



# MOROCCO

## Scorecard on Gender-based violence

## Population

**33,848,242**



**Female  
population**



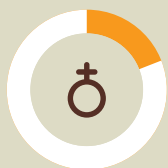
**16,862,562**

**Male  
population**



**16,747,522**

## Representation in politics



**21%**  
Female

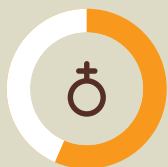
**81 / 395** Seats

Parliamentary elections, October 2016  
(Maghreb Agence presse)

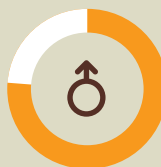
## Literacy rate



**68%**  
Literacy rate

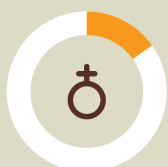


**58%**  
Female

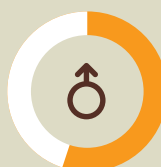


**77.9%**  
Male

## Employment rate



**14.7%**  
Female



**54.1%**  
Male

## Average age at marriage

**25.8** Female

**31.4** Male

## Prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM)

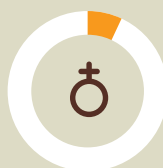
The practice of **FGM does not exist in Morocco**. No law prohibits FGM/C specifically. It is not practiced in Moroccan cultures but may

be present in some migrant populations from other African countries.

## Prevalence of child marriage

Child marriage may be seen as a form of protection from economic insecurity in a country where **poverty levels are still high**, especially in rural areas.

Families may also exert pressure for their daughters to marry young as a way of protecting them from unwanted male attention, early sexual initiation and to avoid the stigma of pregnancy outside of marriage.



**11.47%**

Percentage of women married under 18 years of age

Statistical Report, of Ministry of Justice and Freedoms (2013)

**Poor educational and economic opportunities for girls are also drivers of child marriage in Morocco**

## Law against child marriage

In 2004, the Family Code (or Moudawana) raised **the legal age of marriage to 18 for both women and men**. Previously, girls as young as 15 were allowed to marry.

However, there is a loophole in the Family Code which allows judges to authorise marriages below 18 in certain circumstances.

## Prevalence of domestic violence

Prevalence in 18 years to 64 years of age



**56.1%**  
Urban



**53.3%**  
Rural

# Prevalence of rape and sexual violence



**8.7%**  
Prevalence in 18 years  
to 64 years of age

National prevalence survey on violence  
against women HCP (2009)



**9.8%**  
**Urban**



**7.1%**  
**Rural**

# Law against rape and sexual violence

Anyone who violates the honour of another person, male or female, who is below 18, without the use of violence may be sentenced from two to five years in prison.

Anyone who violates the honour of another person, male or female, with the use of force may be penalized with five to ten years in prison.

The Penal Code punishes rape (defined as the act by which a man has sex with a woman against her will) with five to ten years in prison

and if the victim is under 18 or unable to defend herself, the punishment is 10 to 20 years in prison.

**Spousal rape is not specifically defined as a crime.**

In 2014, the article 475 of the Criminal Code authorizing the rapist to marry the victim in order to escape to any punishment has been abolished.

# Prevalence of sexual harassment (work place)



**16%**  
Prevalence in 18 years  
to 64 years of age

National Prevalence Survey on Violence  
Against Women HCP(2009)



**22.7%**  
**Urban**



**6.4%**  
**Rural**

# Law against sexual harassment

The penalty for sexual harassment by a superior in the workplace (abuse of authority by a superior) is one to two years imprisonment and a fine between 5,000 to 50,000 Dirhams.

The Minister of Justice released a draft bill for reforms to the Penal Code in 2015. It is proposed

to expand the crime of sexual harassment to include "any person using against a third party orders or threats or pressures or any other means, to profit from the power of his functions for sexual aims" and to increase the maximum penalty to three years imprisonment.

## Prevalence of GBV



**62.8%**

Prevalence in 18 years to 64 years of age

**19,199** (2014)

Number of cases registered



**67.5%**

Urban



**56.0%**

Rural

Comprehensive law against GBV : Draft law # 103-13 on the elimination of violence against women - defines a clear conceptual framework of violence against women, introduces support

mechanisms for women victims of violence and provides new protection measures in the context of procedural measures.

**32 PER 1,000**

Adolescent fertility rate

National population and family health survey, 2011

**2.2** children per woman

Total fertility rate

General population and housing census, (RGPH) 2014

**112 PER 100,000** live births

Maternal mortality rate

National MDG report (2015)

# Major UNFPA achievements

## Major results in 2015:

- Five awareness campaigns organized for the promotion of culture for equality with men and boys involvement.
- 4,854 people reached by the awareness campaign on gender-based violence.
- Two advocacy workshops and three trainings on communications and advocacy organized with the support network of women survivors of violence.

**4,854** YEARLY

Number of people reached through GBV awareness campaigns by UNFPA (Yearly)

## AVERAGE FUNDING

**242,000 \$**

- Two TV and radio broadcasts on religious channels by religious leaders to address the roles men of all ages can play in preventing and reducing gender-based violence.

**3,000** YEARLY

Number of people who received GBV services by the UNFPA (yearly)

## Future programmes

### UNFPA support will consist of the following

- Awareness campaigns targeting men and young people for the promotion of culture of equality and GBV.
- Sensitization of young people through recreational activities in schools and in public spaces.
- TV and radio broadcasts on religious channels by religious leaders to highlight the role men of all ages can play in preventing and reducing gender-based violence.
- Medical, psychological and legal assistance to survivors of violence.
- Support for data collection related to GBV.
- Advocacy workshops and trainings on communications organized with the support network of women survivors of violence.
- Youth awareness using arts in and out of schools.

