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% Female
58% Male

77.9% Male

Employment rate

14.7% Female
54.1% Male
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.

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 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 domestic violence

Prevalence in 18 years to 64 years of age

- **Urban**: 56.1%
- **Rural**: 53.3%
Prevalence of rape and sexual violence

8.7%  
Prevalence in 18 years to 64 years of age

9.8%  
Urban

7.1%  
Rural

National prevalence survey on violence against women HCP (2009)

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

22.7%  
Urban

6.4%  
Rural

National Prevalence Survey on Violence Against Women HCP(2009)
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

67.5% Urban

56.0% Rural

19,199 (2014) Number of cases registered

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.

**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.

4,854 **YEARLY**

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

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.