

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Morocco

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Morocco was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – February 2021) in Leiden and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Morocco's population increased from 12 million in 1960, via 25 million in 1990, to 36 million in 2018.
- 2 In 2018 the adult population had a literacy level of 75% but with a major difference between men and women (women 18% below men).
- 3 The enrolment figures show major improvements in recent decades, and have currently reached 99% (net) for primary school level, 66% (gross) for secondary school level, and 39% (gross) for tertiary level, with almost the same participation figures for men and for women, which is a remarkable achievement. Currently there are ca 1 million students in tertiary education in Morocco.
- 4 The education index (part of the human development index) increased from .254 in 1990 to .547 in 2018 (it ranges from 0 to 1), it increased in all regions, and regional inequality diminished over time.
- 5 The Mean Years of Schooling for adults increased from 2.2 years to 5.5 years, and it did so consistently over time, with the exception of one problematic region.
- 6 The Expected Years of Schooling for children increased from 6.5 years to 13.1 years, but with major differences between regions, although overall regional inequality diminished over time.
- 7 In 1960 there were six public higher education institutions. From 1980 onwards both public and private tertiary knowledge institutions increased rapidly, to a

level of 36 public and 18 private institutions in 1990. This further increased to 45 public institutions in 2020, but to many more private institutions: at least 118. However, most probably the large majority of the students can still be found in the public institutions.

- 8 Among the private knowledge institutions there are many with a technical/IT or management orientation.
- 9 Quantity does not say much about quality. According to the 4icu assessment currently 13 Moroccan universities belong to the African top-200, but the best Moroccan university only reached the 46th position.
- 10 Most tertiary institutions can be found in Casablanca and in Rabat, but in recent decades universities and other higher education institutes have spread to all Moroccan regions.
- 11 Many Moroccan students study abroad, particularly in France.
- 12 Currently there are 19 think tanks in Morocco, and almost all started after 1980.
- 13 We counted 51 Moroccan museums. Some already started in the early 20th Century.

Part 1: The Story

Morocco's demographic and education development

Morocco is a North African country in the Maghreb region bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea and to the West by the Atlantic Ocean. Morocco spans an area of approximately 710,850 km² and its population is over 36 million.¹ Morocco was a protectorate of France following the 1912 Treaty of Fez and received independence from France in 1956.² Additionally, some areas of Morocco have been under the control of the Spanish administration before being integrated in the Kingdom of Morocco (Spain still controls two cities in the North of Morocco: Ceuta and Melilla, and also the Canary Islands, west of Morocco). Morocco is a unitary constitutional monarchy ruled by the Alaouite Dynasty and the current king is Mohammed VI, who rose to power in 1999.³

Morocco's population has risen from approximately 12 million in 1960 to over 36 million today and much of the population is concentrated either north or west of the Atlas mountains (see map 2).⁴ Casablanca, Rabat, Fez and Tangier are the three most populated areas of Morocco (see map 1). Casablanca is the main center of business and transport of Morocco, Rabat is where the seat of government is located and the two main sea ports to the north are Tangier and Nador.⁵ Morocco has recorded a 2.1% annual growth rate of urbanization where today 58% of the population live in urbanized areas.⁶ The life expectancy rate has increased in

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco>

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco>

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaouite_dynasty

⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/morocco>

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Morocco

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Morocco

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Morocco from 48 years on average (47 for males and 49 for females) in 1960 to 76 on average (74 for males and 77 for females) in 2017.⁷ The literacy rate in 2015 for the country as a whole stood at 69%: 79% for men and 59% for women over 15 years of age⁸

Map 1: Morocco, cities and major roads

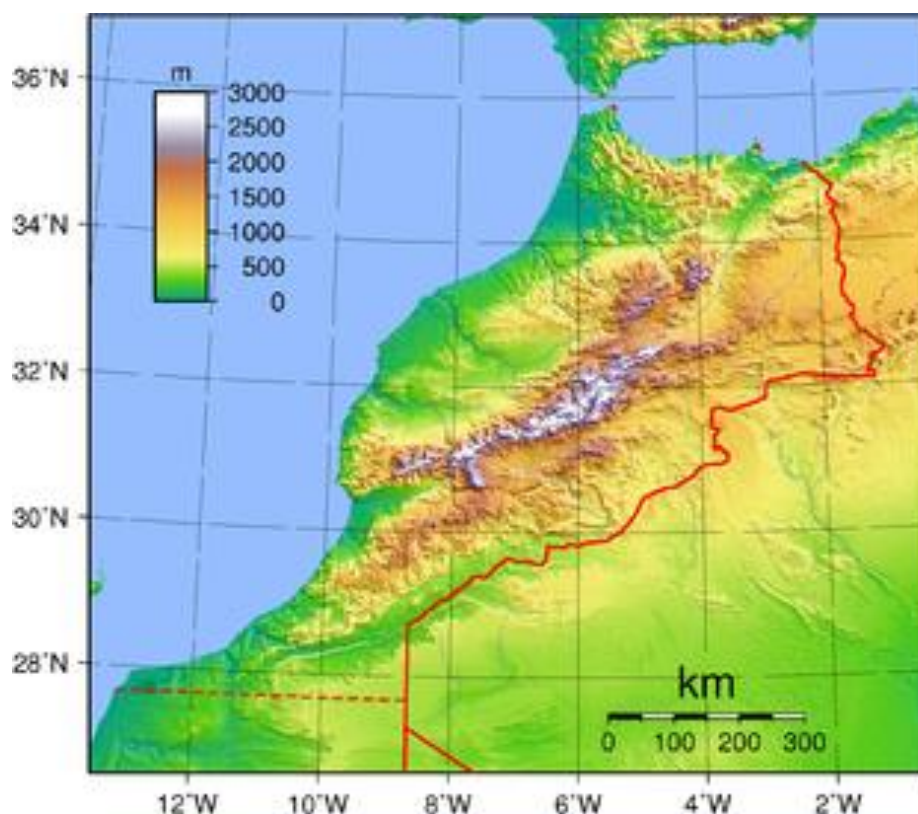


<https://www.libe.ma/photo/art/grande/40890130-34541990.jpg?v=1576672365>

Map 2: Morocco: natural environment

⁷ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=MA>

⁸ <https://www.indexmundi.com/morocco/literacy.html>



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/30/Morocco_Topography.png/310px-Morocco_Topography.png

Literacy and enrolment rates

According to UNESCO the figures for literacy and enrolment rates are the following⁹. Education in Morocco up until the age of 15 is free and compulsory; however Morocco struggles with a (for North Africa) relatively low adult literacy rate, which is particularly low in rural areas. The average literacy rate across the country increased from 30% in 1982 to 75% in 2018 (but with major differences between men and women: 83% versus 65%). Despite that, almost all (99%) 3.9 million children between 6 and 11 years old are currently enrolled in primary education. In 2010 this was 92%. Out of 3.6 million people between 12 and 17 years old 66% are currently enrolled in secondary school education (this was 51% in 2010) and for men and women the figures are more or less the same.

According to USAID, which has initiated a number of projects to aid education in Morocco, some of the reasons for the relatively low literacy rate include, “low levels of daily attendance, teacher absenteeism, and a multi-lingual environment at school.”¹⁰ The Moroccan government has developed a number of policy initiatives in order to tackle the education issue particularly the literacy rate. One such program was implemented in 2005 to make ICT accessible in all public schools in order to increase the quality of teaching.¹¹ The Maghreb region has a relatively low literacy rate (compared to world levels) and within the Maghreb

⁹ <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

¹⁰ <https://www.usaid.gov/morocco/education>

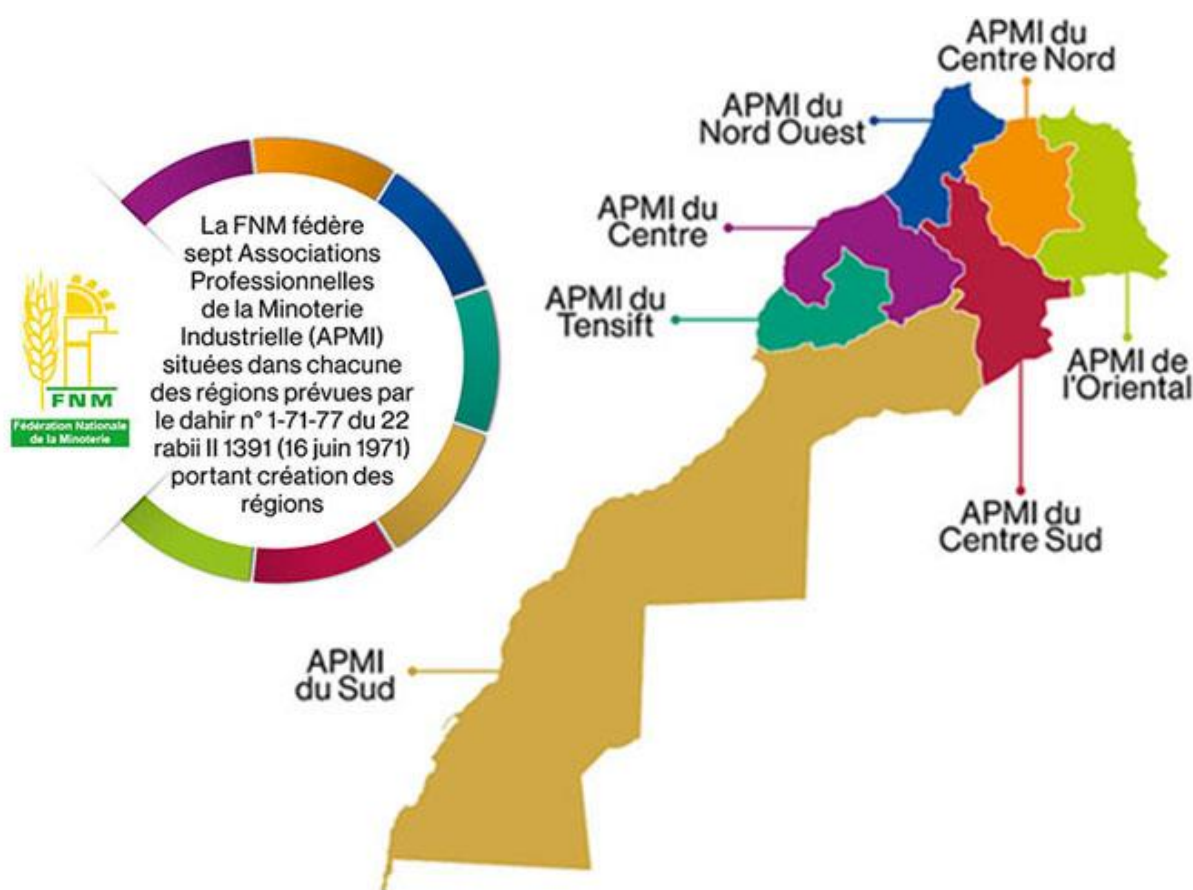
¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Morocco

region, Morocco has one of the lowest literacy rates.¹² In 2018 among the 6.9 million illiterates in the country, 4.7 million were women.

Morocco has seen an increase in enrolment of students at the tertiary level from 284,346 in 2000-2001 to 801,966 for 2015-2016. The rate of higher education enrolment for the university-going age-range of 18-22 has increased from 10% in 2001 to 31% in 2016¹³. In 2019 gross enrolment for tertiary institutions had reached 39%, more or less the same for men and for women, which is a remarkable success for female participation¹⁴. The 18-22 cohort in 2018 was almost 3 million people, which would mean that there are currently around 1 million students in tertiary institutions in Morocco.

Regional differentiation of education results, 1990-2018

Map 3: Morocco's seven regions, as used in the SHDI data



Source of the map: <http://www.fnm.org.ma/content/images/carte2.jpg>

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period

¹² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Morocco

¹³ Overview of the Higher Education System Morocco- European Commission 2017 https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/sites/eacea-site/files/countryfiches_morocco_2017.pdf

¹⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

between 1990 and 2018, and uses seven regions. We found a map showing those seven regions, but the current official Moroccan regional set-up is more detailed.

Map 4: Morocco’s official regional set-up



Source of map: [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/53/Tasgiwin_n_Murakuc - Regions of Morocco.png/450px-Tasgiwin n Murakuc - Regions of Morocco.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/53/Tasgiwin_n_Murakuc_-_Regions_of_Morocco.png/450px-Tasgiwin_n_Murakuc_-_Regions_of_Morocco.png)

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). The Tables 1-4 can be found in part 2: “the data”.

Education index

The education index in Morocco has improved a lot from 1990 to 2018, and it did so in all regions (see table 1 in part 2). The regional inequality between the regions with the best

education situation (Centre in 1990, and Centre Sud from 2000 onwards) and the region with the worst education situation (always Tensift) improved considerably as well. But the best improvements can be seen in Sud, while the improvements in Centre Sud, and in Oriental have not been so impressive.

Of course it matters how many people live in the various regions, and how that has developed over time. In table 2 (in part 2) compare 1990 with 2018. Morocco's population has increased with 45% during these 28 years, but in Centre the population stagnated (despite its best education situation from 2000 onwards), while the fastest population growth took place in Sud, which has also been the area with the fastest growth in education levels. The region with the most problematic education situation during all those years, Tensift, has also been the region with a relatively slow population growth.

Mean Years of Schooling of adults

The regional data about mean years of schooling (see table 3 in part 2) also suggest major improvements across the board, with one problematic region, Oriental, where levels dropped between 2000 and 2010, and improved afterwards, but resulting in the lowest level of years of education of the country in recent periods. In the early period the lowest levels could be found in Tensift, but that region showed the best improvements between 1990 and 2018. The regions with the highest average education levels were Nord Ouest in 1990, shifting to Centre in 2000 and 2010 (in 2010 joined with Nord Ouest again), and again shifting to Centre Nord (and Nord Ouest) in 2018. Regional inequality for mean years of schooling first improved, but in the most recent period deteriorated again.

Expected Years of Schooling for children

Between 1990 and 2018 Morocco succeeded to double the number of years of 'expected education' for its children (see table 4 in part 2). But there were major regional differences: with much higher improvements in Sud, and the least improvements in Centre Sud. Although the improvements for Tensift can also be regarded as impressive, the situation in 1990 was so bad there that despite the rapid improvements this region has always lagged behind. The best prospects for children's education could be found in Centre Sud in 1990, but this shifted to Centre afterwards.

Morocco's Tertiary Education Institutions

In Morocco both Public Universities and Private Universities exist, and there are many other institutes for tertiary education and training. The tertiary sector in Morocco can be divided into Universities and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) not affiliated to Universities (EESNRPU). Although the latter do not provide bachelors or masters training, they provide many types of vocational courses to students who apply. Morocco currently has 45 Public Universities/HEIs and 118 Private Universities/HEIs. There are a number of institutions which also bear the name university or college; however for this research the ones taken into account are those which have been accredited by the Moroccan Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Professional Training, as this is the body in Morocco responsible for the coordination and quality of both private and public tertiary education. The historic

development of both public and private universities and other tertiary institutes is outlined in the table below.

Historical Development of the number of Private and Public Universities, and Other Higher Education Institutes in Morocco

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Public	6	13	24	36	40	42	45
Private	-	-	-	18	41	91	118
Total	6	13	24	54	81	133	163

Source: see tables 5 and 6 in part 2.

Public Universities and other Higher Education Institutes in Morocco



Al Quaraouiyine University in Fez, founded in 859

There are currently 45 officially accredited public universities, and other higher education institutes in Morocco, of which sixteen call themselves universities. Public universities/HEIs in Morocco are not concentrated in any particular area as a result of policies implemented by the government to increase access to education and a number of universities have numerous campuses further contributing to greater access to education. The decentralization and regionalization policies have meant that universities have been created in over 12 regions across Morocco. The quality of education of Morocco’s public universities is also considered to be higher than in its private sector, the 4ICU rating of Moroccan universities shows that the top 10 universities in Morocco are all public institutions. The ICU rating of universities in Africa shows that of the 200 top universities in Africa thirteen can be found in Morocco, but the nr 1 university of Morocco (Mohammed V in Rabat) only has a 46th position in Africa.

Funding for public universities and other HDIs in Morocco is mostly provided by the government; however approximately 40% of funding of public universities has to be raised by the institutions themselves. This is mostly done through recognition of research work, international partnerships with other universities and organizations, and gifts and legacies.¹⁵ Tuition for public universities in Morocco is free for both local and international students. Public universities in Morocco offer a wide range of programs at the Bachelors, Masters and PhD level. The most widely offered subjects include Law, Business Studies, Humanities,

¹⁵ Overview of the Higher Education System Morocco- European Commission 2017 https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/sites/eacea-site/files/countryfiches_morocco_2017.pdf

Science and Engineering. The oldest continuously operating higher education institution is the Université Al Quaraouiyine which dates back to 859 AD, and is located in Fez.



Univ. Mohamed V. Rabat Univ. Sidi M. ben Abdellah Fez Univ. Cadi Ayyad Marrakech

Morocco has an active education policy, and a specific agency guiding and evaluating the performance of the education sector, including higher education: the



(see: <https://www.csefrs.ma/?lang=fr>)¹⁶. On the basis of a recent evaluation of the higher education sector, Parliament has decided that the studies in the natural and technical sciences should (again) be performed by using French as the language of instruction.

Private Universities and other Higher Education Institutes in Morocco

Private tertiary education in Morocco only began in the 1980s and has grown rapidly afterwards. Currently there are 118 private institutions for higher education and training, of which thirteen call themselves universities (and are recognized as such by the state). Private universities in Morocco account for approximately 5% of the estimated 800,000 students enrolled in tertiary education in Morocco. Although there are less public tertiary institutions in Morocco, private universities can accommodate significantly less students. Private tertiary institutions in Morocco do not offer as diverse a range of programs to students as public institutions do. Most of them specialize in a few areas or only one. Private institutions offer mostly programs in Business Studies, Science and Engineering. Unlike public universities in Morocco, most private institutions are concentrated in the larger cities in Morocco. Some private universities have special ties with foreign universities, mainly from France, the UK or Spain. A degree from a Moroccan private universities with these links gives access to further studies in the connected university elsewhere.

Private institutions rely on funding from partnerships from local and sometimes also foreign organizations and tuition fees from students in order to fund the universities. Private

¹⁶ Also see: http://www.meric-net.eu/files/fileusers/National_Report_MERIC-Net_Morocco_EN.pdf;
<https://www.csefrs.ma/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Rapport-Enseignement-sup-rieur-Fr-03-10.pdf>;
<https://www.csefrs.ma/wpcontent/uploads/2019/07/enseignement-superieur-fr.pdf>;
<https://www.medias24.com/enseignement-superieur-le-diagnostic-du-conseil-superieur-csefrs-3723.html>, and:
<https://www.medias24.com/universites-a-acces-ouvert-un-systeme-a-bout-de-souffle-3240.html>;
<https://www.leconomiste.com/article/1055453-enseignement-superieur-l-echec-annonce-de-la-reforme>;
<https://library.euneighbours.eu/content/higher-education-morocco-lenseignement-superieur-en-maroc>;
<https://www.yabiladi.com/article-societe-1430.htm>

institutions do not issue national qualifications but they do issue institutional qualifications which are accredited and by law are equal to national qualifications. If one looks at the long list of tertiary private institutions in Morocco it becomes clear that many either have a technical orientation (including a lot of IT studies) or a management orientation.

Note on the geography of higher education institutions in Morocco

If we combine the geographical information in tables 5 and 6, and also use the information about the branches of universities and HEIs elsewhere, we can conclude that Morocco's knowledge sector has become very dispersed, with knowledge centres in all major cities. See table 7 in part 2. However, Casablanca clearly is the most important knowledge centre, particularly for the private sector, while Rabat follows, with relatively more government-funded knowledge institutes. Looking at the distribution of higher education institutes through the angle of the regions that have been the basis of the earlier information about regional inequality in education (see tables 1-4, and maps 3 and 4), we can see that the two regions with the best general education conditions also have most tertiary institutions for research and higher education: Nord Ouest and Centre. The regions Oriental (around Oujda) and Centre Sud (around Beni Mellal) are very underrepresented. Both Tensift and Sud have more tertiary institutions, a result of political attempts to counter the existing regional inequality of the past, and to support political integration.

Casablanca and Rabat clearly dominate the knowledge landscape in Morocco, and as a result the regions Centre and Nord Ouest have most institutions and most institutions per million inhabitants. However, Centre (Casablanca) has relatively more private institutions! Private institutions are more numerous everywhere, except in Sud. And it is also evident from the second part of table 7 that Centre Sud, Sud and Oriental lag behind in institutional knowledge development, in line with their lower educational profiles in general. The big exception to that finding is the region Tensift, with the lowest general education profile (see tables 1 and 4) but relatively many tertiary institutions, although mainly in Marrakech.

Note on Moroccan students abroad

There are many Moroccan students abroad, mostly in France. In fact, in 2018, Moroccan students were the largest group of foreign students in France: 38,000¹⁷. In 2012 a study showed that out of 44,000 Moroccan students abroad, two-thirds studied in France: "Reflecting the widespread use of French in the country – about 32% of Moroccans speak the language – France is by far the leading international study destination, hosting 65% of Morocco's higher education students abroad in 2012. After France, Spain (7%), Germany (6%), Italy (4%), Canada (3%), the US (2.8%), Ukraine (2.3%), and Russia (2%) account for most of the remaining outbound enrolment"¹⁸. On the other hand, Morocco itself had about 11,000 foreign students in 2018: "Morocco welcomed over 11,000 foreign students for the 2017-2018 school year, according to the latest figures of the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI). According to the AMCI, 85 percent of these students come from African

¹⁷ <https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2018/04/244494/moroccan-students-abroad-largest-student-body-france-2017/>

¹⁸ <https://monitor.icef.com/2014/10/morocco-facing-major-rebuild-education-systems/>

and Sub-Saharan countries, with 9,000 students of the total number”¹⁹. We copy an assessment of Paul Schulmann, made in 2017: “Morocco was long a top African country of origin for international students, but, as ICEF Monitor noted in 2016, “somewhere between 2010 and 2012 Nigerian outbound mobility surpass[e]d that of Morocco.” Recent UIS reports showed some 43,148 Moroccan students enrolled abroad. More than 25,000 went to France. Another 5,700 went to Spain and Germany”²⁰.

Other knowledge institutions and think tanks in Morocco

In the research for this report we were able to identify nineteen currently operating think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Morocco, most of which are operating out of Rabat (see table 8 in part 2). They have mostly been established within the past 20 years. One of the largest and most prominent think tanks in Morocco is the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies located in Rabat and established in 2007. It was established from a royal decree from the King. The Institute hosts a think tank, a forum and a foresight watch all with the aims of conducting studies and analyzing important changes in the context of rapid globalization.

Museums in Morocco

Most of Morocco’s main public museums are entrusted to the National Foundation of Museums of Morocco. The Foundation was established in 2011 with the aim of preserving heritage and culture enshrined in Morocco’s museums and also to encourage and promote the appreciation of Morocco’s heritage. The Foundation strengthens the governance and organization of Morocco’s museums.²¹ The Foundation is supported not only by the government but also by organizations such as the British Council and Universities across Morocco. So far we found 51 different museums in Morocco, some of which go back to the early parts of the 20th century. See table 9 in part 2.

¹⁹ <https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2018/01/237855/morocco-foreign-students-2017/>

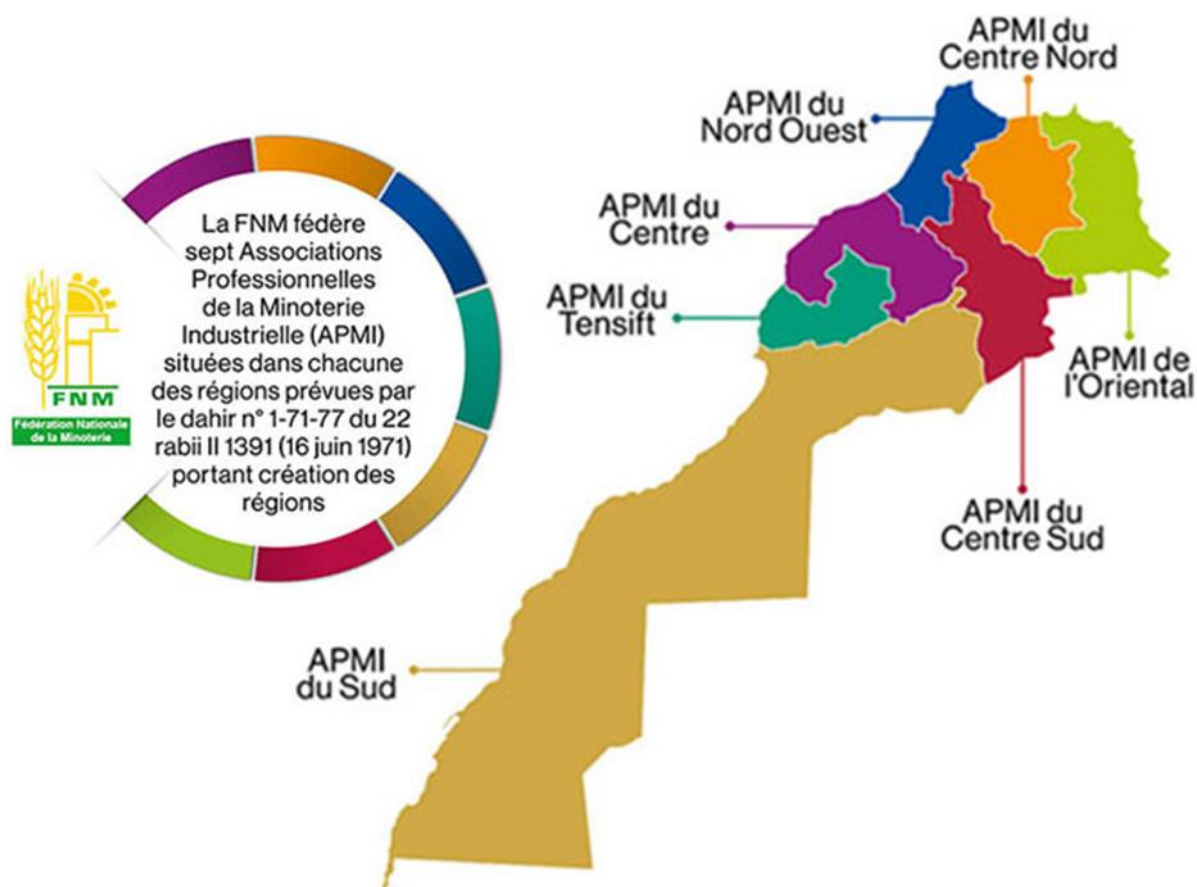
²⁰ African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs
March 7, 2017, Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services

²¹ <http://www.fnm.ma/fondation/presentation-de-la-fnm/>

Part 2: The data

Map for tables 1-4, and 7

Map Morocco's seven regions, as used in the SHDI data



Source of the map: <http://www.fnm.org.ma/content/images/carte2.jpg>

Table 1: Morocco: Education index 1990-2018²²

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre	281	403	507	613	2.2
Centre Nord	218	316	450	564	2.6
Centre Sud	313	365	435	522	1.7
Oriental	280	354	403	473	1.7
Nord Ouest	282	373	479	588	2.1
Sud	194	316	431	525	2.7
Tensift	174	268	373	460	2.6
Total	254	349	449	547	2.2
Inequality	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

²² The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Table 2: Morocco: changes in regional population between 1990 and 2018; population numbers in millions

Region	1990	2018	2018/1990
Centre	7.2	7.0	0.97
Centre Nord	3.3	4.3	1.30
Centre Sud	2.0	3.1	1.55
Oriental	1.6	3.0	1.88
Nord Ouest	5.1	8.6	1.69
Sud	2.8	6.7	2.39
Tensift	2.8	3.5	1.25
Total	24.8	36.0	1.45

Table 3: Morocco, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre	2.6	4.3	5.0	6.4	2.46
Centre Nord	1.7	2.8	4.7	6.6	3.88
Centre Sud	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.3	1.79
Oriental	2.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	1.75
Nord Ouest	2.9	4.0	5.0	6.6	2.28
Sud	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.4	2.93
Tensift	1.1	2.2	3.5	4.7	4.27
Total	2.2	3.4	4.2	5.5	2.50
Inequality	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	

Table 4: Morocco, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre	7.0	9.4	12.2	14.4	2.06
Centre Nord	5.9	8.0	10.5	12.4	2.10
Centre Sud	8.4	9.3	11.6	13.7	1.63
Oriental	7.7	8.7	10.9	12.8	1.66
Nord Ouest	6.7	8.7	11.2	13.3	1.99
Sud	5.2	8.5	11.5	13.6	2.62
Tensift	4.9	7.0	9.3	11.0	2.24
Total	6.5	8.5	11.1	13.1	2.01
Inequality	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	

Table 5. Public Universities and other Higher Education Institutes in Morocco

Name	Location (main location first, sometimes with 'antennes' elsewhere)	Year started
École Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknes (4icu: 32d in Morocco). Before 1957: Ecole Marocaine	Meknès	1942 (1957)

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d'Agriculture.		
Institut national des Beaux-Arts (INBA Tétouan). Before 1994: Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts (4icu: -)	Tétouan	1945 (1994)
Université Al Quaraouiyine (4icu: 28 th in Morocco)	Fez; also Marrakech, Agadir and Tétouan	1947 as state-funded (origins date back to 859 AD; recognized by King in 1788)
Ecole nationale d'Administration de Rabat (ENA) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1948 (2000)
Université Mohammed V (4icu: 1 st in Morocco, 46 th in Africa and nr 3209 on a world scale)	Rabat; Agdal and Souissi	1957
Institut supérieur des Etudes maritimes (ISEM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1957
Institut national des Postes et Télécommunications (INPT) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1961
Institut national de Statistique et d'Economie appliquée (INSEA). Before 1967: Centre de formation des ingénieurs des travaux de la statistique (4icu: -)	Rabat	1961 (1967)
Institut royal de l'Administration territoriale (IRAT) (4icu: -)	Kénitra	1964 (2007)
Institut agronomique et vétérinaire Hassan II (IAV Hassan II) (4icu: -)	Rabat and Agadir	1966
Ecole nationale forestière d'Ingénieurs (ENFI) (4icu: -)	Salé	1968
Dar-Al-Hadith Al-Hassania (DHH) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1968 (2005)
Institut supérieur de l'Information et de la Communication (ISIC), before 2009: Centre de Formation des Journalistes (CFJ) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1969 (2009)
Institut supérieur de la Magistrature (ISM) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1970
Ecole Hassania des Travaux publics (EHTP) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1971
Institut supérieur de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises (ISCAE) (4icu: -)	Casablanca and Rabat (and also in Guinea)	1971
Institut supérieur international du Tourisme de Tanger (ISITT) (4icu: -)	Tangier	1972
Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines de Rabat (ENSMR). Before	Rabat	1972 (1983; 2014)

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2014: Ecole nationale de l'Industrie minérale (4icu: -)		
Ecole des Sciences de l'Information (ESI) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1974
Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah (4icu: 2d in Morocco, 64 th in Africa, nr 4109 on a world scale)	Fez	1975
Université Hassan II de Casablanca (4icu: 8th in Morocco, 143d in Africa)	Casablanca	1975
Université Mohammed Premier (4icu: 9 th in Morocco, 158 th in Africa)	Oujda	1978
Université Cadi Ayyad (4icu: 3d in Morocco, 67 th in Africa and nr 4144 on a world scale)	Marrakech: Kalaa of Sraghna, Essaouira and Safi	1978
Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah-Fès – Ecole normale supérieure de Fès (ENS-Fès) (4icu: -)	Fez	1978
École Nationale d'Architecture (4icu: 20 th in Morocco)	Rabat; later schools opened in Tetouan, Fez, Agadir and Marrakech	1980
Institut royal de Formation des Cadres de la Jeunesse et des Sports (IRFC/JS) (4icu: -)	Salé	1980
Institut national d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (INAU) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1981
Ecole nationale d'Architecture (ENArch) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1981
Université Abdelmalek Essadi (4icu: 7 th in Morocco, 137 th in Africa)	Tétouan, Tangier, and Larache	1982
Université Hassan II de Casablanca – Ecole normale supérieure de l'Enseignement technique de Mohammedia (ENSET Mohammedia) (4icu: -)	Mohammedia	1985
Institut national des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1985
Institut supérieur d'Art dramatique et d'Animation culturelle (ISADAC) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1986
Université Ibn Zohr (4icu: 4 th in Morocco, 112 th in Africa)	Agadir, with branches in Ait Melloul, Ouarzazate, Taroudannt, Smara, Guelmim, Laayounne /Agadir	1989
Université Moulay Ismail (4icu: 10 th in Morocco, 164 th in Africa)	Meknès- Errachidia	1989
Université Ibn Tofail (4icu: 5 th in	Kénitra	1989

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Morocco, 119 th in Africa)		
Ecole nationale de santé publique (ENSP). Before 2013: Institut national d'Administration sanitaire (INAS) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1989 (2013)
Université Chouaib Doukkali (4icu: 14 th in Morocco)	El Jadida	1990
Université Al Akhawayn (4icu: 6 th in Morocco, 135 th in Africa)	Ifrane	1995
Ecole supérieure des Industries du Textile et de l'Habillement (ESITH) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1996
Université Hassan 1er (4icu: 13 th in Morocco, 199 th in Africa)	Settat: Berrechid	1997
Académie internationale Mohammed VI de l'Aviation civile (AIAC) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2000
Université Sultan Moulay Slimane (4icu: 17 th in Morocco)	Béni Mellal, with branches in Khourigba, Khenifra, Fquij Ben Salah	2007
Institut supérieur des métiers de l'Audiovisuel et du Cinéma (ISMAC) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2012
Institut d'Enseignement supérieur de Management et de Paramédical (IESMP) (4icu: -)	Nador	2012
École Nationale Supérieure de l'Administration (4icu: 19 th in Morocco)	Rabat	2015

Sources: Wikipedia Universities and 4ICU: <https://www.4icu.org/ma/universities/>, and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>; also: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 6. Private Universities and other Higher Education Institutes in Morocco

Name	Location	Year started
Institut Supérieur du Génie Appliqué (4icu: 35 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	1981
Institut supérieur de Gestion et de Commerce (ISG) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1984
Institut des hautes Etudes économiques et sociales (IHEES) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1984
Ecole supérieure internationale de gestion - Campus Casablanca (ESIG Casablanca) (4icu: -)	Casablanca; also Marrakech, Rabat and Fez	1985

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Ecole des hautes Etudes commerciales et informatiques (HECI) (4icu: -)	Casablanca; also branches in Agadir, Fez, Kénitra, Meknès, Oujda, Tangier and Rabat.	1986
HIGH-TECH (4icu: 23d in Morocco)	Rabat, Fez, Marrakesh	1986
Ecole marocaine des sciences de l'ingénieur (EMSI) (4icu: -)	Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech	1986 (Rabat: 1996; Marrakech: 2006)
Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Marrakech (4icu: 33d in Morocco)	Marrakesh	1987
Université Privée de Marrakech (UPM); includes Ecole d'Informatique Appliquée à la Gestion(4icu: -)	Marrakech	1987 (2012 as UPM)
HEM Institut des Hautes Etudes de Management (4icu: 11th in Morocco, 180th in Africa)	Casablanca, with branches in Rabat, Marrakech, Tangier, Fez, Oujda	1988
Ecole des hautes Etudes commerciales HEC Maroc (4icu: 18 th in Morocco)	Fez and Rabat	1988
International Institute for Higher Education in Morocco (4icu: 30 th in Morocco)	Rabat	1988
Institut supérieur de Formation aux Techniques de Gestion (ISFOTEG) (4icu: -)	Tangier	1988
Ecole supérieure de Design (ArtCom Sup) (4icu: -)	Casablanca, and Rabat	1988
Université Internationale d'Agadir - Universiapolis (4icu: 27 th in Morocco)	Agadir	1989
Ecole polyvalente supérieure d'Informatique et d'Electronique (EPSIEL) (4icu: -)	Fez	1989
Institut Marocain de Management (IMM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1989
Institut supérieur d'Informatique appliquée et de Management (ISIAM) (4icu: -)	Agadir	1989
Ecole supérieure des Sciences de l'Ingénierie Commerciale - Meknès (ESSIC); started as Ecole supérieure de Secrétariat, d' Informatique et	Meknès; also branches in Kénitra (1999) , Rabat, Fez	1990

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de Comptabilité. (4icu: -)		
ESCA École de Management (4icu: 16 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	1992
Ecole supérieure de Management (ESM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1992
Ecole supérieure d'Informatique appliquée (ESIA) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1993
Ecole Supérieure en Ingénierie de l'Information, Télécoms, Management et Génie Civil (4icu: 29 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	1994
Ecole supérieure de Gestion et des Sciences de l'Informatique (EGICO) (4icu: -)	Rabat and Tangier	1994
Institut supérieur de Formation en Technologie alimentaire (ISFORT) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1995
Institut des hautes Etudes Bancaires Financières et Managériales - Casablanca (HBFGE) (4icu: -)	Casablanca and Oujda	1995
Ecole supérieure de Management et d'Ingénierie Informatique Appliqués (ESMA). Before 2011: Ecole supérieure de Management appliqué(4icu: -)	Marrakech	1995 (2011)
Sup' Management (4icu: -)	Fez	1995
Institut supérieur d'Electronique et des Réseaux de Télécommunications (ISERT) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1996
Ecole des hautes Etudes de Biotechnologie (EHEB) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1996
Institut supérieur de Comptabilité, Audit et Finance (ISCAF) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1996
Ecole supérieure de Communication et de Publicité (COM' Sup) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	1996
Institute for Leadership and Communication Studies (ILCS Rabat) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1996
Ecole supérieure des Réseaux Informatiques et de	Settat	1996

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Management (ESRIM) (4icu: -)		
Université Privée de Marrakech (4icu: 31 st in Morocco)	Marrakech	1997
Ecole des hautes Etudes économiques et commerciales (HEEC) (4icu: -)	Marrakech	1997
Moroccan Management Business School (MMBS) (4icu: -)	Mohammedia	1997
Ecole marocaine de Banque et de Commerce international - Rabat (EMBCI) (4icu: -)	Rabat	1998
Ecole supérieure d'Informatique et de Management des Affaires (ESIMA) (4icu: -)	El Jadida	1998
Ecole supérieure d'Architecture d'intérieur (ESAI) (4icu: -)	Marrakech	1998
Ecole supérieure d'Ingénierie en Sciences Appliquées (ESISA) (4icu: -)	Fez	1999
Ecole des hautes Etudes commerciales techniques et informatiques - Tanger (EHECT-Tanger) (4icu: -)	Tangier and Tétouan	2000
Institut supérieur du Journalisme et de Communication (ISJC) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2001
Ecole supérieure en Ingénierie de l'Information, Télécommunication et de Management (ESTEM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2001
Institut supérieur de la Qualité et de l'Environnement (ISQE) (4icu: -)	El Jadida	2001
Knowledge Computer and Business Institute Knowledge (CBI) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2001
Institut polytechnique Privé de Casablanca(4icu: -)	Casablanca	2001
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Techniques et de Management (SUPTM TANGER) (4icu: -)	Tangier and Safi	2001
SIST British University	Casablanca, Tangier, Rabat	2001 (Rabat 2011; Tangier

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(Superior Institutions of Science and Technology) (4icu: -)		2013)
Ecole des hautes Etudes en Ingénierie des Systèmes d'Information (EHEISI) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2003
Ecole supérieure de Psychologie (ESP) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2003
Ecole supérieure de Commerce et de Management du Collège LaSalle (ESCM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2003
Institut supérieur Vinci d'ingénierie informatique et Réseaux de télécommunications – Ecole supérieure VINCI (ISVIRT) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2003 (2012)
Ecole Supérieure d'Architecture de Casablanca (4icu: 36 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	2004
Ecole nouvelle d'Informatique des Télécommunications et d'Economie (ENITE) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2004
Ecole supérieure des Multimedia, Informatique et Réseaux (SUPEMIR) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2004
Ecole Centrale Supérieure d'Entrepreneuriat - GESI Sup (GESI Sup) (4icu: -)	Fez	2004
Ecole polytechnique privée d'Agadir (E-Polytechnique) (4icu: -)	Agadir	2004
Ecole des hautes Etudes comptables et financières (HECF) (4icu: -)	Fez and Meknès	2004
Ecole supérieure des Etudes Juridiques et Economiques (ESEJE) (4icu: -)	Mohammedia	2004
Ecole des Nouvelles Sciences et Ingénierie (ENSIT) (4icu: -)	Tangier; also branches in Rabat and Kénitra	2004
Ecole des hautes Etudes Poly Management (HEP Management) (4icu: -)	Oujda	2005
Université Privée de Fès (4icu: 34 th in Morocco)	Fez	2006

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Institut des hautes Etudes Paramédicales du Sud (IHEPS)	Marrakech	2006
Private International Institute of Management and Technology (PIIMT) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2006
Ecole supérieure de Design et des Arts Visuels (ESDAV) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2006
Ecole d'Ingénierie en Génie des Systèmes Industriels de Casablanca (EIGSICA) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2006
Ecole supérieure de Tourisme et Technologie Hôtelière Privée (ESTTH) (4icu: -)	Agadir	2006
Haute Ecole de Comptabilité d'Audit et Management (HECAM) (4icu: -)	El Jadida	2006
Ecole supérieure de Management d'Informatique et de Télécommunication (SupMTI - Rabat) (4icu: -)	Rabat; also branches in Oujda, Beni Mellal and Meknès	2006 (2011)
Institut supérieur du transport et de la logistique (ISTL) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2007
Ecole supérieure Marocaine de Traduction et d'Interprétariat (ESMTI) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2007
Ecole supérieure de Management et de Communication (ESMC) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2007
Ecole supérieure de Management Hôtelier et Gestion de l'Entreprise (ESMHTG) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2007
Ecole supérieure de Rabat en Management et Ingénierie (ESRMI) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2007
Ecole supérieure de Direction et de Gestion (ESDG) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2007
Ecole de Management et d'Administration des Affaires (EMAA) (4icu: -)	Agadir	2008
Ecole supérieure de Commerce et de Gestion Tanger (ESCGT) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2008

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Ecole supérieure des Métiers de Commerce de Gestion et d'Informatique (EMCGI) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2008
Ecole des hautes Etudes des Sciences et Techniques de l'Ingénierie et du Management (HESTIM) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2008
Institut supérieur de Management et de Technologie (MATCI) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2008
Ecole supérieure de Journalisme et de Communication (ESJC) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2008
Ecole supérieure de Management et de Gestion des Ressources Humaines (SUP'RH) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2008
Ecole marocaine d'Ingénierie (EMG) (4icu: -)	Casablanca, and Rabat	2008
Institut supérieur des Hautes Etudes en développement durable (ISHEDD) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2008
Ecole supérieure des Arts Visuels Privée (ESAV) (4icu: -)	Marrakech-Amerchich	2008
Université Mundiapolis (4icu: 25 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	2009
Institut supérieur des Arts Graphiques (ISAG Rabat) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2009
Ecole MedSup Management (MEDSUP Management) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2009
International Institute of Information Technologies SUPINFO (SUPINFO) (4icu: -)	Casablanca and Rabat	2009 (Rabat); Casablanca probably earlier
Institut supérieur privé de Génie Informatique (SUP ISI) (4icu: -)	Tétouan	2009
Université Internationale de Casablanca (UIC) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2010
Université Internationale de Rabat (4icu: 12 th in Morocco, 197 th in Africa)	Rabat	2010
Institut supérieur de Management d'Administration	Rabat	2010

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et de Génie Informatique (ISMAGI) (4icu: -)		
Ecole supérieure de l'Aéronautique et la Haute Technologie (AEROSUP) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2011
Ecole supérieure d'Ingénierie de la Santé et de Management de Projets (ESISMP) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	2011
Ecole supérieure de Gestion et de Commerce du Cap – CAP SUP Business School (CAP SUP) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2011
Ecole supérieure des Nouvelles Technologies (ESNT) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2011
Ecole des hautes Etudes d'Ingénierie (EHEIO) (4icu: -)	Oujda	2011
Ecole supérieure de Management et d'Ingénierie de l'Orient - Orient SUP (Orient SUP) (4icu: -)	Taza	2011
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Humaines et de Communication (Sup'HCom) (4icu: -)	Agadir	2011
Université Internationale de Casablanca (4icu: 22d in Morocco)	Casablanca	2012
Institut d'Études Supérieures de Communication et des Affaires (IESCA) (4icu: -)	Beni Mellal	2012
Université Euro-Méditerranéenne de Fès (4icu: 24th in Morocco)	Fez	2012
Ecole supérieure de Management du Sud (ESMS - Agadir) (4icu: -)	Agadir	2012
Centre des Études supérieures d'Ingénierie et de Management (CESIM) (4icu: -)	Tangier	2012
Institut supérieur des Energies renouvelables et Sciences de l'environnement (ISERSE) (4icu: -)	Rabat	2012
Ecole marocaine supérieure d'Informatique et de Gestion	Meknès	2012

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(EMSIG) (4icu: -)		
Ecole Centrale Casablanca 4icu: 26 th in Morocco)	Casablanca	2013
École supérieure d'Ingénierie Automobile et Aéronautique (ESI2A) (4icu: -)	Fez	2013
Ecole supérieure de Management industriel (ESMI) (4icu: -)	Beni Mellal	2013
Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique (4icu: 15 th in Morocco)	Ben Guerir	2014
Université Mohammed VI des Sciences de la Santé (4icu: 21 st)	Casablanca	2014
Université Internationale Abulcasis des Sciences de la Santé (4icu: 37 th in Morocco)	Rabat	2014
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Economiques et de Management de Casablanca (ESSEM BS) (4icu: -)	Casablanca	<2016
Ecole supérieure des Hautes Etudes en Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (Sup'Technology) (4icu: -)	Casablanca, and El Jadida	<2016
Hautes études de commerce de gestion et d'informatique (HECGI) (4icu: -)	Kénitra	<2016
École supérieure de Télécommunications et Management (SUP'TEMA) (4icu: -)	Fez	<2016

Sources: Wikipedia Universities, 4ICU, and https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 7: Geographical distribution of Morocco's higher education institutions²³

City	SHDI Region	Public	Private	Total
Casablanca	Centre	6	51	57
Rabat	Nord Ouest	19	28	47
Fez	Centre Nord	4	15	19
Tangier	Nord Ouest	2	14	16
Marrakech	Tensift	3	11	14
Agadir	Sud	5	8	13

²³ Unlike table 5, table 7 looks at all university locations, including the subsidiaries.

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Meknès	Centre Sud	2	6	8
Oujda	Oriental	1	6	7
Tétouan	Nord Ouest	4	2	6
Kénitra	Nord Ouest	2	4	6
El Jadida	Centre	1	4	5
Beni Mellal	Centre	1	3	4
Mohammedia	Centre	1	2	3
Salé	Nord Ouest	2	0	2
Safi	Tensift	1	1	2
Settat	Centre	1	1	2
Other	Various	16	1	17
Total		71	159	230

Region	Public tertiary institutions	Private tertiary institutions	Total tertiary institutions	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
Nord Ouest	31	48	79	9.2
Centre	14	61	75	10.7
Centre Nord	4	16	20	4.7
Tensift	6	14	20	5.7
Sud	10	8	18	2.7
Centre Sud	4	10	14	3.2
Oriental	2	6	8	2.7
Total	71	159	230	6.4

For population numbers in 2018 (needed for the calculation of the last column) see table 2. For regions: see map 1 at the start of part 2.

Table 8. Think Tanks in Morocco

Name	Description	Where	Established
Institut Pasteur du Maroc	Medical and Pharmaceutical research	Tangier and Casablanca	1912/1929; together: 1967
Fondation OCP	Policy centre for the Phosphate Industry	Rabat	1920
Institut National de Recherche Halieutique	Fisheries and oceanographic research; link to France (ORSTOM)	Casablanca	1946
Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche	Think tank and trainings institute for development issues in Africa as a whole	Tangier	1964

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Administratives pour le Développement (CAFRAD)			
World Phosphate Institute (IMPHOS)	Global research centre for the phosphate industry	Casablanca	1973
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Humaines et Sociales	Independent research institute in the social sciences	Oujda	2002
IRD-Maroc	Part of the French IRD	Rabat	2005
Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES)	IRES's vocation is to contribute in decision-making on strategic issues. Its mission is to carry out strategic studies and analyses on issues as advised by His Majesty The King and to be entrusted with a strategic watch task, both at the national and international level, in fields deemed strategic for the country. It analyses domestic structural issues, examines Morocco's external relations on a variety of dimensions and attaches great importance to global issues.	Rabat	2007
Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes de Sociales Sciences	The Center for Research and Studies in Social Sciences is a scientific body whose main activity is the organization, supervision and deepening of research.	Rabat	?
Institut Amadeus	It is positioned as a laboratory of ideas, a space for reflection and a creator of debates par excellence.	Rabat	2008
Institut de Recherche en Energie Solaire en Nouvelles Energie	IRESEN is a research institute created in 2011 by the Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment, with the participation of several key players of the energy sector in Morocco devoted to accompany the national energy strategy, by supporting the research and innovation used in the field of solar energy and new energies.	Rabat	2011
Hillary Clinton Centre for Women's Empowerment	Part of the Al-Akhawayn University	Ifrane	2013
PCNS Policy Center for the New South	The Policy Center for the New South (PCNS) is a Moroccan think tank aiming to contribute to the improvement of economic and social public policies that challenge Morocco and the rest of the Africa as integral parts of the global South.	Rabat	2016
Goethe Institut Marokko	German institute in Morocco	Rabat and Casablanca	...

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Moroccan Center for Contemporary Studies and Research	Social sciences and humanities; focus on values	Rabat	2016
NIMAR	Netherlands Institute in Morocco	Rabat	2016 (new start)
Moroccan institute for Policy Analysis (MIPA)	In January 2019, MIPA organized the first edition of the Rabat Policy Forum themed “The Quality of Political and Economic Institutions in Morocco”.	Rabat	2017
Centre Jacques-Berque	Linked to the French CNRS	Rabat	2018
Societe Marocaine de Rhumatologie	Medical	Rabat?	?

Sources: wikipedia Think Tanks, Wikipedia research institutes, and other sources. The website https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Research_Centers_in_Morocco mentions many other research institutes in Morocco, but most of their websites are no longer functioning, so these institutes have not been included here.

Table 9. Museums in Morocco

Name	Where	Established
Moroccan Jewish Museum	museum Jewish museum	1997
Fundouq al-Najjariyyin	fondouk museum	
Bouknadel Gardens	botanical garden	
Botanical Garden of Rabat	botanical garden	
Crocoparc Agadir	zoo botanical garden	
jardin botanique de Rabat	botanical garden	
Marrakech Museum	museum	1990
Museum dar belghazi	museum	
House of photography	museum art exhibition	
Abderrahman Slaoui Museum	museum	
Tiskiwin Museum	museum	1996
Dar Si Said Museum	museum	1932
Museum of Islamic Art of Marrakech	museum	
Kasbah Museum	museum	
Sidi Mohammed ben Abdallah Museum	museum	
Museum of the Palmeraie	museum	
Dar Jamaï palace	palace museum	
Musée des Oudayas	museum	1915
Marrakech Telecommunication Museum	museum	

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Dar Batha	museum palace	
Museum of Arts and Traditions of Morocco	art museum	
Arboretum del Oued Cherrate	arboretum	
Museum of Contemporary Art, Tangier	museum	
Musée de Carmen-Macein	museum	
Agadir Amazigh Culture Museum	museum	
Rabat Archaeological Museum	museum	1932
Chefchaouen Ethnographic Museum	museum	
Musée d'ethnographie à Tétouan	ethnographic museum	
Photography Museum of Marrakesh	photography museum	
Al Maaden Museum of Contemporary African Art	museum	
Fondation Lorin	ethnographic museum	1930
National Photography Museum (Morocco)	photography museum	
Archaeological Museum of Tétouan	museum	
Antoine de Saint-Exupery Museum	museum	2004
Moroccan museum of securities values	museum	
Amazigh Museum	museum	
Musée d'archéologie à Tétouan	museum	
Mohammed VI Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art	museum	
Yves Saint Laurent Museum in Marrakesh	museum	
Ouarzazate dinosaur museum	museum	
El Jadida Museum	museum	
Centre d'art moderne de Tétouan	museum	
Dar el Bacha	palace museum	1910
National Post Museum of Morocco	museum	
Museum of Arms of Borj Nord	museum	
Musée National de la Céramique (Safi)	museum	
Musée Régional de la Céramique de Salé	museum	
Meknes Pottery Museum	museum	
Forbes Museum of Tangier	military museum	
Musée de l'histoire et des civilisations de Rabat (Former National Archeological Museum)	Historical museum	1920s
La Villa des Arts, Rabat and Casablanca	Art museum	1988

(Source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources)

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Annex 1: relevant websites

Public tertiary institutions	Websites
Université Mohammed V	http://www.um5.ac.ma/um5/
Université Cadi Ayyad	https://www.uca.ma/
Université Ibn Zohr	http://www.uiz.ac.ma/
Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah	http://www.usmba.ac.ma/
Université Al Akhawayn	http://www.aui.ma/en/
Université Hassan II de Casablanca	http://www.univh2c.ma/
Université Ibn Tofail	http://www.uit.ac.ma/
Université Abdelmalek Essadi	http://www.uae.ma/
Université Mohammed Premier	http://www.ump.ma/
Université Moulay Ismail	http://www.umi.ac.ma/
Université Hassan 1er	http://www.uh1.ac.ma/
Université Chouaib Doukkali	http://www.ucd.ac.ma/
École Nationale d'Architecture	http://www.archi.ac.ma/
Université Sultan Moulay Slimane	http://www.usms.ac.ma/website/
École Nationale Supérieure de l'Administration	http://www.ensaadmin.ma/
École Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknes	http://www.enameknes.ma/
Université Al Quaraouiyine	http://uaq.ma/
Ecole supérieure des Industries du Textile et de l'Habillement (ESITH)	http://www.esith.ac.ma
Institut agronomique et vétérinaire Hassan II (IAV Hassan II)	http://www.iav.ac.ma
Université Hassan II de Casablanca – Ecole normale supérieure de l'Enseignement technique de Mohammedia (ENSET Mohammedia)	http://www.enset-media.ac.ma
Ecole Hassania des Travaux publics (EHTP)	http://www.ehtp.ac.ma
Institut supérieur des métiers de l'Audiovisuel et du Cinéma (ISMAL)	http://www.ismal.emadariss.net
Institut supérieur de la Magistrature (ISM)	http://www.ism.ma
Institut supérieur de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises (ISCAE)	http://www.groupeiscae.ma
Institut supérieur d'Art dramatique et d'Animation culturelle (ISADAC)	http://www.minculture.gov.ma
Institut supérieur de l'Information et de la Communication (ISIC)	http://www.isic.ma
Institut supérieur des Etudes maritimes (ISEM)	http://www.isem.ac.ma

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Institut supérieur international du Tourisme de Tanger (ISITT)	http://www.isitt.ma
Académie internationale Mohammed VI de l'Aviation civile (AIAC)	http://www.aiac.ma
Institut national des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP)	http://www.minculture.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=413&Itemid=148&lang=fr
Institut national des Beaux-Arts (INBA Tétouan)	https://universes.art/en/nafas/articles/2013/inba-tetouan/fra
Institut national des Postes et Télécommunications (INPT)	http://www.inpt.ac.ma
Institut national de Statistique et d'Economie appliquée (INSEA)	http://www.insea.ac.ma
Institut national d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (INAU)	http://www.inau.ac.ma
Ecole nationale d'Administration de Rabat (ENA)	http://www.ena.ac.ma
Ecole nationale d'Architecture (ENArch)	http://www.archi.ac.ma
Ecole nationale forestière d'Ingénieurs (ENFI)	http://www.enfi.ac.ma
Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines de Rabat (ENSMR)	http://www.enim.ac.ma
Ecole nationale de santé publique (ENSP)	http://ensp.sante.gov.ma
Institut royal de Formation des Cadres de la Jeunesse et des Sports (IRFC/JS)	http://www.irfc.ma
Institut royal de l'Administration territoriale (IRAT)	https://www.9rayti.com/ecole/irat
Ecole des Sciences de l'Information (ESI)	http://www.esi.ac.ma
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Techniques et de Management (SUPTEM TANGER)	http://www.suptem.com
École supérieure de Télécommunications et Management (SUP'TEMA)	http://suptema.monmaroc.net
Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah-Fès – Ecole normale supérieure de Fès (ENS-Fès)	http://ens.usmba.ac.ma
Dar-Al-Hadith Al-Hassania (DHH)	http://www.darhadit.ac.ma
Private tertiary institutions	
Université Internationale de Rabat	https://www.uir.ac.ma/
HEM Institut des Hautes Etudes de Management	https://hem.ac.ma/
HIGH-TECH	http://hightech.edu/
ESCA École de Management	https://www.esca.ma/
Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique	https://www.um6p.ma/en
Université Mohammed VI des Sciences de la Santé	http://um6ss.ma/
Université Internationale de Casablanca	https://www.uic.ac.ma/
HEC Maroc	https://hec.ac.ma/
Université Euro-Méditerranéenne de Fès	http://www.ueuromed.org/pro/fr/index.php
Université Internationale d'Agadir	http://universiapolis.ma/

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International Institute for Higher Education in Morocco	http://www.iihem.ac.ma/fr/index.php
Ecole Supérieure en Ingénierie de l'Information, Télécoms, Management et Génie Civil	http://estem.ma/
Ecole Centrale Casablanca	http://www.centrale-casablanca.ma/fr/
Université Privée de Marrakech	https://upm.ac.ma/
Université Mundiapolis	https://www.mundiapolis.ma/
Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Marrakech	http://www.supdeco.ma/
Université Privée de Fès	http://upf.ac.ma/
Université Internationale Abulcasis des Sciences de la Santé	http://www.uiass.ma/
Institut Supérieur du Génie Appliqué	http://www.iga.ac.ma/
Ecole Supérieure d'Architecture de Casablanca	http://www.ecolearchicasa.com/
SIST British University	https://www.sist.ac.ma/contact/
Ecole supérieure de Gestion et de Commerce du Cap – CAP SUP Business School (CAP SUP')	http://www.cap-sup.com
Centre des Études supérieures d'Ingénierie et de Management (CESIM)	http://www.cesim.ma
Ecole de Management et d'Administration des Affaires (EMAA)	http://www.emaa.ma
Ecole supérieure de Commerce et de Gestion Tanger (ESCGT)	http://www.escgt.ma
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Economiques et de Management de Casablanca (ESSEM BS)	http://www.essem-bs.com
Ecole Centrale Supérieure d'Entrepreneuriat - GESI Sup (GESI Sup)	http://gesi.ma
Hautes études de commerce de gestion et d'informatique (HECGI)	http://www.hecgi.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes des Sciences et Techniques de l'Ingénierie et du Management. (HESTIM)	http://www.hestim.ma
Ecole supérieure de l'Aéronautique et la Haute Technologie (AEROSUP)	http://www.aerosup.ma
Institut supérieur d'Electronique et des Réseaux de Télécommunications (ISERT)	www.isert.ma
Institut supérieur de Formation en Technologie alimentaire (ISFORT)	http://www.isfort-maroc.com
Institute for Leadership and Communication Studies (ILCS Rabat)	http://www.ilcs.ac.ma
Institut supérieur de Formation aux Techniques de Gestion (ISFOTEG)	http://www.isfoteg.ma
Institut supérieur de Comptabilité, Audit et Finance (ISCAF)	http://www.iscaf.net
Institut supérieur des Hautes Etudes en développement durable (ISHEDD)	http://www.ishedd.com
Institut supérieur d'Informatique appliquée et de Management (ISIAM)	http://www.isiam.ma
Institut des hautes Etudes Bancaires Financières et Managériales - Casablanca (HBFG)	http://www.hbfa.ma

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Institut supérieur de Gestion et de Commerce (ISG)	http://isg.ma/isgc
Institut d'Etudes Supérieures de Communication et des Affaires (IESCA)	http://www.iesca.ma
Institut des hautes Etudes économiques et sociales (IHEES)	http://www.groupeihees.com
Institut supérieur des Arts Graphiques (ISAG Rabat)	http://www.isag.ma
Institut supérieur du Journalisme et de Communication (ISJC)	http://www.isjc-press.com
Institut d'Enseignement supérieur de Management et de Paramédical (IESMP)	http://iesmp.ma
Institut supérieur de Management d'Administration et de Génie Informatique (ISMAGI)	http://www.ismag.ma
Institut des hautes Etudes Paramédicales du Sud (IHEPS)	http://iheps.ac.ma
Institut supérieur de la Qualité et de l'Environnement (ISQE)	www.isqe-maroc.com
Institut supérieur des Energies renouvelables et Sciences de l'environnement (ISERSE)	http://www.iserse.ma
Institut supérieur du transport et de la logistique (ISTL)	http://www.istl.ma
International Institute of Information Technologies SUPINFO (SUPINFO)	https://www.supinfo.com/en/casablanca
Ecole supérieure internationale de gestion - Campus Casablanca (ESIG Casablanca)	http://www.esigmaroc.com/intern
Université Internationale de Casablanca (UIC)	http://www.uic.ac.ma
Knowledge Computer and Business Institute Knowledge CBI	http://www.knowledgecbi.net
Institut supérieur de Management et de Technologie (MATCI)	http://www.matci.ac.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management du Sud (ESMS - Agadir)	http://www.esms.ma
Ecole MedSup Management (MEDSUP Management)	http://www.med-sup.org
Ecole supérieure de Management Hôtelier et Gestion de l'Entreprise (ESMHTG)	http://esmhtg.ma
Institut Marocain de Management (IMM)	http://www.imm.ac.ma
Moroccan Management Business School (MMBS)	http://www.mmbs.ac.ma
Ecole marocaine de Banque et de Commerce international - Rabat (EMBCI)	http://www.embci.com
Ecole marocaine supérieure d'Informatique et de Gestion (EMSIG)	http://www.emsig.ma
Ecole marocaine d'Ingénierie (EMG)	http://www.emg.ac.ma
Ecole marocaine des sciences de l'ingénieur (EMSI)	http://www.emsi.ma
Ecole supérieure Marocaine de Traduction et d'Interprétariat (ESMTI)	http://esmti-maroc.com

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Ecole supérieure de Management et d'Ingénierie de l'Orient - Orient SUP (Orient SUP)	No specific website known; see https://nl-nl.facebook.com/watch/OrientSUP/
Ecole des hautes Etudes Poly Management (HEP Management)	http://www.hep.ma/hep/index.html
Institut polytechnique Privé de Casablanca	http://www.polytechnique.info
cole polyvalente supérieure d'Informatique et d'Electronique (EPSIEL)	http://www.epsiel.net
Institut supérieur privé de Génie Informatique (SUP ISI)	http://www.supingenierie.com
Private International Institute of Management and Technology (PIIMT)	http://www.piimt.us
Haute Ecole de Comptabilite d'Audit et Management (HECAM)	http://www.hecam.ma
Ecole polytechnique privée d'Agadir (E-Polytechnique)	http://www.e-polytechnique.ma
Ecole supérieure de Tourisme et Technologie Hôtelière Privée (ESTTH)	http://www.e-tourisme.ma
Université Privée de Marrakech (UPM)	http://www.upm.ac.ma
Ecole supérieure de Rabat en Management et Ingénierie (ESRMI)	http://www.esr.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes comptables et financières (HECF)	http://www.hecfsup.com
Ecole des hautes Etudes commerciales et informatiques (HECI)	http://www.groupeheci.ac.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes commerciales techniques et informatiques - Tanger (EHECT-Tanger)	http://www.ehect.net
Ecole des hautes Etudes de Biotechnologie (EHEB)	http://www.eheb.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes économiques et commerciales (HEEC)	http://www.ecoleheec.ac.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes d'Ingénierie (EHEIO)	http://eheio.ma
Ecole des hautes Etudes en Ingénierie des Systèmes d'Information (EHEISI)	http://www.heisi.ma
Ecole supérieure d'Informatique appliquée (ESIA)	http://www.esia.ma
École supérieure d'Ingénierie Automobile et Aéronautique (ESI2A)	http://www.esi2a.ma
Ecole supérieure de Commerce et de Management du Collège LaSalle (ESCM)	http://www.escm.ma
Ecole supérieure des Sciences de l'Ingénierie Commerciale - Meknès (ESSIC)	http://www.essic.ma
Ecole supérieure des Métiers de Commerce de Gestion et d'Informatique (EMCGI)	http://www.emcgi.ma
Ecole supérieure de Communication et de Publicité (COM' Sup)	http://www.ecolecomsup.com
Ecole supérieure des Réseaux Informatiques et de Management (ESRIM)	http://www.esrim.ma

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Ecole supérieure d'Informatique et de Management des Affaires (ESIMA)	http://www.esima-egc.com
Ecole nouvelle d'Informatique des Télécommunications et d'Economie (ENITE)	http://www.enite.ma
Ecole supérieure de Design (ArtCom Sup)	http://www.ecole-artcom.com
Ecole supérieure de Design et des Arts Visuels (ESDAV)	http://www.ecole-design.com
Ecole supérieure d'Ingénierie en Sciences Appliquées (ESISA)	http://esisa.ac.ma
Ecole supérieure d'Ingénierie de la Santé et de Management de Projets (ESISMP)	http://esismp.com
Ecole supérieure des Sciences Humaines et de Communication (Sup'HCom)	http://www.suphcom.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management industriel (ESMI)	http://www.esmi.ma
Ecole d'Ingénierie en Génie des Systèmes Industriels de Casablanca (EIGSICA)	http://www.eigsica.ma
Ecole supérieure en Ingénierie de l'Information, Télécommunication et de Management (ESTEM)	http://www.etud-estem.ma
Ecole supérieure d'Architecture d'intérieur (ESAI)	http://www.ecole-esai.com
Ecole supérieure de Journalisme et de Communication (ESJC)	http://www.esjc.ma
Ecole supérieure des Etudes Juridiques et Economiques (ESEJE)	http://www.esenje.ma
Ecole supérieure de Direction et de Gestion (ESDG)	http://www.esdg.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management (ESM)	http://www.esm.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management et d'Ingénierie Informatique Appliqués (ESMA)	http://www.esmamaroc.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management et de Communication (ESMC)	http://www.esmc.ma
Ecole supérieure de Gestion et des Sciences de l'Informatique (EGICO)	http://www.egicosup.ma
Ecole supérieure de Management et de Gestion des Ressources Humaines (SUP'RH)	http://www.suprh.com
Ecole supérieure de Management d'Informatique et de Télécommunication (SupMTI - Rabat)	http://www.mit.ma
Ecole supérieure des Multimedia, Informatique et Réseaux (SUPÉMIR)	http://www.supemir.com
Ecole des Nouvelles Sciences et Ingénierie (ENSIT)	http://www.ensi.ma
Ecole supérieure des Nouvelles Technologies (ESNT)	http://www.esnt.ma
Ecole supérieure de Psychologie (ESP)	http://www.psychosup.net
Ecole supérieure des Arts Visuels Privée (ESAV)	http://www.esavmarrakech.com

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Ecole supérieure des Hautes Etudes en Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (Sup'Technology)	http://www.suptechnology.ma
Sup' Management	http://www.supmanagement.ma
Institut supérieur Vinci d'ingénierie informatique et Réseaux de télécommunications – Ecole supérieure VINCI (ISVIRT)	http://www.vinci.ma
Think tanks, and other knowledge institutions	
PCNS Policy Center for the New South	https://www.policycenter.ma/about-us
CAFRAD	http://cafrad.org/
Royal Institute for Strategic Studies	https://www.ires.ma/en/home/institut-royal-des-etudes-strategiques/presentation/
Institut de Recherche en Energie Solaire en Nouvelles Energie	https://www.iresen.org/?lang=en
Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes de Sciences Sociales	https://cerss.org/
Institut Amadeus	http://www.amadeusonline.org/a-propos-de-linstitut-amadeus/
Goethe Institut Marokko	https://www.goethe.de/ins/ma/
NIMAR Netherlands Institute in Morocco	http://nimarrabat.nl/
Moroccan institute for Policy Analysis	https://www.mipa.institute/eng
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Humaines et Sociales Oujda	www.cerhso.com
Moroccan Centre for Contemporary Studies and Research	http://www.cmerc.ma/
Centre Jacques-Berque	http://www.cjb.ma/
Hillary Clinton Centre for Women's Empowerment	http://www.aui.ma/en/hcc
IRD	https://maroc.ird.fr/
Institut Pasteur du Maroc	http://www.pasteur.ma/
Institut National de Recherche Halieutique	http://www.inrh.ma/
Societe Marocaine de Rhumatologie	http://www.smr.ma/
Museums (with working websites)	
Bouknadel Gardens	http://www.jardinexotiques.com/
Museum Dar Belghazi	http://www.museumbelghazi.com/
Maison de la Photographie	http://maisondelaphotographie.ma/index.php
Abderrahman Slaoui Museum	http://musee-as.ma/
Musee Palmeraie	https://www.benchaabane.com/musee_palmeraie/index.php
Musee Archeologique de Tetouan	http://www.fnm.ma/musee-archeologique-de-tetouan/
Musee Antione de Saint Exuperie	www.antoinedesaintexupery.com
Musee Mohammed VI	http://www.museemohammed6.ma/

Musee de Dar el Bacha de Marrakech	http://www.fnm.ma/musee-dar-el-bacha-de-marrakech/
Musée de l'histoire et des civilisations de Rabat (Former National Archeological Museum)	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_de_l%27histoire_et_des_civilisations_de_Rabat
La Villa des Arts, Rabat and Casablanca	http://fondationona.ma

Annex 2 : Notes on the remaining Spanish possessions near Morocco

Among the few colonial possessions of European countries in Africa there are some near Morocco: the Spanish autonomous cities Ceuta and Melilla, and the Canary Islands (Islas Canarias).

In the Globaldatalab data can be found about the educational situation in these three Spanish areas (as part of the data for Spain), and these show that those areas are among the best performing regions in Africa.

Table Annex-2-1: Spanish possessions in Africa, regions, population, and Education index 1990-2018

Regions	Population x 1000		Education index x 1000			
	1990	2018	1990	2000	2010	2018
Canarias	1480	2160	557	676	732	775
CA de Ceuta	70	90	554	672	718	757
CA de Melilla	60	90	547	668	696	756

Source for tables 1 and 2: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/> (Spain)

Table Annex-2-2: Spanish possessions in Africa, regions, Mean Years of Schooling for Adults, and Expected Years of Schooling for Children, 1990-2018

Regions	Mean Years of Schooling for Adults				Expected Years of Schooling for Children			
	1990	2000	2010	2018	1990	2000	2010	2018
Canarias	5.9	8.2	9.0	9.4	13.0	14.6	15.6	16.6
CA de Ceuta	5.9	8.2	8.7	9.0	12.9	11.4	15.5	16.4
CA de Melilla	6.3	8.7	8.7	9.3	12.2	13.6	14.6	16.0

For the Canary Islands 4icu lists three universities:

(Public) Universidad de La Laguna (in San Cristóbal de La Laguna, and a Branch in Santa Cruz de Tenerife); started in 1927

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(Public) Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, with branch campuses in: Arucas, Teguise, and Puerto del Rosario); started in 1979

(Private) Universidad del Atlántico Medio (in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria); started in 2015.

<https://www.4icu.org/es/canary-islands/>

There is also the private AICAD Business School in Las Palmas:

<https://www.academiccourses.com/universities/Spain/Las-Palmas-de-Gran-Canaria/>

And Wikipedia adds:

The European University of Canarias (La Orotava); which started in 2010 (Private), and the University Fernando Pessoa-Canarias (Santa María de Guía); which started in 2014 (Private).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Spain

There is also:

Music Conservatoire of the Canary Islands/Conservatorio Superior de Música de Canarias (CSMC), in Las Palmas, a public institution, which started in 2002

https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

For Museums in the Canary Islands: see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Museums_in_the_Canary_Islands

In Ceuta there is a University Hospital and the Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud de Ceuta. In Melilla there is a campus of the University of Granada. There are also quite a lot of museums in these two cities.