



# **REVISITING SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES TO ADDRESS POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS IN MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES**

**ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon, 8 – 10 May 2018**

**Morocco and the Sustainable Development Goals**



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## Introduction

The Data collection system in Morocco (HCP) consists of 6 Censuses (1960-1971-1982-1994-2004-2014) and several surveys, including:

- Regular surveys at annual or sub-annual frequency, aiming at monitoring of economic and social conditions (employment, household conditions, etc.);
- Regular five-year structure surveys (household consumption, household living standards, informal sector, economic structures, etc.), one of the objectives of these surveys is to update the base year of national accounts and various statistical indices;
- Other surveys on different qualitative and quantitative themes (demographic survey, perception of the population towards living conditions, youth, perception of the status of women, subjective well-being and quality of life, perception of SDGs, etc.)



## Introduction (cont'd)

ROYAUME DU MAROC المملكة المغربية

المندوبية السامية للتخطيط  
HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN

**Les Objectifs du Développement Durable  
et les stratégies et programmes publics  
de développement sectoriel**

1 ÉRADICATION DE LA PAUVRETE  
2 LUTTE CONTRE LA FAIM  
3 ACCÈS À LA SANTÉ  
4 ACCÈS À UNE ÉDUCATION DE QUALITÉ  
5 ÉGALITÉ ENTRE LES SEXES  
6 ACCÈS À L'EAU SALUBRE ET À L'ASSAINISSEMENT  
7 ÉNERGIE PROPRE ET DURABLE  
8 ACCÈS À DES EMPLOIS DÉCENTS  
9 INNOVATION ET INFRASTRUCTURES  
10 RÉDUCTIONS DES INÉGALITÉS  
11 VILLES ET COMMUNITÉS DURABLES  
12 CONSOMMATION RESPONSABLE  
13 LUTTE CONTRE LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE  
14 PROTECTION DE LA MER ET DE LA FAUNE AQUATIQUES  
15 PROTECTION DE LA TERRE ET DE LA FAUNE TERRESTRES  
16 JUSTICE ET PAIX  
17 PARTENARIATS POUR LES OBJECTIFS MONDIAUX

OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

ROYAUME DU MAROC

**Le Maroc**  
entre  
**Objectifs du Millénaire**  
pour le  
**Développement**  
et  
**Objectifs**  
de  
**Développement Durable**

*Les acquis et les défis*

Rapport National 2015

ROYAUME DU MAROC المملكة المغربية

المندوبية السامية للتخطيط  
HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN

**Agenda du Développement  
Durable à l'horizon 2030**

**Interactivité des objectifs et cibles  
et leur référentiel commun des valeurs**

1 ÉRADICATION DE LA PAUVRETE  
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OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE



## Why SDG 1 matters and how can we achieve it?

- The Agenda 2030 promotes an integrated vision of the 5 pillars of SDG "5 Ps"
- Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development;
- There is hardly any SDG which is not connected to the objective of eradicating poverty for all time and for all people;
- Given the interlinkages and implication between the first SDG and other SDGs, taking this interdependence into account is key for achieving poverty reduction and general human well-being.





## Why measure MPI in the SDGs?

The MPI plays a very important role in strengthening policies that fight poverty:

- Support the SDGs priorities:
- complement the national monetary poverty measure which is not sufficient;
- help to identify and focus on priority groups as well as locality and design of inclusive development programs (disaggregation by groups )
- Focus on human dimensions to enhance capability and mobilize human potential;
- monitor the effectiveness of poverty intervention;



## MPI mapping

There are substantial advantages to MPI mapping compared to traditional monetary poverty mapping:

- The 2014 census captures almost all indicators to compute the MPI directly, In contrast, the mapping of monetary poverty requires the prediction of expenditure;
- Can be easily carried out at a highly disaggregated geographical level (commune ,towns, villages, urban neighbourhoods, census district) and thereby allows better targeting;
- can be of great interest in national effort towards the sustainable development goals attainment as all indicators used for measuring multidimensional poverty are aligned with the SDGs;



## Links between MPI indicators and SDGs

- the multidimensional poverty index plays a very important role in informing and monitoring the achievement of SDGs, Indeed, all MPI indicators are intimately linked to the SDGs as shown in the table below:

Dimension	Indicators	Related SDG
<b>Health</b>	Nutrition	SDG2 : No hunger
	Child mortality	SDG 3 : Good health and well being
<b>Education</b>	Years of Schooling	SDG 4: Quality education
	Child School Attendance	SDG 4 : Quality education
<b>Living Standards</b>	Cooking Fuel	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
	Sanitation	SDG 6 : Clean water and sanitaion
	Drinking water	SDG 6 : Clean water and sanitaion
	Electricity	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
	Flooring	SDG11: sustainable cities and communities
	Assets	SDG1; No poverty



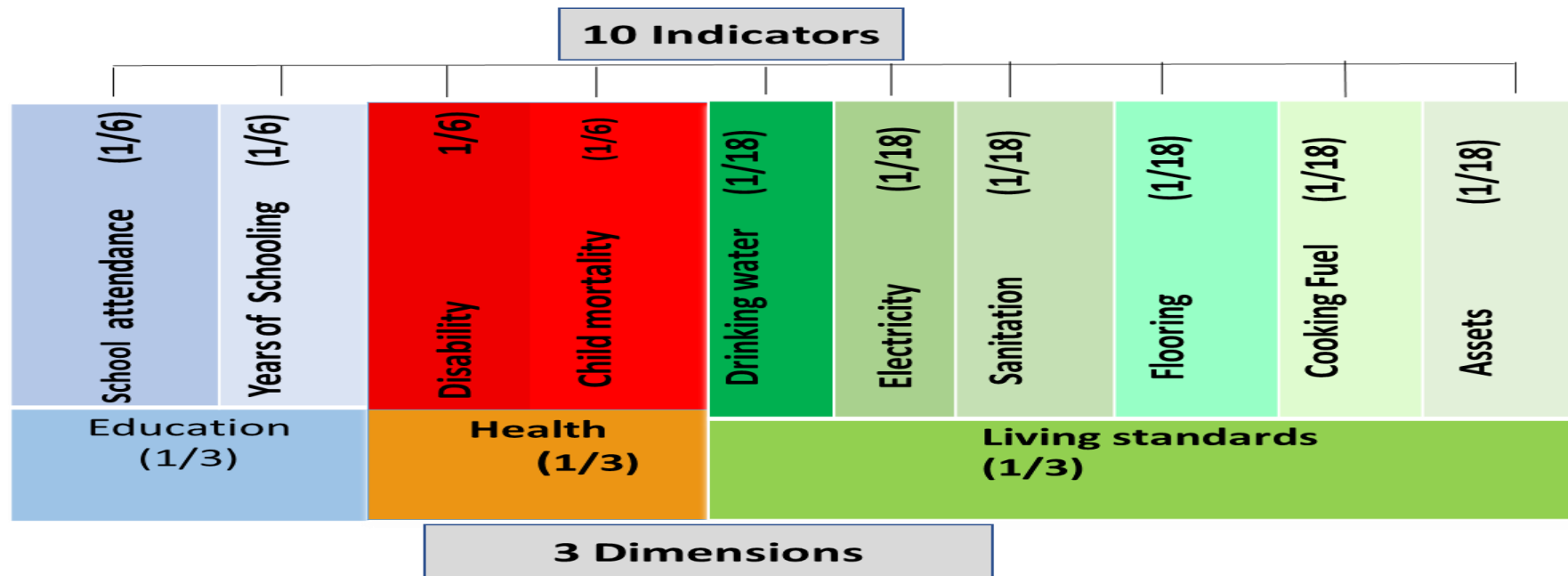


## Methodology

The Alkire Foster method was used in calculating the multidimensional poverty index

$$MPI = M0 = H * A$$

Where H is the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor and A is the intensity of their deprivation.





## Methodology (cont'd)

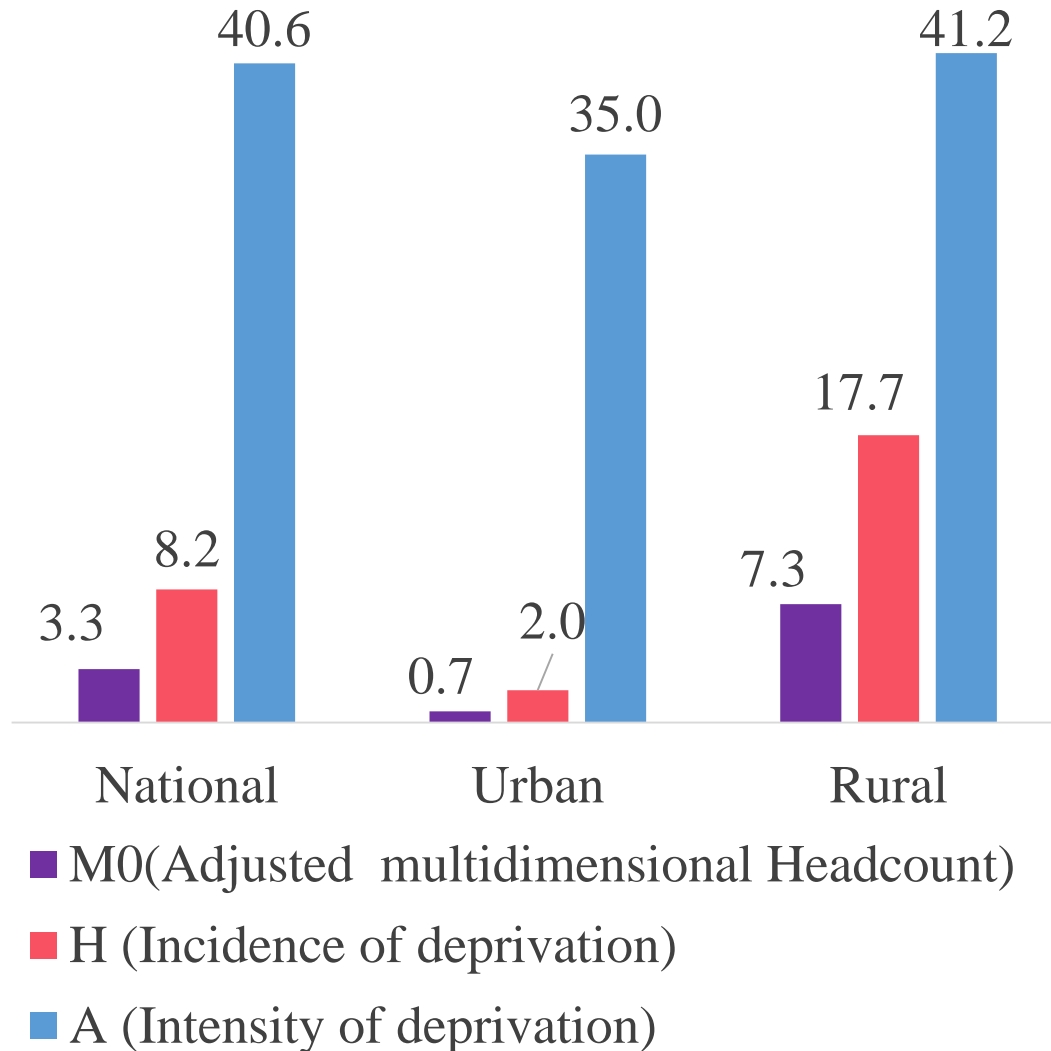
Dimension	indicator	Deprived if	Weight	
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling	1/6	1/3
	Child School Attendance	Any child between 7 and 15 years is not attending school	1/6	
Health	Child mortality	Any child has died in the family	1/6	1/3
	disability	<b>Any person in the household is disabled</b>	1/6	
Living Standards	Electricity	The household has no electricity	1/18	1/3
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is improved but shared with other households	1/18	
	Drinking water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30 minute walk from home	1/18	
	Flooring	The household has dirt, stand, or dung floor	1/18	
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, or coal	1/18	
	Assets	The household does not own one of the following assets : radio, TV, telephone, motorbike, or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck	1/18	



# The main results



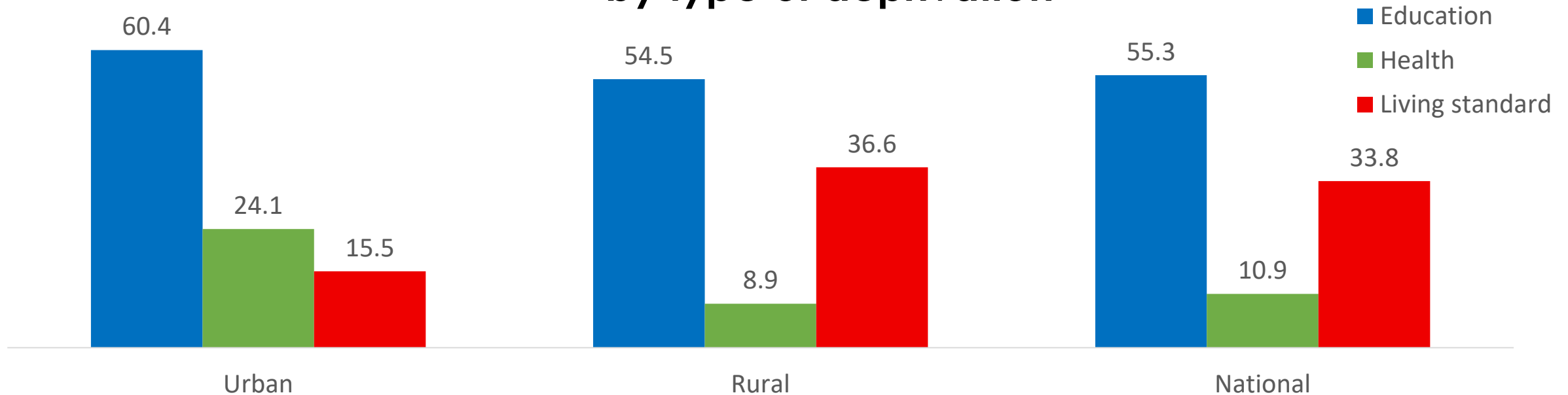
## Headcount, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index in 2014



- In 2014, the number of poor in Morocco is nearly 2.8 million people (8.2%);
- Multidimensional poverty remains mainly a rural phenomenon, 85.4% of multidimensionally poor live in rural areas;
- In terms of intensity at the national level, on average the poor are deprived in 40.6 % of the indicators;
- Poor people experience 3.3 % of the total possible deprivations the society could experience;



## Decomposition of multidimensional poverty by type of deprivation



- At the national level, educational deficits accounted for just over half of multidimensional poverty (55.3%). As for deprivations in terms of living conditions, they account for 33.8% of multidimensional poverty. This contribution is much less important for the health dimension, which contributes by 10.9% to national poverty.
- In urban areas, multidimensional poverty is mainly due to deficiencies in education (60.4%) and health (24.1%). As for rural poverty, it is principally explained by deprivation in education (54.5%) and living conditions (36.6%).

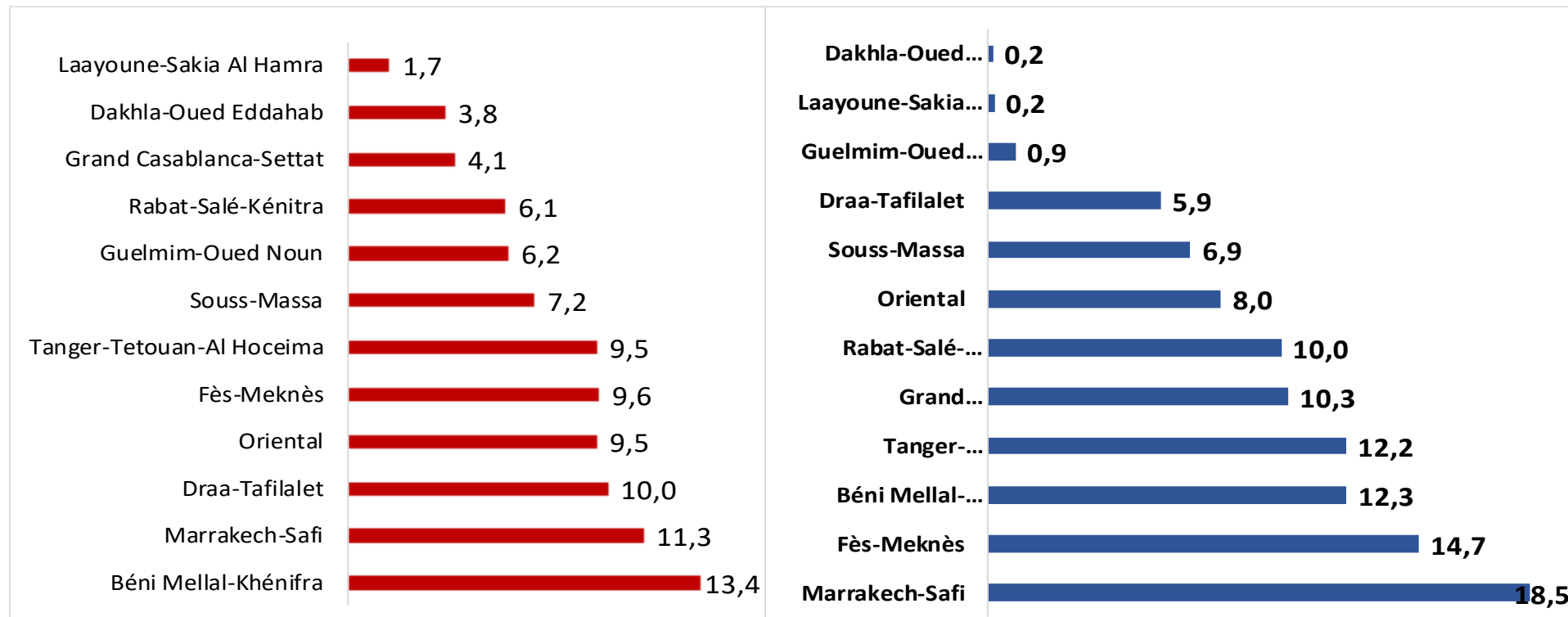


# Spatial distribution of multidimensional poverty in Morocco

## AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

poverty incidence by region in 2014

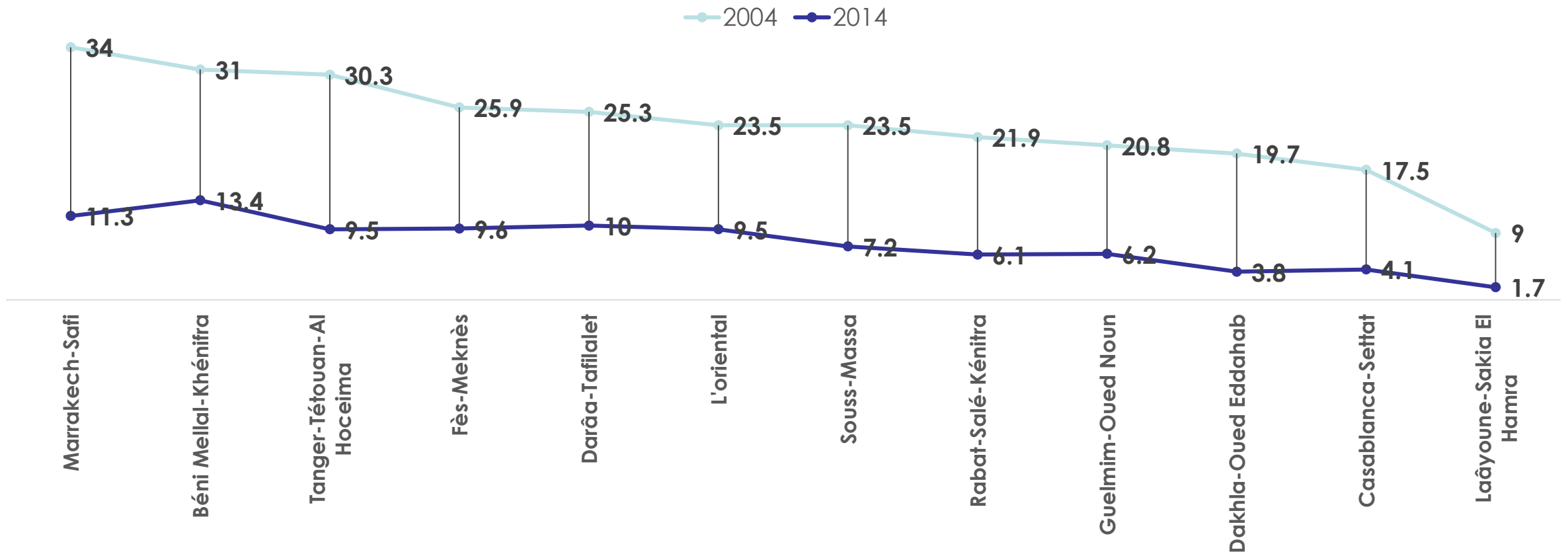
Regional contribution to multidimensional poverty (%)



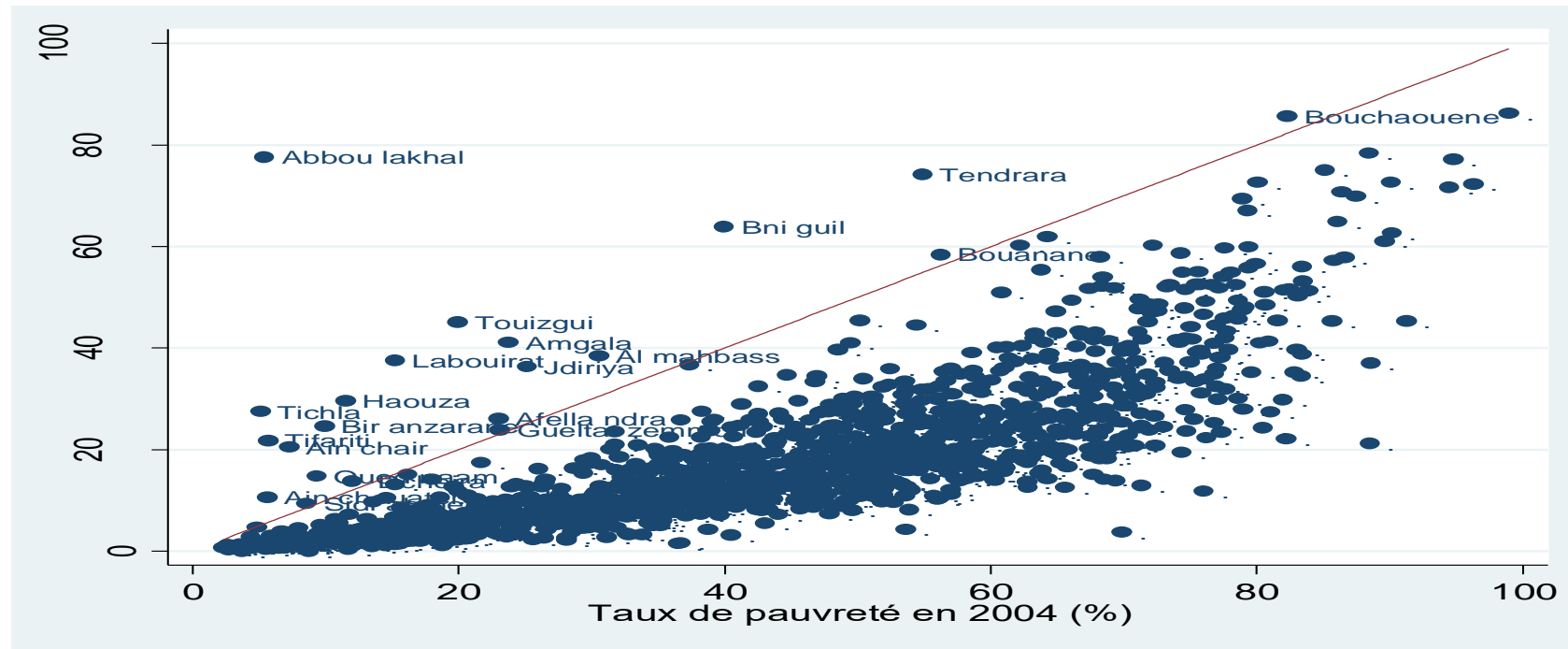


## Evolution of multidimensional poverty between 2004 and 2014

- Between 2004 and 2014, the incidence of multidimensional poverty declined in all regions. In terms of absolute change, the poorest regions in 2004 benefited the most from the decline in poverty



## Evolution of multidimensional poverty between 2004 and 2014 (cont'd)

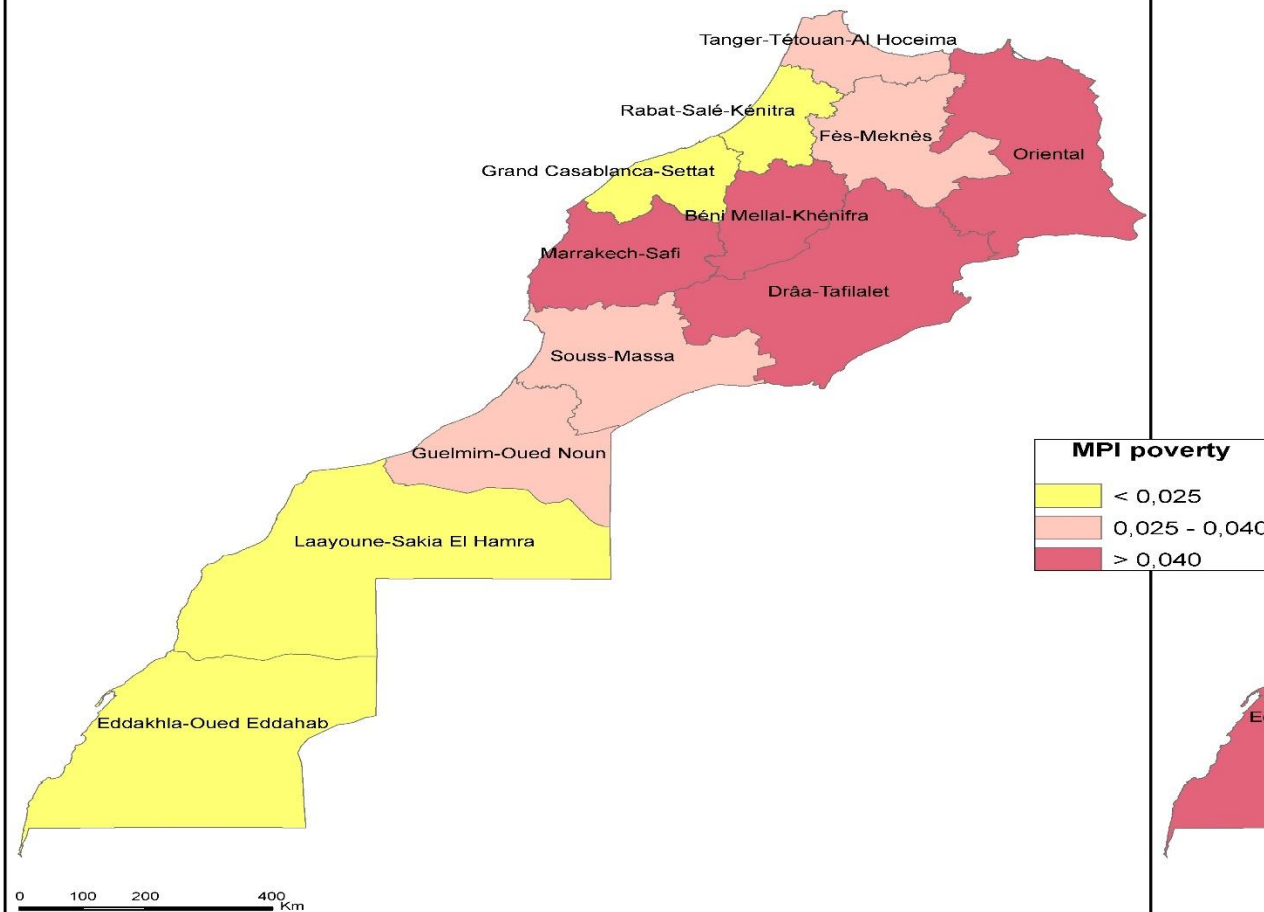


- This decline in poverty has affected the whole country except for one province (Figuig) and some communes. The steepest drop in poverty concerns much more the poorest communes;

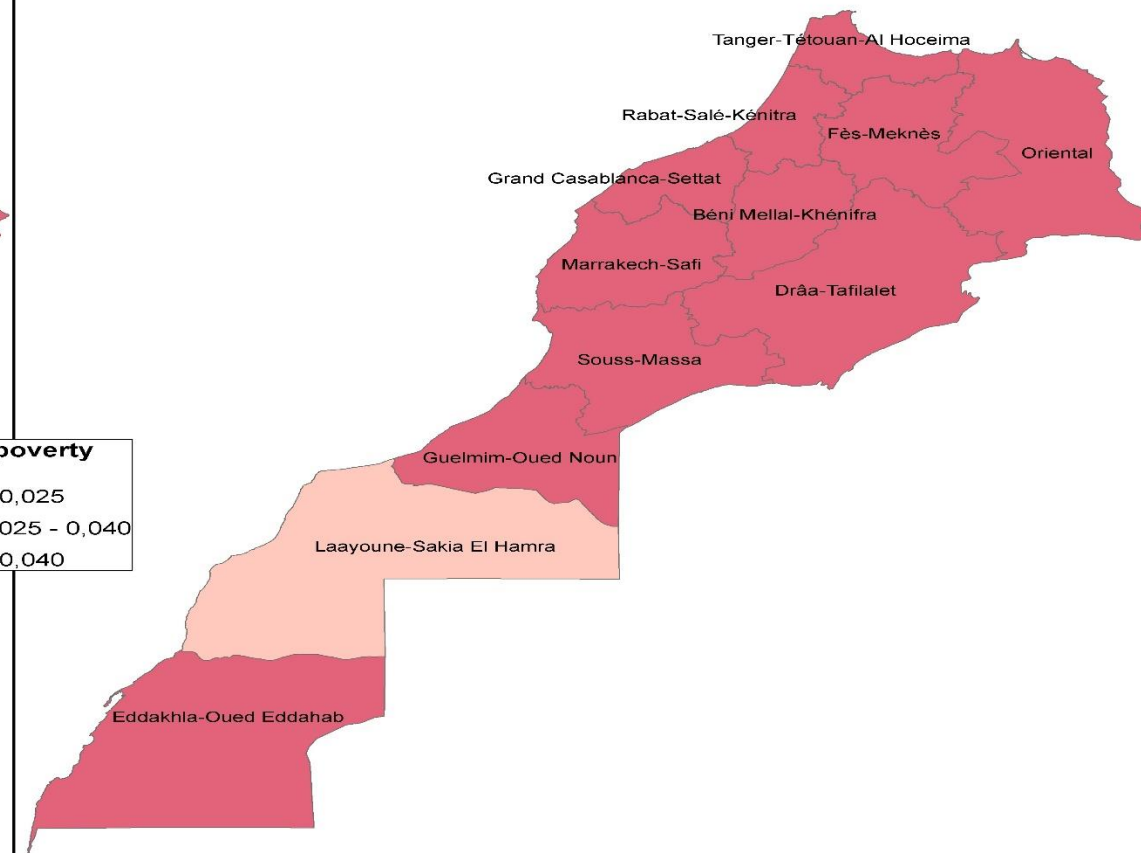




Regional MPI poverty in Morocco based on 2014 census



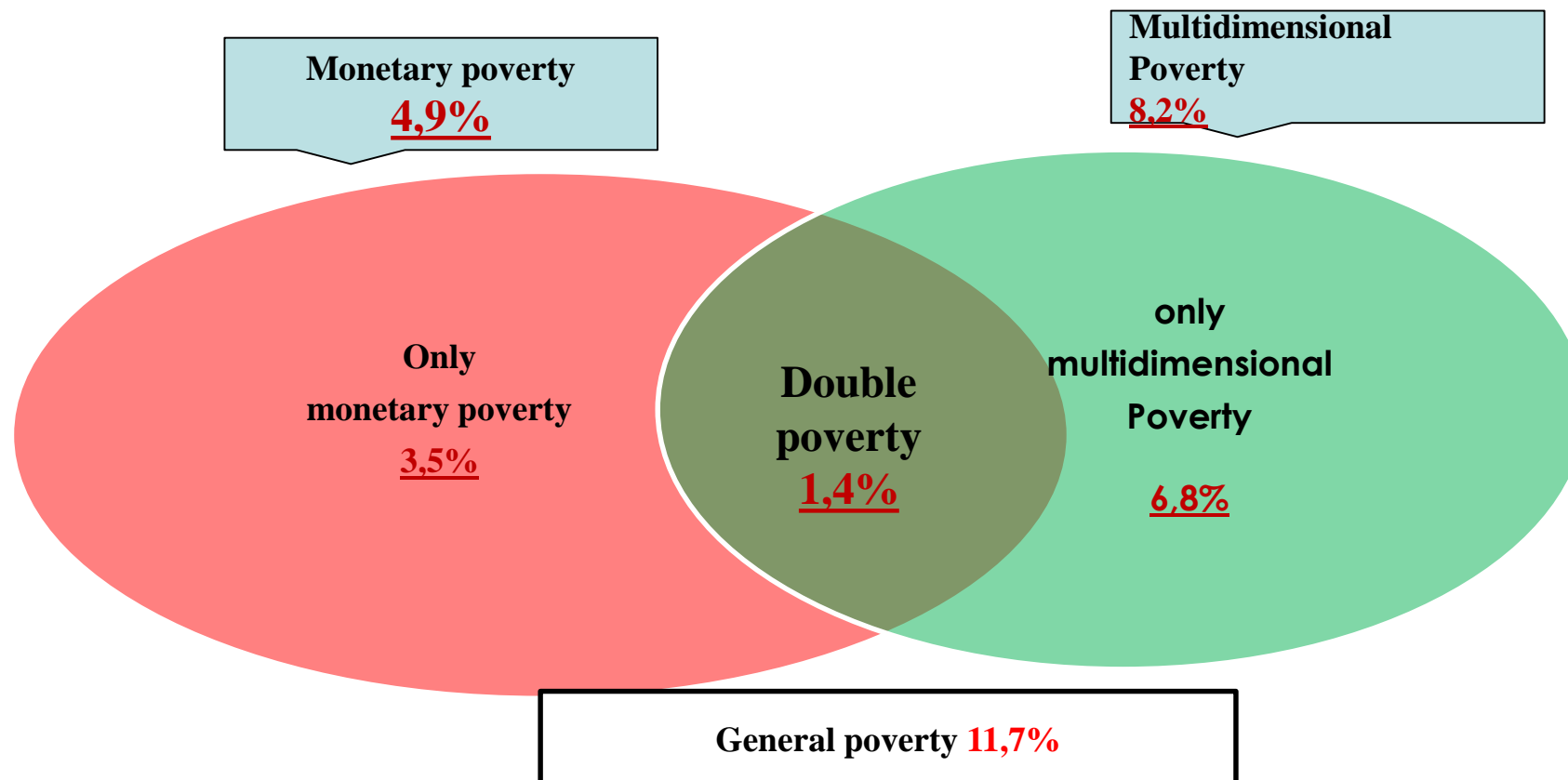
Regional MPI poverty in Morocco based on 2004 census



Map edited by the HCP



## Complementarity between monetary and multidimensional poverty



To eradicate the poverty in all its forms and dimensions, priority in terms of targeting should be given to people who combine both forms of poverty



## Strategies for Fighting Poverty and Inequality In Morocco

- The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) which target rural communes and urban district.
- Medical Assistance schema for the Economically Disadvantaged (RAMED) which consists in taking over partly or totally the medical care provided by hospitals and public health institutions to poor and vulnerable populations as determined by the HCP.
- Social poles strategy 4+4 of the Ministry of Solidarity, based on various dimensions of human development; and revolves around four strategic axes and four supportive measures within this great process that enshrines the human rights-based national project and the acceleration of the implementation of the fair and sustainable development



## Strategies for Fighting Poverty and Inequality In Morocco (cont'd)

- Program "Tayssir" of conditional transfer in education which aims at the fight against school dropout.
- in the agricultural sector, the Green Morocco Plan (GMP) whose second Pillar, dedicated to solidarity-based agriculture (fighting against poverty by significantly increasing the agricultural income of most vulnerable farmers)



## Major challenges in eradicating poverty

- The first challenge is to activate the decline of social inequalities (social disparities between regions)
- The second challenge is to mitigate “felt poverty” by relieving its causes including those attributed to low levels of education and training, employment, insecurity, and to financial and social insecurity
- The third challenge is to accelerate the pace of decreasing vulnerability and different aspects of poverty in rural areas so as to make the urban-rural gap with socially tolerable living conditions.



## Next steps

- Realization of sectorial studies and development of SDG databases;
- Establish a system for monitoring and evaluating country efforts to achieve the SDGs (using the general equilibrium model to project the achievement of the SDGs and to examine the constraints, the capacity and the compromises for their achievement on the horizon 2030 (ongoing work)
- strategic planning focused on the SDGs;
- participation and contribution to regional and international meetings on the SDGs



THANK YOU