Growth and Human Development in Morocco

Statistical Benchmarks 1998 - 2008
Growth and Human Development in Morocco

Statistical Benchmarks 1998-2008
Reflecting all the confidence I have in our economy and in our capabilities, state authorities have been making efforts to expand and upgrade the Kingdom’s infrastructures, both to sustain regional and international competition – through the construction of motorways, major ports and seaside resorts – and to meet the requirements of territorial and social development, through social housing programs, the supply of electricity and drinking water, and the construction of rural roads.

(...)

Social and economic development, however, cannot be achieved until large segments of our population have been freed from poverty, exclusion and marginalization.
HM King Mohammed VI
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The choice of this « Decade of Growth and Human Development in Morocco » stems from a will to enrich, with a decennial statistical synthesis, the least austere possible, the multiple annual and infra-annual publications about these topics regularly issued by the High Commission for Planning.

The goal is to identify a pattern of reference in light of two benchmark years that were particularly rich in pertinent indicators, and sectorial and/or thematic performance comparisons. These two years both saw the carrying out of basic surveys and studies relating as much to economic structures as to household living conditions. They capture like a freeze-frame, and bear witness to, the singularity of this time sequence, significant because of both its continuities and breaks, and to the nation’s future options in terms of growth model and societal planning.

Edited as we celebrate the tenth anniversary of His Majesty Mohammed VI’s ascension to the throne, this modest publication cannot, however, be regarded as an illustrative approach, much less a report, on the beginning of a reign that we hope will be long, prosperous and glorious. In an attempt to be illustrative, this publication would have failed by the obvious limits of its thematic and temporal range. As for the idea of a report, it is fundamentally inappropriate, with respect to the historical nature of a reign which is part of a perpetuity where the past, present and future of a Nation come together.

Ahmed Lahlimi Alami
High Commissioner of Planning
A context of an Accelerated Demographic Transition
Demographic Growth

Changes in population (in millions) and in the average annual growth rate (in %)

- During the decade spanning 1998-2008, a population increasing by 250,000 people annually (the equivalent of the city of Agadir) and by 300,000 between now and 2030.

- In 2008 the population of Morocco grows by 39 people every hour against 55 in 1998, a drop of 30%.

A rapidly slowing demographic growth rate
A context of an Accelerated Demographic Transition

Changes in population (in millions) by area of residence and the proportion of urban population (in %)

- Between 1998 and 2008:
  - approximately 3 million new city-dwellers;
  - five times fewer new rural dwellers.

- A slow down of net urban migration:
  - 170 000 yearly between 1988 and 1998;

Sustained growth of the urban population and stabilisation of the rural population
Fertility

Changes in the Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) by Area of Residence

In 20 years, per woman:

• two fewer children at the national level;
  • one less child in urban areas;
  • three fewer children in rural areas.

City populations under the generation replacement threshold
A context of an Accelerated Demographic Transition

Life Expectancy at Birth

Changes in Life Expectancy at Birth (in years) at the National Level

Life Expectancy by Gender in 2008

Life Expectancy by Area of Residence in 2008

• A Moroccan born in 2008 can expect to live seven years longer than one twenty years his elder.
• Women expected to live two and a half years longer than men.
• City-dwellers expected to live seven and a half years longer than people living in rural areas.

Improved living conditions result in extended life expectancy
Clear trend towards the inversion of the population pyramid
Aging of the Population

Population by Age Bracket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under 15 of age</th>
<th>15-59 years</th>
<th>60 years and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strong trend:
- In the decrease of the number of children to educate;
- In the increase in number of young people old enough to be active and number of elderly people.

Lowered birth rates and extended life expectancy resulting in an aging of the population
Active Population
Between 1999 and 2008, the active population grows by:

- 10.2% at the national level;
- 13% in urban areas;
- 6.8% in rural areas.

On average, 100 000 new active members on the labour market every year, two thirds of which in urban areas.
In nine years, the activity level decreased by:

- 4 points at the national level;
- 9 points for the age range of 15-24 years.

Extended schooling partly responsible for the sharp decrease in activity of those aged 25 years and under
Level of Qualification of the Active Population

The statistical weight of diploma holders increases:
- by more than 3 points at the pre-university level;
- by more than 2 points at the college and university level.

The proportion of unqualified active people remains preponderant (2/3 of active population).

An active population still mostly unqualified

*figure 6*
Employment by Activity Sector

Distribution of Employment by Sector (in %)

Net Employment Creations by Activity Sector between 1999 and 2008

- In 9 years, the service sector has created 8.5 more jobs than agriculture.
- The contribution of agriculture to employment decreases by 5.3 points.

Services and Public Buildings and Works, new driving forces in employment
Employment by Professional Status

Status within Profession (in %)

In 9 years, the wage-earning class increases by more than 3 points, where as family work drops by 6.

Decrease in traditional forms of work
Remunerated Employment

In 2008, wage earning employment:

- is almost universal in urban areas;
- concerns 6 out of 10 active members in rural areas.

Increase in remunerated employment to the detriment of family work
Underemployment and Productivity

Changes in Underemployment (in %) and in Labour Productivity (in dirhams)

Levels of Underemployment by Activity Sector (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forest and fishing</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Buildings and Works</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1999 and 2008:
- the level of under-employment has globally decreased by 5 points;
- the level of under-employment linked to length of work period decreases by a half-point per year;
- labour productivity by type of job improves by 3.6% per year.

The decrease in underemployment contributes to improved productivity
Unemployment

Between 1999 and 2008, the unemployment rate decreases:

- by more than 4 points at the national level;
- by more than 7 points in urban areas;
- by 1.4 point in rural areas.

Decreasing trend in unemployment
Unemployment by Degree of Qualification and Age

- Relative weakness in terms of competitiveness of diplomas
- Unemployment still prevalent in younger age brackets.

A decrease in unemployment across all active population categories
# Changes in Activity and Unemployment Indicators 1998-2008

(numbers in thousands and rates in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity and employment (15 years +)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Active population</td>
<td>5 176</td>
<td>5 050</td>
<td>10 226</td>
<td>5 874</td>
<td>5 393</td>
<td>11 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rate of feminisation of the active population</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Activity Rates</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 years</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 years</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and older</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By diploma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without diploma</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With diploma</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Working active population</td>
<td>4 035</td>
<td>4 777</td>
<td>8 812</td>
<td>5 013</td>
<td>5 176</td>
<td>10 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Employment rate</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Proportion of paid employment in respect to total employment, which :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wage-earners</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Self-employed</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Unemployment | | | | | | |
| - Unemployed active population | 1 141 | 273 | 1 414 | 861 | 217 | 1 078 |
| - Rate of feminisation of the unemployed active population | 30.4 | 12.7 | 27.0 | 30.8 | 14.7 | 27.5 |
| - Unemployment rate | 22.0 | 5.4 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 4.0 | 9.6 |
| • By sex | | | | | | |
| Men | 20.3 | 7.0 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 9.5 |
| Women | 27.6 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 20.3 | 1.8 | 9.8 |
| • By age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 years | 37.8 | 8.6 | 20.3 | 31.8 | 8.7 | 18.3 |
| 25-34 years | 30.2 | 7.0 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 4.3 | 13.5 |
| 35-44 years | 10.4 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 5.2 |
| 45 years and older | 5.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| • By diploma | | | | | | |
| Without diploma | 15.2 | 3.8 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| With diploma | 29.2 | 18.0 | 27.1 | 20.0 | 12.2 | 18.5 |
A Developing Economy
Economic Growth

On average, annually:
- the growth rate of the GDP increased by a third, from 3.3% between 1990 and 1998 to 4.3% between 1998 and 2008;
- the growth rate of the GDP unrelated to agriculture and fishing increased from 3% to 4.8%.

An economic growth of:
- 0.5% in 1999 with a decrease of the agricultural GDP of 16.3%;
- 2.7% in 2007 with a decrease of the agricultural GDP of 20.8%.

Sustained growth less dependent on fluctuations in agricultural production.
Origin of National Wealth by Sector

Gross Domestic Product by Activity Sector (in %)

### Activity Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and fishing</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry, energy and mining</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Buildings and Works</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others*</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Taxes levied on products net of subsidies and financial services.

**Between 1998 and 2008:**

- The proportion of the service sector in the GDP gains 4 points against 1.7 points between 1990 and 1998;
- The proportion of Public Buildings and Works increases by 1.8 points against a drop of 0.7 point;
- Agriculture drops 4.7 points against an increase of 1.1 point.

An economic growth led by the service sector
Emergence of Public Buildings and Works and drop in agriculture sector
Contribution of Economic Agents to National Wealth

Gross Domestic Product by Institutional Sector (in %)

* Taxes levied on products net of subsidies and chargeable financial services.

In 9 years:
- the proportion of financial and non-financial institutions increases by 5.4 points;
- that of public administrations increases by 1.3 point;
- that of households (including individual companies) drops by 6 points.

Increasing statistical weight of the organized sector, indicative of the modernization of an economy
Final Destination of National Wealth

Uses of the Gross Domestic Product (in %)

Between 1998 and 2008:
- spending on final consumption products almost stable;
- investment (gross capital formation) increases by more than 10 points;
- the external deficit of goods and services accentuated by 10 points.

Investment increasingly favoured in the allocation of national resources
A sustained investment effort since 2001.

- Increasingly significant contribution to the investment effort on the part of organized sector companies.
- Increasing statistical weight of public buildings and works and industrial products in investment.

Investment rate of an emerging country since 2007
Macro-Economic Balances

- **Balance of payments**: surplus (1.5% on average) until 2006, increasingly in the red since 2007 (0.1% in 2007 and 5.4% in 2008).
- **General budget** deficit of 2.6% on average each year until 2006, budget surplus since 2007.
- **Inflation** maintained at 1.9% per year between 1998 and 2008 (against 4.9% between 1989 and 1998).
- **Public debt** declining trend, pegged under 60% of the GDP in 2008.

Growth benefitting from a control of fundamental balances, though threatened by the deficit in external accounts.
Remuneration of Production Factors

Increasing statistical weight of the wage-earning class

- The proportion of the wage earning class in the GDP increases by 2.4 points between 1998 and 2007.
- The proportion of producers drops by 2 points.
- The proportion of public administrations remains stable.
With improved fiscal performance, public administrations increase their part in the gross national disposable income to the detriment of households and companies.

Broader assessment and a better tax collection, an economic investment reserve and social progress
**Destination of National Income**

**Allocation of the Gross National Disposable Income (in billions of dirhams)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Final consumption expenditure</th>
<th>Gross National Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(in % of the GNDI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National Savings Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-1998</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2008</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Between 1998 and 2008:**

- the gross national disposable income increases by 6.5% per year instead of 6% between 1990 and 1998;
- global final consumption by 5.9% per year against 6.3%;
- gross national savings of 8% per year against 4.9%.

**An increasing propensity for savings**
Between 1998 and 2007:

• the proportion of salaries increases 4 points, that of social security benefits and other transfers by 9 points;
• the proportion of operating revenue (gross operating surplus and mixed income) drops by 8 points.

Salaries and transfers increasingly contribute to household income formation.
Uses of Household Income

Between 1998 and 2007:
- the gross disposable income increases by 5.3% per year on average;
  - household consumer spending increase by 4.9%;
  - gross savings of households increase by 7.7%.

Household savings on the rise, but little consolidation

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in Household Consumer Spending (in billions of dirhams)

Changes in Gross Household Savings (in billions of dirhams)

(in % of GDI)
Purchasing Power of Households

Between 1998 and 2007:

- the available gross income of households per head increases by 4% per year;
- in 2001, Moroccans residing abroad bring this rate to 13.6%;
  - the inflation rate remains stable at 1.7% per year.

Household purchasing power increases by 2.3% overall per year
Human Development
Types of Urban Housing

The modern Moroccan house dominates the urban landscape with more than 2/3 of households.

Abandonment of traditional houses in favour of more modern types of housing.

Figure 14
Occupant Density in Housing

Lowered occupant density in homes in both urban and rural areas

Less cramped accommodations indicative of an improvement in living conditions
Access to Housing Ownership

- The proportion of urban households owning their homes increases by 5 points in 9 years.
- The proportion of tenants decreases by almost 8 points.

Home ownership increasingly accessible to Moroccan households
Household Access to Clean Drinking Water and Electricity

- Almost universal access in urban areas.
- The proportion of rural households benefitting from clean drinking water multiplied by 3, from electricity by 3.5.

Half of rural households still do not have access to clean drinking water
Moroccan households increasingly better equipped in durable goods

Greater household comfort and openness to the world, indicative of changes in the household consumption model
Household Consumer Spending

Yearly Spending per Person by Area of Residence (in dirhams)

Annual spending per person increases by:
- 43.6% at the national level;
- 53% in rural areas;
- 37% in urban areas.

The city-countryside gap is reduced, the spending ratio between the two areas lowered from 2 in 1998 to 1.8 in 2007.
Structure of Household Consumer Spending

Structure of Household Spending (in %)

Structure of Household Spending by Area of Residence (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and communication</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene and medical care</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure, culture and entertainment</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household equipment</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The portion of household budgets attributed to food decreases by 3 points, that of transportation and communication increases by 5 points.
- For the first time, the budgetary coefficient for food in rural areas dips below 50%.

Changes in spending structure commensurate with the improvement in quality of life and the attractiveness of the modern society consumption model.
Food Spending

Structure of Food Spending (in %)

- Decrease in the proportion of grain and sugar products.
- Increase in the proportion of protein-rich products and fruits and vegetables.

Improvement in the quality of food consumption
The expenditure growth incidence curves show that between:

- 1985 and 2001, growth was most favorable towards the poorest and wealthiest classes;
- 2001 and 2007, this growth was more favorable towards the poor, the vulnerable, and the wealthier categories.

Between 1985 and 2007, the proportion of total spending of:

- the poorest 20% stagnated around 6.5%;
- the wealthiest 20% increased slightly from 46.9% to 48.1%.

Expenditure growth favouring the entire population and a resistance to the lowering of social inequalities
Decline in Poverty

Changes in the Rate of Poverty (in %)

- 200,000 people overcame poverty each year between 1998 and 2007 compared to 8,700 between 1985 and 1998.
- Poverty declining more rapidly in the rural communities targeted by the National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD).

Between 1998 and 2007, approximately 1.8 million people overcame poverty.
Decline in Vulnerability

The number of people in vulnerable situations:
- increased by 108,000 per year between 1985 and 1998;
- decreased by 144,000 per year between 1998 and 2007.

Between 1998 and 2007, approximately 1.3 million people overcame vulnerability.
Disparities in Household Consumer Spending

The annual growth of per capita spending between 1998 and 2007, compared to that of 1985-1998, is of:

- 2.2 times for poor households;
- 1.7 times for middle classes;
- 4.8 times for wealthy households.

Wealthy households and, to a lesser extent, poorer households, have benefitted the most from the general improvement in the population’s standard of living.
Between 1998 and 2007, household debt rates increase by:
- 25% in poor and wealthy classes;
- 33.5% in middle classes.

Relative increase in debt, felt more in the middle class
**Demography and Consumer Spending of the Middle Class**

Growth Rates of the Demographic Weight of Middle Class and their Share in Consumer Spending (in %)

- The demographic weight of the middle class fell by 4.5% between 1985 and 2001, increased by 3.8% between 2001 and 2007.
- Their weight in household consumer spending fell by 5.5% between 1985 and 2001, increased by 1.9% between 2001 and 2007.

Middle class contribution to consumer spending remains lower than their demographic weight
Middle Class Spending

Proportion of the Middle Classes in Total Household Spending (in %)

The proportion of the middle class in household spending:
- decreases by 3 points between 1985 and 2001;
- increases by one point between 2001 and 2007.

Beginning in 2001, reversal of the declining trend with respect to the proportion of the middle class in total spending.
Perceptions of Living Standards

Changes in the Way Households Perceive their Living Standards (in %)

The standard of living has improved or been maintained:
- according to half of heads of households in 2001;
- for 2/3 in 2007.

Objectively quantified observations corroborated by the subjective evaluations by household heads.
figure 22
Millenium Development Goals
Millenium Development Goals for Morocco

The Millenium Declaration is made up of 8 objectives, grouped together under the name « Millenium Development Goals »:

• reducing extreme poverty and hunger;
• ensuring elementary education for all;
• promoting gender quality and women’s autonomy;
• reducing mortality of children under 5 years of age;
• improving maternal health;
• fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses;
• ensuring sustainable development;
• putting in place a global partnership for development.

The target date is 2015, and the baseline year is 1990.
Objectives Attained

Poverty
Proportion of the population possessing less than a dollar a day purchasing power:
  • Targeted objective: 1.75% in 2015
  • Attained value in 2007: 0.6%

Proportion of the population not meeting minimal calorie intake values:
  • Targeted objective: 2.3% in 2015
  • Attained value in 2007: 0.9%

Malaria
Incidence rate (for 100,000 inhabitants):
  • Targeted objective: 0 in 2015
  • Attained value in 2006: 0

figure 23
Objectives in Progress

Net rate of elementary education (6-11 years)

Targeted objective: 100% in 2015
Attained value in 2008: 90.1% against 52.1% in 1991
Required attainment rate (2008/2015): 1.50% per year
Effective attainment rate (1991/2008): 3.24% per year

Proportion of the population with access to clean drinking water in rural areas

Targeted objective: 100% in 2015
Attained value in 2007: 85%
Required attainment rate (2007/2015): 2.1% per year
Effective attainment rate (1994/07): 15% per year

Birthing in supervised environment

Targeted objective: 80% in 2015
Attained value in 1999-2003: 63%
Required attainment rate (1999-2003/2015): 1.7% per year

At this rate, these objectives will be attained before 2015
Objectives Attainable under the Condition of Better Performances

Youth literacy rates ages 15-24 years
Targeted objective: 100% en 2015
Attained value in 2008: 78%
Effective attainment rate, per year: 2.1%
Targeted attainment rate: 3.6%

Rate of incidence of tuberculosis (for 100 000 inhabitants)
Targeted objective: 50 in 2015
Attained value in 2008: 82
Effective attainment rate, per year: 1.8%
Targeted attainment rate: 6.8%

Maternal mortality rate (for 100 000 births)
Targeted objective: 50 in 2015
Attained value in 1995-2003: 227
Effective attainment rate, per year: 3.1%
Targeted attainment rate: 9%

Infant Mortality Rates
Targeted objective: 14 per thousand in 2015
Attained value in 1999/2003: 40 per thousand
Effective attainment rate, per year: 2.9%
Targeted attainment rate: 7.2%

Rates of mortality of children under 5 years of age
Targeted objective: 19 per thousand 2015
Attained value en 1999-2003: 47 per thousand
Effective attainment rate, per year: 3.9%
Targeted attainment rate: 6.3%
With the ambition of making human development both the product of, and a factor in, economic growth, Morocco devotes almost 55% of its national budget to social programs. To strengthen these programs, HM the King of Morocco launched, under His High Authority, a wide-ranging project called National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD), which represents a clear expression of this ambition, and has become a veritable focus of concerted effort.

This project has a specific framework for planning, follow-through and evaluation and a considerable pluriannual budget. Its implementation is based on a participant and contractual approach involving local administrations, elected officials and civil society. Implemented since 2006, this project is part of the process for the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) and specifically targets the improvement of the population’s living conditions by the development of social infrastructures and incentives for the creation of small revenue-generating projects at the basic geographical unit level. Its vocation is to boost cumulative synergies with programs to fight unfit housing, promoting economic housing and the results of societal reforms that are audacious for a muslim country, particularly those concerning Family law and the rigorous management of the religious field...

Today, human development is a national priority and remarkable progress has been made, particularly in the last ten years. The HDI, as measured by the UNDP, is composite, partial and static, and thus can only partially reflect this reality. This index, which in 2005 places Morocco 126th out of 177 countries, obscures the progress accomplished by the country. For example, of the 138 countries ranked in 2000 and 2006, Morocco achieved the 7th best performance in terms of progress of the HDI. (…)

Excerpt from the introduction to the conference organized in Paris on July 1st 2008 by the HCP in partnership with the Center for Economic Analysis, on the theme « Growth and Human Development in Morocco ». 
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