

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO



Financing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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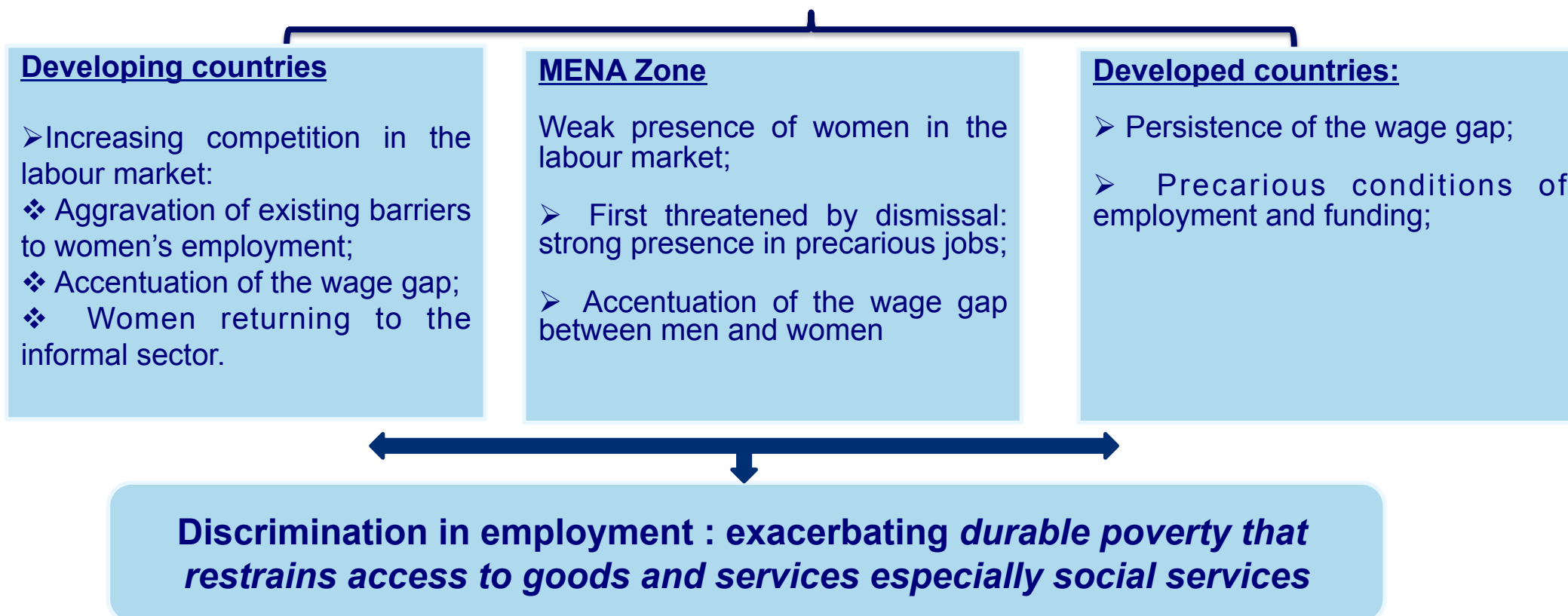
1. Context of crisis : questioning development models and financing equality

1. Context of crisis : questioning development models and exacerbation of discrimination risks



- **Periods of economic uncertainty favour the development of different forms of discrimination (ILO, « equality at work : the continuing challenge») :**

High crisis impact on women employment, particularly in the export sector (exple: African textile industry)



1. Context of crisis : Consequences for the financing of equality



Austerity measures and budget cuts in the funds available for organizations specialized in non-discrimination and equality



Negative impact on existing institution's ability to fight against the development of discrimination and inequalities

- Decrease in the amount of aid allocated for equality by the country members of the DAC network :

Change in in aid's allocation share regarding men-women equality and women's empowerment (in million of dollars)

Donor country	2008	2009	variation
Spain	942,9	654,15	-30,6%
France	2840,58	2522	-11,2%
Italy	217,14	172,04	-20,8%

Source: OECD, statistics are based on the notification by the members of the CAD, of the policy marker men-women equality, 2008-2009, Mars 2011.

Emergence of a new cooperation architecture for development : (cooperation South-South, triangular cooperation and new forms of public-private partnerships), but it remains below the expected levels (now at 0,38% of the Gross National Income of developing countries while the target is to achieve 0,7% of GNI).

1. What solution? What financing for what model of development?



- **A model based on** inclusive growth that creates jobs: placing men and women's fundamental right to non-discrimination in employment and work at the hearth of recovery and poverty reduction policies;
 - ❖ Measures for job's creation that takes into account expanding social coverage and increasing its efficiency;
 - ❖ Mobilization of adequate and sustainable financing for development programs

- **A financing model** based on the compliance with international agreements and commitments related to human rights, decent work, women/men's equality, environmental sustainability and disabled people. By:
 - ❖ Adopting a new result oriented management approach (setting well defined goals in matter of inequality and poverty reduction and in sustainable development) as part of an approach adapted to the own needs of each country.



This frame work can not substitute for the political will of states and donor's community and for their factual commitment in favour of equality and equity



2. Main achievements at the international level related to 2008 conclusions

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- Progress in financing equality: Development of national and international mechanisms that serve men-women equality

Progress among several countries that are considered as best practice for dissemination:

Belgium, Ecuador, Morocco, Mali...



Legislative and institutional reforms that favours irreversible integration of the gender dimension in their public policy

Encouraging progress achieved in gender mainstreaming in action plans and policy of the main donors : **EC, ADB, OECD, WB...etc**

The example of a country in the MENA region, **Morocco** a country where the early democratic transition helped to develop paths for gender equality at the constitutional, legal and institutional level as well as in budget gendering.



3. Main achievements in Morocco related to 2008 conclusions

3. Morocco in search of compliance with universal human rights standards : Three generations of rights



Morocco has ratified the main conventions (UDHR, PIDESC, PIDCV, CEDAW, MDG...etc) related to human rights. Morocco then guarantees its commitment to preserve human dignity and to *consecrate human rights in their universal and indivisible meaning.*



Implications on the legal system

The revision of the communal charter in 2002 and in 2008 (takes into account the needs and concerns of men, women, girls and boys); adoption in December 2010 of the law 41-10 on conditions and procedures to benefit from Family Solidarity Fund (160 million of dirham); a bill that regulates house work and forbidden Child work under the legal minimum age of 15 years fixed by the Labour code, is being discussed.

This process was enriched, the 08 April 2011, **by the removal without restriction of all reserves on CEDAW issued by Morocco.**

- Establishment of a Interministerial Consultation Committee in 2010 devoted to gender equality in the public administration;
- Adoption of the Equality Agenda 2011- 2015 by the Government Council in march 2011. The European Union provided financial assistance to this agenda (35 million Euros).

Culmination of the process by the adoption of the new Constitution : a real charter for rights and liberties.

3. The new constitution: a frame of rights and liberties in line with human rights international conventions



- **Preamble** (part of the Constitution) : the kingdom of Morocco reaffirms its commitment to human rights as **universally recognized** ;
- **Title II** devoted to liberties and fundamental rights: composed of 21 articles strengthening legal access to civil, economics, social, cultural et environmental rights ;
- ❖ **Article 19** : men and women enjoy equal civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights and liberty, as expressed in the new Constitution, as well as in the international conventions and pacts ratified by the kingdom;
- ❖ **Article 31**: guaranties equal access to **the right to health**, to **social protection**, to **medical coverage**, to **modern education** (accessible and of good quality), to **vocational training**, and to **physical education and art**, to **decent housing**, to **work**, to **public administration according to merit**, to **water** and to **a sane environment** and to **sustainable development**.
- ❖ **Article 164** : provides for the creation of an Authority for **Parity and the Fight Against All Forms of Discrimination** which will enforce rights and liberties as expressed in the article 19 subject to the attributions granted to the Human Rights National Council.

3. Elaborating Gender Budget Report: Continuous dynamic towards greater intersectoriality under the prism of human rights and consistent with the indivisibility principle



The human rights approach comes up in three steps:

1. Normative framework

- refer to the ratification/adoption of legal instruments and to the existence of institutional mechanisms deemed necessary to facilitate the realization of rights (while complying with rights generation process):
 - ❖ *Equitable access to civil and political rights*
 - ❖ *Access to social rights;*
 - ❖ *Equitable benefit of economic rights;*

2. Process

- informs on how the States are working to fulfil their human rights obligations :
 - ❖ Presentation of programs, projects and implemented actions that takes into account the gender dimension.

3. Results

- reflect the degree of achievement of a right and value its degree of enjoyment:
 - ❖ Evaluation of obtained results (compared with expected goals);
 - ❖ The choice for result indicators is based on the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights report about the use of indicators to promote and monitor implementation of human rights.

3. Main results



Right to health:

- A huge decrease in maternal and infant mortality which reached respectively 112 per 100.000 live births and 30 per 1.000 live births in 2009-2010;

Right to education:

- The specific enrolment rate for girls aged 6-11 years is 96,3% in 2010-2011;
- The specific enrolment rate for girls aged 12-14 years is around 73,5% in 2010-2011 against 52,7% in 2000-2001;
- Gradual reduction of illiteracy rate for the population aged 10 years and over with illiteracy rate reaching 30% in 2010 versus 44,1% in 2004.

Access to decision making:

- Women's share in the public administration has improved reaching 34% in 2009;
- Women civil servant's access rate to positions of responsibility increased by 5 points between 2001 and 2009 and reached 15%;
- Women's share in the parliament during the legislative elections of November 25, 2011 reached nearly 16,7% versus 10,5% during the elections held in September 2007.

Challenges : Women's employment

- Low women's activity (25,5% in 2011);
- Increasing women's share in the unemployed labour force from 28,3% in 2010 to 30,6% in 2011 ;
- Women's share amongst farm and fishing workers and labourers is important 49,9% against only 17,1% for men.

3. Moroccan experience in Gender Sensitive Budgeting: an instrumental and conceptual innovation



- Comprehensive Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators: This experience inspired the HCP, since 2009, to produce annually a collection of gender disaggregated data;
- A second Time Budget Survey is under way;
- Integration of the gender dimension in the Communal Information System (gendered CIS) by linking between CBMS (Community Based Monitoring System) and the Communal Information System established by the DGCL. The **gendered CIS is an excellent tool for establishing a gender sensitive municipal budget** ;
- Establishing a **Knowledge Management Platform**: it was dictated by the level of maturity of the Moroccan experience in GSB for which Knowledge Management, exchange of expertise and collaborative work are no longer optional;
- Establishing a **Centre of Excellence in GSB** by networking of stake holders in the field of GSB (**Mali, Tunisia, Egypt, Palestineetc**). Through KM platform, the Centre will act as a relay that will be able to strengthen exchange of expertise and best practises in GSB at the national and global level.



4. Recommendations

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❖ Financial Bill Organic Law reform

Modernizing public management through strengthening transparency and performance of public expenditure (Missions, programs and projects with gender targeting)

Strengthening control of parliament by improving information quality (ex : Gender Budget Report)

Adapting the budget system in order to accompany the new dynamic of regionalization

The axes of reform of FBOL represent a support frame to GSB

❖ Accompany women and ensure their access to productive assets

