

Country Information Sheet for Return and Reintegration Counsellors



Kingdom of Morocco



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1. General information


Population

total: 38,4 million

Ethnic groups

Arab-Amazigh 99%, other 1%

Languages

Arabic (official), Tamazight languages (Tamazight (official), Tachelhit, Tarifit), French (often the language of business, government, and diplomacy); note - the proportion of Tamazight speakers is disputed.

Religions

Muslim 99% (official; virtually all Sunni, <0,1% Shia), other 1% (includes Christian, Jewish, and Baha'i); note: Jewish about 3 000-3 500

Population growth rate

0,84%

Government type

parliamentary constitutional monarchy

Capital name

Rabat

Telephone code

212



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BP 3210 CYM Rabat



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Monday-Friday 9am-5pm (local time)

3. Travel documents

3.1 Types

Laissez-passe

Laissez-passer/Travel pass is a travel document valid no more than one month for a one-way journey, to return to Morocco.

In exceptional circumstances, a person without a valid passport or who has lost their passport will be given a Laissez-passer to enable them to return to Morocco.

The identity and the Moroccan nationality of the applicant will be verified and established prior to the issue of Laissez-passer.

If the applicant's passport is expired, the passport must be submitted to the consular service for cancellation prior to the issue of the Laissez-passer.

Biometric passport

The biometric passport is delivered to any Moroccan citizen of any age who requests one (or for minors - whose legal guardian requests one), unless prohibited by a court decision.

However, Moroccan citizens can establish or renew the passports of their minor children without requiring the prior consent of their father, unless there is a judicial

decision opposing it, and which would have been notified to the competent authority before the application.

Validity (not extendible):

- 5 years for adults
- 3 years for children of less than 3 years old

3.2 Procedure and required documents

The biometric passport request is lodged at the Consular Service and the presence of the applicant is obligatory at the time of the request.

Minors must be accompanied by their representatives or legal guardians.

Adults:

- Identity document
- Receipt of the request for getting the document, delivered by the qualified Consular Service
- Updated consular registration.
- A valid Carte Nationale d'Identite Electronique (original + photocopy) or a photocopy of the receipt of application for the delivery or renewal of the CNIE
- In the event of submitting the CNIE application receipt, the interested party must also provide a birth certificate or an integral copy of the birth certificate less than 6 months old

- Two identical and recent passport photographs on white background or light blue background of format 35 mm X 45 mm

Minors:

- For minors of less than 12 years who do not have an ID, the biometric passport will be issued based on a birth certificate.
- Minors from 12 to 18 years old who do not hold an ID and wish to obtain a passport must appear themselves, at the Consular Service for their place of residence, for fingerprints to be taken.
- The representative or legal guardian must provide:
 - His/her CNIE (Original + photocopy)
 - A document to prove the quality of legal representative of a person, other than mother or father.

Adult person under guardianship:

In addition to the documents for an adult:

- Identity document of the legal representative (original + copy);
- A document in proof of the quality of legal representative and bond with the person under supervision, if it is about a legal representative other than that of the father or mother;
- Obligatory presence of the person under supervision and his/her legal representative.

Minor aged between 12 and 18 years:

- An updated Consular registration. A valid CNIE (original + copy) or a photocopy of the receipt of application for the delivery or the renewal of the ID as well as a

birth certificate or a copy of the birth certificate less than six months old

- Two identical and recent passport photographs on white or light blue background in a 35 mm X 45 mm format

Minors of less than 12 years of age:

- Registration at the qualified consular Service
- A birth certificate or a certified copy of the birth certificate, less than 6 months old, or copies of family record book (the old “booklet of identity and marital status” is not accepted)
- This document must mention the full name of the minor and the names of his/her parents in Arabic language and Latin characters
- Two identical and recent passport photographs on white or light blue background of format 35 mm X 45 mm



Note: Additional information regarding issuance of biometric passport, procedure, required documents- www.consulat.ma

3.3 Fees

Fees and costs of deeds and formalities which must be paid in **local currency**.

The rates are set by joint order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Minister of Finance.

The rates and the exchange rate in force are regularly updated and are posted in the waiting rooms of the Consulates.¹

¹ <https://www.consulat.ma>

4. Transport

Airports

- Mohammed V International Airport- Casablanca (CMN)
- Menara Airport- Marrakech (RAK)
- Al Massira Airport- Agadir (Temsia) (AGA)
- Nador Al Aaroui International Airport- Al Aaroui (NDR)
- Tangier Ibn Battuta Airport- Tangier (TNG)
- Fes Saïss International Airport- Saïss (FEZ)
- Rabat-Salé Airport- Rabat (RBA)
- Oujda Angads Airport Ahl Angad (OUD)
- Essaouira-Mogador Airport- Essaouira (ESU)²

How to get there?

BY AIR

Most inbound flights arrive at Casablanca's Mohammed V Airport (CMN). Airport security standards are generally satisfactory.

Airlines have variable safety standards.



You may wish to consult the European Commission's website for a list of airlines banned within the EU and the US Federal Aviation Administration's website for a database of aviation accidents and statistics.

BY LAND

The land border with Algeria is officially closed. The area that borders Mauritania is effectively under the control of the separatist Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front). Motorists

entering from Mauritania should only use the Guerguerat crossing point, as all other parts of the border are closed and present security risks to travellers. It is advisable to use four-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles.

BY SEA

There is considerable tourist traffic by ferry between Spain and Morocco via Tangier. Several cheap and regular 'roll on, roll off' car and passenger ferries operate between southern Spain, Gibraltar (UK, only on Fridays), France

and Tangier. There are regular trains to the ferry ports in Spain and France; prices generally include the connecting ferry trip to Morocco.

² <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/morocco/airports.php>

Public transport

BY TAXI

There are two types of taxis: 'grand' (big) taxis (usually Mercedes sedans or similar; grand taxi operators have recently acquired new minivans that are more spacious), which operate on intercity routes and from main taxi stands, and 'petit' (small) taxis, which operate within cities.

Grand taxis operate on fixed routes and payment is for one seat in the taxi only. Grand taxis can be hired out in their entirety if the traveller is willing to pay for all six places.

BY TRAIN

National railway operator ONCF runs regular services connecting all major urban centres. A high-speed line (TGV) runs between Casablanca and Tangier, with stops in Rabat and Kenitra. The line is due to connect to Marrakech in the coming years.

BY OTHER MEANS

The CTM company runs relatively fast, reliable, and comfortable bus services between major towns and has generally high standards of driving. Supratours, which is operated by ONCF (Office National des Chemins de Fer), also runs good bus services between major towns

Each city has its own colour of petit taxis: red in Casablanca; blue in Rabat; light blue in Tangier; and light yellow in Marrakech. Petit taxi ranks can be found at major intersections, shopping centres and main squares. Petits taxis can be hailed on the streets and are safe.

Rail travel is safe and comfortable, though it may be subject to delays. If you plan to travel by train, it is preferable to get a first-class ticket. It is best to book high-speed train tickets at least one day in advance.

that are not linked by train. Most other bus services are less reliable, more dangerous and extremely slow, as they make repeated unscheduled stops to pick up and drop off passengers.

5. Emergency contacts

- Police: 19 (from a landline) and 190 and 112 (from a mobile)
- Royal Gendarmerie: 177
- Ambulance / Firefighters: 150

6. Health-care

6.1 Overview

The healthcare system in Morocco consists of a public sector with universal care and a private sector. The state is responsible for most health care expenditures in public hospitals, which account for 85% of all local health service. The remaining 15% are private hospitals financed mainly by payments from affiliates.

The main hospitals and clinics are located in the larger cities such as Rabat, Casablanca and Tangier.

Most over-the-counter medications are readily available in the large number of pharmacies throughout the country, especially in the major cities. Morocco has the second largest pharmacy network in Africa.

If you are affiliated with the local system, you will have to pay a small fee for prescription drugs. And if you are

not affiliated with the local system, you will still be able to get the drugs at a much lower price than in Western countries.³

The country also counts 159 public hospitals and 14,300+ physicians in the public sector and a separate military healthcare system with six hospitals and a medical centre. The Moroccan government has several multi-year plans to strengthen the current healthcare system through the development of new hospitals, increasing the number of doctors and nurses in training, and opening the market to private investment.

The private sector healthcare market includes more than 400 private clinics, heavily concentrated in the Casablanca-Settat and Rabat- Salé-Kénitra regions, with 14,500+ physicians and a capacity of 14,500+ beds.⁴

6.2 Main public hospitals

- Hôpital Universitaire International Mohammed VI- Bouskoura, +212 5290-92222
- CHU Ibn Rochd- Casablanca, +212 5224-82020
- CENTRE HOSPITALO-UNIVERSITAIRE MOHAMMED VI MARRAKECH, +212 5243-00700
- Hgc : Hospital General De Casablanca, +212 5227-60909
- Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Hospital- Casablanca, +212 5290-04477
- Hôpital Privé de Marrakech HPM, +212 5243-59800
- Ibn Tofail University Hospital- Marrakesh, +212 5244-39274
- Direction Centre Hospitalier Ibn Sina- Rabat, +212 5376-76464
- Hospital Ibn Zohr- Marrakesh, +212 5243-84315
- Moulay Youssef Hospital- Casablanca, +212 5222-65453

6.3 Health insurance

There is a compulsory health plan for state employees and those of private companies. If you work for the state, you must register with CNOPS (Caisse Nationale des Organismes de Prevoyance Sociale) and employees of private companies with CNSS.

Although the country offers universal health care to its residents, the quality of service is not very good, and people often have many problems receiving care.

³ [Healthcare System in Morocco: everything you need to know \(internationalhealth.com\)](https://internationalhealth.com/morocco/healthcare-system-in-morocco-everything-you-need-to-know/)

⁴ [Morocco - Healthcare \(trade.gov\)](https://trade.gov/morocco/healthcare/)



Government only covers between 70%-90% of treatment for those who receive care in the public system. The remaining percentage must be paid out of pocket by the patient.

Compulsory insurance provides coverage for the following services: maternity, medical treatment for children under 12, chronic diseases, paramedical diagnostic tests, X-rays, hospitalization, outpatient surgery, dental and optical treatments.

The universal health coverage system is one of the main reforms introduced in the health sector. It aims to offer subsidized healthcare to all Moroccans regardless of their income. Still under development, the system is expected to be fully implemented by 2025.⁵

The first major milestone was the expansion of mandatory health insurance (AMO) to all segments of society. Prior to 2022, only select groups were covered. That changed in

December of that year, when Morocco's medical assistance scheme (RAMED) was absorbed into the AMO system. This move brought in nearly 4 million low-income households—over 10 million individuals—with the government covering the full annual cost of 9.5 billion dirhams.

The rollout didn't stop there. Another 2.4 million self-employed workers—including tradespeople, shopkeepers, and professionals—were integrated into the AMO, extending coverage to more than 6 million people when dependents are included. A complementary program, AMO Achamil, targets individuals who aren't employed but have the means to contribute voluntarily.

The results have been striking. As of July 2025, the Prime Minister announced that 11.4 million citizens—spread across 4 million households—had gained access to basic health insurance without contributing financially. This pushed national coverage from 42,2% before the reform to a remarkable 88%. The National Social Security Fund (CNSS), which manages AMO, has seen the number of insured individuals skyrocket from 8 million to 25 million in just a few years.

⁵ <https://internationalhealth.com/en/Health-System-and-Medical-Insurance/Morocco>

7. Education

7.1 Overview

Formal education in Morocco consists of primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. It is mandatory for children in the country to be enrolled in school for a period of 9 years, between the ages of 7 and 16.

As there are no public pre-primary educational institutions, these are managed by private entities supervised by the country's Ministry of Education.

Despite the controversy surrounding the languages of instruction in the country, most courses are taught in Arabic and French. Other languages commonly taught are English, Spanish, and Amazigh, which was recognised as an official language in 2011.

7.2 Education system structure

Childcare initiated by some private investors: Up to 4

- Pre-school/Kindergarten: 4-6
- Primary Level: Elementary school: 6-10 / Middle school: 12-15
- Secondary level: High school, vocational qualification training: 15-18 years
- Higher Education: College, university, professional school: From 18 years

7.3 Enrolment procedure for public education

Parents or guardians must provide:

- Birth certificate (Original and copies)
- Parent/guardian's national ID (CIN) or residence permit (for foreign students)
- Proof of residence (utility bill or rental contract)
- Previous school records or transcripts (if transferring from another school)
- Medical certificate (sometimes required for new students)
- Vaccination records (in some cases)

Registration Process

- Enrolment is done at the local school or through the regional education directorate.
- Parents need to submit the application before the start of the school year (usually in September).
- Some schools may require an interview or assessment for placement.

Fees and Costs

Public schools in Morocco are free of charge, but families may need to cover costs for school supplies, uniforms, and transportation.

8. Economy

The Moroccan economy is expected to remain solid in 2025 and 2026, as weather conditions alleviate the drought that severely affected the agricultural sector in 2023 and 2024.

Real GDP is projected to grow at 3,8% in both 2025 and 2026, driven by resilient domestic demand and the performance of the tourism and industrial sectors. While direct trade linkages with the United States are limited, heightened uncertainty stemming from the deterioration of global trade conditions may negatively affect export and investment growth prospects.

Headline inflation is projected to stabilise at around 2% in 2026, after a slight uptick in 2025. Despite higher spending, tax and subsidy reform has helped to maintain the deficit at a steady level, but further reducing the fiscal deficit would improve fiscal space.

Unemployment is projected to fall below 13% in 2026. However, increasing formal labour participation, especially of women, and reducing unemployment of young people remain key challenges, alongside achieving further improvements in skills. Efforts to manage climate risks and water scarcity should be stepped up.⁶

Framework Law number 09.21 on social protection, adopted on 15 March 2021, continues to be one of the most relevant milestones on social protection extension of Morocco, which includes the following components and goals:

- **Generalisation of Compulsory Basic Health Insurance**

- **Generalisation of Family Allowances:** Came into force in December 2023. Households not covered by the contributory scheme can now receive means-tested cash transfers (Aide Sociale Directe), with the amount varying based on family composition. Childbirth grants are also provided for the first two children. In 2024, the national budget allocated to Aide Sociale Directe is projected to reach US\$2.48 billion (or 1,9% of GDP).

- **Expansion of Old-Age Pension Coverage:** With only 23.4% of people above retirement age in Morocco receiving an old-age pension, the need for expanded coverage is clear and will be addressed through the forthcoming phase of the Framework Law in 2025. As part of that, a new contributory scheme dedicated to self-employed and informal economy workers will be launched, leveraging the contribution structure of AMO TNS, and the final pension will be determined via a point system. The reform is expected to increase the number of subscribers to the regime by 5 million.

- **Extension of Unemployment Benefit Scheme**

The Moroccan government estimates that, by 2025, the generalisation of social protection will require a total annual expenditure of around USD 5 billion.

Socio-economic indicators:

- Unemployment rate: 12,8%
- Youth unemployment rate: 35-37%
- GDP growth: 3,4%
- Inflation rate: Morocco's annual inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), decreased to 0,3% in August 2025, down from 0,5% in July, according to the High Commission for Planning (HCP). This marks the lowest inflation rate since April 2024, reflecting a sustained easing of price pressures in the country.
- Currency: Moroccan dirham (MAD)
- The legal minimum wage (SMIG) for one hour of work increased from 15.55 DH/hour to 16.29 DH/hour (a wage of 3,111 DH Gross as of September 2023)
- Similarly, the legal minimum wage for a day's work in the agricultural sector increased at 88.58 DH/day instead of 84.37 DH/day, starting from September 2023.
- Average monthly wages vary greatly depending on the sector and location (from MAD 2,500-4,500, approx. EUR 250-450)

⁶ https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2025/06/oecd-economic-outlook-volume-2025-issue-1-country-notes_ec6bdb1f/morocco_e7abcbda.html

9. Labour market

9.1 Overview

The labour market in Morocco is characterised by high youth unemployment and gender disparities, with a significant portion of the workforce employed in the informal sector (40-50%). Agriculture remains an important sector, employing 30-40% of the population, but faces challenges like seasonal work and climate change. The services and industrial sectors are growing, particularly in tourism, banking, and automotive manufacturing, offering new job opportunities. However, there is a skills mismatch, with many young people lacking the qualifications required for emerging jobs.

The government has implemented reforms to address these issues, including improving vocational training and promoting youth employment programs. Despite these challenges, the labour market is evolving with the rise of new industries, particularly in technology and renewable energy.

ANAPEC (the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills) is a public institution which aims to boost the job market in Morocco through three main levers:

- Intermediation between jobseekers and employers
- The promotion of self-employment through the support of young entrepreneurs
- Improving the employability of job seekers, particularly through training

OFPPT (Office de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Promotion du Travail) focuses its action and resources on two strategic missions:

- Promote the employability of young people through curricula adapted to meet the needs of economic sectors in terms of qualified human resources and thus contribute to improving their competitiveness.
- Strengthening skills and supporting business growth through the development of a system and continuing training offer.⁷

Unemployment safeguards

The current contributory scheme is reserved for salaried workers only and has a very limited effective coverage of 1,4% of unemployed individuals. The unemployment benefit, known as Indemnité pour Perte d'Emploi (IPE), is managed by the National Social Security Fund (CNSS). To qualify, individuals must have contributed to the fund for at least 780 days within the last three years, and a contribution of 260 days in the last 12 months.

The monthly allowance is 70% of the average salary over the past 36 months, capped at the legal minimum wage.⁸

Recruitment agencies:

- www.emploi.ma
- www.tanmia.ma
- www.tectra.ma
- www.anapec.org
- www.alwadifa-maroc.com
- www.dekra-services.ma
- www.rekrute.com
- www.manpower-maroc.com
- <https://www.brainman.ma>
- <https://www.adecco.ma>

⁷ <https://www.ofppt.ma/>

⁸ <https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2025/10/262255/over-mad2-billion-spent-on-moroccos-unemployment-benefits-since-2020-reform-still-pending/#:-:text=Mohammedia%20E2%80%93%20The%20unemployment%20benefit%2C%20known,was%20MAD2%2C543%20in%202020.>

10. Housing

The Kingdom of Morocco has opted for a private-public partnership housing policy. Private developers participate in the various government social programmes and in return benefit from tax advantages and facilities.⁹

Morocco has officially initiated the direct housing support program, allowing individuals to submit their requests starting from January 2, 2024.

The Ministry of National Territorial Planning, Urbanism, Housing, and City Policy has unveiled a digital platform for this purpose. Prospective beneficiaries, both living inside and outside Morocco, can now use the platform to submit their requests.

After submitting their request, the authorities will verify the applicant's compliance with the conditions. These include not owning residential property, not benefiting from any state-provided housing aid or privileges and committing to allocate the purchased property as the primary residence for five years.

Once these conditions are confirmed, the support request is approved within a maximum period of 7 days from the date of submission.

The subsequent steps involve a notary depositing a copy of the sales promise contract within 7 days, along with a housing license.

After the request is approved, the financial aid will be disbursed within 15 days, either through a bank check directly handed to the applicant or a direct bank transfer to the notary's account. The beneficiary then has 30 days to finalize the property purchase agreement.

As the platform goes live, property developers are conducting studies to identify suitable real estate categories for their projects.

The allocated budget for the program amounts to MAD 9.5 billion, targeting the construction of 70,000 to 100,000 housing units in the first year.

The state will allocate MAD 100,000 (\$9,900) to support housing acquisitions valued under MAD 300,000 (\$29,800), including fees.

In addition, a targeted aid of MAD 70,000 (\$6,900) is designated for homes priced between MAD 300,000 (\$29,800) and MAD 700,000 (\$69,800).¹⁰

Real-estate agencies/ websites:

- www.jumia.ma
- www.marocannonces.com
- www.aqarmap.ma
- www.avito.ma
- www.sarouty.ma
- www.mubawab.ma

11. Security situation

According to the 2025 Global Peace Index (GPI) published by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Morocco fell seven positions to 85th place out of 163 in the world, placing it among nations with a “medium” level of peace.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a significant trigger for demonstrations in Morocco. Demonstrations take place with some regularity in the capital and several other cities in support of the Palestinian cause and against Morocco's ties with Israel.

Moroccan law requires that all demonstrations obtain a government permit, but spontaneous unauthorised demonstrations, which have greater potential for violence, can occur.¹¹

Due to potential changes in the security situation, it is strongly recommended to regularly consult updated sources such as [USDOS advisories](#) and [UK FCDO travel advice](#). Additionally, it is advised to verify current information directly with other relevant Ministry of Foreign Affairs or embassy websites.

⁹ <https://housingfinanceafrica.org/countries/morocco/>

¹⁰ <https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/>

¹¹ <https://www.osac.gov/>

12. List of official representations in Europe



[List of Morocco Embassies and Consulates in Europe](#)

13. Operational details

The post arrival package is usually paid in cash, but it is also possible to pay it via bank transfer. Lengthy procedural checks by MAR border guards/ police at the airport make pick-ups of returning migrants under the EURP more difficult, or nearly impossible.

If a returnee comes back to her/his place of residence outside Rabat and has no bank account, delivery of cash is ensured by focal points outside FOO headquarter.

FOO (Fondation Orient Occident) offers two different kinds of welcome kits for men and women.

Post-return counselling: FOO provides post-return counselling by phone and/or in person meetings. A preferred option chosen by returnees is contacts by phone. However, the FOO team is always available for

in-person meetings if required. There are seven FOO focal points outside Rabat ensuring counselling in remote areas.

Referral: FOO has a large network of service providers that can ensure services for returnees' special needs.

Apart from the Rabat office, focal points outside headquarters provide, services including, support for vulnerable returnees. There is no established procedure to identify vulnerable cases, special services are delivered based on the pre-departure and post-departure counselling sessions.

FOO workers identify vulnerabilities during the first contact as well as priority needs to be tackled upon arrival and monitored throughout the reintegration process. At FOO headquarters, a psychologist is available to provide professional assistance.

14. Cultural tips



Politeness and Formality: Start by using formal titles (e.g., “Mr.”, “Ms.”) until invited to use first names. This is a sign of respect.



Indirect Communication: In Moroccan culture, people tend to be polite and may avoid saying “no” directly. Instead, they might use indirect ways of declining, so be patient and understanding when interpreting responses.



Handshakes are common, but it’s important to note that men and women might not shake hands unless they have an established relationship, so always wait for the other person to offer their hand first.



Many Moroccans are Muslim, so respect for religious practices is important. Be mindful of prayer times, fasting during Ramadan, and other practices related to Islam.



Avoid wearing revealing clothing, Moroccan culture being conservative.





FRONT_{EX}



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