Morocco Innovation and Evaluation Lab research seed fund: Overview and Instructions

The Morocco Innovation and Evaluation Lab (MEL) is launching a research seed fund to support researchers in developing rigorous impact evaluations. This initiative seeks to advance early-stage randomized evaluation concepts, while exploring the feasibility of conducting full-scale Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) in collaboration with established partners in Morocco.

**Applications will be reviewed on a rolling basis**, with a commitment to ensuring timely and transparent communication of funding decisions.

# Background

The MEL is a collaboration between the Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) at MIT, and the Harvard Center for International Development (CID). MEL pursues the mission of fostering development in Morocco by ensuring that policy is informed by rigorous scientific evidence and research is translated into action.

The MEL seeks to achieve its mission by working closely with the public, private, NGO, and philanthropic sectors in Morocco, conducting evaluations aligned with their priorities and sharing rigorous evidence to inform their decisions. The following three pillars guide the MEL in bridging the gap between research, policy, and practice:

1. facilitating the generation of high-quality, policy-relevant research that can inform action on key development challenges;
2. disseminating research findings to ensure evidence-based decision-making and scaling programs informed by rigorous evidence;
3. building the capacity of decision-makers and academic communities to generate and use rigorous research.

The MEL research seed fund will support the first pillar of its work agenda. MEL activities are coordinated by a dedicated team based at UM6P in Morocco, led by [Florencia Devoto](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/person/devoto), with [Rema Hanna](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/person/hanna) and [Bruno Crépon](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/person/crepon) serving as its Scientific Directors. This team will support and coordinate the incubation and implementation of research projects in Morocco, as well as drive dissemination efforts and enhance the visibility of the selected research initiatives.

# Focus

The MEL research seed fund is designed to advance evidence-based decision-making by supporting researchers, in collaboration with Moroccan decisionmakers, to identify and address critical development challenges. This fund enables researchers to develop and refine evaluation concepts that assess the effectiveness of public policies and programs, ensuring that proposed interventions are rigorously tested before large-scale implementation.

By providing targeted funding at the early stages of research, the MEL research seed fund facilitates:

1. Conducting exploratory and pilot studies to assess the feasibility and design of randomized impact evaluations.
2. Strengthening partnerships between researchers and public-sector stakeholders to ensure alignment with national development priorities to develop an RCT.
3. Establishing a foundation for full-scale randomized evaluations, enabling decision-makers to scale evidence-backed solutions effectively.
4. Securing funding to initiate or expand an RCT, including baseline, additional endline or data collection, and implementation costs.

The fund prioritizes research in strategic sectors that are critical to Morocco’s development, including but not limited to: (i) labor and employability, (ii) education and human capital development, (iii) firms and private sector development, (iv) agriculture and rural development, and (v) social protection and economic inclusion. By fostering high-quality and relevant research, the MEL research seed fund serves as a catalyst for evidence-driven decision-making, ensuring that government policies and social programs are both effective and scalable for maximum impact.

# Funding

Funded by [Mohammed VI Polytechnic University](https://um6p.ma/) (UM6P), the MEL research seed fund supports early-stage randomized impact evaluations, with a potential to advance knowledge and drive action toward the resolution of crucial development challenges in Morocco.

This fund enables researchers in conducting exploratory and pilot studies to assess the feasibility and design of rigorous impact evaluations while fostering partnerships with Moroccan stakeholders to align research with national development priorities. These efforts should lay the groundwork for full-scale impact evaluations, equipping decision-makers to scale evidence-backed solutions effectively.

The fund will provide **up to USD 75,000 per single project,** to support early-stage randomized evaluations with a well-defined research question that requires further testing and pilot data to refine program design and implementation. The fund is intended to support early-stage research activities, including piloting and pre-randomization efforts, with the goal of advancing projects toward full-scale randomized evaluations. Key activities may encompass but are not limited to, the following:

* Facilitating access to administrative data: Grants may support activities that enhance access to administrative data for designing or conducting an RCT. This may include but is not limited to, negotiating data use agreements, conducting exploratory data analysis and cleaning, or setting up technical access mechanisms.
* Developing and adapting research tools: Funding may be used to test, refine, and adapt research tools to different contexts. Additionally, grants may support descriptive work aimed at informing the development of future randomized evaluations.
* Conducting exploratory research and partnership building: These grants may fund preliminary research activities, such as background research, partnership development, field site visits, and initial data collection. The expectation is that funds may support principal investigator (PI) travel to facilitate the development of a full randomized evaluation proposal.

Full evaluations requesting up to $75,000 are considered full research projects and fall outside the scope of this fund.

# Eligibility

The MEL research seed fund is open to Harvard CID affiliated researchers, J-PAL affiliates, J-PAL postdoctoral researchers, and MEL-affiliated or invited researchers across all sectors and research areas. Additionally, PhD students who have a J-PAL or MEL affiliate or invited researcher on their thesis committee, are eligible to apply.

All proposals may include collaborators from outside these networks. Each application must include a committed partner from the government, private sector, or NGO, who will actively support the project and provide a letter of endorsement for the agreed-upon research. Additionally, PhD students must have an eligible researcher from their host university on their thesis committee. This advisor should provide a letter of support confirming their willingness to maintain a supervisory role throughout the project’s duration.

# Applications and Timeline

Applications will be reviewed on a **rolling basis until June 30, 2027**.

To apply, please follow the instructions outlined in the [**Proposal Application Form**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BiPxHlkCgROMuJlt2pcBydmXdBk6otdP/edit) available on the [MEL webpage](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/page/morocco-innovation-and-evaluation-lab), and submit both technical and financial proposals via email to mel\_morocco@povertyactionlab.org. A [budget template](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1glktTQ_JQaXUuKSxQXiW1VyKk_nm_H0o/edit?gid=267464933#gid=267464933), available on the [MEL webpage](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/page/morocco-innovation-and-evaluation-lab), is required for all submissions.

# Review Process

Proposals are reviewed along five broad criteria: academic contribution, decision relevance, technical design, project viability, and value of research. Funding will be awarded to the highest quality projects that demonstrate the strongest potential to inform decisions.

All project proposals will undergo a two-stage review process and will be anonymized before review. First, the MEL Scientific Directors will assign proposals to subject matter expert(s) from a designated roster of researchers for peer review. In the second stage, the final funding decision will be made by a review board consisting of one representative from UM6P, the two MEL Scientific Directors, and the MEL Director. All board members submitting a proposal in the current funding round will recuse themselves from the corresponding review process[[1]](#footnote-0).

Based on the referees' reviews, the board will vote on the application status, which may fall into one of the following categories:

1. Unconditionally approved;
2. Conditionally approved (subject to minor revisions or clarifications);
3. Request to revise and resubmit;
4. Rejected.

# Grant conditions

If your proposal is selected for funding, the terms of the award will be as follows:

* Research conduct: Grantees will be required to establish an Institutional Authorization Agreement for human subjects activities. Specific instructions will be given in the Notice of Award, as needed by the funding institution. In addition, they are expected to adhere to UM6P and MIT’s community-wide policies that are respectively available [here](https://policy.um6p.ma/) and [here](https://policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures/90-relations-and-responsibilities-within-mit-community).
* Reporting: Grantees will be requested to provide a brief start-up report, an annual financial and narrative reports, and a final financial and narrative report within 60 days of completion of the award period.
* Data publication: Where appropriate and feasible, considering local contexts, legal frameworks, regulations, and other potential restrictions, grantees may be required to share administrative data obtained during the project with the MEL, which may, if necessary and feasible, be further shared with other research teams. Any confidential data for which the data provider or relevant stakeholders do not authorize sharing will not be requested by the MEL. Subject to the aforementioned constraints, grantees may also be encouraged to share data collection instruments and methodologies with other grantees.
* Peer-review proposals: Grantees may be requested to peer-review proposals in future MEL rounds.
* Participate in MEL activities: Grantees may be requested to participate in one of the MEL’s activities at a mutually agreed time and place. Activities may include research seminars, training on evaluation, evidence workshops, matchmaking activities, or presentations to a potential donor.
* Crediting MEL: Any presentations and publications, including academic papers, policy briefs, press releases, blogs, and organizational newsletters that emerge from funded projects should credit UM6P, the MEL, J-PAL and Harvard CID. The exact wording on crediting the MEL and donor support will be provided in the terms of your award.

In addition, experimental research proposals will be subject to the following requirement:

* Collecting and reporting gender-disaggregated data: J-PAL, through its Gender sector, is committed to systematically analyzing gender-based heterogeneity in program impacts, where feasible, to enhance evidence-informed decision-making. Please note that the following request only applies to internal reports and does not extend to the academic paper.

Many studies already collect participants’ gender. In such cases, and when outcome data are individual-specific, we request that grantees conduct heterogeneity analyses by beneficiary gender for the study’s main results for internal reporting (to be shared in the final grant report). A single study might be underpowered to detect heterogeneous treatment effects, or null results might not seem interesting in one study, but these findings may be meaningful when included in an analysis across studies. The reported results will be used for (a) determining potential pooled statistical analyses to conduct across studies and (b) generating gender-related lessons. Our reporting template will include a question on this, which researchers are encouraged to fill in when applicable. We recognize that there will be cases where this reporting is not applicable, for various reasons. In these cases, the PIs can just provide a brief explanation.

# Research Priorities and Cross-Cutting Themes

## Labor and Employability

Morocco’s labor market faces persistent challenges, including high youth and graduate unemployment rates, low female labor force participation, and the prevalence of low-quality, informal jobs. As of 2023, Morocco’s unemployment rate stands at [9.1%](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=MA&utm_source=chatgpt.com), with youth unemployment exceeding [22%](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS?locations=MA&utm_source=chatgpt.com). These figures underscore the need for targeted interventions to enhance workforce skills, improve job matching mechanisms, and create sustainable employment opportunities. Globally, [evidence](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/policy-insight/vocational-and-skills-training-programs-improve-labor-market-outcomes?utm_source=chatgpt.com) suggests that effective skills training programs can increase employment rates when tailored to labor market demands, highlighting their potential applicability in Morocco. [Research](https://www.luischanci.com/documents/Macro_Hiring_Dis_and_BC.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) also demonstrates that reducing hiring discrimination for example can substantially improve employment stability for marginalized populations.

To generate actionable evidence for decision-making, research under this theme may explore but is not limited to, the following key areas:

1. Skills training and vocational education: Understanding which training approaches improve employment prospects, particularly among youth and women.
2. Job search and labor market frictions: Addressing barriers such as informational gaps, job search costs, and hiring discrimination.
3. Technology and the future of work: Exploring the impact of automation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and digital platforms on job markets and identifying policies that equip workers for changing labor demands.

## Education and Human Capital Development

Education is pivotal for Morocco’s economic future, as foundational learning deficiencies threaten the country's ability to produce a skilled and competitive workforce. In the [Progress in International Reading Literacy Study](https://pirls2021.org/results/achievement) (PIRLS) 2021, Morocco's fourth-grade students achieved an average score of 372 points, significantly below the international centerpoint of 500 points, positioning Morocco at 56th out of 57 participating countries. Additionally, the [Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study](https://timss2019.org/reports/wp-content/themes/timssandpirls/download-center/TIMSS-2019-International-Results-in-Mathematics-and-Science.pdf) (TIMSS) 2019, places Morocco's fourth-grade students at the 54th out of 58 participating countries, with an average mathematics score of 383, significantly below the TIMSS scale centerpoint of 500. These performances underscore the pressing need for targeted interventions to enhance literacy and numeracy skills among Moroccan primary school students. An ongoing [impact evaluation of Morocco's Pioneer School Program](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/Prospective%20evidence%20on%20successful%20remediation%20in%20Morocco%20%28Preliminary%20Report%29.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com), conducted in collaboration with the Moroccan Ministry of National Education, Preschool, and Sports (MENPS), assesses the effectiveness of structured pedagogy, targeted remediation, and teacher specialization in enhancing student learning outcomes. Preliminary findings indicate significant progress, highlighting the program's potential to improve educational quality and student achievement.

To generate actionable evidence for decision-making, research under this theme may explore but is not limited to, the following key areas:

1. Early childhood and foundational learning: Evaluating interventions that improve literacy, numeracy, and cognitive skills at an early age.
2. Student retention and well-being: Exploring the effectiveness of approaches that aim to reduce student dropout and promote student welfare.
3. Teaching effectiveness and school governance: Identifying policies that enhance teacher quality, curriculum effectiveness, and student engagement.
4. Public-private education models: Assessing the comparative impact of private and public schooling on learning outcomes.

## Firms and Private Sector Development

The private sector is a crucial component of Morocco's economy, employing approximately [91.5%](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099620110212225631/pdf/P1710000421c7b0408e4b0fca8d7fa0d7f.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) of the workforce. Despite this significant role, Moroccan firms face persistent challenges that hinder their ability to drive sustainable growth, job creation, and competitiveness. Access to finance remains a key constraint, with Moroccan SMEs facing a [$37 billion financing gap](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/851801613543762994/pdf/Supply-Chain-Finance-in-Morocco-Preparing-for-the-Future-Market-Study.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com), and [84% of bank loans requiring collateral](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/851801613543762994/pdf/Supply-Chain-Finance-in-Morocco-Preparing-for-the-Future-Market-Study.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com), limiting firms’ ability to secure working capital. Additionally, regulatory burdens continue to limit private sector expansion, as evidenced by the [World Bank’s analysis](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/228331567687617816/pdf/Country-Private-Sector-Diagnostic-Creating-Markets-in-Morocco-A-Second-Generation-of-Reforms-Boosting-Private-Sector-Growth-Job-Creation-and-Skills-Upgrading.pdf) indicating that despite substantial public investments in strategic sectors, the returns in economic growth, job creation, and productivity have remained low. Furthermore, [productivity growth remains weak](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-morocco-2024_80777ea7-en.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com), with Morocco’s high investment rates failing to translate into significant efficiency gains, underscoring the need for structural reforms to enhance private sector performance. At the same time, climate change poses an increasing risk to businesses in Morocco, particularly in sectors dependent on natural resources, infrastructure resilience, and global supply chains. Notably, the country has experienced six years of severe drought, leading to a [38%](https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/moroccos-livestock-hit-by-consecutive-droughts-agriculture-minister-says-2025-02-13/?utm_source=chatgpt.com) decline in livestock herds over the past nine years. This underscores the urgent need for adaptive strategies and sustainable business practices to mitigate these escalating risks.

To generate actionable evidence for decision-making, research under this theme may explore but is not limited to, the following key areas:

1. Entrepreneurship and access to finance: Identifying effective approaches to support high-growth entrepreneurs, particularly women-led businesses, and improving access to credit and other financial services.
2. Market access and regulatory reforms: Evaluating policies that enhance firms' access to domestic and global markets, streamline regulatory frameworks, and promote formalization.
3. Technology adoption and productivity: Understanding how firms can leverage digital tools, innovative practices, and advanced technologies to improve productivity and competitiveness.
4. Climate resilience and sustainable business practices: Investigating how firms can mitigate climate-related risks, adopt green technologies, and integrate sustainability into their business models to enhance long-term resilience and competitiveness.

## Agriculture and Rural Development

The agricultural sector is a cornerstone of Morocco’s economy, contributing nearly [10%](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=MA&utm_source=chatgpt.com) to the national GDP in 2022 and serving as the largest source of employment in the country. It accounts for approximately [38%](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/378411601416128475/pdf/Appraisal-Stage-Program-Information-Document-PID-Morocco-Green-Generation-Program-for-Results-P170419.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) of total employment, making it a key driver of livelihoods and economic stability. In rural areas, where vulnerable populations are more concentrated, agriculture employs nearly [74%](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/378411601416128475/pdf/Appraisal-Stage-Program-Information-Document-PID-Morocco-Green-Generation-Program-for-Results-P170419.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) of the workforce, underscoring its critical role in addressing economic and social challenges.

Water deficit remains as one of the major challenges for Morocco, and is driven by increasing demand and declining precipitation levels, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. This poses a substantial threat to agricultural productivity, particularly as the sector consumes more than [75%](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4338ca29-bf9e-5b4a-bea8-4e7a8867aee2/content) of the country’s total water withdrawals. To mitigate these challenges and ensure the sustainability of agricultural production, enhancing water efficiency and resilience is imperative. This requires modernizing irrigation systems, strengthening water governance, and accelerating the adoption of climate-smart technologies. Additionally, integrating data-driven water management solutions and environmentally sustainable practices will be essential to optimizing resource allocation and safeguarding long-term agricultural viability.

To generate actionable evidence for decision-making, research under this theme may explore but is not limited to, the following key areas:

1. Adoption of agricultural innovations: Testing strategies to promote the uptake of improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation technologies, and other digital agricultural services and innovations that enhance productivity and resilience.
2. Climate adaptation and resilience: Evaluating interventions that help farmers cope with extreme weather events and market fluctuations, such as drought-tolerant crops, sustainable water management, and insurance products.
3. Market access and value chains: Exploring approaches to strengthen farmers’ links to domestic and global markets, improve their bargaining power, increase the profitability of agricultural activities, and ease access to credit for smallholders.

## Social Protection and Economic Inclusion

Social protection and economic inclusion are pivotal to Morocco's development strategy, aiming to reduce poverty and enhance resilience among vulnerable populations. Despite progress, challenges persist in effectively reaching those in need. For instance, in 2018 over [17%](https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/MPI/MAR.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) of Morocco’s population was classified as either multidimensionally poor or vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive social protection systems to promote equitable and inclusive growth. Moreover, financial inclusion remains a critical area for improvement. According to the latest [World Bank data](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/04/03/world-bank-continues-to-support-morocco-s-financial-and-digital-inclusion-reforms?utm_source=chatgpt.com) significant gaps remain: In 2022, only 44% of Moroccans had access to a bank account, compared to 29% in 2017, while the use of digital payments increased from 17% in 2017 to 30% in 2022.

These figures underscore the need for targeted interventions to expand financial access, particularly for underserved populations, and to accelerate the adoption of digital financial services to promote economic inclusion. Additionally, ensuring that vulnerable populations can access targeted social programs while overcoming barriers to economic opportunities is essential for fostering inclusive and sustainable growth. Well-designed interventions that avoid unintended distortions play a critical role in maximizing impact, enhancing long-term sustainability, and empowering individuals to transition from dependency to self-reliance, while minimizing unintended distortions.

To generate actionable evidence for decision-making, research under this theme may explore but is not limited to, the following key areas:

1. Targeting and efficiency of social programs: Assessing best practices for designing and implementing cash transfer programs, subsidies, and other forms of support to ensure they effectively reach the most vulnerable populations.
2. Economic empowerment and financial inclusion: Evaluating initiatives that promote access to credit, savings mechanisms, and financial literacy, enabling individuals to participate in economic activities.
3. Resilience-building interventions: Exploring strategies to help households and communities better cope with economic shocks and disruptions, including insurance schemes, asset-building programs, and skills development.

## Cross-Cutting Themes

In addition, the MEL can consider projects that tackle important cross-cutting issues relevant to the Moroccan context including:

### Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Empirical evidence highlights the transformative impact of targeted interventions in promoting gender equality and empowering women, such as childcare support, business mentorship, and hiring reforms.

For example, the provision of childcare subsidies notably in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) led to an [increase in labor force participation](https://academic.oup.com/wbro/article-abstract/38/1/73/6640475?utm_source=chatgpt.com&login=false) among mothers, demonstrating the significant role of supportive policies in unlocking women’s economic potential. Similarly, studies in [Kenya](https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257%2Fapp.20180340&utm_source=chatgpt.com) and [Togo](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/635311516194319062/pdf/BRI-GILTogoPeronsonalInitiativeBriefv-PUBLIC.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) demonstrated that tailored business training programs for women entrepreneurs can lead to significant profit and well-being increases, showcasing the importance of customized approaches in fostering entrepreneurial success. Furthermore, [experimental evidence](https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/blogs.uoregon.edu/dist/b/323/files/2011/05/Isaac-Lee-Carnes-2009-26cqtlj.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) on interventions aimed at mitigating gender bias in employment settings, highlights that certain interventions, such as structured interviews and blinded application processes, can effectively reduce gender bias in hiring, thereby potentially increasing women's employment opportunities.

### Job Quality and Informality

Empirical evidence underscores the significant benefits of interventions that address job quality and reduce informality in labor markets, such as formalizing microenterprises, improving hiring practices, and providing targeted support for job seekers.

For example, in [South Africa](https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257%2Fapp.20180666&utm_source=chatgpt.com), providing reference letters to job seekers increased employer callbacks by 60%, illustrating how simple tools can effectively reduce hiring frictions and improve labor market outcomes. Additionally, a [meta-analysis of youth employment interventions](https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/974231468176045162/pdf/406080YEI1MetaAnalysis01PUBLIC1.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com) such as job search assistance and training, revealed that these programs positively impact employment and earnings.

### Technology and the Future of Work

Research emphasizes the complex role digital platforms play in employment, job search behavior, and demand on the labor market. In [India](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/WP_3740_Online-Job-Portals_India_Magruder_June2022.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com), an RCT evaluated the impact of online job portals on employment outcomes among vocational training graduates. The study found that while access to the portal led job seekers to increase their reservation wages, it also resulted in a temporary reduction in employment. Over time, as job seekers adjusted their expectations, employment rates stabilized. Additionally, empirical evidence from [South-Eastern Europe](https://www.academia.edu/112851301/Empowering_Youth_Employment_through_European_Digital_Bootcamps_EDIBO_?utm_source=chatgpt.com) highlights the role of digital technologies in improving employment opportunities for youth, demonstrating the potential of targeted digital skills training programs to enhance workforce integration and economic participation.

### Climate Resilience and Sustainability

Evidence highlights the importance of integrating climate resilience and sustainability into development strategies, particularly for communities dependent on agriculture and natural resources.

In [India](https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257%2Faer.20150474&utm_source=chatgpt.com), experimental evidence demonstrates that introducing a flood-tolerant rice variety led to increased adoption of modern inputs and cultivation practices, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity. Similarly, [evidence from Malawi](https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.37) demonstrates that microinsurance programs tailored for local adaptation can significantly reduce farmers’ reliance on harmful coping mechanisms, such as distress asset sales and reduced consumption, during climate shocks. By providing timely payouts based on objective weather indices, these insurance schemes help mitigate income volatility, stabilize agricultural investment, and support long-term financial security for vulnerable farming communities.

Researchers who require further clarification regarding the eligibility of their research project, based on the guidance provided above, are encouraged to contact mel\_morocco@povertyactionlab.org for additional support and inquiries.

# Administrative Notes

Grants are provided under a spending authorization from UM6P in Morocco and/or under an award from the President and Fellows of Harvard College or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For more information on budget, requirements, and process, please see instructions in the application form on the [MEL webpage](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/page/morocco-innovation-and-evaluation-lab), where all materials needed for grant applications are available.

1. In addition, no spouse, partner, or immediate family member (parent, child, or sibling) of any individual named on a proposal application may serve as a peer or board referee in the round in which the applicant’s proposal is being reviewed. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)