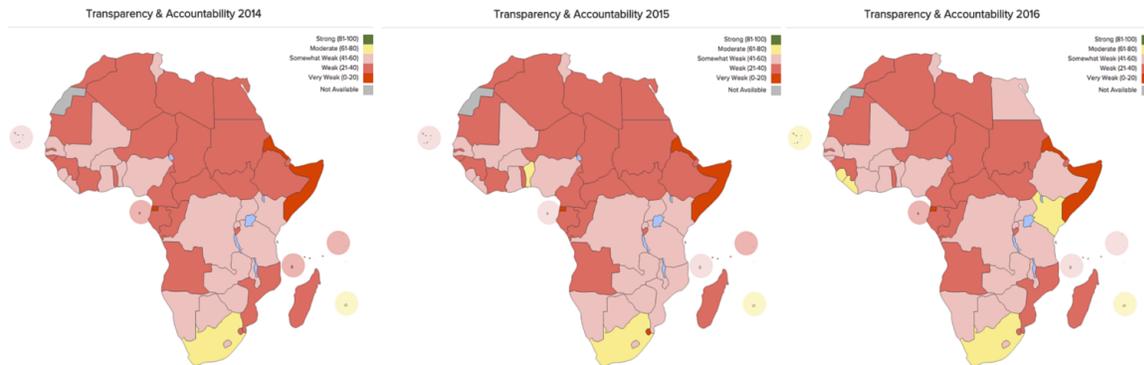


Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings



Who is Global Integrity?

Global Integrity supports progress toward open and accountable governance in countries and communities around the world. We focus on generating research and data, supporting the work of country-level reformers, and influencing global conversations on open governance. Our work covers a number of themes, with data, learning and citizen engagement at the core of everything we do. To know more about us, visit our website at www.globalintegrity.org.

What are the Africa Integrity Indicators?

In 2012, Global Integrity embarked on a five-year collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to generate the Africa Integrity Indicators (AII), which assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across the continent. Global Integrity staff recruits and manages teams of in-country contributors in 54 countries to generate original governance data on an annual basis.

The questionnaire has 114 indicators and is divided in two main categories: Transparency & Accountability and Social Development. The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information. The Social Development indicators category consists of 51 indicators about gender, rights, welfare, rural sector, business environment, health and education.

The rich data set is designed to be particularly fruitful in identifying both bright spots as well as areas for improvement at the country level. The years of data include [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#); the next round of research will begin later in 2016 and be published in April 2017. To access our data, visit our project website at <http://aii.globalintegrity.org>.

Note: Each round of research is named from its year of publication. Thus, the 2016 round of research covers the period from September 2014 to September 2015, with only sources relevant to this period of study being accepted.

Get in touch with us

Global Integrity is dedicated not only to producing high quality data, but ensuring that it is as useful as possible for reformers (both inside and outside of government) around the world. If you're interested in working with this data to identify opportunities to support open governance efforts in your country, contact us at aai@globalintegrity.org.

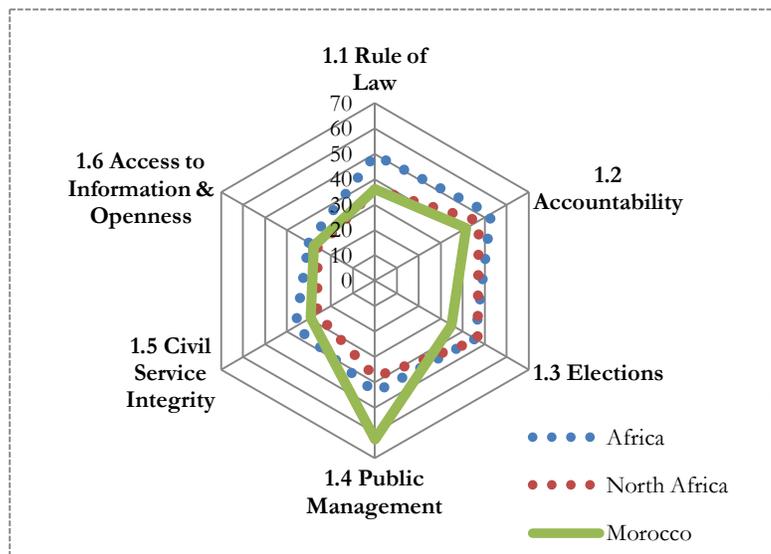
Morocco – Country Findings Summary

1. Transparency & Accountability

The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information & openness. The indicators look into transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, independence of the judiciary, and conflict of interest laws, among others.

The overall category score saw an 8 point increase from an average of 31 in 2015 to 39 in 2016. However, it remains in the “weak” area on the Global Integrity scale.¹ Of all [six subcategories](#), Public Management was the highest performing subcategory. It was also the only one that scored higher than the regional and the continental average. Public Management earned an aggregate score of 63 in 2016 (“moderate” on the Global Integrity scale), while the North African average was 38 and the continental average 44.

Civil Service Integrity and Access to Information & Openness were the lowest performing subcategories with respective aggregate scores of 29 and 28 (both “weak” on the Global Integrity scale). The most significant score increase was observed in the Accountability subcategory, which earned an aggregate score of 22 in 2015, followed by 42 in 2016 thanks to the adoption of law n°12.113 in June 2015 mandating an independent body to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.



< Figure 1 > Morocco’s subcategory scores in comparison to the region and the continent. The radar chart depicts the country’s aggregate scores of each of the six subcategories under Transparency & Accountability, in comparison to average scores of the continent (blue dotted lines) and the country’s region (red dotted lines).

Selected highlights

- **Morocco adopted a new law mandating an independent body to receive and investigate allegations of public corruption. However, the body is not yet fully effective in practice.** The Constitution of 2011 already establishes the anti-corruption body Instance Nationale de la Probité, de la Prevention et de la Lutte contre la Corruption (INPPLC), which is to succeed the previous

¹ The Global Integrity scale on the Africa Integrity Indicators website is as follows: 81-100 (Strong), 61-80 (Moderate), 41-60 (Somewhat weak), 21-40 (Weak), 0-20 (Very Weak)

Instance Centrale de Prévention de la Corruption (ICPC) that had been under the authority of the Prime Minister. The law n°12.113 of June 2015 further mandates the INPPLC to receive and investigate allegations of public sector corruption, as notes [indicator 11](#). During the study period, however, the INPPLC did not investigate all reported cases and focused mainly on lower level officials, as in the arrest case of 9 civil servants in January 2015 noted in [indicator 12](#). [Indicator 13](#) further observes that despite the mandate established in the law, in practice, the role of the INPPLC is reduced to providing advice and promoting awareness on anti-corruption issues. While it opened up a free anti-corruption hotline, it did not have an extensive strategy outlining human, financial and logistical resources. Lastly, the current president of the INPPLC, even though esteemed to be competent and experienced, was appointed by the sole decision of the King and no official criteria were known, as reports [indicator 14](#).

- **In the absence of an independent agency on electoral matters, the organization and monitoring of national elections falls under the mandate of the executive branch.** Morocco does not have an independent electoral commission. Instead, through its elections division, the Ministry of Interior is in charge of all electoral matters, including the announcement of results, as reports [indicator 19](#). Since all members of the division are part of the executive branch, both indicators [20](#) and [21](#), which respectively assess independent appointments and the level of political interference, received low scores of 0. Civil society organizations, such as the Moroccan Association of Human Rights, as well as some political parties demanded the establishment of an independent agency for the organization and monitoring of electoral matters.
- **Implementation of legal frameworks pertaining to the public procurement sector shows mixed results.** The Decree n° 2-12-349 of 2013 establishes that companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations be excluded temporarily or permanently from future bids, as noted in [indicator 27](#). In practice, the public can access a registry of such companies on the online portal of Morocco's public procurement agency. The registry can also be obtained within 48 hours upon request. As observed in [indicator 28](#), journalists pointed to the request of the Minister of Transport in June 2015 that a Moroccan radar company be excluded from future bids due to the malfunction of 50 radars in a previous bid it was awarded. The request was suspended, and apart from this case, no barred companies are reported to have participated in a bid during the study period, supporting the high score of this indicator.

However, the online portal of the procurement agency provides limited access to the public when it comes to other aspects. For instance, while call for bids, award results and completion reports are freely accessible, evaluation criteria are not always available, as reported in [indicator 25](#). Full contracts of awarded bids are also only open to the concerned parties, but not to the public in general, as noted in [indicator 26](#).

- **Citizens' right to request access to information is not guaranteed. Some information could, however, be accessed through websites of public institutions and agencies.** During the study period, Morocco did not yet have a specific access to information law. As explains [indicator 41](#), a relevant bill had been approved by the government in July 2014 and was awaiting parliamentary

approval after having been transmitted to the Chamber of Representatives in June 2015. In the absence of such a law, in practice, researchers and journalists were not always able to receive requested information, as observed in [indicator 42](#).

At the same time, some information was accessible through websites of public institutions and agencies. Most autonomous agencies and ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Defense, have websites that were updated at least once a month, supporting the 100 score of [indicator 58](#). All public services regulatory agencies, such as the High Authority of Audiovisual Communication (HACA), also have websites. However, not all of them inform users of their rights or allow them to file complaints. The Ombudsman Office was the only institution that provided an avenue for users to file complaints online, as reported in [indicator 59](#).

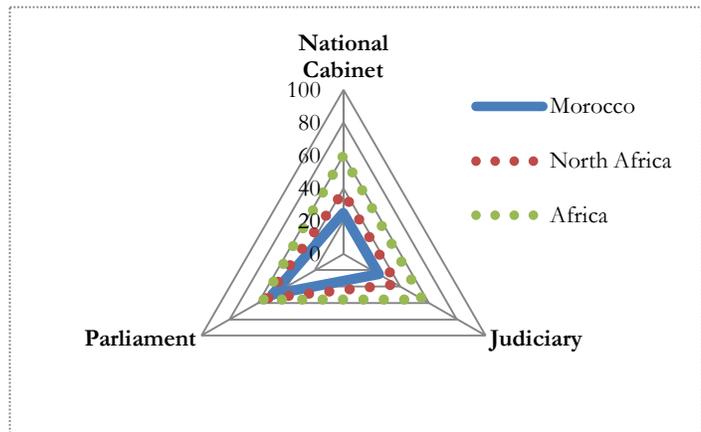
2. Social Development

This category covers seven subcategories, including rights (civil society space and minority rights), gender, business environment and infrastructure, rural sector, welfare, health, education, and civil registration. Because the Social Development portion of the research only includes a small number of questions per each topic area, we only provide the scores for each individual indicator and don't provide aggregated category or subcategory scores. However, the individual indicators themselves contain a wealth of information across a breadth of topics, a select few highlights of which are noted below.

Selected highlights

- **Whereas a number of NGOs are free to operate in Morocco and no cases of NGOs being shut down were reported, those working on sensitive topics faced hurdles during the study period.** For instance, the Moroccan Association of Human Rights (AMDH) and the Association Justice et Bienfaisance were regularly prevented from holding private and public activities, such as vacation camps, as reported in [indicator 68](#). Freedom Now, an NGO advocating freedom of press, had faced obstacles in its registration since April 2015 and its president Maati Monjib was also kept from leaving the country. In one case noted in [indicator 69](#), an employee of the Moroccan Association for Investigative Journalism (AMIJ) was assaulted by unknowns in September 2014, just a few days after the association's office had been broken into. In March of the following year, the same employee was sentenced to a jail term of 10 months and a fine for complicity of adultery, charges that were considered to be a pretext to prosecute him. The 50 score of indicator 69 stands in contrast to the 100 score in 2015, when no cases were reported of NGO employees being killed or physically harmed in retribution to their work.
- **No specific legal frameworks or mechanisms exist for the protection of ethnic, religious or sexual minorities.** Apart from a general principle in the Constitution, no specific law exists to protect ethnic minorities, as reported in [indicator 71](#). In practice, no official mechanism exists for minority groups to turn to for help, and as reports [indicator 72](#), activities to the benefit of the Amazighs faced challenges during the study period. For instance, a conference organized in January 2015 in the Agadir region by the above mentioned Moroccan Association of Human Rights (AMDH) was forbidden after initial approval. Moroccan law also does not fully guarantee freedom of religion, as the Penal Code punishes those attempting to convert a Muslim to another religion, as noted in [indicator 73](#). Homosexuality is equally punishable under the Penal Code, as noted in [indicator 75](#), and cases of discrimination against LGBT citizens and religious minorities were observed in indicators [74](#) and [76](#).

- Female representation in Morocco remains low in all three branches of government.** During the study period, there were five women out of 38 members of the national cabinet (13.16%), as reported in [indicator 85](#). While this was an improvement compared to the previous government, which had only one woman in the cabinet, Morocco's score of 25 falls short of the North African average of 38 and the continental average of 60. In the highest echelon of the judiciary, the female representation was at 9.4%.



< Figure 2 > Morocco's female representation in the three branches of government compared to the country's region and the continent.

Only three out of a total of 32 judges were women, according to [indicator 86](#). Morocco's score of 25 shows a significant gap between the region's average of 38 and the continental average of 56. After the 2011 parliamentary elections, 66 out of 395 representatives (16.7%) were women. Although this presented an improvement of 6 percentage points from the previous composition, Morocco's score of 50 still remained below the region's average of 54 and the continent's average of 56. As noted [indicator 87](#), a law had been passed in before the 2011 elections that required 60 seats be reserved for female candidates.

- Egypt's national statistics office frequently collects data on youth unemployment, but shows limited capacity in terms of data on poverty and infrastructure.** The Haut Commissariat du Plan (HCP), the country's national statistics office publishes quarterly reports on unemployment that provide data disaggregated by age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45 and over), as reported [indicator 91](#). The most recent report dates from the third quarter of 2014 and all reports are freely accessible on the HCP website. On the other hand, the latest statistics on poverty date from 2007, which followed a previous publication in 1985, explaining the low score of [indicator 92](#). The HCP does not collect any statistics on infrastructure, as reported in [indicator 93](#). Instead, such data can be found at different agencies or institutions, such as the Ministry of Equipment and Transport (road and air transport data), the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (electricity- and water-related infrastructure data), and the National Agency of Telecommunications Regulations (telecommunications data). The collection and publication frequency varies from agency to agency.

The above findings capture selected highlights and are not an exhaustive analysis of the collected data. We encourage interested users to access our website [here](#) for detailed comments and sources for 114 individual indicators.