An NMD for girls and women too!

If the suggested “New Model of Development” should, as it seems, be subject to a “new” consensus among the various political partners, what would be the destiny of the Democratic Project of the country and of the status of Moroccan women?

If all partners agree on the NMD and its contract, what is the use of electoral programs or even elections? Doesn’t the NMD disqualify the political and civil society with its contours seemingly fixed and set in advance?

Envisioning Morocco of 2035 basically requires a break with the approaches that have been adopted and implemented to maintain and consolidate the patriarchal vision of gender relations, namely:

- Upholding a stronghold around gender relations in the private sphere, the only area where positive law is excluded, which downplays the impact of other laws that have remained under the “guardianship” of the family law, similarly to women and girls themselves;
- Consolidating this vision by resorting to Fiqh, while the 2004 reform demonstrates that the political will is capable of going back on dogmas previously considered as immutable;
- Institutionalizing the idea that women are a “category” to which a paragraph is devoted in all types of documents emanating from all political and partisan actors;
- Maintaining government mechanisms that “provide support to women”, who are considered a “social issue” to be treated similarly as children, persons with disabilities and the older persons, who are in fact men and women and rights holders.

Considering that Moroccan society is no longer the same as in the aftermath of independence, as evidenced by a large number of demographic and social indicators, and that Moroccan women assume full responsibility in various fields and pay their taxes as should be, it is our right and responsibility as citizens to appeal for a Morocco that takes a clear and determined standpoint by the year 2035 in favor of:

- The promulgation, in accordance with the Preamble of the Constitution and the relevant international conventions, of a general law defining direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of sex against persons or groups, perpetrated by a physical or legal person, by a group or by a public or private institution;
The integration in a systematic way of clauses prohibiting discrimination against women and girls in the national legal framework, as well as the harmonization of the entire legal arsenal in all areas, in harmony with the standards of non-discrimination, equality and parity enshrined in the Constitution and CEDAW;

- A comprehensive and coherent reform of the Family Code covering all its discriminatory and/or unjust provisions: age at marriage, polygamy, divorce, legal representation, share of property acquired during marriage and, in particular, the inheritance system;

- A parallel overhaul of cultural content, namely educational, media and mass awareness content, which helps break the vicious circle “laws and mentalities” and accelerates the pace of change in favor of a culture that promotes and protects human dignity, freedom, equality and non-violence;

- Introduction of measures that ensure women’s access to political and administrative decision-making positions at the national and territorial levels;

- The adoption of a Rights-based approach grounded in data and statistics and accompanied by institutional, human and financial means, and which prioritizes the most disadvantaged women in all public policies in terms of planning, budgeting, participatory democracy mechanisms and access to public services at the national and territorial levels;

- The setting up of governance structures and bodies of the Authority for Parity and the Fight against all Forms of Discrimination (APALD) while endowing it with administrative independence and the prerogatives relating to investigation, pleas and examination of complaints, similar to other constitutional bodies;

- The establishment of institutional and human mechanisms and means, as well as financial resources, explicitly announced in financial laws, which can imbibe gender disparities at the national and territorial levels.

Thus, the Morocco we want is a Morocco worthy of our daughters and granddaughters. It requires a political vision coupled with a will to render effective equality one of the societal priorities that ensures the democratic development of our country.

This project, as great as promising, needs a broad mobilization of all actors of the political scene, civil society, the media, women and men who think about Morocco, care about its future and feel concerned, in the name of the next generation and its destiny.