Elements of Information System for women associations
in the city of Rabat

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Introduction

The constitution of 2011 has given to the civil society a great power. The associations are considered as a partner in the management of the public policy. The women associations as a part of the whole civil society play an important role in the defense of women 'rights and to promote their conditions at various levels, economically, socially, politicaly.

The present study focuses on the associative movement of women as a force of proposal and as a durable actor for the development of the country. Currently, female associations ensure activities and various actions to promote woman's rights and to improve their situation, which requires a great need for information. Consequently, the survey aims at studying the informational needs and behaviors of these female associations starting from the following objectives:

- To study the existing informational and technological capabilities of female associations located in Rabat;

-To identify the informational needs and behaviors of these associations and to raise the problems encountered in their informational activities of locating and accessing information;

-To propose, in the light of the result obtained, solutions aiming at the implementation of an information system, this would facilitate location and access to information according to their specific needs.

To carry out this research, we used a survey research method. By means of a questionnaire, 85 active people working within 17 female associations were approached. Two categories of associations were targeted: associations of defense of women's rights and those of a socio-economic vocation. The response rate was 59%.

The analysis of the collected data enabled us to arrive at the following principal conclusions:

- Absence of full-time and qualified information specialists in the female associations;

-Lack of financial means and their insufficiency, especially that the principal source of income of these associations generally comes from the contributions of their members;

-These associations also suffer from the poverty of informational structures and weakness of the products and informational services. -Provision in terms of computer equipment is quite adequate but connection to Internet remains rather low (59% of the surveyed ONGs are connected).

- Their informational products are composed primarily of booklets, folders and posters, while the production of monographs and directories remains limited.

As for the informational services offered, the female NGOs are focused primarily on listening and providing women with legal, psychological and medical advice. The analysis of information needs shows that there are differences at this level, owing to the nature of activities carried out by the two categories of NGOs aimed at by the present study.

Accordingly, legal information constiues the type of information most used by associations of defense of women's rights, whereas associations with economic vocations regard both legal and sociological information as very significant. It is the same for statistical data and information relating to political matters which are privileged by the leaders of associations of defense of women's rights. On the other hand, there is a certain similarity concerning the principal reasons for information seeking behaviors of the associations surveyed, with some differences at the level of the degree of need.

The analysis of the results regarding the degree of need according to the type of informational media reveals the prevalence of the paper medium, particularly of booklets, folders and posters. The need for electronic media is average (54% for the daily use of Internet), whereas the use of audio-visual tools (microfiche, audio and/or video cd, remains very low.

The study of the information seeking behaviors of the leaders of the female NGOs highlighted the principal sources of information used by these leaders : target audience (women), followed by internal documentation, then the resource persons such as lawyers, doctors, psychologists, etc., and in the fourth position administrative departments.

As for the attitude of female associations towards administrative sources of information, the results reveal that these sources are in general cooperative, although a considerable rate among respondents pointed out reluctance of such sources toward provision of required information. Such reluctance can be the consequence of two principal reasons: the lack of adequate means of communication at these administrative sources, and the lack of clear procedures for the dissemination of information.

As regards the means of access to information by the associations under study, the analysis showed the prevalence of personal contacts followed by meetings, and comes in third position participation in demonstrations, which constitute a privileged venue for discussions and exchange of information. On the other hand, the recourse to libraries and public resource centers remain limited.

The means of communication witness a variable use according to the availability of each means. So the telephone and the fax record the highest rates, on the other hand the rate of the respondents who use Internet is average: bearing in mind that only 59% of the surveyed NGOs have access to it. Use of data bases is very weak.

The majority of the leaders of female associations encounter difficulties locating and accessing information, difficulties which are attributed to the lack of financial means, the absence of informational structures, and delays of communication and obtaining information.

Through the present study, it proved that the implementation of an information system connecting various female associations in a network would be advantageous and beneficial.

This conviction is shared by the presidents of these associations, who consider that a resource centre on women would have the merit to be a response to their informational needs and an optimal solution for their problems : being able to facilitate location and access to information on the women : to realize savings of time and efforts, to exchange experiments and solve the anarchistic dispersion of documentation in this field.

To guarantee the achievement of these objectives and for the needs for implementation and management of such a center, some key elements are proposed, particularly the material and technological means, human, financial and documentary resources and also informational services. This survey suggests a complementary solution that consists in installation and operation of this center ; it is a focal point connecting a network of the various female associations located in Rabat, and later, the other female associations that are disseminated throughout the country.

The following article proposes Key elements for the implementation of an information system for the networking of women's associations and a center of information and documentation to support information and communication needs of these associations.

I- Key elements for the development and management of information' center and documentation on women

To ensure its primary mission of information, documentation and coordination, the documentation center will be considered an essential resource center and a scientific reflection tool for government departments, associations, research institutions and international organizations. To do this, the center proposes to achieve five objectives to meet the needs of the different partners.

1- *Objectives of the Centre*

-Ensure the collection, processing and dissemination of documentation and information up on women;

- Conduct studies and research and make visible all actions, policies and achievements for women;

- Capitalize and promote access to data and updated information on the situation of Moroccan women;

- Strengthen cooperation between the actors of civil society and the various partners involved in women's issues at the national and international level;

- Supporting public decisions and coordinate all national and local actions in favor of women.

2- *User center*

The center must meet the needs of its various users and potential users to know:

- Associations and particularly women's groups;

- Government structures working to promote the status of women;

- Local authorities;

- Students and faculty members;

- Documentation and research centers;

- The mass media;

- International agencies;

3- *physical and technological resources*

The establishment of an information system must be preceded by the determination of equipment requirements, development and space planning of that system. Therefore, it is developing a building and equipment program, conducted by a team: librarians, architects and representatives of the administration.

The role of this program is to plan the development and management and the use of local SI for all types of users. In addition, the program must set the lighting conditions, the conditions of air conditioning, sound insulation and electrical, telephone and computer cabling equipment.

In summary, the information' system should lead to the construction of the equipments that meet the following requirements:

- adapt to standards wherever possible;

- Consider the role and nature of the SI and its users;

- Be easily accessible to users;

- Give an impression to the users;

- Determining the conditions of conservation of information resources on the one hand and disposal by destruction, donation, second exchange.

For furniture and equipment, they must meet a number of key criteria: be functional, providing for the term, have an esthetic appearance.

For this, there must be specific or normal metal shelving , shelving for the presentation of periodicals (magazines, newspapers) , file catalogs, a filing equipment (vertical filing cabinets , rotary , ...), a material for the loan which is an important equipment if the center opts for this

service , special equipment for audiovisual and electronic documents. There must also be an exhibition material such flat display cases, showcases cabinets, mobile boards, bulletin boards, etc.

As for information and communication technologies, it is to set up an IT infrastructure meets the blueprint of definitions including network installation, computer microphones, printers, which must be calculated according to the number of staff members and potential users and according to the planned activities.

In addition, connected to the Internet, the center would allow users to benefit from a permanent search and instant dissemination of results and research products. Two types of networks can be foreseen:

-Functional networks of communication: telephone, fax , electronic mail;

- Computer networks (production) collection, processing and dissemination of information:

 - Internet, intranet, access to databases (server, documentation software, monitoring tools, scanners, recorders, etc.)

-Interconnexion Resources and internal and external skills in the center vis-à -vis women's associations.

4- Human resources of the Center

Human resource management is to plan staff' needs define the workstations necessary for its recruitment and specify a work coordination system. It is also to inform and involve the staff in decision-making and to participate in its evaluation. We distinguish between two categories of Information system staff:

-IT professionals;

- Technicians and secretarial, administrative, caretaking, etc.

Therefore, you first need to plan staffing requirements according to the master plan recommendations, and participate in recruitment.

Indeed, the selection and recruitment policy is based on the determination of staffing needs which occurs depending on the tasks to complete. In this sense, we must consider the staff to be committed to the use of new information technologies. Selection of staff will also be on the basis of training and experience required in the field in order to make more consistent the team.

The staff development policy consists mainly of training activities. In other words, the staff must have a theoretical and practical training through internships or specific seminars, participation in conferences, fairs and exhibitions visits, etc.

Thus, the management unit of the center of documentation and information should be multidisciplinary. In other words, it should have a general knowledge, specialization and basic technical information literacy to identify the right information and be able to identify user needs

be it in procurement at the level of analysis, and possess the human qualities and practical experience.

As for the staff that will provide service to the public, this team should be good at internal communication and for contact with the user.

In general, human resources must be made of information professionals in sufficient numbers and support personnel such as agents, storekeepers, etc.

5- *Information Resources*

The satisfaction of user needs is an important factor for the existence and continuity of an information system. For this, it is first to make collection development policy based on internal and external resources.

In other words, the information system must ensure the comprehensive collection and look for any documents relating to its activities.

In addition, a collection development policy varies with the type of IS, the number of users, human resources and financial and operating materials and equipment. The center can only work if they have credit extended by the structure on which it depends, which will eventually add grants from other sources. The center must ensure to make purchases without exceeding the credits they are allocated.

The choice or selection of documents must be made taking into consideration a number of criteria such as:

- The author's reputation;

-The Reputation of the publisher;

-The Novelty of the subject or of how it is treated;

-The Quality of the collection or series;

-The User demand;

-The Financial management: Price of the book, price / quality ratio.

It is desirable that the selection is jointly exercised taking into account, in addition to these basic criteria, in the opinion of the heads of sections or services to users. Once the selection policy, the center must establish the inventory policies to make the evaluation of collections and breeding procedures, exchange with other centers and pruning.

Then , the center must establish procurement procedures to identify the sources of supply and to locate local and external information resources (databases), then it must maintain relations with publishers, booksellers and suppliers in general and monitoring budget spending.

The center has set up a control system to constantly review and to introduce the new needs of users.

After this phase, the center must conduct the processing of information resources. This is to establish procedures for the organization and processing of documents which consists of

cataloging, classification and indexing of documents by means of a documentary language to meet the needs of users. In addition, the implementation of computerized document processing systems and finally the assessment of the performance and quality of each task is recommended.

The center should also introduce users to the use of services, informing them of new acquisitions and help them identify their needs in order to assist them in the search and retrieval of documents and access to information on the woman.

It is also to oversee the movement of resource materials and devices necessary for their consultation, and finally make statistics and participate in entertainment programs within the center.

The last phase is to promote, operate information resources in information marketing medium and establish a communication strategy that would have the essential objectives to promote the center, informed of its existence and its commissioning not making use of all mass media, billboards, radio, television, print, Internet through the web site, etc.

The center should also have a monitoring structure. This will depend on financial and technical resources of the center, knowledge and control of information monitoring tools.

6- Financial resources and budget

The budget corresponds to a forecast of activity, it is also the financial statement of estimated income and expenditures estimated over a defined period. It should therefore always be compared or whether one starts a budget which we determine the potential activity ; or whether one starts from one activity to arrive after setting the means necessary for its implementation , examine in budgetary terms. The budget is a very good instrument control and no serious information system cannot exist without financial control; planning and effective decision making are necessarily related costs.

There are two types of budgets:

- An investment budget that includes all the material loads, those so-called "starting the charges." In other words, these are costs for premises and equipment, equipment installation, the basic constitution of the documentary funds of the documentation center.

Indeed, the purchase of documents and computer equipment and its maintenance are the most important element in the budget. It includes the necessary funds for the purchase of basic documents (book, subscription to periodicals, electronic documents) and network and software installation, plus printing costs. Nevertheless, we must be careful not to make purchases exceeding the appropriations we have, but also to use them entirely.

The operating budget includes repetitive loads personnel (salaries, bonuses), production (office supplies, business newsletters, catalogs, etc.) and documentation when the information system is implemented and running.

According to the interview guide, respondents seek the center is a public structure under a government department while maintaining the autonomy of its budget.

However, it should be noted that the vast majority of information systems in Morocco have no financial autonomy.

In addition, and from foreign experience presented at the literature review, we noticed that CREDIF in Tunis is under the Ministry of Women and Family, and the CNIDFF in Paris acts under the authority of the Ministry of Employment and Solidarity in charge of women's rights. Because of this, and drawing experiences , our information system Moroccan "center of information, documentation on women" could fall under the Ministry of Solidarity of Women, Family and social development.

7- *Information services center*

The Centre for Documentation and Information on Women will be asked to provide a number of products and information services to a wide network of partners and mainly to women's associations. For this, they must set up at an information dissemination culture by appropriate means such as newsletters, email, information workshops, media masses, etc.

In addition, the use of technologies of Information and Communication (ICT) constitute a crucial axis and an essential tool contributing to improving the efficiency of the center and the accomplishment of its mission. Indeed, during our investigation, we found that the associations began to join the virtual community where ICTs play a key role for the necessary changes in communication patterns of associations.

Internet Particularly represents a tool and an important space for communication that allows association members to produce or access information worldwide. Roadways and transfer this information are multiple and the nature of electronic exchanges is varied.

Thus, the information services offered by the center can be summarized as follows:

-Secondary documents: these documents made by the information system from primary documents in order to facilitate access to users. These are «documents that identify, analyze and classify the primary documents and return it."

There are different processes including reporting, reformulation, condensation and synthesis giving rise to:

-Bibliographical bulletins and newsletters abstracts or summaries;

-The Bibliographies, cataloging, indexes, abstracts and others that may exist in written form, electronically readable or in CD -ROM, these types of documents are part of the secondary documents.

-Press review: This is to establish press kits on various topics concerning the status of women whether legal, social, economic or political. The press review will also allow us to assess the

image of the center and its position vis- à-vis visibility of print. It will also help to build the history of the center.

- Newsletter «news letter ": This is an official showcase of the center, which will give a clear overview of the activities conducted by the projects center and a look at the meetings, national and international news.

The periodicity of the letter will depend on the rate of collection of useful information. Therefore, it can be monthly, or quarterly. It will be for journalists, partners (institutions, associations, foreign partners and donors ...). While brief, concise and precise, this newsletter will provide information on the life of the center and its activities, and more generally on the situation of women's rights in Morocco.

The length of the letter would vary depending on the pace of publication. It will contain an editorial on the first page signed by the center manager and where it takes place, exposes a policy measure. Much of the letter (one to two pages) is devoted to the center's activities (round table, workshop, publications, initiatives, etc.) the other pages will provide information on other areas concerning women including economy (women business leaders, rural life, women's cooperatives, etc.), law (reforms, practical information ...) etc. The letter will bring together in'bear' contact information for the writing team and send information (address, phone, email, and website).

- Databases:

The creation and development of databases in general and bibliographic databases in particular, consist of references including the information necessary to locate the document, a summary of its contents and of keywords allowing its identification when searching by subject , allow users to get the most complete and most relevant information possible in the shortest possible time .

In this context, we propose the database set-up comprising the following data:

Legal data on laws, draft laws, decrees, circulars, international conventions on women, jurisprudence, official bulletins, etc. The purpose of this database is to centralize the Moroccan legislation on the situation of women.

Socioeconomic data that would collect statistics and indicators data on the status of women both in the field of health , education and training , employment , poverty , etc.

- Scalable data on women's NGOs. These data on women's associations, their missions and objectives, their activities, their modes of intervention and their publications. As guidance tool for users, these data would help make more visible the actions of these women's groups and ensure better synergy between them.

- A national bibliographic database of the literature produced both in Morocco and abroad on the condition of women in Morocco.

This database will contain references monographs, dissertations, conference reports, seminars and scientific meetings, etc. This database contains:

-A form of description: author, title, publication date , publisher , title, rating , location, etc. ;

- A description of contents: summary in keywords and a short summary in natural language.

These databases must be updated periodically and can be posted online and accessible to women's organizations involved in women's associative network, facilitating users querying a set of databases for their relevance and reliability.

These bases allow rational management of information sharing and ensure quick access to information and especially to capitalize experiences, good practices and knowledge of these associations that are now the main focus of concern organizations (knowledge management).

A website: The new information technologies contribute significantly to the development of the information. In this sense, the development of a website is a prime means of communication and constitutes a space for expression and exchange between the center and its environment.

It will aim to promote the center and provide high visibility to its actions and the actions of these partners, including those of women's groups. It would also help mobilize stakeholders and the institutionalization of an interactive and effective women's associative network.

The realization of the website allows us to have a discussion forum open to national women's groups through the discussion forum, owning a web conference. This site will allow us to use mostly e- services or services online in order to bring the center of its users and especially the female association network. In this sense, services and procedures will be designed to benefit remotely.

A computer eve of structure: one of the activities of this center will be the information watch:

According AFNOR (xp x50 053) «the day is ongoing and largely repetitive for active monitoring of technological, commercial, etc. to anticipate changes. »

J. MICHELL defines information watch as " an organized system , integrated and completed the collection, processing , dissemination and use of information that aims to make a company , an organization , whatever it is , able to react to different terms , faced with changes in its environment "

This definition joined one of the objectives of the center is the collection, processing, dissemination of information and especially the involvement in decision -making.

In general, the development of aspects of communication and information between the concerned associations, through the organization of meetings and discussion forum will contribute to the exchange of experiences and expertise at the regional, national and even international.

In addition, these services would, among other things, to establish a platform for external communication strategy and especially to women's groups in our study.

II Women's associations Information Network as an additional solution:

What is an information network? Seeking to define the concept of «network" we are faced with a variety of definitions. Indeed, the notion of network, said BAKIS «is crowded with meaning "; however, we tried to identify those that most closely match our context.

According to AFNOR, a documentary or information network is "a set of associated documentation units either geographically or by area or by function to work on common goals."

E. DE Grolier defines the network as «an organized structure that can provide the easiest access, the fastest, safest and most economical to information».

ATHERTON meanwhile believes that a system or national information network is mainly composed of existing media complemented by new services compensating for the shortcomings that have been identified, all coordinated in order to consolidate and develop the activities of each unit. Thus, each user segment may obtain information that meets its needs and its potential.

The female association network that we will propose will connect the various women's associations to socioeconomic character and rights of women allowances lying at Rabat from then existing ones in other cities of Morocco. The establishment of this network would consider two aspects of women's associations:

- The potential of women's associations namely their expertise and competence, credibility with the people and especially their proximity to the ground.

-Their weaknesses due to lack of financial, human and technological.

On the other hand the design of the associative information network would consider the role provided by the proposed information center and its missions include:

-offer quick and easy access to information resources (center products and services);

- Access to public resources by way of aid offered by some departments to NGOs;

- Access to donors often through government.

Based on these elements , the associative information network linking the various women's groups proves to be a solution that will have the merit of streamlining the management of resources, meet the information needs and expectations of these NGOs, avoid waste , enrich the collections the center and the associations concerned, improve products and services, increasing access to information and saving resources especially that these associations suffer budget deficiency and poverty collections.

1- *Opportunities offered by the women's association information network*

The women's association information network has several advantages that the documentation' center on women will benefit from such as:

- The network would enable the documentation center to have access to information and data on the situation of women through communication relays that are associative actors.

- The network is also a means of organization and mobilization of all energies, experiences and capabilities, allowing increasing and enriching the range of resources provided by the center.

This information network would designate a formal framework through which women's groups cooperate and operate on a principle of sharing resources and tasks in order to achieve savings in resources, time, effort, and provide better services to their users.

For its part, the documentation center of interest for the network of women's organizations:

 - The center will aim to collect process and disseminate information in a concerted manner, to ensure access to women's associations and offer a rich and varied range of information products and services.

- The associations have the opportunity to combine or divide resources financial and human, material etc.

- The cooperation and participation of women's associations in the network framework can facilitate the visibility of their actions, access to information and to public social contacts;

- Networking or partnership allows to combine different skills and ways of seeing and reasoning and provides a new design capability and intervention of each association, taken separately, does not have.

2. *Partnership: As method of organization*

In order to establish this women's association information network at national level, it is appropriate to coordinate information activities and strengthen cooperation and exchange between women's associations. These will be linked by conventions, partnership charters or protocol agreement.

What is partnership? Partnership can be defined as collaboration by which actors, diverse in their status, mode of operation, mission, have an interest to act together and recognizing the overall goal. The players then agree to pool resources and skills, specifying the limits of this shared.

The partnership can also be a business networking tool in the context of transfer expertise or information exchange and sharing of the same problems through meetings of reflection or demonstrations.

Thus, as a focal point, the center of Documentation and Information on Women will be at the heart of this associative network information including information services of Moroccan

women's associations, which will guarantee visibility and actions of radiation of these associations.

Moreover, taking into account the role of women's groups saw their proximity to the field and basic populations, these associations provide a source of information on the ground realities and an important link for the enrichment of the center by the capitalization of experiences and good practices and even their knowledge and skills.

In addition, the use of information and communication technologies by the female association network offers to gain more performance. Furthermore, the use of electronic networks would provide a quick and easy access to information, savings in terms of time to search for information and exchange of experience and knowledge, to promote the coordination mechanisms and partnership between associations at national level.

Conscious of the many benefits it would make available, we can conclude that this would enable the interactive network documentation center position with respect to users as a means of information essentially offering them to benefit from multiple information products and services.

The associations and their freedom of action enrich social action. Indeed, the complementary solution proposed "feminine associative information network» whose center is the focal point was only to accompany this enrichment. In other words, the proposed solution is a combined solution that would meet the information needs of women's groups and help solve a number of problems.

Conclusion

The associative movement in Morocco, for his achievements and involvement in the work of national development, is now needed as a key player in the democratic development. Currently, the women's movement is defined by:

-The originality of his actions and approaches;

-Its proposals and action in all areas of health , literacy , legal texts reforms;

- Strength mobilization through advocacy and awareness campaigns on key issues ; violence against women, education , women's rights , participation in international conferences, etc.

To ensure their diversified actions and promote the rights and improve the situation of women, these women's associations express a great need for information that is the basis of the functioning of any institution. Nevertheless, a number of constraints and difficulties hampering the smooth functioning of these associations. For this, our research has focused on the identification of existing information and technical, analysis of information needs and behaviors of these associations, to address the problems impeding the identification and access information and propose some elements for the establishment of an information system on women in order to meet their information needs and expectations.

To conduct this research, we used the method of investigation on the ground that affected by the interview guide 17 women's associations located in Rabat and the questionnaire 85 active members of these associations. Analysis of the information collected allowed us to achieve the results which it is appropriate to the overall synthesis in order to justify the proposed solution and make recommendations. Given the answers to the interview, a number of characteristics of these women's groups have been emerged, and their human and financial resources and existing information and technical. This helped to shed light on some obstacles and problems which hamper their actions. Evidenced by the absence of a permanent and qualified staff operating within its women's associations, as associative work is often based on Volunteering.

Add to that the lack of funding, particularly as the main source of funding for these associations typically comes from membership fees, which remains derisory and is a major obstacle to their actions and motivate them to seek the support of donor foreign funds and grants national administrative departments.

These associations do not have information structures. Indeed, this study showed that the number of existing libraries within these associations is very limited, and there is a low proportion of IT specialists in relation to all staff ensuring the informational functions.

The information products generated mainly consist of brochures, leaflets and posters, while production of monographs and in particular directories is limited. Women's groups focus on listening and legal counseling, medical and psychological services and informational about the benefits offered.

Regarding the analysis of the information needs of leaders of women's groups , we found few differences in the needs and their degrees and that because of their belonging to two different categories namely defense associations rights women and those with socio-economic vocation.

In this sense, legal information is the type most used information in the first category while the second category considers both legal and sociological information as very important.

It is the same for statistical information and information of a political nature which are preferred by women's rights leaders and associations.

Regarding the need by type of informational materials, we found a predominance of paper, especially brochures, leaflets and posters, while the use of audiovisual media is still very low.

The need remains means of electronic media with 54% for daily internet use.

The study of the behavior of the leaders of women's organizations highlighted the main sources of information that involve these leaders to know the target population (women) followed by the internal documentation and are in third place those resources (lawyers, doctors, psychologists, etc.). Administrative departments are considered an important source of information.

As for the means of access to information, analysis of results reveals the priority given to personal contacts followed meetings and comes in third participation in national and international events.

For cons, the use of public libraries and documentation centers is limited mainly because of ignorance of the leaders of associations of holdings of these centers and / or the unavailability of the information they need.

The means of communication vary according to the availability of means. Therefore, telephone and fax are the most used means while the average use of the Internet remains since only 59 % of the surveyed NGOs have.

The problems of identification and access to information can be summarized as follows:

-The financial problem occupying the first rank;

-The lack of specific information structures to children;

- The lack of research instruments;

- Delays in delays in obtaining information;

- Sometimes the unavailability of the desired information within administrations;

- The lack of documentation and information structure on women is also a handicap for the leaders of women's associations.

In light of the results of our research and considering the issues raised, the establishment of a women resource center linking the various women's associations' network could meet their specific information needs and expectations.

Therefore, this center will ensure the collection, processing and dissemination of documentation and information on women, capitalizing experiences and promoting greater access to data and information.

The establishment of this center requires conducting a specific study that would focus on developing a blueprint and specifications that would define accurately the recommended solution.

At our study, we proposed some elements for the management of the center including its material and technological resources, human resources, financial, and documentaries, as well as its information services.

A complementary solution was proposed including central operation as a focal point linking the various women's associations' allowances lying to Rabat and subsequently those scattered throughout the national territory.

The center well described, and its mission of collecting, processing and dissemination of information, must play a more comprehensive role as it will appear as:

- crossroads of actors;

- Provider of information products and services ;

- Integrator of energies and potentialities of women's associations ;

- Forum capitalizing these experiences ;

- Unifying actions in the field of women;

In addition to the strategist, the center would be a companion tool, supervision and monitoring of strategic actions by civil society and by government departments in the area of promoting the status of women.

This center will be a support tool for decision making; it will capitalize the experiences and good practices in the field of women at national, regional and even international.

This center will improve products and services, broaden and facilitate access to information on women and address the uncontrolled release of the documentation in this area.

This center will also centralize information and documentation on women, strengthen cooperation with women's associations' allowances lying in Rabat, but also with those scattered over the national territory.

As a focal point, this center will bring together all of these Moroccan women's associations and coordinate their efforts as part of a women's association network.

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