



MOROCCO

COUNTRY FACT SHEET 2021

PUBLISHER

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) GERMANY

Charlottenstraße 68
10117 Berlin
Germany
T. +49 911 43 000
F. +49 911 43 00 260

iom-germany@iom.int
www.germany.iom.int

This project is funded by the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF).



The information contained in this Country Fact Sheet was researched with best intentions and care. However, IOM Germany assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions. Furthermore, IOM Germany cannot be held accountable for conclusions or decisions drawn from the information provided in this Country Fact Sheet.

For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. HEALTH CARE _____
2. LABOUR MARKET _____
3. HOUSING _____
4. SOCIAL WELFARE _____
5. EDUCATION _____
6. CHILDREN _____
7. CONTACTS _____
8. AT A GLANCE _____

1 HEALTH CARE

General information on health care

His Majesty King Mohammed VI in his Speech from the Throne on 29 July 2020, calling for the launch of the process of generalisation of social coverage for the benefit of all Moroccans from January 2021 and over the next five years, starting with the generalisation of compulsory medical coverage by 2022. The implementation of this project has been set as a priority for the government during the next year according to a circular of the head of the Executive on the preparation of the draft finance law for the year 2021, which specifies that the process of generalizing social coverage to all Moroccans will be spread over the next five years, starting in 2021.

With regard to the Medical Assistance Scheme (RAMED), despite the gaps and difficulties hindering the optimal implementation of this scheme, the persons subject to the scheme benefited from 8344000 medical acts divided between hospitalisations (456.000), outpatient diagnoses (4.748.000), treatment of chronic illnesses (799.000), specialised consultations (1.382.000) and emergency visits (959.000). This scheme is based on the principles of social welfare and national solidarity. The yearly fee for RAMED paid by beneficiaries in vulnerable situations goes up to 120 MAD per person per year with the limit of 600 MAD per household regardless of the number of persons.

Workers in the public sector can enrol in the following health insurance schemes: CNOPS (Caisse Nationale des Organismes de prévoyance sociale/ National fund of social welfare

organizations) The CNOPS is the managing body of compulsory health insurance for public sector employees. CNOPS works in compliance with its regulatory provisions and its strategic guidelines in the management of services provided to insured persons by public and private healthcare facilities. The National fund of social welfare organizations ensures the recovery of employee's and employer's contributions and the refund or the full coverage of the guaranteed services directly. In general terms, CNOPS is responsible for basic compulsory health insurance. The contribution rate is set at 5 per cent of all wages, divided equally with the employer. The minimum monthly contribution is 70 dhs and the maximum contribution is 400 MAD. There are several private health insurances in Morocco. Every insurance has its own requirements and registration procedure.

Some examples:

- AXA insurance: www.axa.ma
- SAHAM insurance: www.sahamassurance.ma
- Allianz Chifae: www.allianz.ma
- Insurances offered by banks

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

According to the 2019 health map - published by the Ministry of Health - which gives an overview of the care offer in 2018, Morocco has 7.559 medical specialists, 3.857 general practitioners, 456 dentists and 160 pharmacists in the public sector, which brings to 12.034 the number of medical health professionals. The distribution by

1 HEALTH CARE

region shows that these professionals are mainly concentrated in Casablanca where their number is 2.990, followed by the regions of Fès-Meknès (1.759), Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (1.688) Marrakech-Safi (1,658). Morocco has 492 paediatricians, 456 gynaecologists, 439 anaesthetists and resuscitators, 402 radiologists, 330 ophthalmologists, 309 cardiologists, 255 nephrologists, 222 psychiatrists and 185 urologists. As for the paramedical body, their number is 31.657 in the public including 13.209 multi-skilled nurses, 4,748 auxiliary nurses and 4.142 midwives. Noting that there are 13.173 doctors in the private sector in urban areas compared to only 372 in rural areas. The health map shows that most of the private doctors are concentrated in four regions: Casablanca-Settat (4.870), Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (2.847), Marrakech-Safi (1.373) and Fès-Meknès (1.242). In terms of infrastructure, the data shows 2.112 primary health care establishments in the public, 838

urban health centres and 1.274 rural health centres. Regarding hospitals, there are 149 across the country with a capacity of 23.931 beds. Morocco has 10 psychiatric hospitals with a capacity of 1.154 beds. In addition, there are 113 haemodialysis centres. These centres are equipped with 2.213 dialysis machines. For its part, the private sector has 359 clinics with 10.346 beds. Casablanca-Settat has the largest number of clinic beds 3.328 followed by Rabat-Salé-Kénitra 1.911, Marrakech-Safi 1.333, Fès-Meknès 918, Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima 784 and Béni Mellal-Khénifra 648.

Access to public hospitals costs from 6 EUR to 15 EUR as consultation fees. Patients must submit an ID to receive a treatment in public hospitals. In private health centres, patients pay the bills themselves and are reimbursed by the insurance. The medical file of migrants returning to Morocco should be translated into French.



Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Annie Spratt

Admission to medical facilities

In the first place, the patient must consult the nearest medical facility by showing her/his ID. Depending on the medical situation, the patient can then be referred to other relevant medical facilities. The patient must have either his RAMED card or other health insurance certificates. Except in cases of emergency, beneficiaries of the RAMED should first consult a doctor in the health centre that is mentioned on their RAMED card. In the public facilities, the patient needs to get an appointment. Regarding private medical facilities, the admission is provided immediately for the mild medical cases and subject to a check deposit for the heavy and critical medical cases.

Availability and costs of medication

Returnees can check online the availability and prices of medicines in Morocco by visiting the following websites: www.pharmacie.ma or www.medicament.ma.

Most of the medicines that are not commonly available can be ordered in a pharmacy. Returnees must provide an appropriate medical prescription. To avoid delays in the treatment, it would be advisable that returnees bring the medication for the first three to six months after their return.

General Information on COVID-19

Wearing a mask in Morocco is mandatory for people authorized

to leave their homes. Masks can be purchased in supermarkets, grocery stores and pharmacies at 80 cents per unit. If there are questions regarding the coronavirus or if a individual has fever and/or respiratory symptoms, please contact:

- Information center «Allo Veille épidémiologique»: 080 100 47 47
- Allô SAMU : 141
- SOS Médecins Rabat: 0537 777 333 / 0537 737 376
- Casablanca : 0522 474

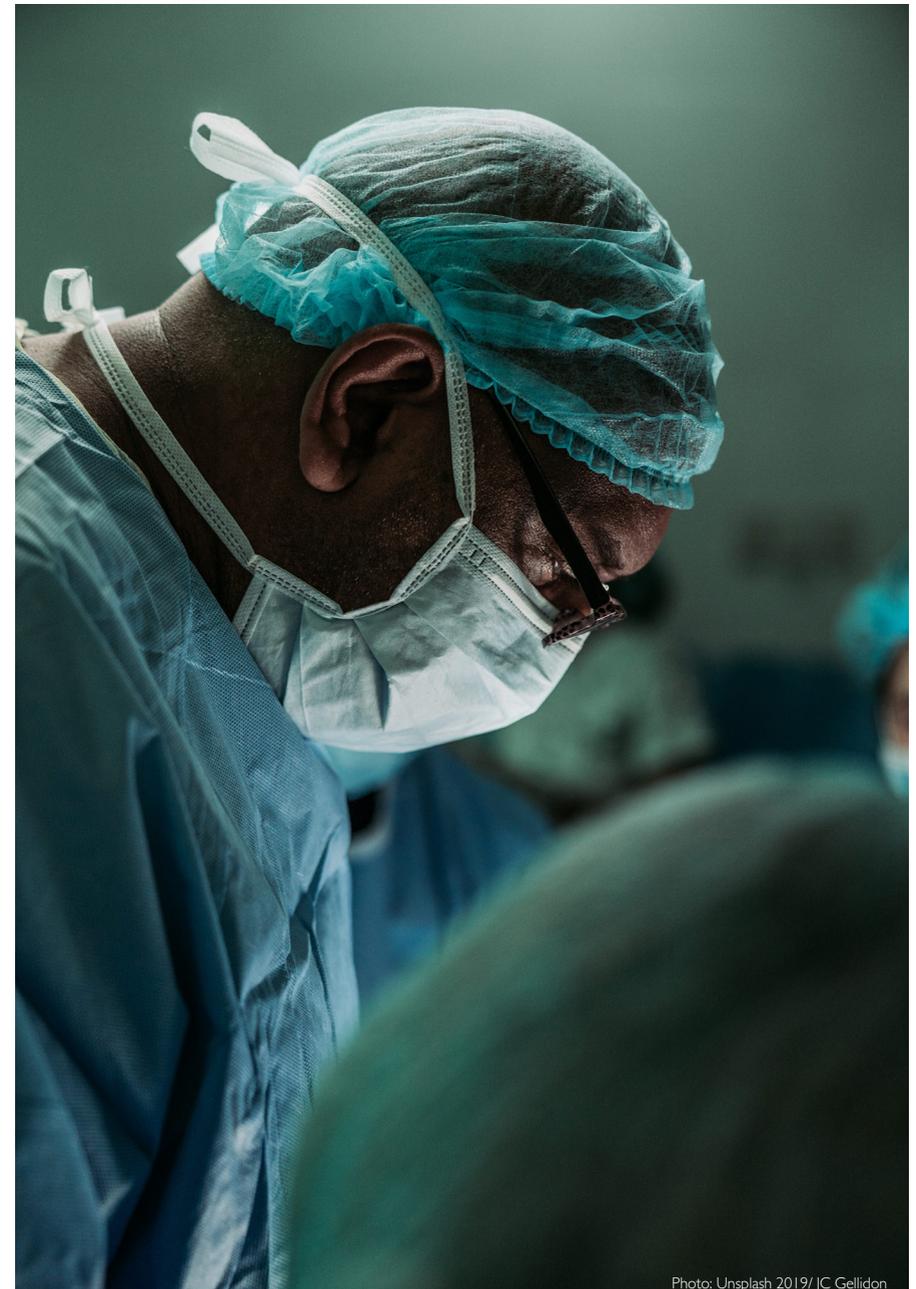
Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Any Moroccan holding his/her national ID can have access to public health services. RAMED registration is open to everyone but only people with proof of being in a vulnerable situation will be able to obtain the RAMED card. For those who want to subscribe to a private health insurance they should meet the requirements addressed by the structure that they would reach out to it.

Registration procedure: To register for the RAMED, the returnee should present a form accompanied by the following documents:

- copy of the CIN national identity card.
- copy of the CIN or CNIE of adult dependents.
- 2 identity photos of the applicant.
- 2 identity photos of the spouse.
- certificate of schooling for children or children in care aged between 21 and 26 years old.
- salary certificate for each of the salaried members of the household

Required documents: The returnee is required to present his national ID or his RAMED Card to the public hospitals.



2 LABOUR MARKET

General information on labour market

According to the High Commission for Planning (HCP), in 2020, the labour market situation, under the combined effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the dry agricultural season, has deteriorated, characterized by the destruction of jobs, a fall in the hourly volume of work and an increase in unemployment, underemployment and inactivity. In this context, the national economy has lost 432.000 jobs against a creation of 165.000 jobs in 2019. This loss affected both areas (295.000 in rural areas and 137.000 in urban areas) and all sectors of economic activity. The service sector has lost 107.000 jobs, in agriculture, forestry and fishing 273.000, in industry including crafts 37.000, and in construction and public works 9.000. In addition to the loss of jobs, the number of hours worked per week fell by 20% from 494 million hours to 394 million hours, corresponding to 2.1 million full-time jobs.

The average number of hours worked per week increased from 45.2 to 37.5 hours. Unemployment stands at 1.429.000 people at the national level, with an increase of 322.000 people bringing the unemployment rate from 9.2% to 11.9%, at the national level, from 12.9% to 15.8% in urban areas and from 3.7% to 5.9% in rural areas. The under-employed working population reached 1.127.000 people compared to 1.001.000 a year earlier. The under-employment rate rose from 9.2% to 10.7% at the national level, from 8.3% to 10.1% in urban areas and from 10.4% to 11.6% in rural areas.

Finding employment

The National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills (ANAPEC), which is the only public institution managing job offers and demands provides:

- Job placement or mediation
- Counselling
- Information

Returnees can find the list of all ANAPEC agencies on the following link: www.anapec.org. The following documents are required to register at the ANAPEC agency:

- National ID Card
- Original diplomas or certified copies of at least a high-school diploma, or of a Professional Qualification Certificate
- Job certificates attesting three years of work experience, especially for non-graduates

For job opportunities, returnees can check:

- www.anapec.org
- www.alwadifa-maroc.com
- www.tectra.ma
- www.dekra-services.ma
- www.rekrute.com
- www.manpower-maroc.com
- www.brainman.ma
- www.emploi.ma
- www.tanmia.ma

Unemployment assistance

Employees of the private sector who have lost their jobs can now benefit from the loss-of-job allowance (IPE). The loss-of-job allowance bill was adopted in September and came into

2 LABOUR MARKET

force on 1 December 2020 (Law No. 03-14). The allowance is calculated on the basis of the average of the last 36 months' salary preceding the date of loss of employment, and it must not exceed a monthly amount equal to 70% of this average salary.

SMIG: The SMIG is the Guaranteed Minimum Interprofessional Salary. It has been revalued compared to July 1, 2019, the hourly rate has been raised from 14.13 DH to 14.81 DH on July 1, 2020 on the basis of 191 hours of work per month. The gross monthly salary is now 2.828.71 DH and the net monthly salary increases from 2,517 to 2.638 DH. The beneficiary of IPE can also benefit from a positioning interview with ANAPEC and the job search workshops organized by this agency. It can be redirected by the ANAPEC to the OFPPT (Office de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Promotion du Travail) to benefit from possible further education to reintegrate the job market.

Further education and training

The OFPPT (Office for Vocational Training and Work Promotion) offers several trainings to young Moroccans in general. The trainings are divided into modules according to the field of study, level, and method of training. The duration, modes, levels, courses, and schedules are set by the OFPPT in accordance with the regulations in force. The breakdown of training programs as well as the evaluation procedures are posted in the training locations, in order to inform the trainees. Trainees are required to attend all courses included in

the programmes. For more details about the different trainings: www.ofppt.ma. There are also some private institutions that provide trainings in different fields such as hairdressing, carpentry, catering,

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: No specific procedures available for the returnees.

Registration procedure: It depends on each agency/structure or organization and the criteria related to the job offer advertisement.

Required documents: The returnee must present his ID, criminal record sheet, certificates and diplomas depending on the position/training and what is requested.

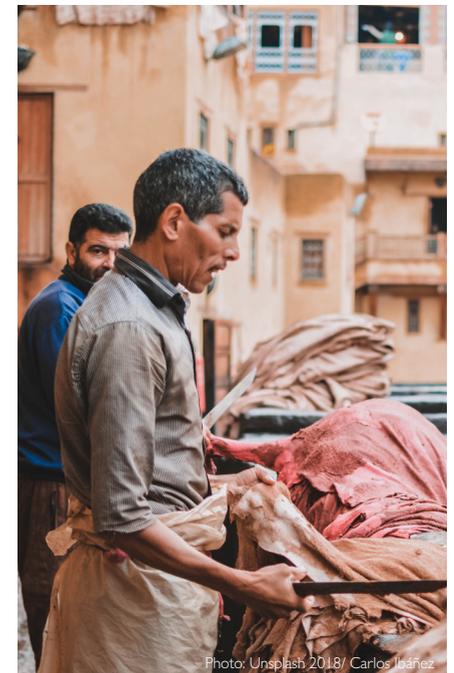


Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Carlos Jaén

3 HOUSING

General information on housing

A temporary accommodation costs on average between 150 EUR to 250 EUR (depending on the city/location, the size of the flat, number of rooms etc.). It is also necessary to provide a minimum of one month's rent and one-month deposit to be able to sign a rental contract.

Finding accommodation

The main ways to find an accommodation are through:

- a real estate agency. There are several in each city of the kingdom. The addresses and the names of the agencies can be found on the site «page jaune»: www.pj.ma also www.telecontact.ma. Citizens need to pay service fees to the agency.
- newspapers and magazines (Le Matin, Le Journal, TelQuel).
- Websites like: <https://www.marocannonces.com/>, <https://www.avito.ma/>

Social grants for housing

As part of the implementation of the government policy to promote social housing, Morocco created two guarantee funds to cover bank loans granted on advantageous terms to public sector staff and modest and/or non-regular income-generating populations. Under the framework of the Central Guarantee Fund (CCG), FOGARIM can guarantee to populations with modest or non-regular incomes the access to a credit. This is provided by banks for the financing of the acquisition of housing. The benefit of this fund is open to

Moroccan nationals not working in the public sector nor in the private sector affiliated to the CNSS and meeting the following criteria: The applicant must:

- exercise an income-generating activity.
- not own any house in the Wilaya or the province where the housing to be acquired or built is located. Beneficiaries of the Habitat Threatening Ruin (HMR) Programme are not subject to this condition.
- not have previously benefited from a housing loan guaranteed by a state fund or the State's interest rebate.

The submission of the application goes through the bank chosen by the applicant, for buying or building houses up to 100,000 EUR in value.

FOGALOGUE on the other hand is more focused on the middle class and Moroccans living abroad. Those who can benefit from this fund are Moroccan nationals working in the public or in the private sector affiliated to the CNSS or self-employed and Moroccans Residing Abroad, meeting the same criteria as for FOGARIM. The submission of the application goes through the bank chosen by the applicant himself. For further details about the above programmes, please visit the website below:

- FOGARIM: <http://www.ccg.ma/fr/votre-projet/fogarim>
- FOGALOGUE: <http://www.ccg.ma/fr/votre-projet/fogalogue>

3 HOUSING

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: No specific procedures available for the returnees.

Registration procedure: n.a.

Required documents: Like any Moroccan, returnee could rent or purchase a property, by signing a sales or rental contract and depending of the terms that they would agree along with the landlord. They would be asked often to have a proof of work.



Photo: Unsplash 2019/ Kyriacos Georgiou

4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare system

The Moroccan welfare system includes a formal social security system and a variety of social assistance programs. Formal social security coverage is non-existent among the poor and rare among the middle classes. Social assistance programs, managed and financed by both the state and private institutions, include food supply, nutrition programs, employment, and training programs.

The Moroccan social protection scheme covers all employees in the public and private sectors. It provides the persons concerned with protection in case of unemployment, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, survival, death, and it also renders family benefits. The responsible structures for managing the paid workers scheme differ according to the professional sector:

- The National Social Security Fund (CNSS) manages the private system.

- The National Fund for Social Security Organizations (CNOPS) manages health insurance for the public system and for students.
- Pension coverage is managed by the Moroccan Pension Fund (CMR). CMR is a Moroccan public institution.

Employers are required:

- to join the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) no later than 30 days after the first employee is hired.
- to regularly declare to the CNSS the monthly amount of wages paid, and the number of days worked by their employees.

For the public sector workers, they must register by submitting their files to their employers and by post to their mutual fund. For more details: <http://www.cnops.org.ma/> Every insured person has the right to take out voluntary insurance if they:

- have contributed to the mandatory plan for at least 1,080 days



Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Milka

4 SOCIAL WELFARE

(three-and-a-half years in the case of regular full-time employment).

- are no longer employed.
- have applied for voluntary insurance within a maximum period of 12 months from the date of termination of compulsory coverage.

Pension system

There are several different pension funds managing the pension scheme of the 800,000 currently retired people in Morocco. These are:

- “CNSS” for the private sector
- “Caisse Marocaine de Retraite” (CMR) for civil servants
- Caisse Nationale de Retraite et d’Assurance” (CNRA)
- “Caisse Interprofessionnelle Marocaine de Retraite” (CIMR)
- Régime Collectif d’Allocation de Retraite (RCAR)
- Le régime des pensions civiles (RPC)

The amount of the pension corresponds to 50 per cent of the average monthly salary subject to contributions for approximately nine years. This amount will be increased by one per cent for each insurance period (12 months) but cannot exceed 70 per cent of the average salary. The minimum monthly amount of the pension is set at 1000 MAD. For more information:

- www.cnss.ma
- www.cmr.gov.ma
- www.cnra.ma
- www.cimr.ma/
- www.rcar.ma/

Vulnerable groups

The Government offers several programmes, from which vulnerable groups

of returnees could benefit such as shelters and specialized training centres for unaccompanied migrant children and single women with children. Other programmes aim to establish sustainable activities for the socio-economic integration of these categories, such as the RAMED for vulnerable people who are not subject to any basic compulsory health insurance scheme and who meet the conditions to be eligible for the said scheme. However, the eligibility criteria, are twofold:

- To certify that they do not benefit from any compulsory health insurance scheme either as insured persons or as beneficiaries,
- Be recognized, on the basis of the eligibility criteria according to the place of residence (urban or rural as mentioned below), that they do not have sufficient resources to meet the expenses inherent in the care. More information www.ramed.ma

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: No specific procedures available for the returnees.

Registration procedure: Not available. There is not a special pension available for a person returning voluntarily to Morocco. The normal retirement age in Morocco is 63. Voluntary retirement is also possible by fulfilling certain criteria. In general, the person who are eligible to the pension scheme is already working and the pension is ensured by the employer. For those who want to subscribe to a private pension fund they should meet the criteria of eligibility depending of the chosen organization.

5 EDUCATION

General information on education

The education system in Morocco comprises pre-school, primary, secondary, and higher education.

Educational level and Age:

- Child Care initiated by some private investors: Up to 4
- Pre-school/Kindergarten: 4-6

Primary Level:

- e.g. Elementary school: 6-10
- e.g. Middle school: 12-15

Secondary level:

- e.g. High school, vocational qualification training: 15-18 years

Higher Education:

- e.g. College, university, professional school: From 18 years

Cost, loans, and stipends

There are no tuition fees in public schools. Only an assurance fee of around 50-150 MAD applies per student and per year. The Ministry might grant scholarships on a case-by-case basis.

Ministry of National Education:
35, Av. Ibn Sina B.P.707 Agdal 10000
Rabat:

Tel.: 05.37.68.20.00, 05.37.77.80.28

Access to stipends and/or loans for covering tuition

After secondary school, many students, are eligible to loans to finance their studies either in private institutions in Morocco or abroad. Each bank has its own terms and conditions. The Central Guarantee Fund (CCG) manages the «Teaching Plus» fund which guarantees the bank loans offered to students

enrolled in higher education institutions in the private sector. They can be offered a maximum of 250 000 MAD. 50 000 MAD per year (5 years) and a deferred reimbursement after 6 years. The conditions vary depending on the bank, usually they are:

- Age between 18 and 25 years old
- Valid registration or a registration certificate

Required documents:

- Copy of the beneficiary's ID
- Registration certificate
- Proof of address (receipt of electricity or telephone or residence certificate etc.)
- Proof of registration fees and tuition fees

Supporting documents for the sureties:

- Employees: Salary and work certificate, last three pay slips and last three bank statements.
- Officials: State of commitment or salary certificate and last three bank statements.
- Pensioners: Retirement certificate and last three bank statements.
- Liberal professions: Copy of the professional card, last six bank statements and last balance sheet.
- Traders: RC copy, last six bank statements and last balance sheet.
- Copy of ID card
- Deposit

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Each Moroccan with foreign degrees seeking equivalency needs to contact the Ministry of national education, higher education, staff training and scientific research regarding the procedure.

5 EDUCATION

The following documents might be requested in the form of certified copies, and translated if needed:

- two copies of the curriculum vitae (CV),
- two copies of the diploma,
- two copies of a high-school diploma or any equivalent diploma if applicable,
- an official certificate from the school/institution issuing the diploma including programs, course descriptions, timetables, tests and results, and internships,
- school/academic transcripts of each year attended,
- two copies of the dissertation, or the thesis,
- an official document certifying that the applicant used to live in the country where he/she obtained the diploma.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: No specific procedures available for the returnees.

Registration procedure: Depending of the program of the training or the level of the education that they would register for, it would be necessary to meet the criteria of selection that are proper to each structure or to a specific program.

Required documents: National ID and the school certificates depending on level of studying that they will register to.

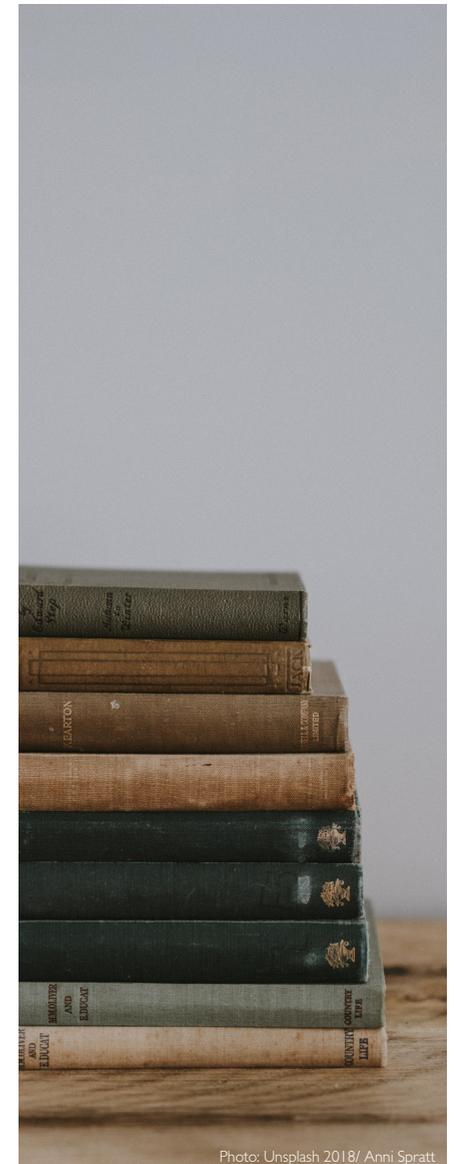


Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Anni Spratt

General situation of children and infants

The analysis of children's rights situation in Morocco shows that despite consistent progress, several challenges persist. For example, infant and child mortality decreased from 47 to 22.16 deaths per thousand live births between 2003 and 2018 whereas the rate of assisted deliveries increased by 73,6 per cent to 86.6 per cent between 2011 and 2018. The two main health insurance schemes in Morocco foster children's access to health facilities.

When it comes to education, Morocco has made significant efforts to generalize access to primary education. However, school dropout remains an issue especially at the secondary and higher levels of education. In rural areas, according to UNICEF, the data shows that children generally face difficulties in successfully transitioning from primary to middle and high

school. Here, there are several cases of school dropouts.

(Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

The main International Organizations concerned with the issue of children in Morocco are UNICEF and IOM. UNICEF works on both the implementation of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure the equality of all children who are victims of discrimination, and the achievement of the objectives of sustainable development. Therefore, UNICEF works on the following aspects: The protection and social inclusion of children, child survival, education, and emergencies and humanitarian actions.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has various projects implemented. It works mainly on the protection of unaccompanied migrant children, through partnerships with civil

society organizations addressing the same thematic. There is a significant number of non-governmental organizations working with children in Morocco, the main one being Bayti located in Casablanca. This NGO supports each child in development and implementation of their life plan. It also assists by taking care of children in difficult situations, offering them a wide range of pedagogical, educational, recreational, psychosocial and administrative (civil status) support. The objective of the association «Don't touch my child» is the protection of children, the preservation of their rights and the fight against any kind of sexual abuse or exploitation, especially sexual paedophilia, incest, exploitation within networks and all forms of mistreatment against children in Morocco.

«SOS villages» is an association, whose objective is long-term care of children in distress, orphans or abandoned. For this aim there are constructions of 10 to 15 houses in which these children, gathered at a young age, live with a professional adoptive mother.

There are also public institutions in Morocco that work for the protection of children. These institutions take care of children who are victims of violence, direct them to specific workers and existing reception structures, provide medical, legal, psychological and social assistance, assess and monitor the care of children within their families or in centers and so on. As part of the protection of children's rights, the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family conducts several programs. These aim

to protect children by supporting the initiatives of associations working in this field, improving the quality of care for social protection institutions, and building the capacities of the various stakeholders.

In order to implement the provisions of the Integrated Public Policy for Child Protection, the Ministry in collaboration with Entraide Nationale, sets up Child Protection Units and programs with associations having expertise in the field to improve the quality of care for children in difficult situations.

The main objectives of these child protection units:

- a) Emergency protection:
 - Welcoming and listening to children in difficult situations.
 - Referral to other stakeholders in the service chain (justice, doctors, legal, psychologists etc.)
 - Psycho-medical, legal, and social support for children victims of violence.
 - Monitoring and evaluation of childcare services.
- b) The prevention:
 - Raising awareness and promoting children's rights.
 - Contribution to the implementation of programs and activities for the promotion of children's rights at the local level.
- c) Monitoring at local level:
 - The gathering and analysis of data related to children victims of violence.
 - Preparation of annual reports.



Photo: Unsplash, 2020/ Sigmund

7 CONTACTS

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

UN agency for migration
11 rue Ait Ourir, pinède Souissi
05.37.65.28.81
iomrabat@iom.int
<https://morocco.iom.int>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UN agency for refugee protection
10, avenue Mehdi Ben Barka,
Souissi, Rabat
05.37.75.79.92
morra@unhcr.org
www.unhcr.org

UNICEF

UN agency for child protection
13 bis, rue Jaafar Saddik, agdal,
Rabat
05.37.67.56.96
rabat@unicef.org
www.unicef.org

Caritas

Charity
PO Box 258, RP 10 001, Rabat
05 37 26 38 04
caritas.rabat@gmail.com
<http://www.diocesarabat.org/>

PNUD

Charity
13, avenue Ahmed Balafrej,
Rabat
05.37.63.30.90
www.ma.undp.org

Association Thissaghnessa pour la culture et le développement (Asticude)

Culture, Education, Human rights
165, boulevard Tanger/Nador,
Maroc
05.36.60.45.41
asticudecontact@gmail.com

ANAPEC

Labour agency
Rue Jabal El Ayachi, Rabat
05.37.77.45.92
econtact@anapec.org
www.anapec.org

FOGARIM

Fonds for residents with low income
CCG, centre d'affaires, boulevard Arriad, Hay riad, Rabat, BP 2031
05.37.71.68.68
www.ccg.ma/fr/votre-projet/fogarim

FOGALOGUE

Fonds for labourer
CCG, centre d'affaires, boulevard Arriad, Hay riad, Rabat, BP 2031
05.37.71.68.68
www.ccg.ma/fr/votre-projet/fogalogue

OFPPT/ISTA

Education
Avenue Allal fassi, Hay Riad
Rabat
05.37.71.17.80
<http://www.ofppt.ma/>
This structure is present in many cities.
econtact@anapec.org
www.anapec.org

INSAF

Support for single mothers and their children
5 rue Casablanca, 20 350
05.22.90.74.30
www.insaf.ma

Association Maroc solidarité médico-sociale (MS2)

Charity
60 Avenue HASSAN II, Oujda.
06 69 58 21 94

Humanity & inclusion (HI)

Charity
3 Boulevard Idriss Elharti, Cité OLM, Souissi II, 10020 Rabat
<https://hi.org/fr/pays/maroc>

Entraide Nationale (EN)

Poverty alleviation
Rue Dayet Erroumi – RABAT
05 37 77 24 55
www.entraide.ma/

Bayti

Charity
Km 12,5 Ancienne Route de Rabat, Sidi Bernoussi, 20610 Casablanca, Morocco
+212 522 75 69 65
contact@association-bayti.ma
60 Avenue HASSAN II, Oujda.
06 69 58 21 94



8 AT A GLANCE



Photo: Unsplash 2020/ Sergio Otoyá

Measures to be undertaken before return

- **Documents:** All documents relating to the stay abroad must be brought along. This includes: Documents concerning social and professional status, diploma/certificates and certified copies, medical records and medical reports, internship and work certificates, driving license
- **Pre-departure:** Please note that there is no special service for returnees at the airport
- **Health:** In case of medical complaints, please submit your medical documents to the receiving mission in advance.
- **Accommodation:** Information on temporary accommodation in nearby return can be found on the following websites: www.booking.com, www.airbnb.fr

Measures to be undertaken immediately upon arrival

- **Financial support:** In case of support through a reintegration program, contact IOM Rabat and ask for initial financial support to cover the initial costs (temporary accommodation, food, etc.) or contact the offices in Oujda, Casablanca, Khouribga and El Kelaa of Sraghna if necessary.
- **ID card:** The CIN (National Identification Card) can be requested from the CNIE Service at the relevant police station <https://www.cnie.ma/>
- **Pension:** If you are eligible for a pension payment, submit an application for CNSS pension at <https://www.cnie.ma/>
- **Work and accommodation:** Get in touch and register with the agencies for work and accommodation. For example under: www.anapec.org and www.avito.ma
- **Health insurance:** If you are eligible for the health insurance RAMED then register at the following website: www.ramed.ma

