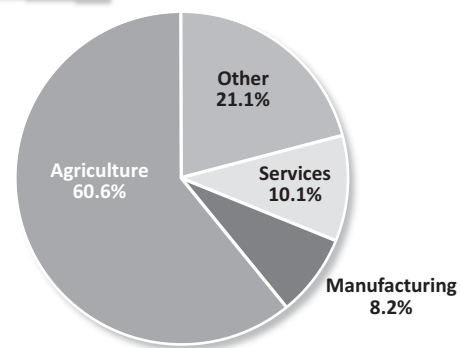


Morocco

The Government of Morocco has implemented campaigns to raise awareness about child labor and launched initiatives to reduce poverty as a means to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, many children continue to perform exploitative work, particularly in agriculture and domestic service, some under conditions of involuntary servitude. Legislative and enforcement gaps leave children working in private residences and on farms unprotected.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	7-14 yrs.	13.2%
Attending School		Unavailable
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	0.9%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Morocco are exploited in the worst forms of child labor,³⁴⁶⁰ mostly in agriculture.³⁴⁶¹ Children working in agriculture may use potentially dangerous machinery and tools, carry heavy loads, and apply harmful pesticides.

Tens of thousands of young girls are sent to work as live-in domestic servants, often before their 10th birthday.³⁴⁶² Parents often sell their girls or receive payment in exchange for their daughters' servitude.³⁴⁶³ These *petites bonnes* ("little maids") often face conditions of involuntary servitude including long hours with no breaks, physical, verbal, and sexual abuse, withheld wages, and even restrictions on their movement.³⁴⁶⁴ Frequently these children are sent from rural villages to more urban areas and are unable to contact their families or find their way home.³⁴⁶⁵ Most *petites bonnes* are denied an education and illiteracy rates are especially high among this population.³⁴⁶⁶

Children also work in auto mechanics, carpentry, and construction, where they may use dangerous tools and equipment, be exposed to chemicals, dust, and high levels of noise, and face ergonomic dangers from lifting heavy objects or performing repetitive movements.³⁴⁶⁷ Children work with artisans in the informal sector, producing textiles and carpets.³⁴⁶⁸ Children in Morocco are often sent to be artisan apprentices, many of them under the age of 12.³⁴⁶⁹ Some Moroccan boys are subject to involuntary servitude as apprentices for mechanics, artisans, and in the construction industry.³⁴⁷⁰

Street children are a growing concern in Morocco, with thousands on the streets of Casablanca, Marrakech, Fès, and Mèknes.³⁴⁷¹ Street children in Morocco engage in diverse forms of work including selling cigarettes, begging, shining shoes, washing cars, and working as packers in ports, and are exploited through prostitution and illicit activities.³⁴⁷² These children living and working on the streets face a high risk of economic or sexual exploitation, violence, and drug abuse.³⁴⁷³

Other children in Morocco are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Child prostitution has been reported principally in Azrou, Beni Mellal, and Mèknes, and in the cities of Tangier, Agadir, Marrakech, Rabat, and Casablanca.³⁴⁷⁴ Former child domestic servants are especially likely to engage in prostitution.³⁴⁷⁵ Moroccan boys and girls are exploited for sex tourism, especially in Tangiers, Agadir, Marrakech, and El Hajeb, popular tourist sites that attract customers from the Persian Gulf and Europe.³⁴⁷⁶

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor





The Labor Code of 2004 establishes the minimum age of employment at age 15 and limits the number of hours that children under age 16 can work, specifically during the night.³⁴⁷⁷ However, the Labor Code makes exceptions for minors to work beyond nighttime restrictions in seasonal or time-sensitive agricultural activities.³⁴⁷⁸ The Labor Code also prohibits hazardous activities for children under age 18.³⁴⁷⁹ During the reporting period, the Ministry of Employment and Professional Training (MOEPT) began to update its list of occupations that qualify as “hazardous work” for children.³⁴⁸⁰

The Labor Code does not apply to businesses with less than 5 employees or to work in private residences.³⁴⁸¹ Domestic servants are also specifically excluded from the Labor Code.³⁴⁸² The Ministry of Labor (MOL) and the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity (MOSDFS) have drafted legislation, which has not yet been validated, that would better protect domestic servants and substantially increase penalties for employers who use child domestic workers.³⁴⁸³

Forced or compulsory child labor is prohibited in the Labor Code and Penal Code.³⁴⁸⁴

The commercial sexual exploitation of children, including pornography and prostitution, is prohibited under the Moroccan Penal Code. In addition, the Penal Code criminalizes inciting, procuring, or facilitating the prostitution of a minor.³⁴⁸⁵ An amendment to the Penal Code also forbids sex tourism.³⁴⁸⁶

Morocco does not have a specific trafficking in persons law, but child trafficking can be prosecuted using articles from the Penal Code and Immigration Law.³⁴⁸⁷

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	No
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity (MOSDFS) is the focal coordinating body for child labor efforts in Morocco.³⁴⁸⁸ MOSDFS oversees the National Plan of Action for Children (PANE) in cooperation with other ministries.³⁴⁸⁹

The Ministry of Employment and Professional Training (MOEPT) is responsible for enforcing the Labor Code and implementing child labor laws.³⁴⁹⁰ The MOEPT employs 412 general labor inspectors nationwide, of which 45 concentrate on children’s issues, and receive 14 weeks of specialized training on child labor. The majority of inspectors, up to 330, have received some training on child labor issues.³⁴⁹¹ The law enables inspectors and police to bring charges against employers of children under age 15, or those employing children of working age in prohibited activities.³⁴⁹² In the first 6 months of 2009, labor inspectors issued 94 warnings and 39 fines to businesses for employing children under age 15, and issued 616 warnings and 19 fines to businesses for employing children between the ages of 15 and 18. No convictions resulted in prison terms, and the amounts of the fines levied are not known.³⁴⁹³ The vast informal sector of Morocco, where many children

are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, is not monitored by labor inspectors which results in a lack of protection for these children.³⁴⁹⁴ For instance, there is no institutional mechanism for monitoring child labor on family farms or in private residences, where the majority of exploited children in Morocco work.

The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is responsible for enforcing Penal Code legislation against prostitution and trafficking.³⁴⁹⁵ In addition, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is responsible for prosecuting criminal offenses such as commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking.³⁴⁹⁶ The most recent available statistics on criminal investigations and prosecutions show that in 2008, there were 203 cases of facilitating the prostitution of a minor, leading to 193 prosecutions. Another 160 cases of directly prostituting a minor were investigated, leading to 239 prosecutions. The MOJ reports that in 2009, 10 foreigners were prosecuted for crimes such as inciting a minor for prostitution and the violent rape of a minor, with sentences ranging from one month to two years in prison.³⁴⁹⁷

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government is currently carrying out the broad National Plan of Action for Children (PANE) 2006-2015, which focuses on children's health, protection, and education. The PANE includes the issue of child labor and pilot programs focusing on street children and domestic child labor.³⁴⁹⁸

The issue of child labor has been mainstreamed into Government policies and programs such as the King's 2005 National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD). The NIHD serves as a framework to reduce poverty through improved education and health facilities, access to electricity and drinking water, attention to the needs of girls and women, and income and employment initiatives such as microfinance. Reducing child labor is one of the goals of the initiative.³⁴⁹⁹

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

As part of the PANE, Inqad, a national pilot program implemented through MOSDFS, is tasked with combating domestic child labor through judicial

reform and cooperation with efforts by civil society.³⁵⁰⁰ Inqad activities include national awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of using domestic servants.³⁵⁰¹ MOSDFS is also piloting the "INDIMAJ" program, as set forth in the PANE, to provide services to street children.

Livelihood projects implemented under the NIHD have resulted in improved employment, housing, and access to education and medical services for Moroccans.³⁵⁰² The question of whether these projects have an impact on the worst forms of child labor does not appear to have been addressed.

Previously, the Government of Morocco participated in a USDOL-funded 5-year, \$3.1 million project to withdraw and prevent 7,334 children from child labor, with an emphasis on the domestic service sector.³⁵⁰³ The Government also participated in a 5-year, \$2.25 million project to eliminate child labor in rural areas of Morocco, funded by USDOL. Project activities included establishing non-formal schools in rural areas not served by the public school system and providing transportation and access to dormitories for secondary students to attend distant schools. Through this initiative, 11,662 children were withdrawn or prevented from child labor.³⁵⁰⁴

The Government of Morocco participated in an IPEC 4-year, \$5 million regional project to combat child labor in Francophone Africa, funded by the Government of France. Morocco has also participated in a 6-year, \$600,000 ILO-IPEC project to combat child labor in Morocco, funded by the Government of Belgium.

The Government is currently participating in a \$3 million USDOL-funded, 3-year project to combat the worst forms of child labor through direct education services. To date, the project has withdrawn or prevented 7,885 children from the worst forms of child labor. Government agencies have collaborated with this project. The Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity contributed by supporting an awareness-raising campaign against child domestic servitude, with support also through the Ministry of Religious Affairs.³⁵⁰⁵

Morocco is currently participating in a 3-year, \$700,000 project to fight gender-based violence through empowerment of women and girls in Morocco, funded by UNDP in collaboration with ILO-IPEC. This project addresses girls who are victims of trafficking and other worst forms of child labor.³⁵⁰⁶

The Government and ILO-IPEC contributed a total of \$337,758 in 2009 to organizations implementing projects to combat child labor, raise awareness, and provide direct services to victims. In addition,

the Government regularly hosts committees and conferences with civil society and the private sector that address child labor.³⁵⁰⁷

Although the Government of Morocco has participated in a number of programs to address some of the worst forms of child labor, research found no evidence that it has carried out programs specifically to assist children involved in agriculture.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Morocco:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Amend legislation to protect children working family farms.
- Adopt legislation to protect domestic workers and to prevent children under the legal working age from domestic servitude.
- Amend the Labor Code to apply labor laws to all employers.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Create a mechanism to monitor, enforce, and protect children working in domestic services and the informal sector.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Develop targeted programs to address children working in agriculture.
- Expand programs to prevent and eliminate children's involvement in exploitive child labor in domestic service.

³⁴⁶⁰ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates*, 2005-2010. Data on working children are from 1999. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

³⁴⁶¹ U.S. Department of State, "Morocco," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d.; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/nea/136075.htm>. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 1, 2010, para 3, 5.

³⁴⁶² Human Rights Watch, *Inside the Home, Outside the Law*, December 2005, section I; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2005/12/19/inside-home-outside-law-0>. See also Human Rights Watch, *Morocco: 'Hidden' Children Face Abuse*, [online] December 20, 2005 [cited November 19, 2010]; available from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/12/21/morocc12278_txt.htm. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2010 [cited September 23,

2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=799&chapter=3&query=Morocco%40ref%2B%20Observation%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2010&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognised Core Labour Standards in Morocco: Report for the WTO General Council Review of the Trade Policies of Morocco (Geneva, 24 to 26 June 2009)*, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Geneva, 2009, 7; available from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/WTO_report_Morocco_Final_EN.pdf.

³⁴⁶³ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 6.

³⁴⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Morocco: ‘Hidden’ Children Face Abuse*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Morocco (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/143187.pdf>. See also Human Rights Watch, *Inside the Home, Outside the Law*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited November 19, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=10389&chapter=6&query=Morocco%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognised Core Labour Standards in Morocco*, 7. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 7.

³⁴⁶⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Morocco.” See also Human Rights Watch, *Morocco: ‘Hidden’ Children Face Abuse*. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 7.

³⁴⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Morocco: ‘Hidden’ Children Face Abuse*. See also Human Rights Watch, *Inside the Home, Outside the Law*. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 7.

³⁴⁶⁷ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 1, 2010, para 3-5. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d. See also Promoting and Protecting the Interests of Children who Work (PPIC-Work), *Hazard Assessment and Mitigation in the Workplace, Instructor’s Manual*, Canadian International Development Agency, November 2009, 35; available from http://www.ppic-work.org/download/manuals/Hazard_

Assessment_and_Risk_Mitigation_Instructors_manual_Nov09.pdf.

³⁴⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 1, 2010, para 3-5.

³⁴⁶⁹ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d.

³⁴⁷⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Morocco.” See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 4.

³⁴⁷¹ Imane Belhaj, “Shelters for Morocco’s Street Children Are a Drop in an Ocean,” *Magharebia*, March 14, 2008; available from http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/reportage/2008/03/14/reportage-01.

³⁴⁷² International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), “Street Children in Morocco: Analysis of the Situation,” *The Link, The Official Newsletter of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)* 15, no. 3 (Winter 2006); available from <http://www.ispcan.org/documents/LINK/ISPCAN.Link15.3.English.pdf>. See also Buy Pascale Harter, *Child glue sniffing rises in Morocco* [2004 [cited August 10 2010]; available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4113441.stm>.

³⁴⁷³ International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), “Street Children in Morocco: Analysis of the Situation.” See also Buy Pascale Harter, *Child glue sniffing rises in Morocco*

³⁴⁷⁴ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, January 21, 2009, para 12. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 5.

³⁴⁷⁵ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 13, 2009, section 6 para 23c.

³⁴⁷⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Morocco.” See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting*, February 22, 2010, 6. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁷⁷ Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau code de travail*, Dahir n. 1-03-194 du 14 rejec 1424 (11 septembre 2003) portant promulgation de la loi n. 65-99 relative au Code du travail, (May 6, 2004), article 143 and 172; available from <http://www.maroc.ma/NR/rdonlyres/9A951844-BCA6-4468-9EFD-7460E229E00F/0/codedetravail.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d.

³⁴⁷⁸ Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau Code du travail*, article 172 and 173.

³⁴⁷⁹ Ibid., articles 179-181.

³⁴⁸⁰ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, para 5.

³⁴⁸¹ Management Systems International official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, September 23, 2009. See also Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau Code du travail*, article 4.

³⁴⁸² U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*.

³⁴⁸³ Ibid. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁸⁴ Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau Code du travail*, articles 10, 12. See also U.S. Department of State, «Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Morocco.» See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), *Initial Reports of States Parties Due in 2004, Morocco*, online, July 15, 2005, para 40; available from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,CRC,STATEPARTIESREP,MAR_43f305590,0.html. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁸⁵ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 22, 2010*, 10. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco.” See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties Due in 2000: Morocco*, prepared by Government of Morocco, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, February 12, 2003, articles 641-645; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/22c537968b14bcfbc1256d2d0037f5b4/\\$FILE/G0340393.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/22c537968b14bcfbc1256d2d0037f5b4/$FILE/G0340393.pdf). See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), *Initial Reports of States Parties, Morocco*, para 23-26.

³⁴⁸⁶ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Morocco.” See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 22, 2010*, 9. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 6. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties: Morocco*, articles 660-662. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), *Initial Reports of States Parties, Morocco*, para 23. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁸⁸ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 22, 2010*, section 26 A-B.

³⁴⁸⁹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*.

³⁴⁹⁰ Ibid., section 6, 2c1. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d.

³⁴⁹¹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 6, 2c5.

³⁴⁹² U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 6, 2c6.

³⁴⁹³ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 6, 2c6.

³⁴⁹⁴ Ibid., section 6, 2c5. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 8e.

³⁴⁹⁵ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 6, 2c1. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Morocco,” section 7d.

³⁴⁹⁶ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 7.

³⁴⁹⁷ Ibid.

³⁴⁹⁸ Ibid., section 9. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁴⁹⁹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 8. See also Fadoua Jouti, *People First: The National Initiative for Human Development*, 2009; available from http://www.emuni.si/Files/Denis/Conferences/EMUNI_ReS/2009/Proceeding/AlAkhawayn/Jouti.pdf. See also Kristyn Schomp, *Child Labour and Microfinance in Morocco: Using Microfinance to Reduce Child Labour and the case of the Al Amanda Microfinance Institution*, School for International Training, 2007, 21; available from http://digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1154&context=isip_collection.

³⁵⁰⁰ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*. See also Family and Solidarity Government of Morocco: Ministry of Social Development, *Programmes: Enfance*, 2009; available from <http://www.social.gov.ma/fr/index.aspx?mod=3&rub=14>.

³⁵⁰¹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Morocco (ratification: 2001)*.

³⁵⁰² Central Intelligence Agency, “Morocco,” in *The World Factbook* Washington, D.C., 2009; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mo.html>. See also Jouti, *People First: The National Initiative for Human Development*. See also Schomp, *Child Labour and Microfinance in Morocco: Using Microfinance to Reduce Child Labour and the case of the Al Amanda Microfinance Institution*.

³⁵⁰³ U.S. Department of Labor, *Evaluation Summary: ADROS: Combating Child Labor Through Education in Morocco*, 2008; available from https://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/europe_mena/Morocco_ADROS_feval_sum.pdf.

³⁵⁰⁴ U.S. Department of Labor, *Technical Cooperation Project Summary: Combating Child Labor in Morocco by Creating an Enabling National Environment and Developing Direct Action against Worst Forms of Child Labor in Rural Areas* 2008; available from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/europe_mena/Morocco_IPEC_CLOSED.htm.

³⁵⁰⁵ Management Systems International, *Combating Child Labor through Education in Morocco (Dima Adros)*, Technical Progress Report, Rabat, March 31, 2010.

³⁵⁰⁶ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, July 17, 2010. See also MDG Achievement Fund, *MDGF-1707: Programme for the fight against gender-based violence through the empowerment of women and girls in Morocco* 2007; available from <http://sdnhq.undp.org/opas/en/proposals/suitable/204>.

³⁵⁰⁷ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 9.