



Diaspora engagement mapping MOROCCO

Facts & figures

Terminology: The Kingdom of Morocco officially refers to its diaspora as Moroccans Living Abroad (MLA) or Moroccans of the World (Arabic: المغاربة المقيمون بالخارج). The term Moroccan diaspora is used throughout this factsheet as an analytical term, particularly in the context of research and international cooperation.

Political rights



Dual citizenship^{1,2}



Right to vote in national elections
for citizens residing abroad³



Voting from abroad^{4,5}



Remittances⁶

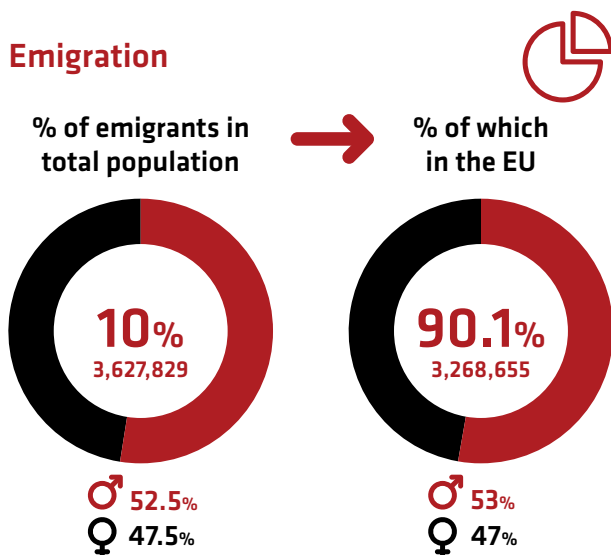


Remittances as a share of GDP: **7.79%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **12,511**

Data disclaimer

As diaspora definitions vary widely, we have chosen to use comparable data on emigration as a proxy. This does not include all who consider themselves diaspora and is not necessarily aligned with national definitions of diaspora. Emigration data comes from UNDESA (2024) and remittances from the World Bank (2024).

Emigration



Top countries of destination



Spain	1,088,408
France	1,066,129
Italy	472,734
Belgium	246,575
Israel	190,607

1 Article 16 of the 2011 Constitution provides for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of MLA, the maintenance of their ties with Morocco, and cooperation with host countries. The retention of Moroccan nationality and the possibility of holding dual nationality are governed by the Nationality Code and the legislation of the host countries.

2 The 2004 reform of the Family Code (Moudawana) and the 2007 revision of the Nationality Code strengthened the conditions under which Moroccan mothers may transmit their nationality to their children, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

3 2011 Constitution, available at : http://www.maroc.ma/en/system/files/documents_page/bo_5964bis_fr_3.pdf

4 Ibid.

5 Electoral participation is recognised; however, voting from abroad is not supported by a permanent, generalised mechanism.

6 According to Morocco's [Office des Changes](#), transfers from Moroccans living abroad reached approximately MAD 122 billion (around EUR 11.2 billion) in 2025

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



2011 ● **Revised Constitution** sets out various provisions recognising Moroccans Living Abroad, including the following:⁷

- **Article 16** – Provides for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of MLA, the maintenance of their ties with Morocco, and cooperation with host countries.
- **Article 17** – MLA enjoy the same rights as all Moroccan citizens, including the right to vote in elections (however, no generalised procedure exists for voting from abroad). The law establishes the conditions governing the exercise of these rights.
- **Article 18** – The Moroccan Government undertakes to promote the participation of MLA in consultative and good governance institutions.
- **Article 30** – Permits Moroccans abroad to return to the country to participate in elections after Living Abroad (Conseil de la communauté marocaine à l'étranger CCME)).
- **Article 163** – Stipulates that the Council of Moroccans Living Abroad issues opinions on the strategic orientations of public policies relating to MLA, particularly with regard to identity, rights, and contributions to human and sustainable development.

2014 ● **National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad.** Morocco launched its draft National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad (Stratégie nationale en faveur des Marocains du Monde) in 2014.⁶ The strategy was developed in the context of the new Migration and Asylum Policy, initiated in September 2013 by King Mohammed VI and adopted in 2014.⁷ The strategy has three strategic objectives: Preserving the identity of MLAs, protecting the rights and interests of MLAs, and encouraging MLA contributions to the development of the country. It focuses on mobilising the skills of MLAs, attracting their investment and improving their access to public services.⁸

Practices

Explore 520+ practices by country, SDG or sector of engagement in the [interactive database!](#)



Programmes supporting diaspora entrepreneurs

Examples of civil society and entrepreneurial actors supporting MLA project holders include Maroc Entrepreneurs, a non-governmental organisation established in 1999, and Start-up Maroc. These organisations provide information, mentoring, and networking opportunities for diaspora entrepreneurs by encouraging Moroccans living abroad to establish businesses in Morocco, sharing information on business creation and investment opportunities, and fostering synergies between businesses based in Morocco and the expertise of the Moroccan diaspora.

Information tools for Moroccans Living Abroad

An information guide for MLA was published by the Moroccan authorities during the 2014–2015 period. The guide outlined the Moroccan Government's priorities with regard to the diaspora. It listed social programmes available to MLA, including vocational training, financial support for the schooling of Moroccan children living in Côte d'Ivoire or Algeria, university scholarships, and assistance with the repatriation of deceased persons. In December 2025, the CCME announced the launch of Goul-IA, a multilingual artificial

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Full version available in French at: <https://agadirinvest.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Strategie-Nationale-en-faveur-des-Marocains-du-Monde-2.pdf>

⁹ MCMREAM, Stratégie Nationale pour les Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger, Bilan 2013-2016 (2016)

intelligence-powered chatbot designed to provide information and answer questions from MLA on administrative procedures and other diaspora-related matters.¹⁰

Programmes supporting diaspora investment

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, specifically within its Department of Moroccans Residing Abroad has launched several initiatives to support diaspora investment over the past years. Some of the examples of these initiatives are

1. Through the General Confederation of Enterprises of Morocco (CGEM), and to build on the increasing trend in diaspora investment, CGEM added a 13th economic zone in Morocco as a virtual region to facilitate the integration of Moroccan businessmen overseas into the Moroccan economy by bringing their experience and know-how on the one hand, and by benefiting from Moroccan experience in the different fields on the other hand.
2. Partnerships with development agencies such as ENABEL, the French Agency for Development (AFD) and GIZ have supported initiatives encouraging business creation by Moroccans residing abroad through the provision of investment information, technical assistance, coaching and networking activities. Examples include programmes such as Maghrib Belgium Impulse (2018-2022), MEET Africa 2 (2020-2024) and initiatives under GIZ's POMIRE (2025-2028) programme supporting diaspora entrepreneurship and economic cooperation.
3. The MDM Invest Fund supports MLA wishing to establish or expand a business in Morocco through a non-repayable investment grant covering 10% of the total investment amount, up to a maximum of MAD 5 million, subject to the programme's eligibility conditions. The scheme primarily targets sectors such as industry, services, education, hospitality, and healthcare.
4. In addition, dialogue and networking initiatives also contribute to promoting investments by Moroccans of the World. For example, the first Economic Forum of Moroccans of the World, held in Marrakech in May 2025, brought together diaspora entrepreneurs, investors and experts, as well as representatives of Moroccan institutions, to discuss investment opportunities in Morocco.

Summer university for young Moroccans living abroad

As part of its programmes aimed at preserving and strengthening the national identity of the younger generation, since 2009 the Department of Moroccans Living Abroad (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates) organises an annual "Summer university". The 16th edition, held in Rabat in 2025 as part of the summer "Marhaba 2025" operation, brought together 300 participants aged between 18 and 25 from around 30 countries of residence. The programme, which runs over several days, offers young members of the diaspora the opportunity to meet and exchange while discovering Morocco's history, culture, value system and economic potential through conferences, thematic workshops and visits to major infrastructures and historical sites. The initiative aims to strengthen the ties of younger generations of Moroccans living abroad with their country of origin and encourage their engagement with Morocco's ongoing development.

MRE Academy (2020)

As part of its strategy to mobilise the expertise of Moroccans living abroad and formalise their contribution to Morocco's priority development projects, the Ministry Delegate in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad, in collaboration with the Office of Vocational Training and Labour Promotion (OFPPT), has established the "MLA Academy" programme. The programme aims to strengthen the contribution of Moroccan expertise

10 MCMREAM, Guide des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger Circulaire n°430 du 9 juin 2014. Chatbot.

networks abroad to the Kingdom of Morocco's economic and sustainable development by facilitating the transfer of expertise across various fields and enabling these networks to share their knowledge and skills with vocational training trainees, thereby helping align their competencies with labour market needs.

Diaspora Engagement in Agroecology Development in Morocco 2018-2022

This project, by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), explored the Moroccan diaspora's role in sustainable development and climate change mitigation through income-generating agriculture in Morocco. It had three main objectives: (1) Analysing migration paths and profiles of returnees engaged in agroecology projects to understand their motivations; (2) Conducting economic and agronomic analyses of these projects to demonstrate their potential and social impact; (3) Developing tools and organising a conference to share findings and best practices with decision-makers and diaspora associations. The project aimed to contribute insights applicable to countries with similar profiles, addressing development and climate change issues.

DIASDEV project 2021

The project is a collaboration between the French Development Agency and Caisses des Dépôts in Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal, France, and Italy, and focuses on facilitating and securing financial flows (remittances, savings, investments) from the diaspora in Europe and Africa. It aims to promote local development through the productive use of these financial resources. Services include analysing diaspora financial patterns, mapping relevant operators, identifying market gaps, and providing recommendations in three key components: an information platform, support to actors/operators, and innovative savings mobilization instruments. The project seeks to centralise information, promote good practices, offer technical and financial support to diaspora-related operators, and create innovative solutions through Caisses de Dépôt for risk-free savings tools benefiting the territories of origin.

Marhaba operation

Running since 2001, each summer the Mohammed V Foundation runs its summer Marhaba operation, a reception system to provide information and support to Moroccans in the diaspora returning to Morocco between June and September. The 2025 edition, launched on 10 June until 15 September, included services at entry points in Morocco as well as departure points in France, Spain and Italy, alongside a 24/7 hotline. In 2025, the reception system comprised 26 reception sites, including 20 in Morocco (at ports, airports, rest areas and border crossings) and six in major European ports and mobilised more than 1,200 staff and volunteers. The Marhaba reception sites offer a range of social assistance and medical care services coordinated between different institutions, ensuring a smooth transition for returning Moroccans.

Modernised consular services

In 2024, Morocco modernised its consular services to enable MLA to access consular services at any embassy or consulate, regardless of their place of residence. This reform was made possible through the creation of a centralised electronic registry with unique identifiers and modernised digital systems, making it easier to schedule appointments and obtain official documents.

Mobilising the scientific diaspora

Morocco has developed initiatives aimed at mobilising the scientific expertise of its diaspora. For example, the FINCOME 2025 programme, launched by the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST) with the support of the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation and the Department of

Moroccans Residing Abroad, fosters research and expert work involving Moroccan Skills Abroad (Compétences Marocaines du Monde – CMDM) through research stays of 3 to 12 months within Moroccan public universities, research institutions or socio-economic actors engaged in research and innovation activities.

PASSERELLES project supporting diaspora co-development initiatives (2025-2028)

The PASSERELLES project, co-funded by the European Union and implemented by Progettomondo, CEFA and Migration & Développement, aims to strengthen the involvement of Moroccans living abroad in local development. It supports diaspora organisations based in Europe, including in Belgium, through training, networking and financial support to implement co-development initiatives in partnership with local actors in Morocco.

Talent mobilisation, migration heritage preservation and institutional development (2025-2027)

Supported by EUDiF, this initiative strengthens Morocco's capacity to engage with MLA through research, institutional support and the exploration of digital solutions. It includes a feasibility study for a virtual museum on Moroccan migration and for a platform to engage the diaspora, and training to improve communication and data management at the CCME.



>> Observations

The “Observations” and “Obstacles” sections contain additional information on the context of diaspora engagement that does not fit directly into the other sections. They are based on a combination of literature review and comments from the authors. New information is incorporated during the annual updates. Readers are invited to verify the relevance of the information at the time of reading, as the context may have evolved.

Morocco has undergone a shift in its diaspora policy, moving from an approach centred on guest workers and remittances in the 2000s to a broader policy that also encompasses the mobilisation of skills, investment, and entrepreneurship.¹¹ Whereas the Moroccan state previously sought to regulate both emigration and the relationships maintained by MLA with their country of origin, this approach evolved, partly due to the relative decline in the importance of remittance flows from the 2000s onwards. The Moroccan Government progressively adopted a more engagement-oriented approach towards its diaspora by strengthening their civic and political rights, notably through the recognition of their dual identity, and by developing policies and programmes specifically dedicated to MLA. This evolution was reflected in the 2011 revision of the Constitution and the adoption of the National Strategy for Moroccans of the World in 2014.¹²

11 Ibid; see also Özge Bilgili and Silja Weyel – ‘Diaspora Engagement Policies of Countries with Similar Emigration Histories: Morocco and Turkey’ in Douglas J. Besharov and Mark H. Lopez (eds) (2016), *Adjusting to a World in Motion: Trends in Global Migration and Migration Policy*, Oxford University Press

12 Hanafi et al (2017), ‘Morocco and Diaspora Engagement: A Contemporary Portrait’ in Mangala (ed) (2017), *Africa and its Global Diaspora - The Policy and Politics of Emigration*, Palgrave Macmillan. C.f. also De Haas, H. (2007a), *Between courting and controlling: The Moroccan state and “its” emigrants*, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, WP-07-54, University of Oxford; and De Haas, H. (2007b), ‘Morocco’s Migration Experience: A Transitional Perspective’, in *International Migration*, Vol. 45 (4), pp. 39-70; and Bilgili, Özge & Weyel, S.. (2009). Migration in Morocco: history, current trends and future prospects, Migration and Development Country Profiles.

Morocco has diversified the drivers of its economic growth, although remittances from MLA continue to play an important role in the national economy, notably as a major source of foreign currency and a means of reducing poverty. The Government (and the wider public) increasingly recognises that MLA contribute other forms of value transfer to their country of origin beyond remittances, particularly through technological, managerial, and entrepreneurial skills and expertise.¹³

The Moroccan diaspora is therefore increasingly regarded as a driver of innovation, employment, and economic growth.¹⁴ Strategic partnerships with business incubators help connect individuals and strengthen links between Morocco and its diaspora, although access to start-up funding remains a barrier to further expansion.¹⁵ Diaspora entrepreneurs are increasingly returning to Morocco to establish businesses, but these returns tend to be circular rather than permanent. This engagement often takes the form of temporary assignments, mentoring, remote contributions, or transnational partnerships.¹⁶

Morocco has relatively well-developed institutions and capacities for diaspora engagement compared with other African countries.¹⁷ The country continues to benefit from significant capacity-building support from a range of international partners, including the European Commission, EU Member States, and IOM.¹⁸

Morocco has also invested in establishing institutions and programmes to engage more effectively with its diaspora. Questions remain, however, regarding the extent to which these arrangements are able to respond fully to evolving forms of diaspora mobility, as the policy framework continues to be largely based on the concept of permanent return rather than circular mobility.¹⁹

Another important shift in Morocco's diaspora policy has been the recognition that many Moroccans have settled permanently in their countries of residence and acquired another nationality. This development has prompted a rethinking of traditional concepts of national belonging and greater recognition of multiple identities and dual affiliation, a process that continues to evolve.²⁰ In addition, recognising second- and third-generation Moroccans living abroad, including those who have acquired another nationality, as an integral part of the Moroccan diaspora has broadened the scope of those considered Moroccans of the World.²¹

As part of the continued modernisation of its approach to diaspora engagement, His Majesty King Mohammed VI announced an institutional reform in November 2024 aimed at better responding to the needs and expectations of MLA. Under this new framework, the CCME is expected to play a strategic coordination role, while a new entity, the Mohammedia Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad, has been tasked with strengthening diaspora mobilisation and increasing its contribution to the Kingdom's economic, social, cultural, and human development.

13 De Haas, H. (2007b), 'Morocco's Migration Experience: A Transitional Perspective', in *International Migration*, Vol. 45 (4), pp. 39-70

14 See, inter alia, Dadush (2015), *Diaspora, Development, and Morocco*, Policy Paper, OCP, available at: <https://www.policycenter.ma/sites/default/files/OCPPC-PP1518v4.pdf>; Boukarouhaa, N. et al (2014), "The Moroccan Diaspora and its Contribution to the Development of Innovation in Morocco", *The Global Innovation Index 2014: The human factor in innovation*, available at: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2014-chapter8.pdf.

However, this is challenged by Gabrielli and Franco-Guillén (2018), *Transnational Diaspora Entrepreneurship: The case of Moroccans in Catalonia*, GRITIM-UPF, who argue that most Moroccan diaspora enterprises in Catalonia are too small to have significant impacts on innovation and job creation in Morocco.

15 Hanafi et al (2017), 'Morocco and Diaspora Engagement: A Contemporary Portrait' in Mangala (ed) (2017), *Africa and its Global Diaspora - The Policy and Politics of Emigration*, Palgrave Macmillan

16 Personal communication, Start-up Maroc, 2019

17 R. Zapata-Barrero & Z. Hellgren (2019): 'Harnessing the potential of Moroccans living abroad through diaspora policies? Assessing the factors of success and failure of a new structure of opportunities for transnational entrepreneurs', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*

18 Personal communication, MMRE 2019

19 C.f. Hanafi L. & Hites D. (2017); R. Zapata-Barrero & Z. Hellgren (2019)

20 Hanafi L & Hites D (2017)

21 See, inter alia, Hanafi L., Hites D. (2017); Anna Jacobs (2019), 'Morocco's Migration Policy: Understanding the Contradiction between Policy and Reality', Moroccan Institute for Policy Analysis (available at: <https://mipa.institute/6872>)

As this reform is currently being implemented, the operational arrangements of these new structures, together with the effective allocation of their mandates and responsibilities, remain under development and may be further refined as implementation progresses.

Obstacles



- **Limited economic opportunities**, particularly for highly skilled professionals, may affect incentives for return migration and continue to contribute to the emigration of skilled workers.
- **Perceptions of a utilitarian approach:** Some members of the Moroccan diaspora have expressed concerns that diaspora engagement policies focus primarily on mobilising financial resources and expertise, which they perceive as transactional.
- **Voting rights abroad:** The absence of mechanisms for voting from abroad continues to be a topic of discussion among parts of the diaspora, with some members considering it an important issue related to political participation.
- **Administrative procedures:** Some diaspora members report challenges in navigating public administration procedures, which are perceived as complex and at times discouraging for engagement.

Annex:

List of Actors

Explore the institutionalisation of diaspora engagement worldwide via the [typology of 520+ institutions](#)



Diaspora related institutions

- **At regional level**

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Morocco re-joined the African Union in 2017 and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Morocco as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings. It has also held discussions about joining ECOWAS, which have so far proved inconclusive.

Arab League, Arab Maghreb Union, Union of the Mediterranean

Morocco is a member of all three organisations.

- **National institutions**

- At ministerial level

Ministry for Moroccans residing abroad (Ministère des Marocains résidents à l'étranger)

In 1990 the Ministry was created alongside the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad (*Fondation Hassan II pour les Marocains Résident à l'étranger*, see below) to strengthen the links between Moroccans abroad and Morocco.

Since 2013, responsibility for matters relating to MLA has fallen under the ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs and Moroccans Living Abroad, depending on the government configuration. This ministry is responsible for developing and implementing government policy relating to MLA, in coordination with the relevant ministries and institutions.

- At sub-ministerial level

Hassan II Foundation

The Foundation was founded in 1990 with the purpose of ensuring that the Moroccan diaspora maintain ties with their country of origin through religion, education, cultural and linguistic means. It supports and informs MLA on different topics such as investment opportunities in Morocco, organises summer camps or summer schools for Moroccan children living abroad and finances Arabic teachers abroad to teach the language to Moroccan children.²²



Council for the Moroccan Community Abroad (Conseil de la Communauté Marocaine à l'Etranger, CCME)

The Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad (CCME) was established in 2007. A consultative and forward-looking institution, enshrined in the 2011 Constitution, it contributes to the monitoring and evaluation of public policies relating to MLA. It issues opinions, conducts studies, and formulates recommendations on matters relating to the rights, interests, and contributions of Moroccans of the World to Morocco's development.²³

²² Macarena Nuno et Farida Souiah, Les politiques mises en place par le Maroc envers ses ressortissants, Hommes et migrations 1303 2013, 147, 149 mis en ligne le 31 décembre 2015, <http://hommesmigrations.revues.org/2574>

²³ Hein de Haas, Morocco: Setting the Stage for Becoming a Migration Transition Country?, Migration Policy Institute, 19 March 2014 <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/morocco-setting-stage-becoming-migration-transition-country>

National Social Security Fund

The  CNSS administers the international social security agreements concluded with the countries of residence of Moroccan nationals.

La Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité

The Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity is recognised as a public utility entity; it was established by King Mohammed VI in 1999 when he was prince. Under the banner “Ready to help the needy,” the foundation delivers social programmes in coordination with public authorities. It provides humanitarian assistance (in Morocco and abroad), and offers programmes in sectors related to social progress including education, health, employment and financial autonomy. The foundation runs the Marhaba reception operation to support diaspora returning to Morocco in the summer months (see spotlight practices).

Diaspora organisations in Europe

Association des Marocains de France (AMF)

Development activities

Created in January 1961, AMF is one of the oldest immigration associations in France. It has gone through all the stages of the integration of immigrant populations. Its socio-political line has always been adapted to the requirements of the historical evolution of Moroccan immigration to France. It has conducted several co-development training and education and exchange initiatives in Morocco.

Association des jeunes marocains (AJM)

Development activities

Based in Belgium, AJM operates in the historic Etangs Noirs neighbourhood. It supports local children, youth and families by addressing their needs through educational programs like homework assistance for primary, secondary and higher education students, pedagogical weekends, orientation workshops and exam preparation for CEB/CE1D tests. Additional activities include creative and sports workshops (such as theater, writing, martial arts and multimedia), psychological consultations, parent conferences, school mediation, cultural outings, international camps and dropout prevention initiatives for 15-21-year-olds. A key feature is empowering older youth to lead activities, fostering responsibility, confidence, peer modeling, social cohesion and active citizenship.

Deutsch-Marokkanische Kompetenznetzwerk e.V. (DMK) Germany

Development activities

A Moroccan diaspora professionals and skills transfer network based in Germany, DMK has its headquarters in Munich and was founded in 2009. It sees itself as an intermediary between Germany and Morocco.

The aim of the network is to promote sustainable development in Morocco and to support the integration of Moroccan citizens in Germany.

Read more about diaspora organisations
in “[Starting guide: What is a diaspora
organisation](#)”





FÉDÉRATION DES AMIS DE FIGUIG France

Development activities

A network of Moroccan diaspora organisations in France, FAF implement education, training, volunteering, and agriculture programmes in the local region of Figuig oasis in Morocco.

Fundación Ibn Battuta Spain

Development activities

Integration activities

Fundación Ibn Battuta aims to promote cultural and social exchange and the dissemination of scientific knowledge between Morocco and Spain. Based in Barcelona, Fundación Ibn Battuta provides social, cultural, educational, and employment support to Moroccans living in Spain with the aim of making them full European citizens.

Les Bourgeois de l'Atlas France

Development activities

The organisation provides relief materials to children and vulnerable women in the villages of the Eastern High Atlas Mountains as well as literacy and social development programmes.

Les Amis du Maroc

Development activities

Les Amis du Maroc is a Belgium-based association that collaborates with the Moroccan Embassy in Brussels to organise cultural and community events. It has established itself as a forum for dialogue and exchange dedicated to fostering better mutual understanding and a stronger, more fruitful friendship between the two peoples."

Migrations et Développement France

Development activities

The organisation was Created in 1986 by Moroccan migrants to carry out development actions in the villages of their region of origin, the Moroccan Atlas and Anti-Atlas, struck by a severe drought since the mid-1970s. With the support of French volunteer experts, the first actions focused on infrastructure: electrification of villages, hillside reservoirs and irrigation, schools and dispensaries, drinking water supply etc. Gradually, an integrated rural development programme was developed in participation with local populations and migrants. This program was supported by researchers, donors from the North and Moroccan local and national authorities.

Morocco's Heritage

- ☑ Development activities
- ☑ Integration activities

Morocco's Heritage is a non-profit organisation created by and for the Moroccan diaspora in Belgium. Their goal is to connect, support and grow projects from their community, build relationships and strengthen a vibrant and independent network. They have three action hubs: socio-economic, to support businesses and professional integration; communication, to promote activities and serve as a link between the community and the general public; and culture, to preserve, share and promote the Moroccan culture.

Co.Dias.Co. 2021 Italy

- ☑ Development activities

An umbrella organisation that encompasses diaspora representation from various regions, including Morocco. Actively involving the network of diasporic associations in Piedmont, Co.Dias.Co. aims to reshape the landscape of international cooperation. It addresses the resource gap for migrant associations and facilitates their meaningful participation in international cooperation projects. With a strong emphasis on social innovation, Co.Dias.Co. leverages creative potential to implement inclusive projects both in the home countries and within the local community. Notably, organisations such as "Albedaya" and "A.M.E.C.E. (Association Maison d'Enfant pour la Culture et l'Education)" from the Moroccan diaspora play a significant role in contributing to the collective efforts.

Moroccan Entrepreneurs in Belgium

- ☑ Development activities

Moroccan Entrepreneurs in Belgium (MEB) is a platform for action and a bridge between generations of Moroccan entrepreneurs in Belgium. They support young project managers/coordinators, connect established entrepreneurs and promote economic collaboration between Belgium and Morocco.

Moroccan Generation NGO

- ☑ Development activities

A non-profit organisation aimed at developing regional partnerships and fostering exchanges among private sector, institutional and civil society actors. It facilitates initiatives to strengthen socio-economic ties between the regions of Morocco, Belgium and the EU.

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