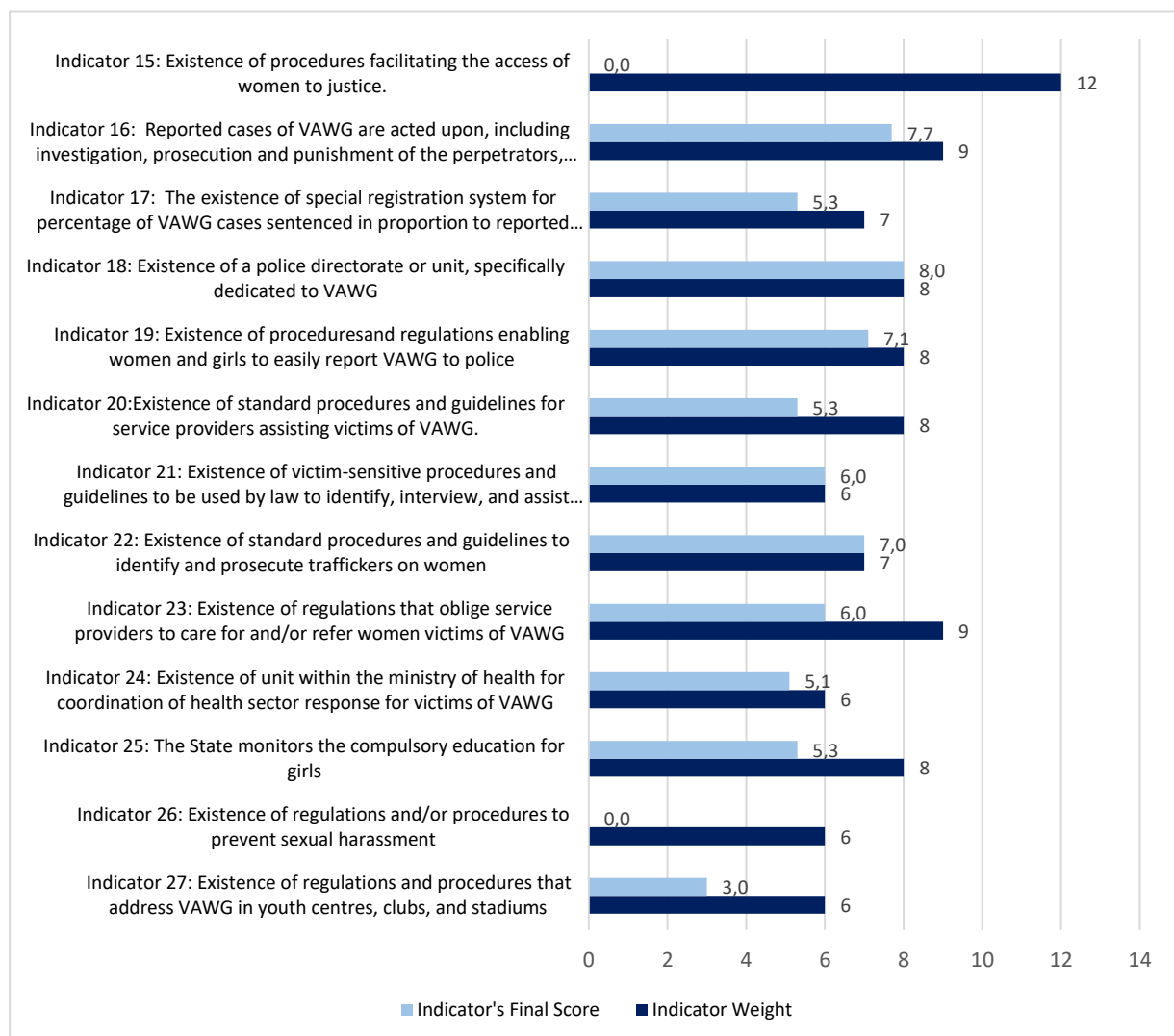
Recommendations

- Amend the Penal Code, harmonize all forms of violence under one legal definition and explicitly criminalize marital rape.
- Explicitly criminalize child marriage.
- Repeal remaining discriminatory provisions that perpetuate gender inequality, including those related to “adultery” and family law.

❖ *Second Category: Standard Procedures and Guidelines*

Standard procedures and regulations achieved 74.9%, demonstrating solid institutional development though inconsistencies remain in implementation across sectors.

Second Category: Standard Procedures and Guidelines



Justice

Procedures are available to facilitate women victims of VAWG in accessing justice, including reporting systems managed by the police, courts, and hospitals. (Indicator 15 strong score of 9.0/12). Based on the provisions of the Law # 103.03, a central unit under the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family was established to support women victims of violence, pursuant to draft decree No. 2.18.856. The law also provides for the creation of institutional units to support women victims in courts, hospitals, police stations, and the Royal Gendarmerie, as well as additional units in the sectors of justice, women, youth, and sports, responsible for receiving, listening to, and assisting women victims.

There is no specific system for recording the percentage of cases of VAWG that have been adjudicated compared to those reported. Reports from 2017 and 2018 issued by the Presidency of the Public Prosecution include the number of cases that have been adjudicated, but not in comparison to the number of reported cases. These reports have not been updated, reflecting indicator 17 score of 5.3/7.

Police

There are 132 police units supporting women victims of all forms of violence, especially domestic violence. In addition, a contact officer is available in each of the 440 police directorates to guide women to the nearest support unit for victims of violence. This institutional network corresponds to indicator 18 full score of 8.0/8. The Director General of National Security developed a gender-responsive approach to listening to victims, enabling them to learn about their rights and speak freely while all details of their complaints are recorded. The Director General also developed a coordination mechanism between the police and service providers. These measures align with indicator 19 score of 7.1/8, showing effective yet uneven reporting procedures across regions.

The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family have adopted procedures to assist women victims, allowing them to communicate with female police officers.

There are no specific guidelines for identifying women victims of human trafficking, but there is a Law on Combating Human Trafficking No. 27.14 of 2016. However, this law does not contain or specify procedures or guidelines to be followed to identify and assist women victims of human trafficking. The National Committee for Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking was established in 2019 to coordinate anti-trafficking policies and programs across ministries. The Committee adopted the National Plan to Combat and Prevent Human Trafficking (2023–2030), which aims to identify, protect, and reintegrate victims of trafficking into society. These policy developments are reflected in indicator 21 score of 6.0/6.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the International Organization for Migration developed a “Practical Guide on Identifying Victims of Trafficking and Labor Exploitation”, which includes guidelines on dealing with victims of VAWG in its various forms, in accordance with Law No. 103.13. The National Committee for Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking, in cooperation with the American Bar Association, also developed a “Training Toolkit on Combating Trafficking” designed for police response. In 2023, the Committee issued the “Guide to Indicators for Detecting and Identifying Potential Victims of Trafficking in Persons.”

There are no standardized governmental procedures for identifying and prosecuting human traffickers. Article 2-448 of Law No. 27.14 on Combating Human Trafficking (2016) stipulates that perpetrators of human trafficking may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 20 years, but the law does not specify any guidelines for identifying traffickers. However, the National Committee for Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking has developed the National Plan to Combat and Prevent Human Trafficking (2023–2030), which includes components on early prevention, investigation, prosecution, and

follow-up. The “Training Toolkit on Combating Trafficking” provides guidance on understanding and identifying human trafficking cases. (Indicator 22 score of 7.0/7)

Health

Some regulations require healthcare providers to care for or refer victims of violence. Article 10 of the Law # 103.03 stipulates the establishment of specialized units within courts, and in the health, women, youth, and gendarmerie sectors, to receive, refer, and guide women and girls victims of violence. These institutional health response mechanisms correspond to indicator 24 score of 5.1/6. A Coordination Center exists within the Ministry of Health to coordinate the health sector’s response to victims. The Law # 103.03 provides for the creation of specialized units in courts, and in the health, women, youth, and gendarmerie sectors, to receive and refer victims. The Unit for Combating Violence Against Women and Children was established in the Ministry of Health in 2002 to provide comprehensive, integrated, and effective support and treatment for victims of violence.

Education

There is no mechanism for monitoring compulsory education for girls. However, Article 1 of Royal Decree No. 1.63.071 of November 1963 on compulsory basic education requires schooling for all girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 15. Article 3 of the same decree obliges parents to ensure that their children are enrolled in schools, while the State must provide transportation, school meals, and boarding facilities for children living far away. The continued need of enforcement of compulsory education is reflected in indicator 25 score of 5.3/8. In addition, the government’s Equality Plan (2023–2026) aims to promote gender parity and coordinate efforts to mainstream gender needs across ministries, including the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training has also developed a Strategic Vision (2015–2030) aimed at establishing “Schools of Equality,” with a specific section on girls’ access to education. There are no systems and/or procedures to prevent sexual harassment in education. However, certain articles of the Penal Code impose harsher penalties for assaults against minors. The absence of clear preventive mechanisms corresponds to indicator 26 zero score, highlighting a policy gap in institutional protection frameworks.

The Ministry of National Education cooperates with the Ministry of Interior to strengthen the role of listening and mediation centres and to enhance monitoring and protection procedures in educational institutions. An electronic portal has been created to track cases of violence within educational institutions, allowing school principals and heads of mediation and listening centres to report cases of locally detected violence. There are no systems and/or procedures specifically addressing VAWG in youth centres, clubs, or sports arenas. Pursuant to Article 10 of the Law # 103.03, central and decentralized units were established to receive, listen to, and refer victims of VAWG to relevant youth authorities. In general, the Penal Code imposes harsher penalties when the crime is committed against minors. Indicator 27 achieved 3.0/6, demonstrating the need for structured monitoring and enforcement in youth and sports sectors.

Main Gaps

- Lack of specific guidelines for identifying women victims of human trafficking and referring them to appropriate services.
- No comprehensive mechanism to monitor the proportion of VAWG cases prosecuted versus reported.
- Limited integration of anti-harassment procedures within educational and youth institutions.

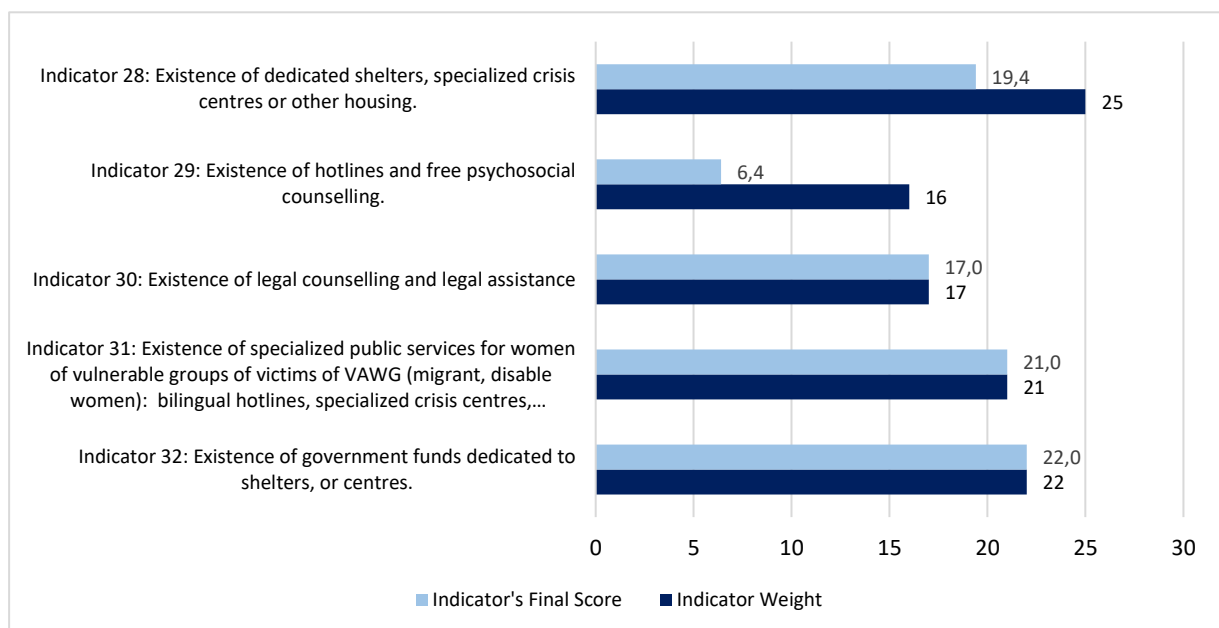
Recommendations

- Develop and enforce a unified victim identification and referral protocol in line with the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2023–2030).
- Create a centralized judicial database to track and monitor proportion of VAWG cases prosecuted versus reported.
- Expand anti-harassment mechanisms in schools, universities, youth centres, and sports venues.

❖ *Third Category: Provision of Services Funded by the State*

Provision of services funded by the State achieved 85.8%, indicating high governmental commitment to expanding shelters and specialized services for women survivors.

Third Category: Provision of Services Funded by the State



Specialized services are provided for women victims of VAWG in ten shelters under the supervision of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family. In addition, 105 sub-centres provide support to women victims with government support, reflected in indicator 30 score of 19.4/25.

Psychological and social counselling is provided to women victims of VAWG in the shelters affiliated with the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family. The ministry fully funded platform “Kuluna Ma’ak” (We Are All With You) provides listening and support services to victims, including a hotline (8350) and a mobile application for submitting complaints.

Government-run shelters provide legal counselling for women victims of VAWG, while the Ministry of Justice and the Public Prosecutor’s Office provide legal assistance. The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family has also supported civil society organizations (CSOs) in maintaining legal referral and listening centres for survivors. This system corresponds to indicator 30 full score of 17.0/17.

There are no specialized public services for marginalized women victims of VAWG. However, the “Kuluna Ma’ak” platform receives cases of migrant women and those facing difficult economic conditions.

According to the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family, the government financed more than 280 listening centres managed by CSOs between 2012 and 2020, at a total cost of approximately €5.5 million. In 2023, the ministry signed agreements with 105 multifunctional centres for women victims of VAWG, with a budget of €1.9 million, and allocated additional €2.3 million in 2024 for the maintenance of these centres. These investments reflect a high level of State financial commitment to maintaining and expanding service infrastructure, as per indicator 32 full score of 22.0/22.

Main Gaps

- Shelters and services remain concentrated in urban centres, limiting accessibility for women in rural and remote areas.
- Specialized services for marginalized groups (migrant, rural, or disabled women) remain limited.

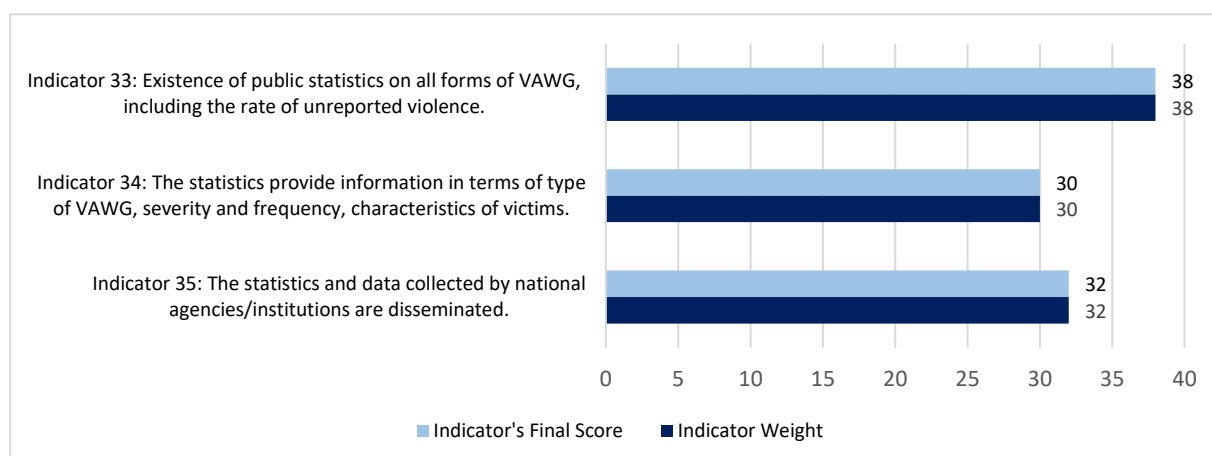
Recommendations

- Expand shelter and service coverage geographically to ensure equal access nationwide.
- Develop tailored services and outreach programs for women with disabilities, migrant women, and those in rural areas.

❖ *Fourth Category: Data System and Statistics*

Data systems and statistics achieved 100%, highlighting Morocco's advanced mechanisms for data collection and dissemination on VAWG.

Fourth Category: Data System and Statistics



Regular and up-to-date public statistics are available to measure the rate of all forms of VAWG, including the rate of unreported cases, demonstrating Morocco's robust statistical coverage and transparency. (Indicator 33 score of 38/38)

The annual reports of the Presidency of the Public Prosecution on the implementation of criminal policy and the work of the Public Prosecutor's Office provide detailed information on crimes committed against women, including reporting on the types, severity, and frequency of VAWG cases. These efforts reflect indicator 34 full score of 30/30.

The High Commission for Planning publishes annual statistics on the prevalence of VAWG. Morocco also provides data on VAWG to the UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women, ensuring international data sharing and dissemination as shown in indicator 35 score of 32/32.

Main Gaps

- Coordination among data-producing agencies (Public Prosecution, and ministries) could be further enhanced for unified reporting.

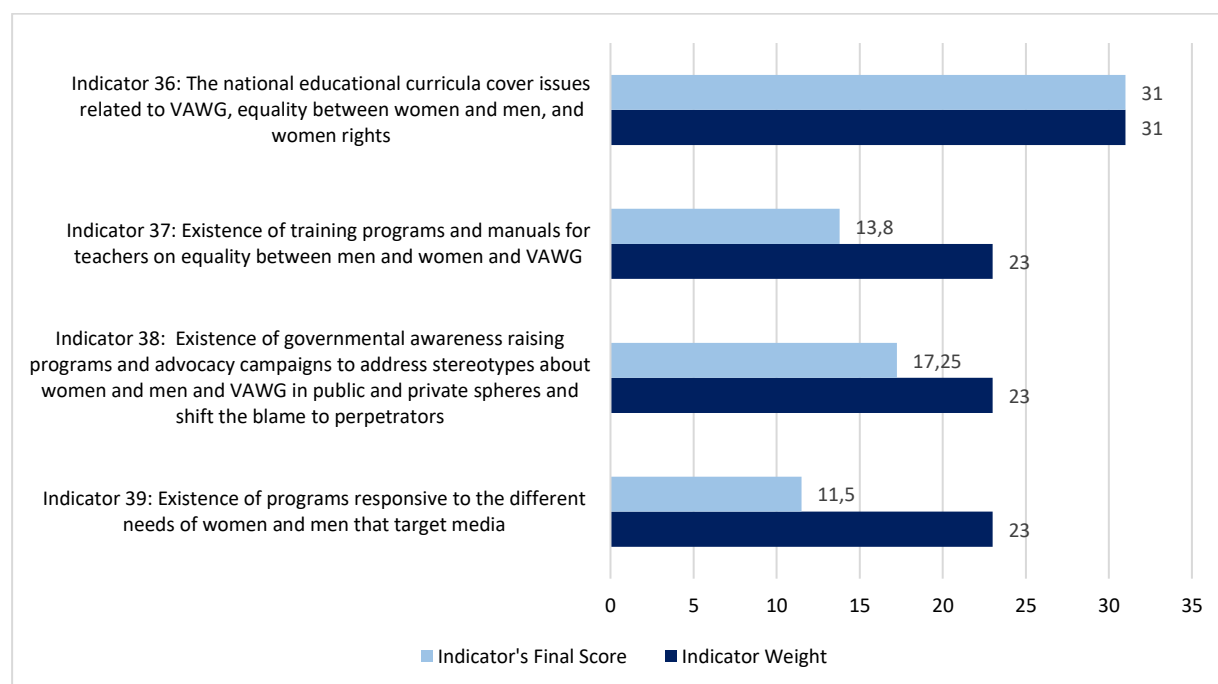
Recommendations

- Strengthen collaboration between the National Observatory on Violence Against Women and civil society to improve data quality and outreach.

❖ Fifth Category: Preventive Programs and Measures

Preventive programs and measures achieved 73.6%, showing steady progress in awareness initiatives while further integration into education curricula is still needed.

Fifth Category: Preventive Programs and Measures



The national educational curricula do not comprehensively include issues related to VAWG, gender equality, or women's rights, though some improvements have been recorded in this regard. A class on family education and another on equality have been added to the middle school curriculum, while a civic education class has been introduced at both the primary and middle school levels.

The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family, which hosted the National Observatory on Violence against Women in 2014, reported that 147 textbooks were reviewed and stripped of content and images that violated the values of equality and tolerance. Literacy program curricula taught in mosques were also revised to include topics promoting women's rights.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education, and Scientific Research committed to combating VAWG through the Marrakesh Declaration 2020, pledging to invest in curricula, programs, textbooks, and mechanisms to combat VAWG and promote women's right and equality.

There are no training programs available for teachers on gender equality or VAWG. However, the Ministry of National Education has conducted training sessions in partnership with CSOs and international organisation to activate educational clubs, especially those focused on citizenship and human rights. The training targets around

3,000 educational institutions across all regional schools at the secondary and post-secondary levels. This limited but ongoing effort highlights progress in teacher training yet absence of an institutionalized framework, as reflected in indicator 37 score of 13.8/23.

The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family launch an annual awareness campaign as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. The Ministry of National Education also supervises awareness campaigns through listening and mediation cells, educational clubs, regional and local media, and distribution of brochures and posters related to VAWG. These initiatives reflect the State active role in nationwide advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns, as reflected in indicator 38 score of 17.25/23.

Main Gaps

- Absence of institutionalized teacher training programs on gender equality and prevention of VAWG.
- School curricula include limited coverage of women's rights and gender equality.

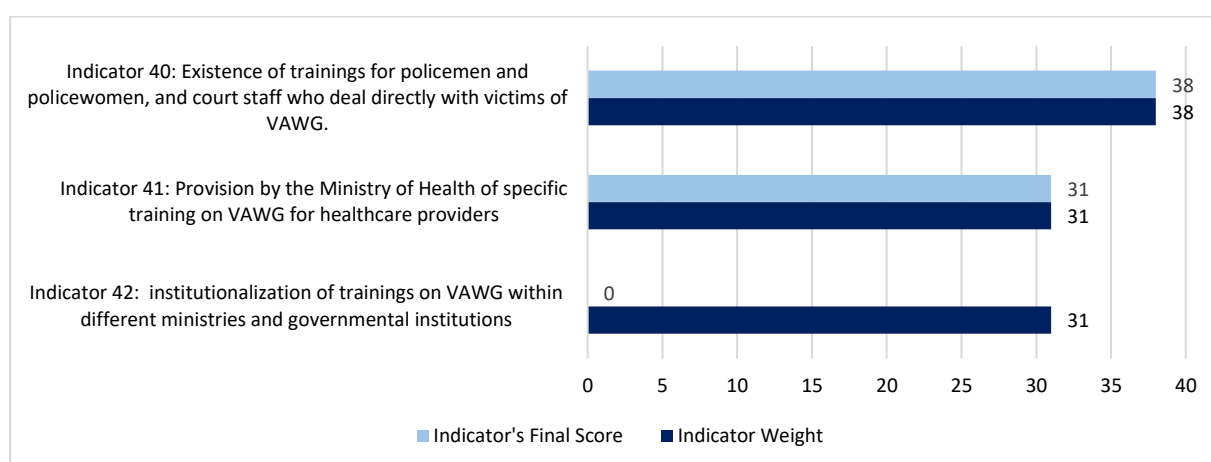
Recommendations

- Institutionalize nationwide teacher training on gender equality and VAWG prevention within the Ministry of Education.
- Integrate gender equality and VAWG prevention topics across all education levels, including civic and family education and in the media.

❖ Sixth Category: Professional Capacity of First Respondents

Professional capacity of first respondents achieved 69.0%, revealing an advancement with training initiatives that require greater institutionalization.

Sixth Category: Professional Capacity of First Respondents



The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice provide training sessions for male and female police officers as well as court staff, showing strong performance in establishing targeted training programs for law enforcement and judicial actors dealing directly with victims of violence, as per indicator 40 full score of 38/38.

The Ministry of Health, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), conducted training courses for more than 200 participants in 2020 to build the capacities of healthcare workers in providing high-quality support to victims in line with international standards. Indicator 41 achieved full score 31/31, demonstrating the Ministry's commitment to training healthcare providers on VAWG response.

However, there is no institutionalized training program on VAWG within government ministries and institutions, highlighting the absence of a sustainable, cross-sectoral system for continuous training. (Indicator 42's score of 0/31)

Main Gaps

- Trainings are mostly ad hoc and donor-dependent, lacking institutional continuity.

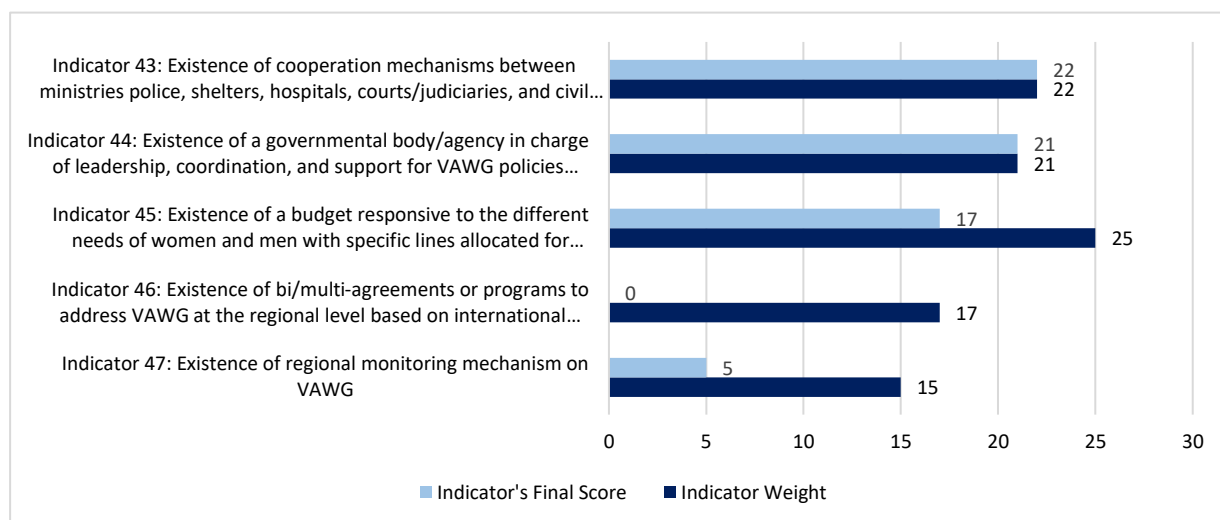
Recommendations

- Institutionalize mandatory training curricula on VAWG response for all police, judiciary, and health personnel.

❖ **Seventh Category: National Coordination and Regional Cooperation**

National coordination and regional cooperation achieved 65.0%, reflecting developing collaboration frameworks that would benefit from stronger inter-ministerial coordination and sustained funding.

Seventh Category: National Coordination and Regional Cooperation



There are mechanisms for cooperation between the police, hospitals, and ministries. The government has established a cooperation protocol among the police, shelters, hospitals, courts/judicial bodies, ministries, and civil society. An Institutional Information System on violence against women was also created to unify all data related to victims. Various government institutions signed a protocol for information exchange on cases of VAWG in 2014, and a guide was prepared for institutional cells that provide support to victims, facilitating communication among relevant partners. Indicator 43 achieved full score of 22/22 confirming national-level coordination between service and protection sectors.

In addition, inter-ministerial coordination exists on issues related to VAWG, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family, through the Directorate of Women and the National Observatory on Violence against Women. The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family oversee and support policies to combat VAWG. The ministry also hosts the National Observatory on Violence against Women, which contributes to coordinating these policies. The National Committee for the Care of Women Victims of Violence was established in 2019. It includes members representing various governmental institutions and bodies and works to develop mechanisms and coordinate interventions among these institutions to address VAWG. These institutional efforts align with Indicator 44 score of 21/21.

Regarding budgets, there is no gender-responsive budget that allocates specific lines for addressing VAWG. However, the government has adopted a gender-sensitive

budgeting approach, funded by the European Union, as part of the Governmental Equality Plan. This approach aligns with Indicator 45 score of 17/25, showing partial advancement toward gender-responsive financing mechanisms.

At the regional level, Morocco participates in frameworks such as the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). The Ministerial Declaration of the Fifth UfM Ministerial Conference on “Strengthening the Role of Women in Society” includes four priority areas, one of which is combating VAWG. The League of Arab States established the Arab Women’s Committee, which in February 2020 launched a five-year strategy to define national priorities in Arab countries in line with the Beijing Platform for Action. Additionally, the Arab League launched the “Cairo Declaration for Arab Women: The Arab Women Development Agenda 2030”, adopted in 2017. The declaration integrates gender equality into environmental and climate action and disaster response, and includes specific results aimed at eliminating VAWG. Morocco also participates in informal regional networks as the Coalition of Arab Women Parliamentarians to Combat Violence against Women, which aims to raise awareness among parliamentarians and the public, place VAWG among legislative priorities, and promote joint actions among parliamentarians in cooperation with relevant civil society organizations. The Arab Women Parliamentarians Network for Equality (Ra’edat) advocates for gender equality and combating VAWG and calls for the adoption of comprehensive legislation in the Arab region. Indicator 46 score 0/17, shows that while Morocco participates in regional initiatives, formalized bi-and multilateral agreements and implementation mechanisms remain limited.

Except for the Regional Index on VAWG, there is no other regional monitoring mechanism. Morocco as a member of the UfM follows up on the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on Women’s Rights (2022, Madrid). In terms of monitoring of the Declaration, the ministers of the UfM States showed willingness in the 5th UfM Declaration to “Pay particular attention to well-functioning monitoring processes in the four priority areas of the Cairo Declaration well as to the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the impact of actions undertaken.” (Indicator 47 score of 5.0/15)

Main Gaps

- Lack of gender-responsive budget with specific allocations for VAWG.
- Lack of bilateral or regional cooperation agreements specifically addressing VAWG.

Recommendations

- Adopt gender-responsive budgeting with clear budget allocations for combating VAWG.
- Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks to enhance monitoring and accountability.



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