



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

**START-UP FUND FOR SAFE, ORDERLY
AND REGULAR MIGRATION**

C4. Annual / Final Report Template

Migration MPTF Annual Report

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Making Migration Work for All: Improved Social Cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Morocco
Project Identification Number:	MA10P0515 - PX.0437
Start and Planned End Dates	Start: 1 st March 2023 End: 31 st August 2025
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):	International Organization for Migration
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	UNHCR – UNICEF – UNFPA – IOM - RC
Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	<p>Main partner: Ministry Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, in charge of Moroccans Living abroad.</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Foreign Affairs African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of solidarity, social development, equality and family, and regional and local actors.</p> <p>Civil Society Organisations (CSOs): Association Chabiba, Association pour la protection de l'enfance et sensibilisation de famille (APISF), Fondation Orient Occident (FOO), Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains (OMDH), Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale, Thissaghnessse pour la Culture et le Développement (ASTICUDE), Organisation Panafricaine de Lutte contre le Sida (OPALS), Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d'Afrique (CGLUA), Tibu Africa</p>
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	2nd March 2023 – 1 st September 2025



Reporting Period:	1 st January 2024 – 31 st December 2024
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	IOM: 800,000 USD UNHCR: 499.999 USD UNICEF: 499.990 USD UNFPA: 199.983 USD Total = 1.999.972 USD
Total Funds Received To Date: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	IOM: 560,000 USD UNHCR: 349.999 USD UNICEF: 349.993 USD UNFPA: 139.988 USD TOTAL: 1.399.980 USD
Report Submission Date:	31 st March 2025
Report Prepared by: <i>(Name, title, email)</i>	Ilias ARIDAL, Program Manager – Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants – IOM, iaridal@iom.int Louise CARLIER, Migration MPTF project focal point – IOM, lcarlier@iom.int

Table of acronyms

AGD - Age, Gender, and Diversity

AMO - Mandatory Health Insurance

AMPF - Moroccan Association for Family Planning

APISF - Association pour la protection de l'enfance et sensibilisation de famille (APISF)

AREF - Regional Academy of Education and Training

ASTICUDE - Thissaghnaasse pour la Culture et le Développement

CGLUA - Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d'Afrique

CSO - Civil Society Organisations

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

FOO - Fondation Orient Occident

GBV - Gender-based violence

JP - Joint Programme

LoU - letter of understanding

MAECMRE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad

NGO - Non-Governmental Organizations

NHS - National Health System

OMDH - Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains

OPALS - Organisation Panafricaine de Lutte contre le Sida (OPALS),

PUNO - Participating United Nations Organisations

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

SNIA - National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum

SOP - Standard Operating Procedures

SRH - Sexual and Reproductive Health



STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection

UMP - Université Mohamed Premier

UNAIDS - United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNSDCF - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

VoT - Victims of Trafficking

WHO - World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The overall objective of this joint programme is to **improve social cohesion in three regions of Morocco** by facilitating integrated multi-cultural socioeconomic activities and dialogue and promoting inclusive access to basic services through the support to local protection mechanisms for migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations, capacity-building activities and context-specific communication strategies on rights and services for migrants. Furthermore, the project aims to reinforce Moroccan authorities and key actors' capacities to assist and protect vulnerable migrants through capacity building activities, technical assistance, and subventions. It also reinforces national efforts under the National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA), while contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Main results achieved and contributions to national priorities and UNSDCF outcomes

One of the key institutional achievements during the reporting period was the operationalization of three technical committees focused on child protection, health and social cohesion. Each committee convened three times and demonstrated strong intersectoral coordination, recording high attendance from relevant ministries. Their inclusive composition (bringing together institutional partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), and international actors), marked a significant shift towards a whole-of-society approach, rarely observed in Morocco's governance structures. This collaborative mechanism enabled the joint design and monitoring of key activities, fostering ownership and long-term sustainability.

Strengthened protection mechanisms for migrants and refugees were developed, including 7 operational protocols and systems integrating children on the move, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Victims of Trafficking (VoTs).

14 awareness-raising sessions covered gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, child protection, and migrant rights, while capacity-building initiatives improved the ability of 892 key stakeholders to address protection challenges effectively.

Direct assistance, including access to essential services and hygiene kit distribution, was provided to 1160 migrants and refugees.

4 research and mapping on refugee health, human trafficking, and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) further supported evidence-based interventions.

Social cohesion was promoted through 46 cultural and sports activities, engaging 1097 members from migrant and local communities.

In its second year of implementation, the Joint Programme achieved notable results that contribute directly to **UNSDCF Outcome 3**, which promotes universal and sustainable social protection and aims to reduce social, territorial, and gender inequalities to ensure that no one is left behind. It also aligns with several priority areas of the SNIA, particularly those relating to health, protection, education, youth engagement, and governance.

The Joint Programme (JP) also aligns with the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, particularly SDG 1 (no poverty) through direct humanitarian assistance and social inclusion efforts, SDG 3 (good health and well-being) by improving access to health services particularly SRH and mental health for migrant women,



SDG 5 (gender equality) by addressing GBV and gender-specific health challenges, SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) by enhancing service access for marginalized migrant and refugee populations, SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) through strengthened protection frameworks, access to justice for vulnerable children, and institutional capacity-building, and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) by fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration among government bodies, CSOs, and international partners.

The programme's multisectoral approach also supports **national priorities** under the National Strategy for Asylum and Immigration (SNIA), particularly in education, youth and sports, health, humanitarian assistance, counter-trafficking and governance. Close collaboration with institutional partners ensured alignment with national, regional and local strategies.

Through these efforts, the JP has brought **tangible benefits to vulnerable groups**, improving healthcare access, reinforcing child protection frameworks, enhancing stakeholder capacities and fostering social cohesion. The programme continues to develop sustainable responses to migration challenges, ensuring long-term impact through intersectoral collaboration and institutional engagement.

Annual Progress

1. Summary and Context

Following the first steering committee with national partners in November 2023, nine technical committees took place (three times for each of the three thematic), including not only institutional partners but also implementing partners. This is an important step to advance the whole-of-society approach recommended in the MPTF proposal, and a rare occurrence in Morocco, bringing institutional partners and members of civil society around the same table on technical meetings.

The program has implemented a variety of activities aimed at addressing the needs of vulnerable populations and promoting social inclusion. Key efforts included conducting studies to better understand the health needs of refugees and migrant women, particularly in the areas of sexual and reproductive health. In addition, events focused on social inclusion and improving access to services for migrants contributed to the broader goal of achieving equitable healthcare for all.

The program also facilitated the development of communication tools that addressed critical issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual and reproductive health (SHR), while fostering a deeper understanding of these challenges within the broader community.

Another significant achievement is the reinforcement of child protection mechanisms and the strengthening of existing coordination and referral mechanisms to ensure more coordinated responses regarding GBV, SHR and global health.

Regarding social cohesion, the program implemented workshops and dialogues focused on non-discrimination and interculturality, as well as sports activities that brought together migrants, refugees, and Moroccan citizens, helping to promote unity and mutual understanding.

Finally, direct assistance continued through implementing partners in the form of food and hygiene kits was provided to migrants, addressing immediate humanitarian needs and supporting their social inclusion within the community. These activities collectively worked to improve the well-being of vulnerable populations and strengthen the capacity of local institutions to respond to their needs.

2. Results

Throughout the reporting period, the JP team has diligently concentrated its efforts on the effective coordination and implementation of project activities, aiming to facilitate a seamless implementation process and focus on long-term impact through collaboration with national, regional and local partners. Furthermore, the implementation of activities related to Outcome 2 began during the reporting period, with some already finalized. Successful inter-agency coordination also led to the joint implementation of certain activities, fully demonstrating the strength and impact of collaborative work.

These parallel efforts have yielded significant progress towards achieving the two outcomes of the project.

Outcome 1: Local protection systems are improved and facilitate the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, VoT and GBV survivors.

Several significant milestones were reached during this period, reflecting the progress achieved in strengthening protection mechanisms for migrants and refugees in Morocco. Among these milestones, targeted assistance for children and refugees played a crucial role. Awareness and training sessions on child protection, anti-trafficking measures, and refugee rights were conducted in collaboration with key stakeholders, including government representatives, civil society organizations, and international partners. These initiatives aimed to enhance the identification and referral of vulnerable children, particularly unaccompanied minors, ensuring their access to appropriate protection services.

Joint efforts between agencies and other institutional partners contributed to the effective implementation of capacity-building activities, particularly in the areas of international protection, GBV prevention, and access to SRH services. Discussions on structuring SRH and GBV service delivery for migrant and refugee women led to strengthened referral mechanisms and improved coordination between different service providers.

These initiatives, implemented across multiple regions, underscore a strategic approach to strengthening institutional and community-based responses, ensuring improved access to protection and essential services for migrants and refugees, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and survivors of GBV.

Under the Output 1.1, activities aiming at strengthening referral mechanisms were carried on with the following results:

- Several **studies** were conducted and finalized:
 - The results on the **4** assessments carried out in 2023 in 4 regions **on refugee health and well-being** have been finalized (*cf*r Annexe 1). As part of its partnership with UNHCR, the Moroccan Association for Family Planning (AMPF) conducted a bio-behavioural study on refugees in Morocco, focusing on medical care and refugee well-being. The findings highlight the importance of a holistic approach to addressing refugees' needs, combining medical, psychosocial, and social interventions to ensure comprehensive support for both their physical and mental health. Initially planned to target 3 regions, a 4th was added (Marrakech) as it is also one of the UNHCR public health program partner sites most frequented by refugees. This led to the finalization of a global study in all 4 regions.
 - A **national study on the specific SRH needs of migrant women** was conducted in partnership with UNFPA and Organisation Pan-Africaine de Lutte contre le Sida (OPALS) (*cf*r Annexe 2), between July 22 and August 28, 2024. The study aimed to analyze migrants' SRH needs while considering the sociocultural factors that influence their access to healthcare services in this field. The results of this study highlight significant challenges faced by migrants in accessing SHR services: one-third of participants reported encountering resistance when seeking SRH services in public institutions, often due to discrimination. Despite a high proficiency in French



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(93.1%), language barriers remain an obstacle. Additionally, the study revealed an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 11% and a 10.2% prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM).

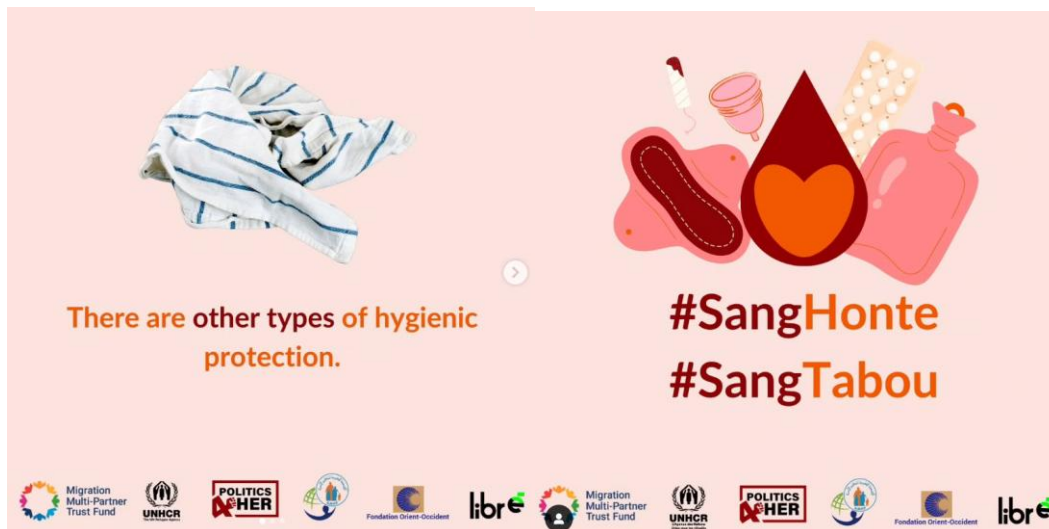
- In April 2024, a **baseline assessment on human trafficking** in Morocco was initiated, alongside a **mapping on actors providing assistance and protection** to victims of trafficking (VoTs). This effort, co-funded by the MPTF included the drafting **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on shelter** for VoTs, in collaboration with the Moroccan anti-trafficking commission.
- Several coordination meetings and workshops were held during the reporting period, which **strengthened regional protection systems and referral mechanisms**:
 - Twelve meetings of the Groupe de Travail Protection (GTP) on **assistance coordination** in Casablanca, Tanger, Beni Mellal and Marrakech, between January and June 2024.
 - Two coordination meetings between community workers in Rabat to further **strengthen communication and community involvement in the humanitarian response** of UNHCR's partners for asylum seekers and refugees, between January and June 2024.
 - One coordination meeting in Oujda on April 24th, 2024, involving 45 members of national and regional institutions (representants from the tribunal, the wilaya, the national mutual aid, the education and health local departments, the private sector), and the participation of 4 children on the move. The meeting aimed at discussing the **planning and conduct of actions in support of the children**, as well as the context, progress, and address the challenges linked to the support of children on the move.
 - One **coordination meeting** in Agadir with members of civil society organizations to discuss the planning and conduct of actions in support of children, on April 24, 2024.
 - A **territorial protocol for the care of vulnerable children and those in contact with the law** in Morocco was adopted and signed on May 27, 2024, by seven departments and organizations: the Presidency of the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Communication, the Ministry of National Education, Preschool, and Sports, the Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment, and Skills, the National Observatory for Children's Rights, and the National Union of Women of Morocco.

To operationalize this protocol, the signatory entities **established a Restricted Technical Committee in July 2024, tasked with developing SOPs**. The SOPs, grounded in best practices (including international standards), will serve as a practical toolkit for child protection professionals and case managers. Designed for all children in vulnerable situations, regardless of their entry point into the protection system, the SOP aims to standardize procedures, ensure a harmonized and qualitative orientation, guaranteeing the best interests of the child and their active participation at every stage of their care.

In support of this effort, this MPTF project facilitated a **technical workshop** in November 2024 in Rabat, bringing together 21 actors from the protection, education, health, labour and civil society sectors to review and develop the first draft of the SOPs. A final version is expected to

be presented nationally in May 2025 to mark the anniversary of the protocol' signature. These procedures will serve as a guide for the management of child protection cases at the national, subnational, and local levels, reinforcing collaboration among all signatory entities.

- As part of efforts to establish a one-stop service centre for essential SRH and GBV services, including psychological support, two discussion days were held in October 2024 under the theme "*Modeling and Structuring the Care System for Migrant Women's SRH through a Referral Mechanism*". These sessions explored the complex challenges related to migrant and refugee women's access to medical, psychological, and mental healthcare. Amid ongoing reforms of Morocco's National Health System (NHS) and mandatory health insurance (AMO), key stakeholders – including AMPF and international organizations - face numerous challenges in structuring an effective and inclusive approach. These discussions provided an opportunity to **assess current challenges and propose concrete solutions to enhance the continuity of healthcare** services for this vulnerable population in the Tangier-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region.
- In Casablanca and Settat, between October and December, 58 women and survivors of GBV were consulted on **barriers to accessing services and the prevention programs**.
- A number of **awareness-raising sessions** were held on various thematics:
 - On the occasion of International Women's Rights Day, from 7 to 15 March 2024, nine awareness workshops have been organised in Rabat, Casablanca, Tanger, Marrakech, Fes, Meknès, as part of the **awareness campaign on menstrual hygiene and health #LaVieEstUnCycle**. Information toolkits developed by Politics4Her and hygiene kits containing reusable menstrual pantries have been distributed to refugees. This initiative has successfully reached 290 women.

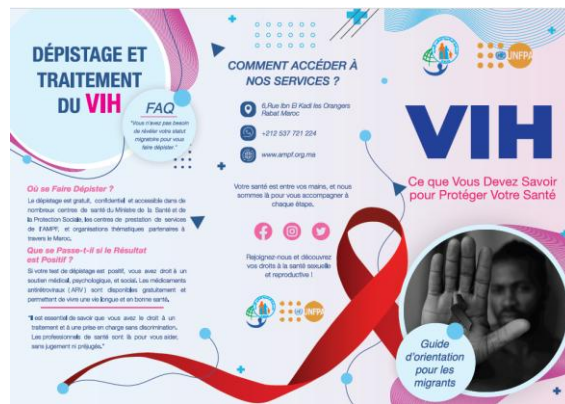
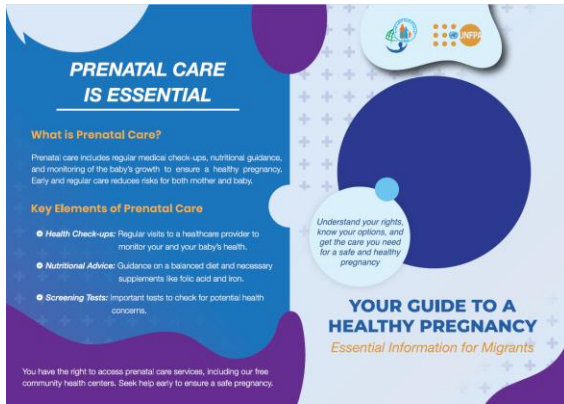


- Three sessions to inform 79 migrants and asylum-seekers about services available and **access to asylum** (two in Béni Mellal and one in Marrakech on 8 and 9 May 2024).
- UNICEF and UNHCR in Morocco signed a letter of understanding (LoU) in August 2024. As a direct action from the LoU, a process was initiated to **facilitate access to refugee status for the children and youth on the move** benefiting from the support of UNICEF's partner in Oujda. With the support of the MPTF, a **joint mission** was organized in November 2024 to present the asylum-seeking process, the UNICEF child protection strengthening system approach and the UN prevention on sexual exploitation and abuse procedures to twenty local partners including the judge in charge of the Oujda tribunal cell for women and children victims of violence, the mutual national aid coordinator and director of the children protection and support center, and representatives of four associations in Oujda. Children who benefited from the support of the UNICEF association partner CHABIBA participated as well. In addition, as a result of this joint visit, nineteen children and youth benefiting from the support of UNICEF's partner were interviewed by a UNHCR case manager to facilitate their refugee status request processing.



Session on the prevention on sexual exploitation and abuse, and on the protection of children on the move held on December 13 2024 in Oujda

- As part of the development of the "Migrant School Approach", **educational materials have been developed** in October 2024 to raise awareness among migrants about SRH issues and GBV and provide clear and accessible information on available healthcare services and strengthen migrants' autonomy while promoting inclusive and equitable access to health services. These supports are going to be disseminated during the first sessions of the "Migrant School" in the AMPF centres, in Rabat and Tangier in 2025.



- In September 2024, two study days in the Oriental region were dedicated to **exploring the challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of the NHS reform in Morocco**. The primary objective was to **support and enhance the healthcare system for migrants and refugees**, a population with specific and diverse needs. These study days brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, an expert from the World Health Organization (WHO), representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a representative from the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Université Mohamed Premier (UMP), and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in health, migration, and human rights. The AMPF also participated in the discussions.
- In Rabat, during September, October, and November 2024, over 70 women participated in **information sessions covering SRH, women's empowerment, and mental and psychological health** after experiencing violence.
- In Oujda, during the **16 Days of Activism against GBV**, a series of impactful activities aimed at raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of local actors took place. Six **workshops** were organized with institutional partners, NGOs, and academic stakeholders to share knowledge and **best practices on GBV survivor care**. A key moment was a **theatre performance** on November 25, which effectively raised awareness on this crucial issue.
- In Oujda, Berkane and Nador, **information workshops** were organized on sexual and reproductive health for migrant women and young girls, facilitated by the 15 women peer educators trained during the first reporting period.

Under the Output 1.2, events aiming at strengthening capacity and skills of service providers and key actors were implemented, along activities of assistance and orientation enabling migrants to access basic and integrated services:

- **Capacity strengthening activities** were organized:
 - 735 actors were trained on **refugees and asylum procedure** between February and December 2024 from: the Royal School for Gendarmerie Officers (180 people, 30 F/150 M), police



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commissioners from Casablanca and Tangier (56, 4 F/52 M), civil status officers from the cities of Meknès, Salé, and Marrakech 78 people, 30 F/48 M), the municipality of Casablanca (30 people, 8 F/25 M), universities of Tanger (15 students, 8 F/ 7 M), Rabat (100 students, 50 F/50 M), Oujda (30 students, 15 F/15 M), Nador (10 students, 4 F/ 6 M) and Casablanca (15 women), the Organisation Marocaine pour les Droits Humains (OMDH, 12 members, 5 F / 7 M) and other civil society members in Oujda (15 members, 7 F/8 M). Specifically, the topics included international protection, the national legal framework, refugee status determination, human trafficking, legal protection, alternatives to detention, protection at sea, identification systems in mixed-migration contexts and humanized border management.



Representatives from UNHCR and OMDH took part on December 2, 2024, in the workshop for civil status officers in Salé.

- As part of the Support for the Community Relay Intervention Model to Strengthen Migrants' Access to SRH Services (in the Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima region), two training sessions for **24 migrant community women leaders** were held in May 2024 in Salé and Rabat. These sessions aimed to **enhance their leadership skills and raise awareness on SRH issues**, enabling them to act as liaisons between OPALS and their communities.



Training for migrant women community leaders

- On November 26, a roundtable discussion was held at FOO to explore the **positive contributions of communities and associations to the well-being of survivors**. Activities continued with an exchange workshop on November 28 in Rabat, followed by another roundtable discussion on December 11, 2024, in Tangier, reaffirming the importance of community engagement in supporting GBV survivors. These events gathered **32 participants** (21 F/11 M) from regional institutions, OSCs, community leaders and members of the GBV committee.



Capacity-building workshop for government actors on GBV prevention and response mechanisms

- The MPTF support contributed to the organization of a 2-day workshop, held on the 10 and 11 of December 2024 in Rabat, on **the review of the child protection context and systems in Morocco**. This workshop gathered 76 participants (39 F/37 M) and was under the leadership of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family and mobilized sixty-six multisectoral, national and territorial child protection actors. The workshop agenda consisted of plenary and group work sessions, including a presentation and sensitization to the UNICEF child protection systems strengthening benchmarking to evaluate the level of maturity of the nation's child protection systems. A specific session was devoted to children on the move. This workshop resulted in an **updated and agreed scoring of the child protection systems maturity** level according to the benchmark at an “integrated” score.
- Assistance and referral for the migrant population continued through implementing partners:
 - 550 people (131 F/419 M), including 277 (51 F/226 M) **children on the move**, benefited from a **continuum of care and services** from identification to socio economic integration, in Oujda, Tetouan and Agadir. They have been supported through two partnerships with civil society organisations (APISF et Association Chabiba), in Oujda and Tetouan, for day and night care services for vulnerable children on the move, referencing and coordination with the national mutual aid, the regional departments of education and training (AREF) and the tribunals. They were offered emergency kits and information on health protection and education services for migrant children in Agadir, with the support of the national mutual aid.



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- The same partnerships have also enabled **329 migrants, including 109 children on the move (20 F/89 M)**, to benefit from: **accommodation and access to basic services, temporary accommodation in reception facilities, orientation, meals, hygiene kits, medical consultations, and psychosocial assistance, socio-economic inclusion of youth** on the move through the cooperative in Oujda and the newly launched cooperative in Tetouan.



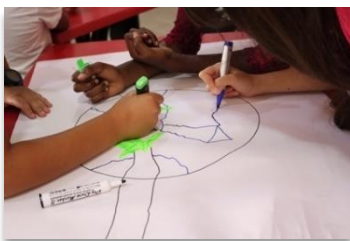
@UNICEF Morocco- Children focus activities implemented through the project by UNICEF's partner CHABIBA in Oujda

- As part of the “Support for the Community Relay Intervention Model” to enhance migrants' access to SRH services, a **multidisciplinary medical campaign** has been organized during the whole month of July 2024 in Rabat, including awareness-raising activities, medical consultations, and the distribution of hygiene kits to 195 migrant women living in precarious conditions.
- Moreover, a **mobile screening and awareness campaign** has been implemented in Tangier between September 27 and 30, 2024, reaching 86 migrants (61 women) in an irregular situation and living in extreme precarity in the surrounding forests.

Progress towards Outcome 2: Enhanced inclusive and cohesive local communities empower migrants to become active members of society.

Under the output 2.1 - *Institutional actors, migrants and host communities have a better mutual understanding and implement strategies that promote the positive contribution of migration and social cohesion:*

- During the first part of 2024, nine young refugees received **vocational training specialized in careers in sport** in Oujda and Casablanca, in partnership with TIBU association. This initiative aims to offer young refugees the opportunity to acquire practical and theoretical skills in the field of sport, promoting their social and professional integration.
- Twenty-three **artistic activities, workshops and discussion groups** promoting living-together between 380 young refugees and Moroccans took place in Casablanca, Settat, Rabat, Tanger, between January and June 2024.
- In June 2024, a one-day workshop was held in Oujda for ten media outlets from the Oriental region. The workshop aimed to raise awareness and **inform the media about their crucial role in covering asylum and migration issues in Morocco**, as well as the impact of their coverage on social cohesion between Moroccan and migrant populations.
- On July 22, 2024, at the Ahmed Boukmakh Cultural Center in Tangier, a **sensitization workshop on 'Self-entrepreneurship with high cultural potential'** was organized for twenty-seven self-employed individuals from Tangier, both Moroccan and Sub-Saharan (21 F/6 M), in partnership with the organization Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d'Afrique (CGLU). Participants were educated, through interactive discussions and role-playing exercises, on developing cultural projects, the importance of creative and cultural industries for cities, and the link between social cohesion and cultural entrepreneurial projects.
- A day of activities and awareness-raising on living together was organized on August 9, 2024, for a summer camp composed of twenty-three Moroccan and Sub-Saharan young people from Tangier, aged 7 to 17 (15 F/8 M), at the Assadaka Social Complex of the National Mutual Aid in Tangier. This workshop **encouraged intercultural dialogue through activities** aimed at self-awareness, learning about one's own territory, and discovering others and their environment. Designed as a pilot initiative, this activity served as a pilot activity for subsequent activities conducted in 5 schools.



Pictures illustrating the activities and games organized for children in Tangier

- On August 21, 2024, the **African Art Cultural Day** was organized with the participation of the Tangier Municipality, in conjunction with the celebration of the 61st anniversary of His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco and **National Youth Day**. This event, which brought together 80 people, featured three key highlights: an inaugural conference marked by a panel discussion on the challenges and opportunities of cultural entrepreneurship in Morocco, in light of cultural policies and globalization; a mixed exhibition of cultural entrepreneurs from the Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima region; and performances by young Moroccan and Sub-Saharan artists from the region.



Pictures from the African Art Cultural Day in Tangier

- From October 31 to November 21, 2024, thirteen students (93 girls/44 boys) aged 11 to 14 from 5 colleges in Tangier participated in five **awareness workshops on living together**. **Five school** directors and eleven teachers were also present. These workshops, organized in partnership with UCLG Africa and the Regional Academy of Education and Training (AREF) of Tangier-Assilah, used interactive games to promote personal growth among the young participants through discussions and exploration. The workshops focused on discussing the values of living together, as well as discovering Africa and Morocco through both their differences and similarities. These workshops led to the creation of "living together" clubs in these schools.



Living together activities in colleges of Tangier

- Sixty-three refugees benefited from **sports and health activities aimed at encouraging sports practice among young people**, while strengthening social cohesion between refugee and Moroccan students. These activities took place in 7 schools between October and November 2024 (2 schools in Casablanca, 2 in Oujda, 1 in Meknès, 1 in M’diq/Martil, and 1 in Tangier).
- Between July and December 2024, four activities aimed at **promoting peaceful coexistence and social cohesion** gathered 103 young Moroccans and refugees in Casablanca, Rabat, and Oujda. These initiatives strengthened intercultural dialogue and fostered the social inclusion of young refugees and host communities. On the **International Day for Tolerance**, a workshop co-organized with UNFPA focused on enhancing institutional partners’ understanding of the cultural diversity represented by young refugees in Morocco.



Intervention of the JCI during the International Day of Tolerance in Rabat

- On December 4th, the City Hall of Tangier hosted an inter-institutional workshop to present the main outcomes of the workshops held in the five colleges of Tangier. The event allowed **students and school members to share their experiences and discuss the sustainability of the activities**. A total of 25 students, 21 teachers, 4 school principals, and partners attended the workshop.



CGLU and IOM team with school directors

- On December 19th, 2024, the Mohamed El Haddad Municipal Theatre hosted the final event for the awareness activities on living together in the five schools of Tangier. A **roundtable discussion on the theme of how to sustain coexistence in middle schools** took place, gathering 35 participants. Among those present were the directors and teachers from the five schools, the Division of Migration Affairs

from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the AREF, as well as a representative from the parents' association and a psychologist. The discussions focused on educational policies and coexistence in middle schools, along with innovative methods to ensure the sustainability of living together. The day continued with a **quiz competition bringing together all the students and teachers** who participated in the workshops (130 participants). The goal was to celebrate coexistence through fun and cultural activities, while challenging and rewarding the students' knowledge of Morocco and Africa by organizing a knowledge review with direct questions. **Concerts** also took place to end the event on a high note, celebrating with music and dancing.



Results Reporting Framework						
INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
<p>Outcome 1: Local protection systems are improved and facilitate the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, VoT and GBV survivors</p>						
<p>1.a- 4 national and subnational protection systems which include children, VoT and health cases with a focus on GBV and SRH in place</p>	N/A	1	4		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 case management system strengthened at the national level for migrants in needs of protection, with a focus on GBV and child protection (with FOO and UNHCR). • 3 coordination of assistance and case management subnational mechanisms with civil society in each of the targeted region. • Reinforcement of 1 Community Relay Intervention Model to enhance migrants' access to SRH services in the Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima region.

1.b 20 service providers reporting to be well equipped with knowledge and tools to identify and refer migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations	0	0	24		24	24 migrant women community leaders
Output 1.1: Local and national referral mechanisms are strengthened to ensure better access to essential services for migrants in vulnerable situations	N/A					
1.1 a) 9 bio-behavioural study or mapping exercises that will be developed or updated to support the definition or reinforcement of referral mechanisms.	N/A	3	4		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 regional studies on refugee health covering the entire refugee population in 4 regions. • 1 national study on the specific SRH needs of migrant women. • 1 baseline assessment on human trafficking in Morocco. • 1 mapping on actors providing assistance and protection to VoTs
1.1. b) 9 operational protection protocols and systems integrating children on the move, VoT, GBV and health cases disaggregated by region.	1 (UASC in TTA, half operational)	1	7		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 tripartite partnership convention to strengthen the coordination and complementarity of interventions in the care of children in contact with the law. • Creation of 1 gender-based violence committee and 1 child protection committee (with FOO, national level).

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 planification of actions in support of children on the move, in Oujda, elaborated during a meeting involving 45 members of national and regional institutions. • 1 planification of actions in support of children on the move, in Agadir, elaborated during a meeting involving members of civil society organizations. • In the context of the “Support for the Community Relay Intervention Model” in Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma region, 1 referral system between OPALS and migrant communities has been strengthened through the training of 24 female community leaders. • 1 territorial protocol for the care of vulnerable children and those in contact with the law in Morocco was adopted between institutional partners and organizations. • (1) SOPs are being developed to serve as a guide for the management of child protection cases at the national, subnational, and local levels.
1.1. c) Minimum 3 information and communication tools developed and disseminated to local actors on key areas such as children on the move’s rights, SSR and GBV, CT prevention and protection systems.	N/A	0	2		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information toolkits developed as part of the awareness campaign on menstrual hygiene and health #LaVieEstUnCycle. • Educational materials have been developed to raise awareness among migrants about SRH issues and GBV and provide clear and accessible information on available healthcare services

<p>1.1 d) 17 awareness-raising activities conducted on migrants and refugees' rights.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>27</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children on the move participated to 1 awareness-raising event during the “International Children's Book Fair” held in Casablanca. They joined a panel with the SNRT media group "Children, Youth and Media", on engaging children and young people for their rights, and participated in a kids take over "Learn how to do a media interview with visitors to the fair to collect their opinions on children's rights" with the help of professionals from the national media group SNRT. • 2 sensitization workshops with 22 community agents from all regions in Morocco were organized, with a focus on child protection, gender-based violence response and prevention and women at risk. • 10 awareness sessions were organized for refugee communities from various regions of Morocco to raise awareness about the risks faced by specific refugee profiles and to provide them with information on available solutions and services. A total of 124 individuals were sensitized to child protection (Rabat: 70, Casablanca: 20, Fes: 15, Oujda: 19), and 250 individuals were sensitized to gender-based violence (Rabat: 155, Casablanca: 20, Fes: 22, Oujda: 20, Marrakech: 15, and Tangier: 18). • 3 sessions about services available and access to asylum have reached 79 migrants and asylum seekers (2 in Béni Mellal and 1 in Marrakech).
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 awareness workshops have been organised by UNHCR in Rabat, Casablanca, Tanger, Marrakech, Fes, Meknès, for 290 women, as part of the awareness campaign on menstrual hygiene and health #LaVieEstUnCycle • 1 awareness campaign covering SRH, women’s empowerment, and mental and psychological health after experiencing violence benefitted to 70 women in Rabat. • 1 awareness campaign have been organized in Oujda as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, including 6 workshops and 1 theatre performance gathering local actors.
Output 1.2: Service providers, local officials and civil society have the capacity, skills and knowledge to ensure a more comprehensive service provision.						
1.2 a) 1300 local actors trained or sensitized disaggregated by institution/organization or status (e.g peer educators) and type of training received.	0	1046	902		1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 representatives from public departments (Members of the PMP’s Office, judges, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication, Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and Family, and OSCs) received a training on child protection (including children on the move), organized by the Presidency of the Public Prosecutor’s Office (PMP) with UNICEF’s participation. The sessions included the following thematic:

						<p>coordination between the social and justice services/actors; the role of social workers in the care of children in contact with the law, the role of the children protection centres in the protection of children in conflict with the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 13 training sessions conducted across the 3 targeted regions, a total of 739 individuals from various institutions, including the Royal Navy, the Royal School of Gendarmerie Officers, law enforcement agencies, civil registry agents, and civil society, and the received education on: the national legal framework, refugee status determination, human trafficking, legal protection, alternatives to detention, protection at sea, and identification systems in mixed-migration contexts. • Another round of training reached 735 actors on the same thematic + humanized border management: the Royal School for Gendarmerie Officers (180 people, 30 F/150 M), police commissioners from Casablanca and Tangier (56, 4 F/52 M), civil status officers from the cities of Meknès, Salé, and Marrakech 78 people, 30 F/48 M), the municipality of Casablanca (30 people, 8 F/25 M), universities of Tanger (15 students, 8 F/ 7 M), Rabat (100 students, 50 F/50 M), Oujda (30 students, 15 F/15 M), Nador (10 students, 4 F/ 6 M) and Casablanca (15 women), the Organisation Marocaine pour les Droits
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						<p>Humains (OMDH, 12 members, 5 F / 7 M) and other civil society members in Oujda (15 members, 7 F/8 M).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops were conducted in the Oriental region focusing on the sexual and reproductive health of women who are victims of violence, as well as on animation techniques. These workshops were attended by 15 women migrant peer educators. • 92 regional health authority members, coming from various regions in Morocco, were sensitized on refugee rights, medical care and access to services of these populations (Agadir: 12, Casablanca: 17, Fès: 1, Marrakech: 8, Rabat: 50, Tanger: 4). • 20 local partners in Oujda have been trained on the asylum-seeking process, the UNICEF child protection strengthening system approach and the UN prevention on sexual exploitation and abuse procedures: the judge in charge of the Oujda tribunal cell for women and children victims of violence, the mutual national aid coordinator and director of the children protection and support center, and representatives of four associations. • 15 stakeholders (8 F/7 M) participated in two study days in the Oriental region to explore the challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of the NHS reform: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WHO, UNAIDS, UMP, NGOs and CSOs.
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 migrant women community leaders attended 2 training sessions to strengthen their leadership skills and raise awareness on SRH issues, reinforcing the referral mechanism between OPALS and migrant communities. • 32 participants (21 F/11 M) from institutional partners, OSC and community leaders were sensitized on the importance of community engagement in supporting GBV survivors. • 76 multisectoral, national and territorial child protection actors (39 F/37 M) attended a 2-day workshop on the review of the child protection context and systems in Morocco. Participants were from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rabat-Salé-Kenitra: 32 F/25 M ○ Casablanca-Settat: 1 F/3 M ○ Beni-Mellal-Khenifra: 1 M ○ Marrakech-Safi: 3 M ○ Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma: 4 F/3 M ○ L'Oriental: 2 F/1 M ○ Souss-Massa: 1 M
1.2 b) 70% of trained participants that claim being able to apply what they have learned/exchanged in the trainings	0					
1.2 c) 1300 migrants assisted by partner organizations and referred to basic and	0		1160			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 551 people including 305 children on the move (including unaccompanied and separated children) benefited from a continuum of protection services: day and night services for

<p>integrated services per region, disaggregated by sex, age and type of service (health structures, justice, shelter, psychosocial support, education, etc.).</p>		<p>1176</p>			<p>2336</p>	<p>vulnerable children on the move, including access to emergency services, formal and non-formal education, health, residential care, socio-economic integration programs, access to justice services through tribunals including birth registration, alternative placement to detention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o L'Oriental: 80 men and 13 women, and 118 boys under 18 o Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima: 98 men and 55 women, and 132 boys and 55 girls under 18. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 550 people (131 F/419 M), including 277 (51 F/226 M) children on the move, benefited from a continuum of care and services from identification to socio economic integration, in Oujda, Tetouan and Agadir. • 329 migrants, including 109 children on the move, to benefit from accommodation and access to basic services, temporary accommodation in reception facilities, orientation, meals, hygiene kits, medical consultations, and psychosocial assistance, socio-economic inclusion of youth on the move through the cooperative in Oujda and the newly launched cooperative in Tetouan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tetouan: 9 women and 29 men, and 20 girls and 40 boys o Oujda: 182 men and 49 boys • Services providing distribution of blanket kits and food baskets in collaboration with OMDH
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						<p>were offered to 240 refugees and asylum seekers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 35 men and 5 women in Casablanca-Settat o 110 men and 50 women in L'Oriental o 19 men and 21 women in Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for STIs/HIV, distribution of condoms and food, and medical care for pregnant women: 80 men and 120 women in TTAH. • Medical consultations, and the distribution of hygiene kits reached 195 migrant women living in precarious conditions in TTAH. • A mobile STI screening and awareness campaign in Tangier reached 86 migrants (61 women). • Food assistance for unaccompanied and separated children in Rabat: 48 boys and 13 girls. • Emergency cash assistance: 3 women and 27 men (no disaggregation per region) • Emergency housing in Oujda and Rabat: 23 men and 22 women and 22 girls and 12 boys.
1.2 d) 3 multi stakeholders workshops organized with local and national authorities.	0					
1.2 f) 80 actors participating in local	0					

and national multi stakeholders meeting, disaggregated by institution/type, sex and region.						
Outcome 2: Enhanced inclusive and cohesive local communities empower migrants to become active members of society						
2a - 65 initiatives or activities promoting living-together values put in place disaggregated per type of activity.	0	0	46		46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 artistic activities, workshops and discussion groups promoting living-together values. • 1 sensitization workshop on 'Self-entrepreneurship with high cultural potential'. • 1 one-day workshop in Oujda for ten media outlets to raise awareness and inform the media about their crucial role in covering asylum and migration issues in Morocco, as well as the impact of their coverage on social cohesion between Moroccan and migrant populations. • 1 one-day workshop for 23 Moroccans and migrant children (15 F/8 M) encouraged intercultural dialogue through activities aimed at self-awareness, learning about one's own territory, and discovering others and their environment. • 1 African Art Cultural Day. • 5 workshops in 5 schools promoting living-together values.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 inter-institutional workshop gathered the students and teachers from the above-mentioned schools to share their experience and discuss the sustainability of the activities. • 1 roundtable discussion on the theme of how to sustain coexistence in middle schools. • 1 quiz competition bringing together all the students and teachers. • 7 sport and health activities took place in 7 schools and strengthened social cohesion between refugee and Moroccan students. • 4 activities aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence and social cohesion gathered 103 young Moroccans and refugees in Casablanca, Rabat, and Oujda.
2b 1000 migrants actively participating in activities that promote mutual understanding.	0	0	598		598	See below
Output 2.1: Institutional actors, migrants and host communities have a better mutual understanding and implement strategies that promote the positive contribution of migration and social cohesion.						

<p>2.1 a) 2000 people reached with living together activities.</p>	<p>500 per year</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1097</p>	<p>1097</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 <u>young refugees</u> received vocational training specialized in careers in sport. • 275 young people (<u>180</u> <u>asylum seekers/refugees</u> and 95 Moroccans) took part in awareness-raising activities on living-together in schools as part of the International Living-together Day campaign. • 380 refugees (<u>195</u>) and Moroccans (185) gathered during artistic activities, workshops and discussion groups. • 27 <u>migrants</u> (<u>16</u>) and Moroccans (11) attended a workshop on 'Self-entrepreneurship with high cultural potential'. • 23 Moroccans and migrant children (15 F/8 M and 7 Moroccans and <u>16 migrants</u>) attended a workshop on intercultural dialogue through activities aimed at self-awareness, learning about one's own territory, and discovering others and their environment. • 80 people attended the African Art Cultural Day (<u>50% migrants</u>). • 137 students (93 girls/44 boys, <u>8 migrants</u>) aged 11 to 14 from 5 colleges in Tangier participated in 5 awareness workshops on living together. • 63 <u>refugees</u> benefited from sports and health activities aimed at encouraging sports practice among young people, while strengthening social cohesion between refugee and Moroccan students. • 103 young Moroccans (32) and <u>refugees</u> (<u>71</u>) gathered in Casablanca, Rabat, and Oujda
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						during four activities that promoted peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.
2.1 b) 1600 participants of multicultural activities disaggregated by age, sex and origin (migrant and local communities).	120 in 2019	0	0	1097 (598 migrants, 499 Moroccans)	1097	See numbers above

3. Partnerships

Coordination with the Direction of Migration Affairs from the Ministry Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, in charge of Moroccans Living abroad (MAECMRE) continued throughout the second year of the implementation of the project. They showed great interest in being involved in the different stages of the implementation of the programme to provide strategic orientations/inputs and priorities. Moreover, other ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of National Education through the Regional Academy for Education and Training of Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceïma, have been involved in the preparation and implementation of activities. Also, other Ministries such as Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Communication and Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration, and Family, through the presence of the National Aid, have consistently attended the technical committees of the joint programme.

During the reporting period, former implementing partners agreements have continued, and new ones have been signed with civil society organizations (CGLU and Tibu Africa, see below).

These agreements are described in the table below:

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)
Local government and/or related entities			
<i>The Direction of Migration Affairs from the Ministry Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, in charge of Moroccans Living abroad</i>	Official partner of the project proposal.	All	N/A
Non-governmental stakeholders			
<i>CSO Chabiba, Implementing partner</i>	Program Cooperation Agreement/ Program Document signed	Outcome 1, output 1.2 - UNICEF	
<i>CSO Pour la protection de l'enfance et</i>	Program Cooperation Agreement/ Program Document signed	Outcome 1, output 1.2 - UNICEF	

<i>sensibilisation de famille (APISF), Implementing partner</i>			
<i>CSO Fondation Orient Occident, Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 2.1 - UNHCR	52,664 USD
<i>CSO Organization Marocaine des Droits Humains, Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 1.1 Output 1.2 - UNHCR	42,330 USD
<i>CSO Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale, Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 1.1 Output 1.2 – UNHCR and UNFPA	19,942 USD
<i>CSO Thissaghnaasse pour la Culture et le Développement, Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 1.2 – UNFPA	
<i>CSO Organisation Panafricaine de Lutte contre le Sida, Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 1.2 – FNUAP	
<i>CSO Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d’Afrique (CGLU) Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 2.1 – OIM	48,488 USD
<i>CSO Tibu Africa Implementing partner</i>	Formal implementing partner agreement	Output 2.1 – UNHCR	

4. Cross-Cutting Issues

The JP team has integrated several cross-cutting themes into its approach, notably adopting an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) lens in the formulation of terms of reference and data collection processes, ensuring notably disaggregation by gender, age, and nationality where applicable.

Moreover, the budget allocation for each activity, as well as the overall budget, includes a specific percentage earmarked for direct action on gender equality.

As the coordinating agency of the joint project, IOM ensures the development of monitoring and reporting tools sensitive to the AGD approach, and which highlight the human rights-based approach of the joint programme.

Recognizing the significance of these themes, IOM meticulously evaluates and selects its partners based on their commitment to incorporating AGD considerations into their proposals. Moreover, IOM will diligently oversee and support implementing partners throughout the project lifecycle to ensure the effective integration of cross-cutting themes into project activities. Furthermore, the JP team is committed to enhancing the capacity of implementing partners and relevant stakeholders. With a focus on inclusivity and responsiveness, the PUNOs will prioritize the empowerment of its partners to identify and address the diverse needs of vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and other marginalized migrant groups.

The implementation of the MPTF JP demonstrates the mainstreaming of these approaches: the various implemented activities and their outcomes reflect this commitment, as the majority of initiatives adopt a gender-based and/or child protection approach. Additionally, the results are disaggregated by gender and age (minor or adult), ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive analysis. The results further indicate that women and children are significantly represented in and impacted by the activities.

5. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

The multi-stakeholder nature of the programme, while a strength, also posed coordination challenges. Aligning diverse partner expectations and securing consensus on activities occasionally delayed implementation. Organizing technical committee meetings required significant time and planning but proved essential for ensuring inclusive participation and alignment with national priorities.

A second key challenge was the measurement of training outcomes (Indicator 1.b) as some capacity-building sessions lacked immediate post-evaluation tools. Delayed evaluations faced logistical issues, such as non-responsive participants. To mitigate this, one partner organization documented real-world impact of training – such as successful birth registrations for undocumented newborns and resolution of protection incidents – demonstrating the practical value of these interventions. The JP has since adopted a policy of same-day post-training evaluations to ensure timely data collection.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The Joint Programme has made considerable strides during its second year of implementation, with most planned activities either completed or well underway and several targets already met or surpassed. Through a whole-of-society approach that is innovative in the Moroccan context, strong coordination mechanisms have been established at national, regional, and local levels. These have fostered joint planning and execution among UN agencies, government institutions, and civil society partners, significantly strengthening local protection systems and promoting social cohesion.

Key achievements include the development of national protocols and referral systems for vulnerable populations, the successful implementation of awareness and capacity-building initiatives, and the provision of direct assistance and inclusive community activities. These efforts have contributed directly to national priorities under the SNIA, supported outcomes under the UNSDCF, and advanced several Sustainable Development Goals.

As the programme moves into its final implementation phase, the focus will be on consolidating progress, ensuring the sustainability of interventions, and scaling effective practices. In the upcoming reporting period, the project' team will prioritize the finalization and operationalization of national standard operating procedures, continued support for local coordination frameworks, and the launch of key activities such as the "Migrant School" sessions and the national rollout of tools promoting social inclusion and healthcare access.

Sustained dialogue with institutional partners and the integration of feedback from training and evaluation activities will remain essential to ensuring relevance and long-term impact. The programme will also work to reinforce data collection and monitoring mechanisms, facilitating evidence-based adjustments and improved reporting in the next and final phase of the initiative.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Etude bio-comportementale des réfugiés au Maroc, en relation avec la prise en charge médicale et le bien être des réfugiés, AMPF

Annex 2: Besoins en matière de santé sexuelle et reproductive des migrants au Maroc, Rapport d'étude, Pr Rachid BEZAD