

### Single mothers and women at risk

Recommendation	Level	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore <b>alliances with national organizations working with single mothers</b>, most of which have protection facilities covering the period of pregnancy and post-pregnancy (generally four months of pregnancy and two or three months of accommodation after birth), plus medical care, training in basic vocational and soft skills, and social and professional support.</li> </ul>	Op	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While keeping the “do no harm” principle as a key consideration, <b>review the financial assistance strategy and criteria for vulnerable women in order to allow them to live in dignity and to reduce risky behaviours</b> (e.g. prostitution). Given that increasing the amount or length of assistance UNHCR provides will have an impact on its budget, it will be vital to involve local philanthropists and the private sector (perhaps through a sponsorship system).</li> </ul>	Op	1

### Unaccompanied minors and minors with disabilities

Recommendations	Level	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue working with UNICEF and IOM (and potentially with other partners such as CNDH and OMDH) to support the establishment of a <b>support framework in which unaccompanied minors are identified from among migratory flows and taken to day-care centres</b> (FOO centre in Rabat, Rabat and Casablanca PWGs, Caritas-led Qantara programme). Under this framework, unaccompanied minors should be <b>processed through the juvenile court system</b>, where they can be granted effective protection and placed in an institution. It may be worthwhile continuing to support national efforts to consolidate case law/jurisprudence around the “trusted adult” provision.</li> </ul>	Op	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore <b>partnerships with national CSOs providing social care to vulnerable children or operating social care centres</b> (“Etablissements de Protection Social” – EPS) to provide emergency or short-term shelter until durable solutions are found. Although the National Mutual Aid agency has disengaged from migration and protection initiatives, some specialized national CSOs are managing the very few childcare facilities with accommodation that exist in Morocco. Direct agreements with these CSOs could be explored.</li> </ul>	Op	3

### LGBTIs

Recommendation	Level	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foster a more <b>empathic and non-discriminatory approach to LGBTIs among partners</b> (IPs and CSOs alike). Explore a close partnership with ALCS to set up information, reception, monitoring and referral centres in cities with a large LGBTI community or where the risk of prostitution is high.</li> </ul>	Op	3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Review the cash assistance approach for LGBTIs.</b> Insofar as LGBTIs have no prospects of local integration in Morocco and are essentially just “transiting” while waiting for resettlement, their needs should be fully covered through cash assistance. The level of coverage pushes LGBTIs towards negative coping strategies such as survival sex and does not allow them to live in dignity. The “do no harm” principle should be a key consideration for cash assistance for LGBTIs.</li> </ul>	Op	3
--	----	---

## SGBV and Protection Houses

Recommendations	Level	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design a specific and <b>culturally appropriate strategy to address SGBV prevention and assistance among Arabic-speaking groups, particularly Syrian Dom communities.</b> Explore the possibility of conducting an in-depth anthropological study of Arabic-speaking communities in Morocco, their habits and their protection strategies during forced migration. Such a study could provide insights that might inform a better operational response.</li> </ul>	Op	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given limited resources, refine existing vulnerability criteria to justify <b>setting up an “extra protection programme/package” for critical cases</b> and explore pledges for external financing, perhaps outside the usual institutional donors. For example, the municipality of Barcelona has a special cooperation initiative targeting SGBV and LGBTI protection in Africa, for which local partners are often lacking. Generally, this could take the form of “city-to-city” support, where a European city (potentially from the Solidarity Cities network) could support Rabat or Casablanca directly.</li> </ul>	Op	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider further <b>increasing the number of apartments available or explore additional partnerships with specialized national CSOs</b> managing social care centres for vulnerable profiles (e.g. SGBV, street children). In this case, UNHCR should envisage providing technical guidance to CSOs to introduce gender- and culture-sensitive measures.</li> </ul>	Op	1