



KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Millennium Development Goals

National Report 2007

September 2008

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Foreword

Being engaged in an interior and external context marked by deep changes, Morocco scales up and assumes their implications in terms of economic, political and institutional reforms and achieves their vocation to impact, for a long time, on the project of society for which its elite is yearning.

On the external level, Morocco is on the eve of its entry into the free trade zone with Europe, plays a pioneering role in promoting a renovated euro Mediterranean partnership model and is on the edge of the free trade zone with the USA. It speeds up, resolutely, its traditional economic, social and political solidarity with the Maghreb countries, the Arab world and Africa, with the people of which it shares common traits: geographical, historical and human. Broadly speaking, it develops a proactive policy of South-South cooperation with Asia and Latin America whose countries are a prime target.

On the domestic level, Morocco is globally undergoing a momentum of growth and human development that it controls gradually despite the constraints of a triple transition: demographic, economic and democratic, with its complex processes of economic, social, political and institutional changes. It assumes, with a constant determination, their requirements while doing its best- and often what should be done to cope with security threats that weigh heavily on its regional and international environment, despite the drain that such responsibilities create on its national resources at the cost of its priority economic and social goals.

To take advantage of the opportunities of globalization for the requirements of which it had been one of the first developing countries to be prepared, Morocco faces its challenges while assuming the constraints of the transition from of a long-time protected economy to a liberal one, resolutely open to international competition and the added values of an open regionalism. Within this framework, it mobilizes the dynamics of partnerships between the public sector and the private one for an active integration in the most profitable segments of global value chains. In this regard, it develops many poles of excellence in the fields of infrastructure and high value-added activities, namely financial engineering, new technologies, industries and agriculture. The modus operandi favors, with economic stakeholders, the method of the sector-based program contracts and independent regulatory bodies and, with the social partners, the path of regular dialogue, without, in all cases, departing from a continuous watch of the basic balances of macro-economic framework.

Longing for making human development both a purpose and a factor of economic growth, Morocco devotes nearly 55% of the national budget to social programs. To reinforce these programs, His Majesty King of Morocco launched, under His High Authority, a major project called the National Initiative for Human Development, which is a strong expression of this ambition and illustrates the dimension of a true project of the reign. The project, which is provided with a specific framework for planning, monitoring and assessment and a consistent multi-annual budget, is based, in its implementation, on a participatory and contractual approach involving

local administrations, elected officials and civil society. Having been implemented since 2005, this project is part of the approach of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aims, in particular, to improve the living conditions of the population by developing social infrastructure and to promote, through basic geographical units, the creation of small income-generating projects. It aims also to spur cumulative synergies with the programs of fighting against slums, promoting economic housing and advantages of societal reforms, which are bold for a Muslim country, particularly those related to the Family Code and the strict management of the religious field.

Certainly, Morocco has inherited a heavy passive history both on the economic level and in terms of human development. It has begun to curb it through opening several projects of reforms. Its efforts are now reinforced as regards macroeconomic stability, growth, investment and employment, as well as in terms of improving the living conditions of its population. All indicators give it nowadays the image of a country improving its potential growth and enhancing the momentum of its human development.

In this context, unemployment has clearly decreased, moving from 13.8% in 1999 to 9.8% in 2007 and to 9.6% in the first quarter of 2008. Average inflation is 1.8% over the period 1998-2006. Disposable income reaches 4.1% in constant monetary unit. The purchasing power has increased by 2.3% on average per year.

Bearing in mind the changes occurring in the poverty rate which is, ultimately, the most relevant composite indicator as regards human development, the priority given to this area by Morocco has begun to give fruit. This rate has decreased from 55.7% in 1960 to 21% in 1985, moving to 16.3% in 1999, to 14.2% in 2004 and to 9% as shown by the survey on living standards of households conducted in 2007.

As in any future project, the possible unforeseen turn of events can disrupt the most favorable conditions, especially in a world dominated by geostrategic conflicts, the sudden rise of energy and food prices and the increase in the number of hotbeds of tension, or even wars, more or less localized. The zero risk is, of course, in no area. However, Morocco must continue to be willing to draw from regional and international uncertainties an additional incentive to keep consolidating the gains and strengthening the momentum of current reforms, so that instead of suffering their disincentive effects, it anticipates their developments and takes advantages of all potential opportunities.

Methodological note

The Millennium Declaration adopted by 145 heads of state in September 2000, aims to achieve a number of goals called "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs). The MDGs which are concerned with the level of human development cover eight main areas:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ;
- Achieve universal primary education ;
- Promote gender equality and empower women ;
- Reduce child mortality ;
- Improve maternal health ;
- Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases ;
- Ensure environmental sustainability ;
- Develop a global partnership for development.

Each of these goals is accompanied by numerical targets to be achieved within 25 years, between 1990 and 2015.

Morocco is working tirelessly to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The interim reports conducted in this regard, show the progress made in this field. Launching the process of drawing up the third report for 2007, falls within this scope, respecting, thus, the commitments made by Morocco towards the United Nations. In order to ensure rigor and objectivity in a report which should reflect a true picture of the human development, the Government of Morocco entrusted the High Commissioner for Planning with performing this task.

To identify the eight Millennium Development Goals with the maximum of targets associated with them, this report includes the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1** : An introduction on the development context in Morocco with its economic, social and cultural implications ;
- **Chapter 2** : Reduction of extreme poverty and hunger ;
- **Chapter 3** : Primary education for all ;
- **Chapter 4** : Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment ;
- **Chapter 5** : Reduction of mortality of children under five ;
- **Chapter 6** : Improvement of maternal health ;
- **Chapter 7** : Combating transmissible diseases ;
- **Chapter 8** : Sustainable development and protection of environmental resources ;
- **Chapter 9** : Development of a global partnership for development.

The preparation of this report has entailed the establishment of structures in order to set the stage for a fruitful debate between the various stakeholders concerned with the achievement of the MDGs. Indeed, the national and international

significance of the Moroccan report on the MDGs, involves, at the outset, its development in a framework of cooperation between the Moroccan Government and the UNDP, in addition to other United Nations agencies in Morocco. It requires also the participation of the government departments concerned and representatives of civil society.

Also, a steering committee composed of the aforementioned organizations, was set up to discuss strategic directions and development of the report. Thus, each government department has prepared a sector-based progress report on the MDGs falling under its remit.

The preparation of the report was overseen by a restricted follow-up committee, emanated from the steering committee and composed of experts from the departments of the Commission for Planning, national education, environment and land planning, health, social development and the UNDP. A national independent consultant has been chosen for the final drafting of the report.

The steering committee met in working sessions and expanded workshops (attended also, in a spirit of openness, by the private sector, academia and NGOs) with the aim to collect different views and reflect them in the final version of the report. On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that three regional workshops were held in Marrakech, Tangier and Fez to broaden the debate in the regions, which were selected in consultation with the follow-up committee.

The timetable for implementing the 2007 report was established according to the necessary updating of certain chapters conditioned by the results of ongoing investigations (survey on living standards of households), which were available until early 2008.

This is a translated version from French. It will be published once approved. A workshop on presenting the 2007 report will be held in the presence of all stakeholders. Afterwards and in agreement with the UNDP, the High Commission for Planning will develop the 16 regional reports.

Economic and Social Context

A society is a history and a culture. Regarding what matters most for us here, economy falls in areas where it has not yet managed to overcome cultures which prevent it to boom as was the case with the capitalist nations. Also, understanding these societies cannot be limited to citing figures which are isolated from their context. This certainly requires an objective analysis that takes into account all the bodies in order of importance, but without forgetting that these bodies operate in a challenging context. It is a context outside globalization with its shocks and disturbances. It is also an internal context where they should address disparities and constraints. That is why data with figures in Moroccan society, whatever the area which they deal with, still requires a questioning of the complexity of the social field.

A NATION OPEN TO FUTURE

Geography has deeply marked the history of Morocco and endowed it with a specific cultural personality. An Atlantic and Mediterranean country, Morocco takes its place in the historical space of the Mediterranean while benefiting, thanks to its Atlantic seaboard, from a window on the new world, which reinforces its aspirations of openness. A Muslim country of an Arab and Amazigh culture, it is an African country not only by belonging to the continent, but also by the deep cultural features of its society, which are expressed over time with strong voice. It is a country that has for long bridged the gap between western black Africa and Europe. Its population and culture carry nowadays the signs of both regions. An open country not only thanks to its coastlines of about 3,500 km, but also to the East towards the Maghreb countries and the Orient and, even more, to its southern slope where the Sahara has never been a barrier to the movement of people, ideas and goods.

It is a time-honored nation which is acquainted with central administration. It provides an environment particularly conducive to the development of modern state. Decentralization has been advanced thanks to a regional policy, which is a fruit of economic progress and requirements of space planning, while carrying a historical legacy integrating cultural aspects. These considerations are key elements to understand Moroccan society, its constraints and advantages, pertaining particularly to the aspects of the relation between the central administration and population. It is therefore about issues on the participation of the populations concerned.

The number of this population is 29.8 millions in 2004 with an urbanization rate of 55%. The demographic transition is underway. The growth rate moved from 2.1% between 1982 and 1994 to 1.3% between 1994 and 2007. The distribution of the population bears the hallmark of the country's historical development and its natural data. The Atlantic seaboard houses nearly one-third of the population, a result of a natural trend of migration from the South to the North and the East to the West. Migration became stronger following the openness to Atlantic trade resulting from the European Atlantic maritime expansion.

Morocco is a country of openness in the proper sense of the word. This feature is acquired by its location as a crossroads between Europe on the one hand, and Africa and the Muslim world on the other. It is located between the extreme ancient world

and the doors of Europe. Therefore, it is a kind of border-area which is naturally conducive to exchange and interaction. Such strengths enable Moroccan society to gain real openness to modernity while preserving the features specific to Africa and segmental societies, such as various forms of solidarity which have a key role in protection against exclusion. This explains many similarities with Europe as regards cities, and many Arab or Berber specific features. This explains also the ease with which Moroccan society negotiates its access to modernity .

A COMPLEX AND DYNAMIC SOCIETY

Certainly, there are strengths that should be exploited. It is a remarkable challenge in the current context of globalization, but it is possible because of very early links resulting from the boom of the European capitalist world economy, which is born before the eyes of Morocco. The challenge is then to retain the balance between the political and economic bodies through the major role of culture in Moroccan society.

Morocco is a "democratic and social monarchy"; governed by a constitution devoting to its citizens democratic freedom and human rights "as they are universally acknowledged". It assigns legislative power to the Parliament, which consists of two chambers: "the Chamber of Representatives" and "the Chamber of Councilors". The former is elected by universal suffrage ; and the latter by electoral colleges formed by Representatives elected from local authorities, professional chambers and employees. It provides independence of justice, careers of Magistrates governed by a "High Council of Magistracy" elected by judges and presided by the King.

The government is accountable to the King and the Parliament. It exerts its constitutional functions under the leadership of a Monarch living a proven historical and popular legitimacy and powers stated by the Constitution. The King is also, as a tradition established by the Constitution, Amir Al Mouminine (Prince of the faithful). This confers upon him a spiritual power and religious authority, which constitute in Morocco (where citizens are deeply attached to Islam) the foundations of an effective and constant national consensus around an acceptance of Islam favoring the doctrinal concept of happy medium, values of tolerance and opening to modernity.

Morocco is one of the Arab and African countries where democratic progress is recognized and praised worldwide. Political pluralism is the rule and freedom of expression is an everyday reality. Monarchy enjoys a great deal of prestige and has excellent links with the various components of society. Its historical role in safeguarding national unity has provided it with an undisputed legitimacy. Since the independence of Morocco, the successive kings have laid the foundations of modern economy. This fact finds its justification in the context of the genesis of the Moroccan monarchy, born in a period of profound and long-lasting crisis following the European expansion. Such a historical context has resulted in a strong bond of trust with society. It has made this institution a central factor of balance, particularly in terms of action against social inequalities, as illustrated nowadays by the National Initiative for Human Development.

By its historical legitimacy, the monarchy wins unanimous support among the various political stakeholders, and brings them together around it in the interests of the country at a time when fragility and imbalance threaten the Mediterranean area in particular.

The political field is indeed open to all trends, ranging from the socialist left to the liberal right through political Islam. This unanimous union around the monarchy, despite doctrinal divergences, is a guarantee against abuses and at the same time ensures an open debate on the path of modernity.

Freedom of expression is guaranteed by law and real on the ground. Morocco has seen a burst of independent publications covering various fields ranging from political issues to economic and social ones. Also, publications devoted to women are on the increase; they deal with women's powerful arrival at different activities, namely the political one. Indeed, women account for a good number as members of parliament and ministers. In this regard, it is noteworthy that Morocco has become nowadays a pioneering example in the Muslim world thanks to the progress made in women's rights.

Indeed, with the Family Code adopted in 2004, a step was taken and brought the earlier pusillanimity in the field to a halt. Such an initiative anchored a new approach where civil society is a key partner, and allowed women to consider their situation differently by giving them the means to defend their rights. Since then, the belief according to which there would be insurmountable barriers concerning the status of women has come to an end. The new legal provisions open up promising prospects in terms of social gains of women and cannot fail to play a positive role in improving their material conditions by securing a number of their guarantees in particular.

Islam is the religion of the state and freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution. There is no doubt that the status of Morocco as a crossroads makes it a particularly appreciated area of coexistence. Such considerations provide the country with a special status and a comfortable position to claim a privileged status vis-à-vis Europe. The status of the monarch as Commander of the Faithful, strengthens his social action, in view of the egalitarian recommendations which are strongly underlined by Islam and of which he is the trustee.

TRUE TRANSITION TO MODERNITY

This space of crossroads is not an idle fancy. It is found in the economic commitments of Morocco at the international level and in the directions

it takes. This how one should understand the next entry of Morocco to the free trade zone with Europe and the search for more fruitful modalities of a concerted partnership within the Mediterranean scope, the exploration of stronger ties across the Atlantic, justified by the free trade agreement with the USA, and the constantly renewed effort to strengthen solidarity in the southern Mediterranean in the cultural area where Morocco was born and has grown.

It is an obvious junction in the forward-thinking management of the relations abroad, but clearly perceptible in the changes occurring in the economic and social fields. A demography in the midst of transition, a society being increasingly familiar with the democratic practices and an economy getting straight down to liberalism after a long period of upgrading adjustments that can provide it with competitive strengths to meet the requirements of globalization.

The competitive targets, which the constraints of a globalized economy make unavoidable, have not tempered in any way the social concerns in Morocco. Since 2005, the National Initiative for Human Development has addressed this concern and implemented on the ground the necessary measures by involving the stakeholders concerned, including local communes and civil society. Marked with flexibility, such a framework of action helps adjust the responses and avoid red tape in order to ensure a greater efficiency and better recognition of the populations concerned. In a society threatened by obscurantist excesses, the transparency which manifests itself through the presence of the highest authorities of the state in the social field is added to the effectiveness of actions and convinces the populations of the attention given to their problems.

Nevertheless, the medium- and long-term success of social development advances is ultimately attributable to the economic performance of the country. The situation on this level seems really promising. Having been stable since 1998, the economic growth rate is 4.2% and, since 2004, 4.6%. Other indicators underline this momentum which continues after the difficult period of reforms and improvements in order to stabilize the macro-economic balances. The investment rate grew from 23.4% in 1998 to 31.3% in 2007. Inflation is around 1.8%.

Far from being results of the economic situation, these rates are justified by the structural changes made in the economic fabric. The growth indeed seems no longer a hostage to a rain-dependant agriculture. The productivity of the non-agricultural sector increased by 2.3% from 1998 to 2006, and thus carries much weight in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), causing, at the same time, a noticeable overall growth rate. It is an entry of Morocco to a new era, in a word, the beginning of a transition, if this trend continues and becomes stronger in the long term. The structure of the GDP reflects, therefore, the features of an emerging economy which puts the country in a position to consolidate its presence at the international level and increase draining foreign investment. The size of the latter moved from an annual average of 474 million dollars between 1990 and 1998 to 1.86 billion dollars from 1999 to 2006.

THE SOCIAL FIELD, A KEY CONCERN

The social effects come quickly with this surge. The unemployment rate fell from 13.8% in 1999 to 9.6% in the first quarter of 2008. The Human Development Index (HDI), which saw a growth rate of 1% between 1995 and 2000, increased by 1.6% between 2000 and 2006, corroborating, therefore, the vitality of the ongoing dynamic and its social impact. The basis for calculating the HDI do not help assess suffi-

ciently all the improvements made in the living conditions of the households and, even less, the scope of the actions taken to that purpose. A complex society and economy, prone to numerous constraints and with no income annuity, are thus penalized because neither all the aspects of the efforts made nor their fruit are included in the calculation. This explains the need to adopt an approach which is more mindful of these characteristics.

In this regard, it is worth noting that Morocco devotes nearly 55% of its budget to social programs. Also, it is not strange that the reading of social indicators shows substantial progress and, even more, if one sees it in the context of the ongoing dynamic of Moroccan society. Such a reading requires that one takes into account many data not covering up this dynamic in its complexity.

Thus, the first data on poverty highlight an undeniable decline of it, going clearly in the direction of the Development Millennium Goals (MDGs). Scaled up in proportion to the population living on less than \$ 1 per person a day, poverty fell from 3.5% in 1990 to 0.6% in 2007, taking into account that the percentage of the MDGs set for 2015 is 1.75%. If one considers the size of the population living on less than \$ 2 per person a day, the decline is not less significant. It is 8.2% in 2007 while that of the 2015 MDGs amounts to 15.2%. A more coherent social policy has produced noticeable results as regards the performance figures and the pace of the decline of vulnerability.

Progress is obvious as confirmed by the results of the survey on the household consumption, highlighting clear decline in the proportion of the population suffering from hunger. Here there is a change that is not unconnected with the agricultural strategy focused on large hydraulics but attaching, with increasing lucidity, greater importance to small and medium hydraulics. In addition, an efficient policy of social protection based on supporting basic products has been adopted. The social policy in question is also adjusted to the regional level according to poverty levels, giving accordingly more attention to the hardest hit regions. Overall, it is worth noting that since 2001, 1.7 million of Moroccans are raised out of poverty and 1.2 million of vulnerability.

DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS

A qualitative assessment of statistics gives cause for a more demanding approach, which is more concerned about the reality of poverty. A general improvement in living standards is noticeable among different social groups, especially among households in a vulnerable situation. The data relating to this improvement show that disparities grow weaker between people in rural areas and those in urban ones. Even weak, this reduction in the gap between urban areas and rural ones is the beginning of a homogenization of social space, which is a result of a greater integration of the rural areas in economic and social activity. Changes occurring in lifestyle are symbolic of such an evolution. Access of vulnerable households to products other than cereal-based traditional food is a sign of this change. It is the case of transport and communications and of cultural property whose entrance in the budget of these households is synonymous with greater openness and a demolished

exclusion among this category. It is worth mentioning that the toughly quantifiable living standards have been improved, resulting from the progress made in equipment. Thus, the electrification rate rose from 50.2% in 1994 to 83.7% in 2006 at the national level, and from 9.7% to 64.8% in rural areas, which is a remarkable improvement. The number of households having access to drinking water grew from 44.1% to 72% over the same period.

Such premises, because this is how they should be seen, are valuable indicators on the logic of change that should be supported in the future. Being participative, the logic of government's and local communities' response would find great support and catalyst in a more active and voluntary participation of vulnerable groups, which would be possible through a better access to information in particular. An awareness by the various social partners of this possibility would increase its prospects of success.

Certainly, inequalities remain virtually stable and do not seem to be addressed by the current policies. The liberalization and upgrading of the economy for free trade with Europe are not the solution to make the actions of the public authorities against inequality easier. In the medium and long term, however, promoting economic growth and, through it, investments and employment are ultimately the key to the dilemma, by helping the disadvantaged classes to gain access to a decent and sufficiently paid employment. However, it is possible, in the short term, to increase the pace of improving the standard of living of these groups, through better targeting subsidies to these groups as regards basic products. Since the level of income and expenditure is not the only determining factor in the integration of vulnerable social groups, significant efforts remain to be made regarding other MDGs, especially education.

EDUCATION, TRUE PROGRESS AND EXPECTATIONS TO MEET

The education sector in particular reveals a progress and at the same time difficulties being experienced by Morocco in the social field. It is a pioneering sector in the sense that it is an essential condition for progress in other sectors. It instills awareness into the populations concerned, sets the stage for a healthy and not master-minded participation, opens the prospects of modernity and grants individuals a right to dignity in particular. These considerations are essential if one wants to go beyond figures and report in depth on the impact of the ongoing changes. The basic changes in demographic behaviors as well as in the structures of sociability, and which only the long term could generate in the West, have occurred in Morocco and other countries in the South in a relatively rapid way thanks to the mass enrolment in schools, particularly that of girls. Education is nowadays the resource par excellence of progress in countries where natural resources are not always sufficient and entail an enhancement of which human capital is the key.

In Morocco, 26% of the state's annual budget is earmarked to education. A National Charter for Education has been adopted to give a new impetus to this vital sector by emphasizing the right of all citizens to education as well as the necessary and sound

equality between men and women to have access to school. In addition to the means employed by the state, the private enterprise, solicited and encouraged by the granting of facilities by the state, has increasingly become a fully-fledged partner in developing the sector.

The results of these efforts have been quick to come. Not only enrolment has increased, but the qualitative improvements are substantial as well. Thus, despite some imprecision, the net enrolment ratio rose from 79.1% in 1999 to 93.5% in 2007. The parity between girls and boys appears within reach in the urban areas but still records a delay in rural areas. In primary education, the growth rate of female enrolment is higher than the male one. In preparatory education, the female presence is surely clearer with an annual increase of nearly 15% in the rural areas, which resulted in doubling the number between 2000 and 2007. Certainly, other indicators show obstacles which still face the spread of the education system on both quantitative and qualitative levels. The pre-school education is still far from having a true network in the rural areas. Ensuring a quality education for all still needs some in-depth thought in the urban periphery and in rural areas.

Such findings, though generally positive and in line with the 2015 MDGs, do not place less value on the road to cross and heavy burdens yet to overcome. Certainly, Morocco devotes a remarkable part of its GDP to education; indeed, materials have been introduced, enabling mainly girls to go to school. Certainly, drinking water and electrification create a framework which is more conducive to the promotion of the school network, but the fact remains that there are structural measures to be taken in a broader framework. The National Initiative for Human Development can correct imbalances, meet the needs which state policy seeks to address in due course. And the results obtained are the fruit of all these advances.

CONSTRAINTS AND SLUGGISHNESS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Acting in rural areas is not an easy task and setting goals with figures should not mask the complexity of the decision-making process in such areas. The dominant structures put in fact a serious resistance to change when it is not considered under the appropriate angle; that is, when it does not take into account the data specific to the physical and human background. The majority of the Moroccan peasantry lives in agricultural rainy areas, not having basic materials which irrigation allows to have elsewhere. Small propriety and fragmentation, which are distinctive features, undermine the status of the peasantry, of which the landless peasants constitute a large proportion. Such status, which is vulnerable within the scope of a random agriculture, forces these country people to increase and diversify their activities. Therefore, education of children constitutes a problem for these households when it does not have real effects on the income of a family mobilized on several fronts to improve its resources. As a result, other priorities are then considered, which are more profitable in the short term against an uncertain future that schooling would guarantee.

These are fundamental problems that have no solution outside the strategy of a comprehensive rural development. Certainly, providing rural schools with materials

increases the influx of rural youth there, but these basic materials, about which the state, local communes and civil society busy themselves nowadays, is a necessary condition but not sufficient to ensure enrolment 100% and flawless persistence in school. These aspects, as well as the aspect of the pre-school education which is slow to take root in rural areas, lies within a broad framework of land planning, reduction of imbalances inherited from history, and good governance modalities of economic growth and distribution of its fruits. The space design, the modes of exploiting the land and the semi-nomadism previously dominant in a large part of the country, partly due to environmental conditions and social structures, make the task of dealing with these problems quite difficult. Controlling this space and adopting an appropriate rural development strategy would put an end to disparities between urban areas and rural ones as regards aspects related to education. Regarding other MDGs, this aspect is plain for everyone to see when looking, for example, into child mortality which remains stagnant, despite the progress made, and into the progress in maternal health. The various programs of the Ministry of Health, though reviewed, can not overcome, alone, mortality, which remains a subject of concern and the elimination of which depends heavily on improving living conditions, hospital materials and other equipment, road network and substantive work at the cultural level through education in particular. There are many elements which confirm the central role of controlling the space in question through a well thought-out planning. The MDGs, whatever the particular measures they entail, reflect ultimately the level of development of a country.

This control must be part of a sustainable development and integrate in its implementation the protection of environmental resources. Relatively recent in Morocco, the awareness of the fragility of the environment, the scarcity of fertile land and water, have raised the alarm to the authorities and influenced the approach strategy of land improvement. Morocco has long suffered from this scarcity of resources that has historically proved decisive as a major handicap to the start-up of economy. Particular care has been provided today to protect these natural resources. A protection implemented within the scope of consultation and participation, and found since 1997 in the National Action Plan for Environment, covering all aspects related to the protection of the environment, including the safety of urban habitat, environmental upgrade of rural schools and drinking water supply.

WOMEN, INESCAPABLE DEVELOPMENT STAKEHOLDERS

Such considerations are essential to be aware of the difficulties related to the question of enrolment in schools and other questions in the rural areas, and at the same time to scale up how remarkable are many achievements made to date, in particular as regards increasing enrolment and progress in getting more girls into schools. The figures lose their consistency, their scope and their meaning when they are not read and analyzed in their own context. For all these reasons, beyond the very important measures in the medium and short term to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, which result in significant results, the implementation of agricultural

and rural strategies by giving a key role to small and medium hydraulics, reconsidering the place of areas of pluvial agriculture, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas, and reconsidering the rural development in close relation with agriculture and other sectors, has a crucial importance to ensure once and for all the success of these objectives.

We also find this approach, by context and structural aspects, when it comes to gender equality and women's empowerment. Thus, progress is clear in the ratio of girls/boys in different school levels, exceeding everywhere 80% and up to 94% in high school for 2007. Surely, in economic activity, the fact remains that there are delays to catch up, but such findings are linked not only to the effects of inequality but also to the volatile situations of economic growth. Illiteracy remains high. This is true. Among women, it is 52.6% in 2007, and significantly more in rural areas. However, to grasp the specificity of such a situation, one should take into account the increasing presence of women in Parliament (0.7% in 1997 and 10.5% in 2007) and the number of women ministers in recent governments.

Taking into account the fact that social structures and mentalities are historically the slowest to move, one becomes aware of the changes occurring in a period which is normally less conducive to large-scale changes. The strength of these changes appears at several levels and owes its importance to responses combined with several factors. Thus, a fertility index of 2.5 children per woman and an increasingly late age of marriage, which are both the fruit in large part of an already old enrolment and new sociability structures, are sure signs that the female presence on various scenes of social life has been strengthened. The superstructure produces, mainly through increasingly strong modernist beliefs, powerful effects on a material framework, taking a long time to totally ripen. School, associational fabric, intensive movement of ideas and people, globalization, migration, and communication have imposed on policy, even in its traditional components, a steady pace of change. The state has set up a legal framework which is conducive to such actions. The Family Code of 2004 broke a way that will undoubtedly continue to get wider and more solid. A strong demand for modernity comes from a society which is increasingly concerned with dignity for its members. The liberation of responsible speech has surmounted the taboos and ensured that the modernist vanguard, including many talented and determined women, is a powerful locomotive for defending women's rights. Such a dynamic explains how in a society where the fight against illiteracy is still underway, a vigorous movement is working for gender equality and finds expression in very significant breakthroughs and in any case in a remarkable lucidity to face the future.

BEYOND FIGURES, A CHANGEABLE SOCIAL FIELD

It is worth mentioning here again how figures can lack objectivity, how illiteracy rate, which pertains to the calculation of the HDI in a somewhat static approach, distracts attention from that of understanding a complex society that appears to be stagnant when it is not understood in a context of motion, while it is actually very lively and positively dynamic despite the illiteracy rate which is still high among

women. Illiteracy does not always refer exactly to ignorance. Far from it, Moroccan women nowadays, even in remote areas, are slowly but firmly aware of their rights and drum up support of their gender counterparts to enlighten them in their struggle. Without actually intending to uphold the trait, "positive" illiteracy belongs in a sense to history, in a country where young people are the driving force of the future. That does not mean that the eradication of this scourge is not the subject of special attention of public authorities which mobilize necessary means to this end with an increasingly vigorous support of civil society. It is on the contrary essential that the access of women to paid economic activity should be ensured, which is far from being the case nowadays, and that getting the girls into school is still the subject of attention. The two points in question are in fact closely interlinked and form the strong and sustainable foundation for defending women's rights.

Public authorities spare in fact no effort to achieve the MDGs. Overall, as emerges from the more detailed presentation by goal, the trends shown for different targets, confirm, in most cases, that these goals will be achieved by 2015. This is particularly true for the various forms of poverty, primary education for all, reduction of child mortality, childbirth in custodial care, eradication of contagious diseases and enlargement of access to drinking water. In other areas such as literacy and mainly that of young people in rural areas, equal opportunities between sexes as regard enrolment, a more egalitarian distribution, trends are slower and efforts should be strengthened with a view to achieving the goals set.

Admittedly, there are reasons related to the ineffectiveness of the measures taken, lack of coordination of partners, inefficient use of implemented means and a weak knowledge of the environment. But structural reasons should not be overlooked as we have stressed on several occasions, including isolation of poor regions and land planning that merits further investigation. It is precisely this aspect that can delay the achievement of the MDGs. The MDGs are not just goals with figures that a mobilization of mechanical means alone can achieve; rather, they are indicators of the effectiveness of the policies in progress, in other words indicators of structure. In this case, they are very useful and must be subject to a great vigilance.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		
Indicators	Values	Reference year
Per Capita GDP (\$)	1099 2497	1990 2007
Annual increase rate of Per Capita GDP (constant price)	1.1 3.5	1990-1999 2000-2007
Annual growth rate of final consumption (in volume)	2.4 4.1	1990-1999 2000-2007
Annual growth rate of consumption by inhabitant (in volume)	0.7 2.9	1990-1999 2000-2007
Annual growth rate of the Gross National Income Disposable (current price)	6.5 6.0	1990-1999 2000-2007
Annual variation of the cost-of-living index (%)	4.5 1.8	1990-1999 2000-2007
Investment rate (in % of the GDP)	22.1 28.1	1990-1999 2000-2007
FDI inflows (in % of the GDP)	2.7 4.6	1990-1999 2000-2007
Public education expenditure (in % of the GDP)	5.3 5.7	1990 2007
Public health expenditure (in % of the GDP)	0.9 1.2	1990 2007
Foreign public debt (in % of the GDP)	79 20.3	1990 2007
Foreign public Dept Service (in % of the GDP)	14.8 8.9	1990 2007
Treasury global comensation (in % of the GDP)	-3.5 0.3	1990 2007

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Indicators	Values	Reference year	
Population (in millions)	26.1	1994	
	30.8	2007	
Share of the population aged less than 15 (in %)	37.3	1994	
	29.1	2007	
Average annual population growth rate (in %)	2.1	1982-1994	
	1.3	1994-2007	
Urbanization rate (in %)	51.5	1994	
	56.4	2007	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.9	1994	
	72.5	2007	
Activity rate (15 years and more) (in %)	51.3	2001	
	51.0	2007	
Unemployment rate (in %)	12.5	2001	
	9.8	2007	
Literacy rate of the population aged more than 10 (in %)	45.6	1994	
	58.8	2007	
Net enrolment rate of children aged 6-11 years (in %)	60.2	1994	
	93.5	2007	
% of households connected to the drinking water system			
	- national	71.9	2006
	- urban	94.3	
- rural	36.2		
Access to liquid sanitation (urban) (in %)	85.6	2006	
Access to electricity (in % of households)			
	- national	83.7	2006
	- urban	95.7	
	- rural	64.8	
Child mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	57	1987-1991	
	40	1999-2003	
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 births)			
	- national	227	1995-2003
	- urban	187	
	- rural	267	
Number of inhabitants per physician	2933	1994	
	1688	June 2007	

GOAL 1

Reduce extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1 : Reduce by half Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1 PPP a day.

Target 2 : Reduce by half Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Target 3 : Reduce by half Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 2 PPP a day.

Target 4 : Reduce by half Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in absolute, relative poverty and in vulnerability.

Target 5 : Reduce by half Between 1990 and 2015, inequality in spending.

Target 6 : Reduce, by 2015, social exclusion by three quarters.

1. CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS

a- United Nations poverty line

In urban as in rural areas, the trend of poverty indicators is clearly downward. Measured in \$ 1 PPP a day per person, poverty is absent. From 3.5% in 1990 to 2% in 2001 at the national level, it rose to 0.6% in 2007, with 1.75% for 2015 target date. Measured in U.S. \$ 2 a day PPP per person, it considerably loses ground from 30.4% in 1990 to 8.2% in 2007, against 15.2% for 2015 target date.

As for food poverty, the survey data on the living standards of households in 2007 corroborates achieving the objective from the beginning

2000. In 2007, the proportion of people suffering from hunger is 1%. Even in rural areas, the change is very positive, with 2.0% against a 2.3% for 2015 target date.

b- National poverty line

Thanks to the survey data on household consumption, the High Commission for Planning (HCP) updated the various measures of poverty. Such an approach makes it possible to implement a dynamic action differentiated in space according to the level of poverty, which increases efficiency following a more precise

targeting. The results of the survey on the living standards of households in 2007 show that the increase of the levels of consumption and the stagnation of inequalities have significantly reduced poverty and vulnerability between 2001 and 2007 :

From 2001 to 2007, relative poverty moved from :

- 15.3% to 9% at the national level ;
- 7,6% to 4.8% in urban areas ;
- 25,1% to 14.5% in rural areas.

From 2001 to 2007, vulnerability moved from :

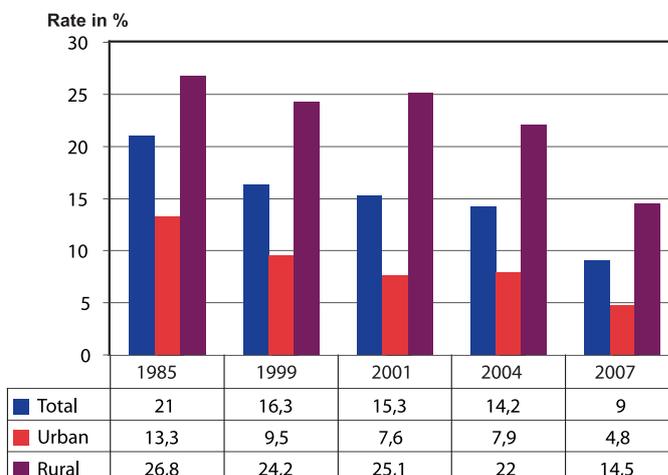
- 22,8% to 17.5% at the national level ;
- 16,6% to 12.7% in urban areas ;
- 30,5% to 23.6% in rural areas.

In 2007, 2.8 million people still live below the poverty line, while 1.7 million exceeded it and 1.2 million could not be included.

c- Change in spatial and social disparities of living standards

Between 2001 and 2007, the average annual expenditure by person increased by 2.3% increase, with a reduction of the gap between rural and urban areas. All households will have benefited from this improvement of the living standard, particularly the poor and vulnerable households. The evolution of the structure

Change the relative poverty rate



of expenditure is an indication of this evolution. Still in the first rank, food expenditures are witnessing a relative decline against the rise of the share of transport and communications as well as that of culture, which is a precious sign of the openness and mobility of the poor and, therefore, a lesser isolation. This is added to an equally interesting change related to the improvement of the living standard reflected by the composition of the daily menu in which increases the proportion of meat and dairy products at the expense of cereals and sweet products, deemed as poor families' foods par excellence.

Such a remarkable progress in combating poverty can be enhanced by a reduction of inequalities that are still at the same level as in 2001. It is indisputable that a better allocation of subsidies to commodities would reduce such inequalities and show better results in combating poverty.

2. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN COMBATING POVERTY

In this area, two major challenges are to be raised :

- **The first challenge** is that of perpetuating the achievements in attaining the MDGs in these areas :
 - The fight against poverty and hunger. In 2007, Morocco has already achieved the values of the MDGs 2015 target date. From the end of 1980 to 2007, \$ 1 PPP poverty was virtually eradicated (0.6% in 2007), food poverty reduced by more than 5.1 times (0.9% in 2007), absolute poverty by 3.4 times (3.9% in 2007) and relative poverty by more than 2 times (9.0% in 2007);
 - Primary education for all, reduction of child mortality, childbirth in custodial care, eradication of contagious diseases and expanding of access to drinking water. In these fields, the target values are predicted to be achieved before 2015 thanks to the speed of progress between 1990 and 2006.
- **The second challenge** is to cope with the slow trends in other areas :
 - Youth literacy and equal enrolment opportunities between the sexes;
 - Child and maternal mortality;
 - Fairness of social distribution of living standards.

In these areas, the speed of progress between 1990 and 2006 is less than that required to achieve the values set for the MDGs 2015 target date. The reason for that is the persistence of large deficits in these fields in the rural isolated areas, where social norms, combined with human and monetary poverty, have long disadvantaged investment in women's human capital in particular and ended with crippling, nowadays, entire communities. In addition to strengthening the National Initiative for Human Development, the solution lies in the great project launched by Morocco, which aims to target, geographically, public resources to benefit poor areas, and the neediest people there. This is one of the basic means for Morocco to achieve all the MDGs by 2015.

3. CONSTRAINTS

With a view to achieving the objectives by 2015 in addition to maintaining beneficial economic growth, in place since the beginning of the millennium, it is desirable that some aspects of governance be taken into consideration. Therefore, ensuring a better coordination between various stakeholders, an evaluation and a monitoring of the actions undertaken should be optimized. On the other hand, the integration of data related to gender in the phase of drawing up the budgets. An efficient use of allocations will act in this direction. Finally, it is obvious that without a detailed knowledge of the environment we cannot hope to get results up to the objectives.

4. STRATEGIES TO BE REINFORCED AND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

If the different strategies adopted against poverty in Morocco since the 1980 undoubtedly help improve many social indicators, deficits, whose importance is not denied, persist.

That is the reason for the social upgrading, developed and implemented by the National Initiative for Human Development, launched by His Majesty the King on May 18, 2005. This Initiative is a strategy for the fight against poverty, on the basis of the human development concept and on a participatory approach. We can say that it falls fully within the scope of the commitments taken by Morocco at the 2000 Millennium Summit.

Three recommendations are essential to make this important strategy more operational :

- The plans of action and programs of the fight against poverty must be adapted to the MDGs: in this context, they must be quantified with specific targets and indicators ;

- Gender-sensitive plans of action should be considered ;

- Statistical tools for the development of regional reports on the MDGs should be strengthened. The purpose is to inform policy makers about the differentiated change in indicators at the spatial level.

Evolution of the indicators

Targets	Indicators	Partition	1990	2001	2007	2015	
Target 1 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1 PPP a day	- Proportion of population whose income less than \$1 PPP a day in %	All	3.5	2.0	0.6	1.75	
		Male	3.5	2.0	0.5		
		Female	3.5	2.0	0.6		
		Urban	1.2	0.3	0.1		
Rural		5.7	4.0	1.2			
	- Poverty gap ratio	All	0.0271	0.0346	0.0192		
	- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	All	6.6	6.5	6.5	-	
Target 1 second : A chieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	- Growth rate of GDP per person employed			(2000-2004) 4.3	2000-2007) 3.72		
				51.3	51.0		
	- Employment to population ratio (15 years and more in %)	All			25.5	27.1	
		Male			77.9	76.1	
		Female					
	- Proportion of employed people living below \$ 1(PPP) per day (in %)			(2001) 0.3	0.2		
- Proportion of own account workers in total employment (in %)	All			25.8	28.3		
	Male			12.1	13.4		
	Female			30.5	33.9		
- Proportion of contributing family workers in total employment (in %)	All			30.4	25.4		
	Male			53.4	51.4		
	Female			22.4	15.6		
Target 2 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	- Prevalence of underweight children aged under five (in %)		(1992)	(2003)		4.5	
		All	9.0	10.2			
		Male	9.5	10.4			
		Female	8.4	10.0			
		Urban	3.3	6.5			
		Rural	12.0	14.0			
	- Proportion of population below the minimum level of caloric intake (%)	All	(1985)	(2001)		2.3	
		Male	4.6	1.8	0.9		
		Female	4.6	1.8	0.8		
		Urban	4.6	1.8	1.0		
				0.3	0.1		
				2.0			
Target 3 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 2 PPP a day	- Proportion of population under \$2 PPP a day (%)	All		(2001) 20.2	8.2	15..2	
		Urban	30.4	8.7	3.6		
		Rural	13.3	34.2	14.3		
			54.5				
Target 4 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in absolute and relative poverty, and in vulnerability	- Rate of absolute poverty (%)	All	(1985)	(2004)		6.2	
		Urban	12.5	7.7	3.9		
		Rural	6.8	3.5	1.3		
	- Rate of relative poverty (%)	All	(1985)	(2004)		10.5	
		Urban	21.0	14.2	9.0		
		Rural	13.3	7.9	4.8		
				22.0	14.5		

Evolution of the indicators

Targets	Indicators	Partition	1990	2001	2007	2015
Target 5 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, inequality in consumption spending	- Expenditure share of the less affluent 50% of the population (%)	All	(1985) 24.2	23.4	23.6	-
		Urban	23.5	24.2	27.7	-
		Rural	28.8	28.7	23.7	-
	- Total expenditure share of the most affluent 10% of the population (%)	All	(1985) 31.7	32.1	33.1	-
		Urban	31.8	30.9	33.7	-
		Rural	25.3	25.9	25.9	-
	- Total expenditure share of the least affluent 10% of the population (%)	All	(1985) 2.6	2.6	2.6	-
		Urban	2.4	2.8	2.7	-
		Rural	3.2	3.4	3.2	-
Target 6 : Reduce, by 2015, social exclusion by three quarters	- % of the urban population living in shantytowns or inadequate housing		(1994) 9.2	(2004) 8.2	6.5	
	-Unemployment rate in urban areas		15.8	19.5	15.4	
	- Rate of access to social security			(2000) 16.2	33.0	
	- Share of the handicapped in the population (%)			(2004) 5		

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	x		
Quality of recent information	x		
Ability to monitor statistical information	x		
Ability to analyze statistics	x		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation	x		
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	x		

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

Target 7 : Ensure pre-school education for all girls and boys.

Target 8 : Provide all children, boys and girls, with means to complete a full course of primary education.

Target 9 : Provide all boys and girls with means to complete a full course of preparatory education.

Target 10 : Eradicate illiteracy of men and women aged 10 and older.

The goals set in the national education sector aim to ensure primary and preparatory education for all, improve its quality, promote the private sector and adopt good governance.

Achieving these goals requires that the existing school infrastructure be expanded and measures to support enrolment and provide help to the needy pupils be enhanced at the social and educational level.

In order to ensure a quality education for all, efforts have focused on improving learning at all levels of education and reducing drop-out and repetition rates. The reforms will be continued in the pedagogic field, the evaluation system, the initial and in-service training of teachers. The introduction of information and communication technology will be also strengthened. A particular attention will be given to the promotion of the quality of education in schools.

Regarding the improvement of the modes of good governance of the education system, efforts have focused on improving the management capacity of administrative and financial human resources at all levels of the education system, in accordance with the new distribution of tasks between the central structures of the Department of Education, regional education and training academies, delegations and school institutions.

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Substantial progress has been made in education at all levels.

a- Pre-school education

The changing numbers of children who are enrolled in pre-school education between 1999-00 and 2006-07

is marked by two distinctive periods. From 1999-00 to 2003-04, the number of beneficiary children has been declined slightly due mainly to :

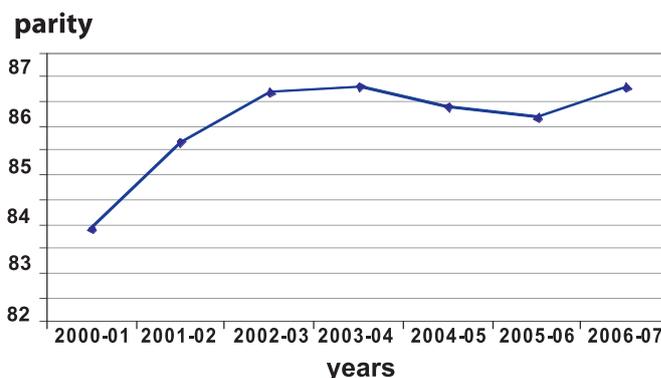
- The decline in the number of children aged 4-5 because of the beginning of the demographic transition ;
- The decision adopted in 1998 fixing the registration of pupils at the age of 5 and a half in primary school ;
- The slow construction of pre-school institutions in rural and peri-urban areas.

The period ranging from 2003-04 to 2006-07 is marked by a flat rise. In terms of net pre-enrolment, the situation remains almost stagnant for the period under study. This situation is explained by the inability of the private sector to meet all the needs in this sector and mainly by the changes that pre-enrolment presupposes in suitable conditions in the rural areas.

b- Primary education

Overall, in primary education the number of pupils has increased significantly. It rose from 3.7 million pupils in 1999-00 to more than 3.9 millions in 2006-07, that is an annual average growth rate of 1.02%. For girls, the number rose from 1.6 million to 1.8 million, or an average annual growth rate of 1.76%. In rural areas, the number of enrolled pupils has increased by 1.66%. For girls in these areas, the increase was the strongest, that is 2.76%.

Change in the parity index



The net enrolment rate in primary education stands at 93.5% in 2006-07, against 87% in 2003-04 and 79.1% in 1999-2000.

This increasing change reflects the effort made as regards enrolment during this period, mainly in the benefit of girls. Indeed, in urban areas the enrolment rate of girls almost caught up with that of boys. The same is true in the rural areas where the enrolment gap between both sexes has been reduced, with a rate of 87.7% for girls against 94.6% for boys.

These remarkable results are due to a combination of different measures: school canteens, free school stationery and textbooks, school transport, integration of slightly disabled persons in normal classes ... etc. The support of civil society and international cooperation has proved very valuable.

It is a remarkable effort that helped to strengthen and expand the school network, and rehabilitate public school spaces and renovate their materials. However, children kept out of school are between 5% and 7% of the enrolled pupils.

c- Preparatory education

The number of rural pupils in preparatory education in 2000-07, has increased largely. The number of pupils has more than doubled during this period since it reached 308,737 pupils in 2006-2007 against 147,243 in 1999-2000. The annual growth rate exceeds 11%. This surge concerned more the girls whose number has grown respectively from 42,608 to 109,213 pupils, with an average annual growth of nearly 15%.

Nationally, the average annual growth rate is 4.8%. For girls, the number rose from 0.4 million to 0.6 million, that is an average annual rate of 5.6%. The extension of the school network and structures for supporting enrolment has been decisive in this growth (boarding schools, school canteens, scholarships, school transport, and school health services).

2. CONSTRAINTS

Despite the progress made in the education sector, as confirmed by statistics, the fact remains that it still faces several obstacles that hamper its full development :

- Socio-economic conditions of rural households ;
- Shortages in schools and supporting structures des-

pite the achievements, particularly because of the isolation of the hardest hit regions. For example, only 51% pupils benefit from school canteens ;

- Lack of scholarships awarded to pupils of preparatory schools in rural areas, especially to girls ;
- Insufficient funds necessary for rehabilitation of school infrastructure ;
- Delay in the implementation of investment projects because of cumbersome administrative procedures ;
- Lack of administrative and educational training ;
- Low participation of the private sector in the cities and its virtual absence in the rural areas (except for some classes run by NGOs).

3. NEW STRATEGIC CHANGES

Given such a situation, an emergency plan has been drawn up to accelerate the implementation of the education and training reform. This emergency plan is inspired by the speech of His Majesty the King at the opening of the Parliament (Friday, October 12, 2007). It revolves around four main areas :

- Consolidation of education for all ;
- Continuous improvement of the quality of education ;
- Consolidation of the modernization of governance at all levels ;
- Development of a strategic management of skilled human resources.

This plan addresses a coherent whole of fundamental and priority targeted actions. It aims mainly to catch up with the delays found in the implementation of the National Charter for Education and Training. In addition, it will help harmonize the development of education sub-systems, as well as coverage of priorities in the vital sectors. This plan constitutes the real roadmap of the main actions and operations of the Department of Education in the coming years. In addition, the exceptional investment opportunities it will create go beyond the available funds provided by the trend-setting growth of the sector's budget. It will accordingly solicit exceptional financial contributions from the budget of the state, other national resources and contributions of new donors who have always accommodated the development of the education sector.

A new improved system that ensures coordination, follow-up and assessment, will help scale-up at every

moment the progress, results and performance of this program. Furthermore, necessary corrective measures in the beginning of each year of its implementation will be introduced.

To conclude, while making material efforts required for achieving the MDGs, Morocco has strengthened the qualitative aspect which is essential to the acquisi-

tion of a civic consciousness and awareness-raising about gender equality. Hence, it integrated in the school curriculum, human rights education, citizenship and promotion of the family status.

The ultimate goal is to provide a humanist education, which is essential to building an open, modern and democratic society.

Change in indicators

Targets	Indicators	1990	1994	2004	2007	2015
Target 7 : By 2015, Universalize pre-school education for girls and boys	- Net enrolment rate in pre-school education 4-5 years (1991)					
	All	40.5	39.4	50.1	59.7	100
	Male	55.2	54.5	60.2	68.2	100
	Female	25.1	23.6	39.6	51.0	100
Target 8 : By 2015, provide all boys and girls with means to complete a full course of primary education	- Net enrolment rate in primary education (6-11 years) (1991)					
	All	52.4	60.2	87.0	93.5	100
	Male -urban	77.5	84.2	91.2	95.0	100
	Female-urban	71.7	79.8	89.8	92.1	100
	Male -rural	48.8	55.7	88.5	94.6	100
	Female-rural	22.5	30.1	78.5	87.7	100
	- Proportion of pupils starting the first school year in primary education and completing the fifth year (2005) (2006)					
	All			68.6	70.8	100
	Male			68.8	70.4	100
	Female			68.1	70.9	100
Target 9 : By 2015, provide all boys and girls with means to complete a full course of preparatory education	- Net enrolment rate in the secondary preparatory education (12-14 years) (1991)					
	All	17.5	20.2	31.9	43.4	100
	Male -urban	39.5	43.1	51.4	65.4	100
	Female-urban	31.9	37.5	52.3	65.6	100
	Male -rural	3.4	4.6	14.3	21.2	100
	Female-rural	1.1	1.6	8.9	15.6	100
	- Proportion of pupils starting the first school year in preparatory education and completing the third year (2005) (2006)					
	All			79.7	78.6	100
	Male			75.8	74.9	100
	Female			84.2	82.9	100
Target 10 : By 2015, eradicate illiteracy of men and women aged 10 and older	- Literacy rate among population aged 10 and older (1982)					
	All	45.3	45	57	58.8	80.2
	Male	60.5	59	69.2	70.6	-
	Female	31.7	33	45.3	47.4	-
	Urban	63.3	63	70.6	71.0	-
	Rural	28.2	25	39.5	41.9	-
	- Literacy rate among population aged 15-24 (1982)					
	All	62.4	58	70.5	76.0	100
	Male	78.0	71	80.8	84.4	100
	Female	48.5	46	60.5	67.5	100

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	x		
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information	x		
Ability to analyze statistics	x		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation		x	
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	x		

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

GOAL 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 11 : *Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 if possible, and at all levels of education by 2015 at the latest.*

Target 12 : *Reduce disparities between men and women as regards access to employment, equality in wages and access to resources: property, land and credits.*

Target 13 : *Reach the third in the governing bodies of legislative, executive and judicial powers and in all decision-making bodies.*

Target 14 : *Eliminate all discriminatory legal provisions and reduce violence against women by half..*

The MDG 3 is found in many sectors: poverty, education, child health, maternal health, and generally the economic, political and cultural fields. The promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment entails indeed profound social changes, in many directions and in many sectors, situated in a cultural milieu that comes straight from modernity.

1. CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS

The change in the available indicators on the targets identified, shows that the situation of women in Morocco has been noticeably improved starting from 1990s. The role of women in all areas has become more remarkable and valued. This development appears in education, access to the labor market and to the various resources, in political and religious fields and finally in the decision-making spheres. The situation today is quite new and, on many levels, radically different from the previous periods, thanks to the quantifiable gains, at least through the state of mind concerning the relations between men women and the prospects which are looming ahead.

a- At the level of education (target 11)

The education system is about to achieve the goal of education for all, with an enrolment rate of 93.5% in primary education in 2007. Higher education has seen at present almost parity between the sexes, since girls account for 47% of the students and 52% of the graduates in 2007.

But despite the progress made, girls remain disadvantaged. Thus, the enrolment rate of rural girls aged 12-14 years does not exceed 43% in 2007, against 75% as a national average for this age group, taking into account all areas and sexes.

While the illiteracy rate in December 2007 amounts to 41.2% for the population aged 10 years and older with 29.4% among men, it reaches 52.6% among women. In addition, the illiteracy rate by area is 29% in urban areas, including 38.5% for women against 19% for men. In rural areas, this rate is more alarming. It is 58.1%, or 72.2% for women against 43.5% for men.

To promote the enrolment of girls in rural areas and teach adult women how to write and read, there should be a considerable work to undertake at the qualitative level, particularly concerning gender relations: review of textbooks, combating stereotypes, integration of gender dimension when drawing up assessment reports, diagnoses, action plans and strategies... The school is, indeed, the most important place for producing and reproducing social relations. It is the place where the education of girls and boys takes shape regarding the differentiation in the roles and identities. It is the privileged space to break with the old social practices which prove reactionary. The cultural aspect is indeed essential to accelerate economic development through an in-depth work of mentalities that helps mobilize the broader populations, including women. The mobilization of human capital should embark on this course.

b- At the level of the economic field (target 12)

Given that the domestic activities of women remain invisible because they fall under the non-profit sector and therefore it is not taken into account, the rate of paid activities of women compared to that of men remains modest: 27.9% in 2000, 28.3% in 2004 and 27.1% in 2007. The rate of working women in Morocco is one of the five lowest rates in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), accounting for half the world average (57.8%) and less than half of the average of the middle-income countries, that is less than (65.2%).

The employment rate in Morocco rose from 45.9% in 2005 to 46% in 2007. In urban areas, the employment rate amounts to 36.6% in 2005 against 38% in 2007, that

is 61.6% for men against only 15.6% for women. However, in rural areas in 2005-2007, these rates are respectively 38% in 2005 and 37.1% in 2007 for women, and 79.7% and 78.6% for men. In addition, nationally, the distribution of the employment rate by sex shows that there is an unequal access of women to economic activity. Nationally, the feminisation rate of employment is 27.6% in 2007.

The gender differences are particularly clear in terms of professional status. In 2007, the employee status concerns only 20.7% of women against 79.3% of working men. However, the caregiver status concerns 54.6% for women against 45.4% for men. For self-employment, it is 13.8% for women against 86.2% for men. This gap is explained not only by the impact of cultural standards and by the lack of training and education, but also by the fact that women have more difficult access than men to credit, to land and production resources in general. Only 4.4% of them are farm executives in rural areas, and in urban areas 0.6% of them are businesspersons against 2.7% for men. Therefore, women are found more in informal small business which does not require a large capital.

41% of women employees earn the minimum wage, against 31% of men. The public sector offers equal wages. Women hold less senior positions. The average wages of women, though on the increase, are still much lower than those of men. In 2004, average wages of employees of the civil service accounted for 80% of those of men, that is an increase compared to 66% in 1990.

In order to cope with this situation and rectify the resulting inequality, economic growth, job creation and good governance are essential elements in the medium and long term.

Within the scope of the actions taken to improve the situation, the development of income-generating activities (IGA) has yielded very good results in terms of job creation. The IGA helped launch a dynamic and a process of local development. They have been a means of stimulation and integration of population in development projects. Civil society activists, involved particularly in micro-credits, have contributed greatly to the realization of a large number of projects through technical, administrative and financial assistance. In 2005, efforts made for the creation of opportunities of access to employment and income have enabled 631,068 people, including 65% of women, to benefit

from micro-credit funding of around 1.5 billion dirhams.

It is worth noting that in the context of improving the financing system to ensure the democratization of access to housing and in accordance with the government's new approach to the promotion of social housing, funds have been established to guarantee the loans granted by the credit institutions so that beneficiaries can finance social housing. People with irregular income, including a significant proportion of women, have benefited from this.

Given the large gaps found in activity rates and wages... Target 12 runs the risk of not being achieved by 2015, if the integration of the gender dimension will not systematically undertaken in all employment programs and strategies with the definition of positive measures which are specific to each attaching indicator.

c- At the level of public space (Target 13)

What place is for women in the governing bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial powers, and in decision-making bodies? Four women had access to the executive power in 1993. In 2007, the number rose to 7, or 20.59% of all ministers. Women are also present in Parliament, where they account for 10.5% of the total number. Such a breakthrough is important and heralds a new era, because women in Morocco, despite their strong presence in the university, hold very few management and decision-making positions at the level of state bodies. They are, however, present now in authority-related jobs, which are limited up to now to men 100%. They gain access also positions of responsibilities in the religious field. Such a breakthrough is very meaningful insofar as it is a strong message against the traditional representations and the dominant cultural practices.

d- At the level of legal arsenal (target 14)

The legislative reforms, brought about since 1990, have addressed the Commercial Code (art.35), the Dahir (royal decree) of Obligations and Contracts (art.729), the Code of Civil Procedure, the Labor Code, the Penal Code (Art 418) (adultery), the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Status (2002). They aim to remove the discriminatory provisions and reflect the will to combat violence against women. The Family Code of 2004 and the Code of Nationality of 2006 fall within the same scope. The entry into force of all these reforms has induced, 2005-2007, a change to the principles of equity and equality and an improvement of the attaching indicators, in particular age of marriage, divorce rate, the division of property.

The accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women is underway. It is worth mentioning that a mobilization campaign against violence against women has been undertaken at the national level in partnership with civil society. Also, an information system has been set up in order to centralize information on this aspect, in collaboration with all the state services concerned.

2. CONSTRAINTS

Five areas are in question :

- Political action for the implementation of the national strategy of equity and equality: gender-sensitive budget ;
- Development of a unified methodology of gender mainstreaming ;
- Coordination of efforts to create synergy and complementarity between responses ;
- Adopting the necessary means to implement this strategy and the institutional mechanism which helps coordinate and follow up all actions in favor of women, and assess them and report them to different bodies (High Commission for Women (HIF)) ;
- Activation of socio-cultural level which should promote the dissemination of the culture of equality and fight against the stereotypical image of the Moroccan woman through the various channels of communication both nationally and locally.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to achieve the gender equality objectives, it is necessary that the various stakeholders implement a strategy that integrates the indicators helping to improve the various targets of the goal of equality by 2015.

The recommendations include :

- 1- Developing a strategy incorporating indicators to be attained each year to improve the MDG targets ;
- 2- Strengthening the implementation of the provisions of the national strategy of gender equity and equality ;
- 3- Systematizing the gender analysis and integration of the gender dimension in positions and in sector-based plans of action ;
- 4- Territorializing the gender dimension at the level of local development plans ;
- 5- Strengthening the process of genderising the national budget and local budgets ;
- 6- Developing a mechanism and a system to ensure the follow-up/evaluation regarding gender, and conduct statistics, surveys, studies, follow-up/assessment reports ;

The following points can be considered :

- Incorporating equality in the Constitution as regards civil rights, like equality in political rights ;
- Harmonizing the Moroccan legal arsenal with international instruments, particularly the CEDAW, and upholding the supremacy of international standards over national ones ;
- Enhancing the political participation of women in the municipal elections of 2009 ;
- Resorting to positive discrimination to correct the gap between men and women concerning the representativeness of women in all governing bodies ;
- Implementing the media charter through programs promoting the image of women to influence the mindsets and resistance and reach to all strata of the population.

Change in Indicators

Targets	Indicators	1990	2007	2015
Target 11. Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 if possible, and at all levels of education by 2015 at the latest.	- Relation between girls and boys in education :	(1990-91)		
	Primary	66	87	
	Preparatory	69	81	
	High school	66	94	
	Higher	56	84	
Target 12. Reduce disparities between men and women as regards access to employment, equality in wages and access to resources : property, land and credits.	- The feminization rate of the active population according to different branches of activity :	(2000)		
	* Agriculture, forest and fishing	36.2	39.1	
	* Industry (including craft industry)	37.6	31.7	
	* Building and public works	0.7	0.8	
	* Trade	7.6	9.0	
	* Transport, warehouse and communication	4.4	7.4	
	* Repairing	0.1	0.6	
	* General administration	18.5	18.7	
	* Services provided to the public	34.5	38.6	
	* Miscellaneous	32.1	28.9	
	- The feminization rate of the active population according to the socio-professional status :			
	* * Employees	22.1	20.7	
	* Self-employed	14.3	13.8	
	* Employer	6.6	6.8	
* Caregiver	48.7	54.6		
* Apprentice	14.9	10.8		
* Associate	7.5	10.3		
* Miscellaneous	33.7	40.8		
* Not declared	-	-		
- Proportion of women employees in the non-agricultural sector (urban)	(2000) 75.4	83.5		
- Proportion of women employees in the non-agricultural sector (rural)	(2000) 28.0	44.8		
- Proportion of women among the unemployed	(2000) 25.7	27.3		

Change in Indicators

Targets	Indicators	1990	2007	2015
Target 13. Reach the third in the governing bodies of legislative, executive and judicial powers and in all decision-making bodies	- Proportion of women sitting in parliament	(1997) 0.7	10.5	
	- Proportion of women working in the judicial branch	5.1	20.6	
	- Proportion of women ministers	19	19.4	
	- Proportion of women high executives in liberal professions	25.3	25.7	
	- Proportion of women directors in the public administration	9.8	(2004) 11.1	
Target 14. Eliminate all discriminatory legal provisions and reduce violence against women by half	- Number of cases in which women are plaintiffs in the Casablanca tribunals		(1999) 5368	
	- % of men accused in these cases		(1999) 78	

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	x		
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information		x	
Ability to analyze statistics		x	
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation		x	
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms			x

Outline of the situation

Will the MDG be met by 2015 ?			
Targets 11, 13 and 14			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Target 12			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

Target 15: *Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate among children under 5.*

1. CURRENT SITUATION

In Morocco, the level of mortality of children under 5 remains relatively high despite a significant decrease from 76 ‰ in 1992 to 47 ‰ in 2004. To achieve target 15, the rate should move to 28 ‰. The analysis by life cycle shows that the decline in mortality was very significant for the period of life from 1 to 5 years, although it has changed a little for the neonatal and post-neonatal periods.

This is due to the role of some specific programs on child health whose impact was more significant in the juvenile period and lesser in the neonatal and post-neonatal periods.

The rural housing environment is a key factor in the mortality of children under 5, for all age groups and both sexes. This global reality is borne out by the educational level of mothers and the poverty level.

2. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE GOAL

Although significant progress has been made during 1979-80 and 1997, with a decrease of about two-thirds of child mortality, and a very obvious decline of around 8.9% per year between 1987 and 1998, the overall trend is stagnant, as revealed by the 2003-04 survey. Furthermore, this decrease was more important in the juvenile period than the post-neonatal one.

The results obtained are the fruit of efforts made in favor of early childhood through child health programs, some of which are preventive and others are curative and special.

This is the case of the PNI program which helped eliminate neonatal tetanus, which is one cause of neonatal mortality, and reduce mortality from measles and pertussis. The Diarrheal Disease Management Program (PLMD) has also reduced substantially deaths from diarrheal diseases. Other responses have contributed to the decline in mortality, such as the promo-

tion of breastfeeding, the fight against malnutrition and disorders caused by micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin D and iodine and then more recently vitamin A and iron).

In order to promote a harmonious development for children and accelerate the pace of reduction in mortality of children under 5, the Ministry of Health adopted the strategy of Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) as an alternative to vertical programs.

3. CONSTRAINTS

The causes of death before the age 5 have basic determinants which do not fall under the health system alone, but are of socio-economic, demographic and cultural nature. However, it should be noted that one third of the cases, inadequate health system was directly incriminated (physical and financial access to care and quality of services).

In addition, it should be noted that the verticality of the specific programs adopted until the end of the 1990s and the slow spread of the IMCI strategy are responsible for a poor quality of care for sick children. This could explain the slow pace of the decline in mortality for the post-neonatal period, as demonstrated in the resistance to the decline in mortality from acute respiratory infections (ARI) about which it is known that primary prevention contributes little to their control. In addition, programs on maternal and child health did not give the necessary interest to the newborn.

It should be emphasized that poverty, illiteracy and poor hygiene conditions in the living environment, are also strong constraints that have been reported.

4. STRATEGIES TO BE REINFORCED

Regarding the level of mortality of children under 5, Morocco should consider substantial measures to achieve the target by 2015. In this context, the Government of Morocco has developed a National Action Plan for Childhood in accordance with the declaration of "World Fit for its Children" for 2006-2015, wherein health is a key component. To achieve

the expected goal, the Ministry of Health identified the reduction of child mortality in the action plan drawn up for 2008-2012. In this context, the following actions are expected to be implemented :

- Making the IMCI universal, with the introduction of the "Healthy Child" notion and of the first week of life, to improve the quality of care provided to children ;
- Enhancing the Immunization Program, mainly through the introduction of new antigens; and increasing the fight against nutritional deficiencies;
- Strengthening the program's perinatal component "Safe Motherhood" with the establishment of regional neonatology units ;
- Improving human resources and standardizing care for outpatient as well as hospitalized children, especially for the newborn ;
- Expanding medical coverage in rural areas and improving continuity of care, institutionalizing a reference system and a counter-reference system ;
- Implementing the Medical Insurance Plan for the Economically Deprived (RAMED), after the Mandatory Health Insurance (AMO) being entered into force in September 2005 ;
- Improving the governance of the health system at all levels ;
- Implementing programs aiming to reduce poverty.

Change in Indicators

Target	Indicators		1982 1991	1994 2003	2015
Target 15. by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate among children under 5 years	Mortality rate among children under 5 years (‰)	All	76 (*)	47(**)	19
		Boys	88	59	22
		Girls	80	48	20
		Urban	59	38	15
		Rural	98	69	25
	Child mortality rate (‰)	All	57(*)	40(**)	14
		Boys	69	51	17
		Girls	57	37	14
		Urban	52	33	13
		Rural	69	55	17
Neonatal mortality (‰)	All	31(*)	27(**)	7	
	Boys	39	33	10	
	Girls	29	23	7	
	Urban	30	24	7	
	Rural	36	33	9	
Juvenile mortality (‰)	All	20(*)	7(**)	4	
	Boys	20	8	4	
	Girls	24	11	6	
	Urban	7	5	2	
	Rural	31	15	7	
Proportion of children having taken all vaccinations (%)		(1992)	(2003- 2004)		
	All	75.7	89.1	95.0	
	Boys	75.5	86.8	95.0	
	Girls	76.0	91.2	95.0	
Slip ratios between the 1st and 3rd takes (DTP and Polio) (%)		(1992)	(2003- 2004)		
	All	12.4	2.7	< 4	
	Boys	12.9	2.5		
	Girls	11.9	2.8		
Proportion of Children vaccinated against measles (%)		(1992)	(2003- 2004)		
	All	79.8	90.4	95.0	
	Boys	79.7	88.2	95.0	
	Girls	79.9	91.2	95.0	
Rate of breastfeeding, exclusive to 6 months (%)		(1992)	(2003- 2004)		
	All	51	32		

(*) 1987 - 1991

(**) 1999 - 2003

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	x		
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information		x	
Ability to analyze statistics	x		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation	x		
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms		x	

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

Target 16 : Réduire de trois quarts, entre 1990 et 2015, le taux de mortalité maternelle.

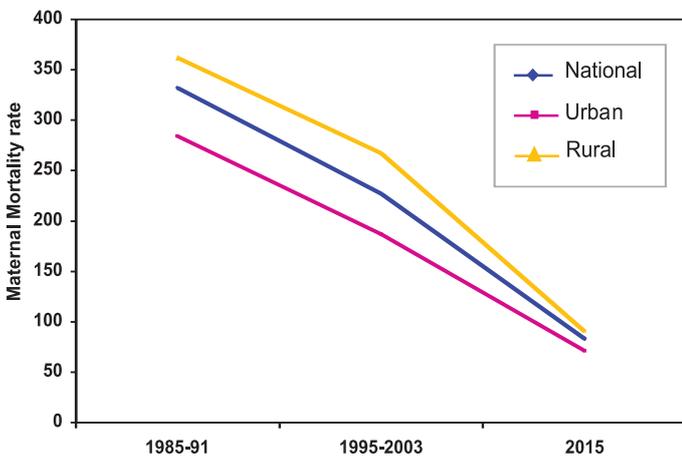
Target 17 : Veiller à une santé de la reproduction où les décisions se prennent de manière conjointe par les femmes et les hommes.

1. CURRENT SITUATION

According to the two national surveys, EDS 1992 and PAFAM 2003, the maternal mortality rate is reduced to 227 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 1995-2003 while it was 332 per 100 000 live births in 1985-91. In urban areas, the rate moved from 284 to 187 and in rural areas from 362 to 267 for the same period. Despite this downward trend in maternal mortality, these figures are still relatively high, and are, therefore, a real challenge in the coming years.

Chart :

Change in maternal mortality rate between 1985-1991 and 1995-2003



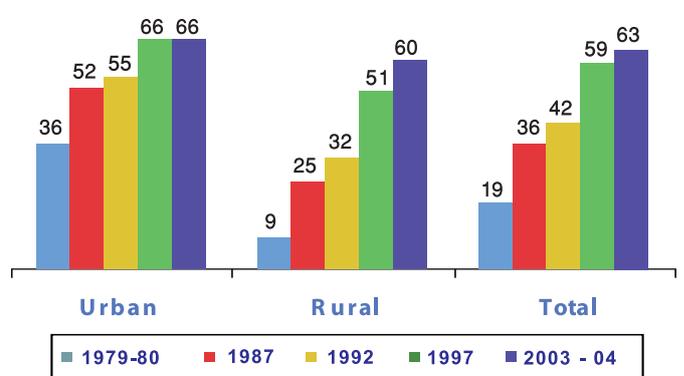
According to the same survey conducted in 2003-04 on Population and Family Health (EPSF), the total fertility rate decreased significantly between 1990 and 2004, from 4 children per woman to 2.5 at the national level. In urban areas, it is 2.1 children and in rural areas it is 3 children.

In terms of family planning, the average use of contraceptives by married women (aged from 15 to 49 years)

has significantly increased, as it rose from 42% in 1990 to 63% in 2004. The diagram below sheds light on these positive developments :

Chart :

Change in the contraceptive prevalence through five surveys among married women of reproductive age (15-49)



In addition to the important decrease in the total fertility rate and the significant increase in the use of contraceptives, another progress has been made in reducing maternal mortality. This includes :

- Providing premarital and prenatal consultations ;
- Childbirth in custodial care and postnatal follow-up ;
- The rate of caesarean section.

Indeed, the same survey of 2003-04 highlighted the following results :

- 68% of pregnant women have resorted to a prenatal consultation (85% in urban areas and 48% in rural areas). This level is only of 56% for illiterate women compared to 94% for women who have reached the level of secondary education or higher;
- The percentage of assisted deliveries rose from 31% in 1987-91 to 63% in 1999-2003. This percentage is 49% for illiterate women and 94% for women with secondary school level or higher ;
- The rate of post-natal consultations is 65% (87% in urban areas and 42% in rural areas) ;
- The rate of caesarean section is 5.4% (9.1 in urban areas against 1.6 in rural areas).

It should be noted that the causes of low use of health services are linked to the accessibility problems, illiteracy and socio-cultural and economic problems.

2. CONSTRAINTS

Linked to the health system :

- Inadequate staffing (quantity, quality and disparity according to the environment) ;
- Quality of taking charge of emergency obstetric care ;
- Under-utilization of rural maternity hospitals ;
- Insufficient IEC: Population, staff, other sectors ;
- Inadequate budget for the program.

Extra health :

- Socio-economic and geographical conditions ;
- Illiteracy, isolation, etc.
- Highly insufficient community participation.

3. STRATEGIC AREAS

Developing the national action plan to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, while being involved in the roadmap of the Millennium Development Goals, addressed eight strategic areas set by the Ministry of Health, namely :

Area 1 : Strengthening human resources and optimizing their management.

Area 2 : Expanding access to mother and child services.

Area 3 : Upgrading the technical platform.

Area 4 : Optimizing the organization of health services.

Area 5 : Including all stakeholders.

Area 6 : Repositioning the IEC Strategy.

Area 7 : including private sector health professionals.

Area 8 : Strengthening operational research.

In 2008, the government raised the challenge of achieving a target of 50 deaths per 100,000 new births by 2012, and of mobilizing the resources necessary to achieve this objective by focusing the efforts on the 3 following areas :

- Improving the access to healthcare ;
- Improving the quality of healthcare ;
- Improving governance.

In this context, several actions are planned, mainly :

- Enhancing the "Safe Motherhood" program and the "family planning" ;
- Continuing to improve the neonatal component and sociological dimensions and, most importantly, obstetric program-level "Safe Motherhood" ;
- Upgrading the infrastructure and the technical platform, and providing essential drugs to structures of healthcare for mothers and newborns, and developing the means of transport ;
- Maintaining staff strengthening in number and quality (obstetricians, resuscitators, pediatricians, midwives, nurses, anesthetists) ;
- Maintaining community awareness about the risks of pregnancy and childbirth ;
- Developing intersectorality and partnership among universities, government departments, private sector, communities, NGOs and international organizations.

Change in Indicators

Targets	Indicators	Environment	1987-1991	1999-2003	2007*	2015
Target 16. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the rate of maternal mortality	Maternal mortality rate (for 100.000 live births)	All	(1985-1991) 332	(1995-2003) 227		50
		Urban	284	187		40
		Rural	362	267		60
	Proportion of women having done at least one prenatal consultation (in %)	All	33	68		80
		Urban	61	85		95
	Rural	18	48		60	
	Proportion of deliveries assisted by qualified staff (in %)	All	31	63	59.4	80
		Urban	64	85		95
		Rural	14	40		60
	Caesarean section rate			5.4	5.7	8.9
	Proportion of women having done at least one postnatal consultation (in %)	All		65		80
		Urban		87		95
		Rural		42		60
Target 17. Ensure an adequate reproductive health with decisions taken jointly by both women and men	Share of deliveries spaced out between 7 and 17 months (%)	All	10.4	7.2		
		Urban	10.3	5.6		
		Rural	10.5	8.6		
	Rate of using contraceptives (in %)		(1992)	(2003-2004)		
		All	42	63		65
		Urban	55	66		65
		Rural	32	60		65
	Unmet need for family planning (in %)			(2003-2004) 10		

2007* = 2007 data do not include the private sector

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data		x	
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information		x	
Ability to analyze statistics	x		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation	x		
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms		x	

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

GOAL 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 18 : Stop the prevalence of VIH/AIDS and reverse the trend by 2015.

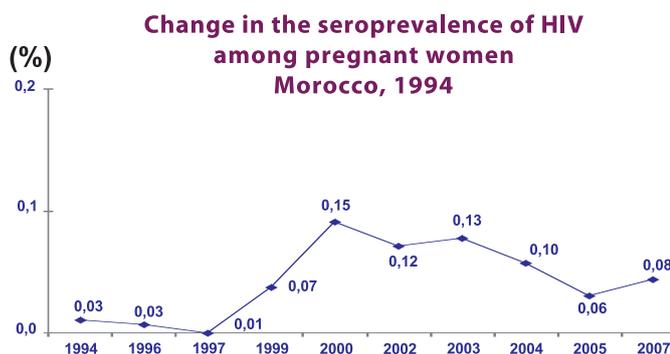
Target 19 : Eliminate malaria by 2015.

Target 20 : Control the prevalence of tuberculosis and begin to reverse the current trend.

1. CURRENT SITUATION

The prevalence of HIV is still very low in Morocco, as evidenced by the results of sentinel surveillance conducted annually among pregnant women in different areas nationwide. The prevalence of HIV has been stable since 2000, with 0.08%.

Chart 1 :

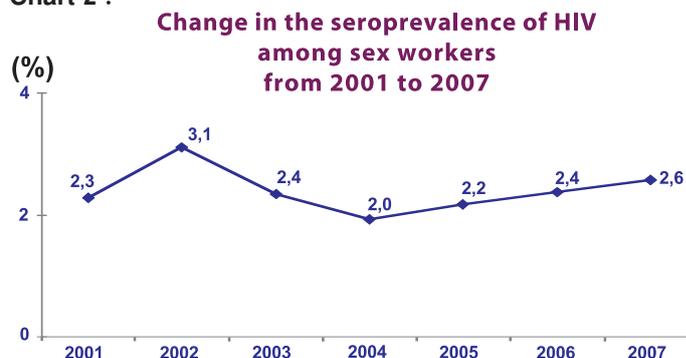


Since the integration of populations most likely to be infected in the sentinel surveillance system, the highest prevalence has been detected among sex workers (2.5% in 2007) and among male prisoners (0,6%). This speaks in the favor of a concentration of the epidemic among the groups most at risk.

The first case of AIDS in Morocco dates back to 1986. By the end of 2007, the overall number of AIDS patients reached 2,548. The incidence of AIDS has grown since 1993, particularly in certain regions of the country. 67% cases were reported between 2001 and 2007, against 33% between 1986 and 2000.

Highly predominant, the mode of heterosexual transmission rose to 83% from 2001 to 2007, against 24% from 1986 to 1990. While women represented only 19% of AIDS cases from 1986 to 1990, their share rose

Chart 2 :



to 47% between 2003 and 2007. This reflects a worldwide AIDS feminization.

A genotyping transformation of viral stocks has been witnessed in recent years. A genotypic study conducted between 2001 and 2005 showed a significant emergence of non-B subtypes, which represent 34% of circulating viral subtypes of HIV-1.

The incidence of STIs remains high. They are among the leading causes of consultation in basic healthcare facilities, particularly among women. A 2005 study showed significant risk of HIV transmission related to injecting drugs (sharing of syringes, unprotected multi partnership). According to the latest estimates, the number of people living with HIV has risen from 14,500, in 2003, to 22,300, in late 2007.

Tuberculosis : Tuberculosis remains a public health problem in Morocco. In 2006, 26,099 new cases were reported, representing a cumulative incidence of 85 per 100,000 inhabitants a year. In Morocco, tuberculosis is a disease of young adults: 70% of cases are between 15 and 45 years. 57% of cases involve men. The disease observed frequency peaks in the overcrowded areas. Despite the persistence of the disease, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis with positive microscopy (TPM+) suggests reducing the transmission of Koch's Bacillus in the population since 1996 (maximum peak year). Morocco has achieved the goal sought as well as Target 20: detect more than 80% of TPM+ cases and cure more than 85% of cases under the DOTS strategy (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course).

Malaria : Since the launch of the malaria control program in 1965, the number of cases rose from 30,893 to 64 cases in 1978. This period also saw the elimination of species *plasmodium falciparum*, the last case dates back to 1973. However, the epidemiological situation of indigenous malaria *plasmodium vivax* has been brought under control until the late nineties. To support this trend, an eradication strategy (SEPA) was adopted in 1999. This strategy has helped neutralize the last focus of transmission in 2002, the last case of indigenous malaria being detected in 2004. Since then, no active outbreak or indigenous case has been reported in Morocco.

2. PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE GOAL

To achieve this goal, Morocco has made significant progress. Regarding the fight against AIDS, Morocco is among the countries that have managed to broaden access to free triple therapy for all patients with AIDS. It also consolidated prevention efforts especially in terms of advocacy on the dangers of this deadly disease through organizing social awareness-raising campaigns and developing an eloquent cooperation with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Similarly, to control and reverse the prevalence of tuberculosis, Morocco continues to combine these efforts under the national program to fight against tuberculosis, awarded by the World Health Organization in 2004. From 2005 to 2007, the elimination of malaria has always been enhanced.

Currently, follow-up activities continue within the framework of the maintenance phase of eradicating the disease to enhance vigilance and prevent the risk of the recurrence of malaria in our country. To accelerate the achievement of this goal, our country adopted the WHO approach of "Integrated Vector Management" (IVM), based on active intersectoral collaboration. Parallel to this effort, control of malaria imported from abroad, through prevention and early management of patients, is an important strategic focus of this phase of maintenance. The decentralization of business advice to travelers will contribute to achieving the objectives of the strategy mentioned above.

3. CONSTRAINTS

Among the constraints and difficulties identified in Morocco's struggle against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, we can mention :

HIV/AIDS

- Taboos and stigma ;
- Decentralization ;
- Integration into development programs ;
- Inadequate human resources.

Tuberculosis

- Poverty and illiteracy as causes of the emergence and prevalence of tuberculosis ;
- Inadequate means of supervision and assessment on the ground of the disease ;
- Inadequate qualified staff for the microscopic diagnosis of tuberculosis ;
- Stigmatized health staff ;
- low social mobilization strategies.

Malaria

Among the constraints and difficulties identified by Morocco in his struggle against Malaria, we can include :

- Complex health coverage in areas of difficult access ;
- Inadequate community participation in the fight against malaria ;
- Inadequate intersectoral collaboration for fight efficiently against this disease.

4. STRATEGIES TO BE REINFORCED

Vigilance and fighting against AIDS have increased in Morocco through the combined actions by the Ministry of Health and its national partners - from government departments and civil society - and international ones - the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, UN agencies and bilateral cooperation agencies.

Similarly, the 2007-2011 National Strategic Plan (NSP) to fight against AIDS, aims to ensure global access to prevention services, treatment, care and quality support as regards HIV. To achieve this goal, the NSP has identified 4 specific objectives aiming at the prevention of the key populations most at risk of infection,

taking care of people living with HIV and the introduction of a psychosocial support, all accompanied by measures and actions to ensure a favorable social environment and effective and efficient management. In its fight against tuberculosis, the Ministry of Health continues these efforts through the national program to fight against tuberculosis. In order to continue the eradication of indigenous malaria in our country and meet the conditions to be granted a WHO eradication certification, it is necessary to :

- Strengthen monitoring activities in areas at risk ;
- Promote intersectoral collaboration within the IVM ;

- Decentralize activity advising travelers to endemic countries to prevent against bringing malaria from abroad ;
- Equip the control program with human and financial resources sufficient to maintain vigilance ;
- Ensure upgrade skills and structures of the program to obtain certification by the WHO for the eradication of indigenous malaria.

In addition to these actions, programs of struggle against poverty and slums play a leading role to counter these diseases.

Change in Indicators

Targets	Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Target 18. Stop the prevalence of VIH/AIDS and reverse the trend by 2015	1. Seroprevalence of HIV for pregnant women (%)	-	(1994) 0,03	(1999) 0,07	0,06		
	2. Rate of contraception use for married women aged 15-49 years (in %)	(1992) 42	(1997) 58	-	(2003-04) 63		65
	3. Share of condom use in contraception (%)	(1992) 2	(1997) 3	-	(2003-04) 3		
Target 19. Eliminate malaria by 2015	Rate of indigenous malaria (for 100,000 inhabitants)	Men	7,0	1,2	0,02	(2006) 0	0
		Women	5,0	1,4	0,02	0	0
All		6,2	1,3	0,02	0	0	
	Incidence of malaria brought in from abroad (number of new cases)	(1992) 54	33	56	(2006) 83	-	-
Target 20. Control the prevalence of tuberculosis and begin to reverse the current trend	Rate of TB (for 100,000 inhabitants)	113	(1996) 118	106	(2006) 85	72	50

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	AIDS MAL TB		
Quality of recent information	MAL TB	AIDS	
Ability to monitor statistical information	AIDS MAL TB		
Ability to analyze statistics	AIDS MAL TB		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation des ressources	AIDS MAL TB		
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	MAL TB	AIDS	

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

GOAL 7

Ensure environmental Sustainability

Target 21 : *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into national policies and ensure the conservation of biodiversity and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*

Target 22 : *Reduce the emissions of gases, which are harmful to health and environment.*

Target 23 : *Reduce by half between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.*

Target 24 : *Eliminate, by 2020, in urban areas all forms of housing not meeting the standards of security.*

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Natural resources have been increasingly fragile and subject to continuous pressures because of the social and economic development, and population growth. This situation is reflected in Morocco by an economic cost of environmental degradation of about 13 billion dirhams in 2003, or about 3.7% of the GDP (World Bank study).

For this purpose, great efforts have been made by the Government to implement a strategy based on the principles of sustainable development. A National Plan for Environment "PANE" was developed between 1997 and 2001, as part of a consultation and participation process. This process helped mobilize and raise awareness of all national stakeholders concerned about the need to integrate the environmental concerns into the plans of the sector-based development. Meanwhile, a communication campaign has been staged. The plan revolves around seven thematic programs. The funding necessary for its implementation was estimated at 2.2 billion dollars.

Emanating from the PANE or complementary to it, other sector-based programs on conserving the environment have been adopted or are in the process of being adopted.

• Forests :

Forest production meets 30% of the country's needs of softwood and industrial timber, and participates with 30% in the national energy balance, taking into account direct cuttings by the population. Also, forests meet 17% of the food needs of the Moroccan livestock. Bearing in mind the importance of the forest ecosystems, the Waters and Forests Department sets the protection of forests among the priorities of the development actions. The government statement makes reforestation a priority action to reconstitute and upgrade forest resources, through the programming of 500,000 ha over ten years.

The annual reforested areas increased significantly over the last two decades, moving from 10,000 ha a year in the beginning of 1980 years to more than 33,000 ha a year in the end of 2006. The residual area covers currently 593,000 ha. The current pace of reforestation remains insufficient to reverse the trend of the degradation and, even less, to meet the country's needs of woody products.

Reforestation has an ecological and environmental importance. It helps stabilize soil and conserve water. Also, it helps create job- and income-generating economic activities for the riparian rural populations. This is likely to improve the living standards of populations and reduce the pressure exerted on forests. The number of the workdays created directly by this activity is 3 millions a year, or the equivalent of 15,000 permanent jobs.

• Soil :

Soil is a limited natural resource, whose genesis entails hundreds or even thousands of years. This resource is basic for the socio-economic activities (agriculture, pastoralism...). It plays key ecological roles, including maintaining vegetation, drainage and infiltration of water. Degradation of soil results in lower crop yields which have an impact on food security, and the silting up of the dams, which jeopardizes the management of water resources.

According to the national program on watershed management, erosion affects, in different degrees, a

large part of the national territory. Out of 20 million ha of watersheds, 1.5 million ha require urgent intervention. Water erosion causes an annual loss of soil exceeding 4000 t/km² in the regions of the Rif and the silting up of the dams stands at 75 million m³/year, which is equivalent to the amount of water needed to irrigate 10,000 ha.

Desertification and its resulting drought are not new phenomena. However, desertification has extended because of the population growth and the pressure exerted by man on natural resources to meet their needs. 92% of the national territory runs the risk of being threatened by desertification.

Bearing in mind the soil-related problems, Morocco has carried out various actions in this direction. Thus, as part of the fight against erosion, soil conservation works have covered 440,000 ha.

In the fight against the silting up, progress was made in 2002-2006 as regards the fixation of 1,650 ha in 16 provinces, which brings the total area of fixed dunes to 33,350 ha, making it possible to protect the main coastal cities (Agadir, Essaouira, Kenitra, El Jadida, Laayoune,...), 33 villages in the southern areas, and 8,500 ha of palm groves.

Morocco has recently launched a new set of programs, based on a comprehensive and integrated vision, taking into account the socio-economic concerns of the disadvantaged local populations. These programs rest on a participatory approach to the soil protection and watershed management. The National Action Plan for Fighting against Desertification (PAN) and the National Plan on Watershed Management fall under these programs.

In parallel, within the framework of implementing the National Plan on Watershed Management, adopted in 1996, the anti-erosion management works continue in 14 watersheds, among the 22 ones which are identified as of priority. The amount treated since the beginning of 1970 as regards ravine corrections reached 469,054 m³ in 2007.

The resulting impacts are perceptible in the medium and long term, both on the socio-economic and environmental level. They are about :

- Soil protection and conservation and improvement of soil water balances;

- Decrease of erosion and reduction of the silting up of reservoirs ;
- Flood mitigation and prevention against flooding in urban and rural areas ;
- Fight against poverty in rural areas through improving rural incomes and living conditions of populations.

• Biodiversity :

With more than 24,500 species, Moroccan fauna is one of the most various in the Mediterranean basin, living in diversified and contrasting habitats. The number of endangered species in this fauna is estimated at 610 taxa. The flora includes about 8,000 identified species. Being particularly rich in endemic forms, Moroccan flora includes some 930 endemic species (or sub-species), the largest number of which is in mountain areas. The endangered species and sub-species of the land flora is estimated at 1,641 taxa and sub-species, the most abundant of which are in mountains, plains and the Atlantic plateaus. Among the endangered species is the Argan tree for example.

To preserve biodiversity in Morocco, 10 national parks have been created over an area of more than 770,000 ha, in addition to few biosphere reserves (Argan, Mediterranean intercontinental...).

The Master Plan on Protected Areas (MCEF, 1994) helped create a network of Biological and Ecological Interesting Sites (SIBE) in all regions of Morocco. The assessment of these sites is based on two main criteria: the representativeness of the site and the change in the ecosystem. More than 154 SIBE were identified across the country, over an area of 2.5 million ha.

• Air pollution

Like the developing countries, Morocco suffers from an alarming problem of air quality degradation in big cities, mainly those where there is large population and economic activities. The global emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are estimated in these cities at about 48 and 57 million tones E-CO₂ in 1994 and 1999 respectively.

The average annual growth rate of GHGs in Morocco during 1994-1999 amounts to 3.4%. With 31 million tones E-CO₂ identified in 1999, the energy module remains the leading source of these emissions. Its share is in low progress insofar as it rose from 56% in 1994 to 57.5% in 1999. Agriculture is the second source of the

emissions of GHGs, with 12 and 14 million tones E-CO₂ in 1994 and 1999 respectively. The net emissions of the forest module are estimated at 3.8 million tones CO₂ E-1999.

CO₂ emissions from industry were 3.16 and 3.6 million tons respectively in 1994 and 1999, that is an average annual growth of 2.6%. The waste module is the cause of less than 5% of the global missions.

The total quantity of GHG emissions is estimated at 75 and 111 million tons E-CO₂, respectively by 2010 and 2020. The share of energy in these emissions would be 65.5%.

The emissions of other air-polluting gases, such as SO₂, NO_x, O₃, CO and particulate matters in air, are found in industrial areas, particularly in Casablanca.

Regarding the ozone layer, the consumption of the ozone-depleting substances is in retreat. It moved from 1,735 metric tons in 2003 to 1,011 in 2007.

To fight against air pollution, which is now a priority in the national policy on the protection of the environment, actions have been launched to reduce atmospheric pollution to the lowest level allowed by the techniques and economic conditions.

Several industrial units have integrated measures to reduce gas emissions, particularly power stations, cement and pottery factories.

• **Drinking water and sanitation**

Morocco is a country characterized by a severe hydro-logic context. Known for a semi-arid to arid weather with erratic rainfall both in space and in time, and more recently for climate change affecting the hydro-logical cycle, Morocco found itself a long time ago obliged to adopt a policy of mobilization and management of its water resources, which are vital and necessary for it to enhance its quest for development in various economic and social fields.

In order to acquire the necessary visibility, strategic studies nationwide have been carried out. These include particularly :

- National Plan for Protection against Floods (PNI), which has identified some 400 flood-prone areas, including 50 considered as of priority and for which a protection action plan is already underway ;
- National Plan for Protecting the Quality of Water

Resources, aiming to cope with the alarming situation that threatens our water potential ;

- National Plan for Water, currently being finalized, in addition to the Master Plans on Integrated Management of Water Resources (PDAIRE), being finalized by the Water Basin Agencies (ABH).

Since the launch of the PAGER, efforts have helped increase the rate of access to drinking water in rural areas from 14% in 1995 to 85% by the end of 2007. Domestic production of drinking water rose from 80 million m³ /year in 1972 to 950 million m³/year in 2006. The individual connection rate has seen a surge from 28% in 1956 to 72% in 2006, with an overall rate of access to drinking water of 100% (including stand-pipe service).

• **Liquid sanitation and urban sewage treatment**

The sanitation sector in urban areas in Morocco is characterized by dominance of collective sanitation in 80% of the urban centers which house 97% of the urban population. The independent or individual sanitation concerns 20% of urban centers.

To strengthen and finance these actions in an effective and sustainable way by the state, a National Program for Liquid Sanitation and Sewage Treatment (PNA) was developed in 2005. This program will help achieve the MDG targets in the field as well as two objectives by 2020 :

- Reaching a level of global connection with sewerage network of 80% in urban areas ;
- Reducing pollution caused by urban sewage by 60% at least, through the establishment of 260 sewage treatment stations.

• **Adequate housing**

Given the alarming dimensions of slums, the government conducted a complete overhaul of the means and methods of intervention in the fight against slums. The Slum-free Cities Program, launched in July 2004, seeks to curb slums in urban areas. The strategy is based on the city as a unit of programming. The Program is being achieved over the period 2004-2012 and concerns 83 cities and 293,000 households living in nearly 1,000 slums: 81,590 shanties have been addressed until February 2008 and 211,410 are to be tackled.

2. CONSTRAINTS

Despite the efforts and progress made since the Rio Summit, several factors still hamper sustainable development. These factors include :

- Slow progress in terms of enacting and implementing environmental legislation (laws, decrees...);
- Delay in terms of investment

in basic environmental infrastructure (sanitation, controlled rubbish...);

- Delay in adopting a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) ;
- Impacts and lack of capacity to cope with climate change ;
- Delay in investments in environment because of limited capacity of financial, technical and human resources (basic infrastructure and equipment for populations, incentives...);
- Illiteracy ;

- Human pressure on natural resources because of poverty, population growth ;
- Lifestyles of population ;
- Lack of awareness-raising to change citizens' and socio-economic stakeholders' behaviors towards the environment.

3. STRATEGIES

A database was set up by the Environment Department. It includes all sustainable development projects carried out by government departments. An assessment of all these projects has led to underline the shortcomings and gaps in sustainable development and natural resources protection. Also, a set of indicators of sustainable development at national level have been set up. These indicators will monitor the status of the environment and natural resources, as well as the progress made in resources protection and sustainable development.

Change in indicators

Targets	indicators	1995	2000	2006	2015
Target 21. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into national policies and ensure the conservation of biodiversity and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Proportion of forest zones	12.7	12.7		
	Annual average of reforested areas (ha)	20,000	20,000	33,000	
	Area of protected areas for biodiversity conservation (ha)	(1991) 49,000	(2001) 545,000	(2005) national parks 606,000	
Target 22. Reduce the emissions of gazes harmful to health and environment	Emissions of carbon dioxide (tons) per inhabitant	(1994) 1.84	(1999) 1.93		
	GDP by consumed energy unit (\$US PPP by kg equivalent to oil)	(1996) 814		(2001) 435	
	PIB par unité d'énergie consommée (\$US PPA par kg équivalent pétrole)	(1990) 10.2	(2001) 9.9		5.1*
Target 23. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Proportion of population using a water system or having access to a source of safe drinking water	(1994)		(2007)	
	Urban	74	88	100	100
	Rural	14	43	85	100
	Proportion of urban households having access to a waste water collection system	(1994) 74.2		85.6	100
Target 24. Eliminate, by 2020, in urban areas all forms of housing not meeting the standards of security	Proportion of urban population living in slums and inadequate housing	(1994) 9.2		(2007) 6.5	
	Urban households having their own housing (in %)	(1994) 48.5		64.5	

* \$ US

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	Strong	Medium	Weak
Ability to collect data	x		
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information		x	
Ability to analyze statistics		x	
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation		x	
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms		x	

Outline of the situation

Will the Goal be met by 2015 ?			
Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	
Favorable environment state			
Strong	Medium	Weak yet improving	weak

GOAL 8

Develop a global partnership for development

Target 25 : *Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. "This requires a commitment to good governance, development and the fight against poverty, both nationally and internationally".*

Target 26 : *Deal comprehensively with the debt problem of developing countries, through measures of national and international order to make debt sustainable in the long term.*

Target 27 : *In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.*

Target 28 : *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information technology and communications.*

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Implementing the social development strategy, which puts the achievement of the MDGs at the centre of its concerns, has required the mobilization of significant budgetary appropriations for the benefit of social sectors.

a- State budget

The share in the state budget has grown from 47.4% in 2001 to over 55% in 2007 (excluding the debt), i.e. 70.7 billion dirham earmarked to social-oriented departments.

With the launch of the National Initiative for Human Development, a new impetus was given to the dynamic development process and the fight against poverty. The Initiative has been designed to strengthen state and local community actions, and is targeted at the poorest areas and people. It is based on the participation of populations for a better ownership and sustainability of projects and interventions. Also, it promotes the contractual approach and partnership with the civil society activists, and local development and proximity stakeholders.

In late 2007, 12,133 projects were launched as part of the Initiative for the benefit of approximately 3,000,000 direct beneficiaries for a total of 6.64 billion dirhams including a contribution of the Initiative with 3.9 billion dirhams, which explains a leverage effect of 41%.

b- Official development assistance

As regards funding, the INDH program, at a cost of 10 billion dirhams for 2006-2010, is financed up to 60% by the State's General Budget, 20% by local financial assistance and 20% by external one in the form of donations.

In this regard, the Initiative is, for different donors, an unprecedented opportunity to put into practice the new approach to the delivery and management of development aid in accordance with the recommendations of the Monterrey Conference and the Declarations of Rome and Paris to improve the effectiveness of development assistance based on the following guiding principles: ownership, alignment with the systems and strategies in developing countries, harmonization and simplification of procedures, as well as results-based management.

In this context, the Government's efforts to raise awareness of various donors to help fund this Initiative resulted, by the end of 2007, in the mobilization in the form of donations of 1.475 billion dirhams, not including a loan of 900 million dirham contracted with the World Bank.

The target of a minimum of 20% set for international cooperation in financing the first phase of the Initiative now seems feasible, provided that the main partner countries deliver on their promises to strengthen the process of harmonization and improvement of their national budgets devoted to public aid for development.

The 22 member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which lists all major donors worldwide, have consented, in 2006, to \$ 103.9 billion of aid, 5.1% lower than 2005, in constant dollar of 2005. Out of this total, \$ 19.2 billion were used to

finance debt relief, most notably for Iraq and Nigeria. If we ignore these amounts, other forms of aid fell by 1.8%.

Of the 22 DAC member countries, 16 have achieved the goals they had set for 2006 in terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) at the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey in 2002. However, Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding debt relief, remained constant in 2006, hence not fulfilling the commitment made at the G8 Summit in Gleneagles to double aid to Africa by 2010.

2. STRATEGY TO BE ADOPTED

The achievement of the MDGs requires the development of an integrated strategy which is adapted to

these Goals. It also requires an assessment of their cost to reflect, on the one hand, the capacity of the state to fund these objectives and, on the other hand, mobilize international assistance to support the efforts of governments in this area.

In this context, the High Commission for Planning participates, in partnership with the UNDP, in the program of "Assessing Development Strategies to Achieve the MDGs", which aims to evaluate and recommend various strategic options to achieve the MDGs within a reasonable time. This program is implemented in 5 Arab countries chosen at the regional level. Empirical research on the assessment of costs and needs related to the MDGs are planned and will use the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) as an anchorage method.

Change in Indicators

Targets	Indicators	1990	2000	2006	2015
Target 25 : Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. "This requires a commitment to good governance, development and the fight against poverty, both nationally and internationally."	- Net ODA, in % of GDP of donor countries (target:0.7) - Proportion of ODA allocated to basic social services	(1990-96) 18.9	(1997-2001) 14.8	0.22 0.31	
Target 26 : Deal comprehensively with the debt problem of developing countries, through measures of national and international order to make debt sustainable in the long term	- Foreign debt service in % of exportations of goods and services duty-free	31.6		(2007) 8.9	
Target 27 : In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	- Unemployment rate (15-24 years) All Male Female		19.9 21.4 16.1	(2007) 17.2 17.8 15.5	
Target 28 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information technology and communications	- Number of phone lines per 1,000 inhabitants - Number of micro-computers per 1,000 inhabitants - Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants -Number of the Internet users (in millions) - Percentage of houses having access to the Internet (per 1,000 inhabitants)		(2004) 44 21 312 3.5 21	42.4 34 535 6.1 70	

Ability to monitor and assess actions

	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Weak</i>
Ability to collect data			x
Quality of recent information		x	
Ability to monitor statistical information			x
Ability to analyze statistics	x		
Ability to incorporate statistical analysis in the mechanisms of developing policies of planning and resource allocation		x	
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms			x

Acronymes and Abréviations

ABH	: Agence des Bassins Hydrauliques (<i>Water Hydraulic Agency</i>)
AGR	: Activités Génératrices de Revenu (<i>Income Generating Activities</i>)
AMO	: Assurance Maladie Obligatoire
APD	: Aide Publique au Développement (<i>Development Public Help</i>)
CAD	: Comité d'Aide au Développement (<i>Development Assistance Comittes</i>)
CEDAW	: Convention pour l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des Femmes (<i>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women</i>)
COSEF	: Commission Spéciale pour l'Education et la Formation (<i>Special Commission for Education and Training</i>)
DOTS	: <i>Directly Observed Tretment Strategy</i>
EDS	: Enquête sur la Démographie et la Santé (<i>Survey on Demography and Health</i>)
EGC	: Equilibre Général Calculable (<i>Comptable Genaral Equilibrium</i>)
EPSF	: Enquête sur la Population et la Santé Familiale (<i>Survey on Population and Family Health</i>)
GES	: Gaz à Effet de Serre (<i>Green Hopuse Gases</i>)
GILAV	: Gestion Intégrée de la Lutte Anti-Vectortielle (<i>Integrated Management of Antivectorial</i>)
HCP	: Haut Commissariat au Plan (<i>High Commission of Planning</i>)
IDE	: Investissements Directs Etrangers (<i>Foreing Direct Investment</i>)
IDH	: Indice de Développement Humain (<i>Human Development Index</i>)
INDH	: Initiative Nationale de Développement Humain (<i>National Initiative for Human Development</i>)
IST	: Infections Sexuellement Transmissibles (<i>Sexually Transmitted Infection</i>)
OMD	: Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (<i>Millenium Development Goals</i>)
OMS	: Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (<i>World Health Organization</i>)
ONE	: Office National d'Electricité (<i>National Electricity Office</i>)
ONG	: Organisation Non Gouvernementale (<i>Non-Gouvernemental Organization</i>)
PAGER	: Programme d'Approvisionnement Groupé en Eau Potable des Populations Rurales (<i>Uploud Program to supply Driking Water to Rural Population</i>)
PANE	: Plan d'Action National pour la protection de l'Environnement (<i>National Action Plan for Environnemental Protection</i>)
PAPFAM	: Enquête sur la Population et sur la Santé Familiale (<i>Pan Arab Project for Family Health</i>)
PCIME	: Prise en Charge Intégrée des Maladies de l'Enfant (<i>Care for Childhood Discases</i>)
PDAIRE	: Plan Directeur d'Aménagement Intégré des Ressources En Eau (<i>Master Plan for Integrated Managment of Water Resources</i>)
PERG	: Programme d'Electrification Rurale Global (<i>Global Rural Electrification Program</i>)
PIB	: Produit Intérieur Brut (<i>Gross Domestic Product "GDP"</i>)
PLMD	: Plan de Lutte contre les Maladies Diarreiques (<i>Plan against Diarrheal Discases</i>)
PME	: Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (<i>Small and Medium Sized Businesses</i>)
PNA	: Programme National d'Assainissement et d'Épuration des Eaux Usées (<i>National Sanitation and Waste Water Treatment</i>)
PNI	: Plan National de Protection contre les Inondations (<i>National Plan for Protection Against Floods</i>)
PNUD	: Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (<i>United Nations Development Program</i>)
PPA	: Parité de Pouvoir d'Achat (<i>Purchasing Power Parity</i>)
PSN	: Plan Stratégique National (<i>National Strategic Plan</i>)
RAMED	: Régime d'Assistance Médicale aux Economiquement Démunis (<i>Medical Assistance sheme for Economically Disadvantaged</i>)
SEPA	: Stratégie d'Elimination du Paludisme (<i>Strategy for Elimination of Malaria</i>)
SIDA	: Syndrome d'Immunodéficience Acquise (<i>Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome « AIDS »</i>)
TPM +	: Tuberculose Pulmonaire à Microscopie Positive (<i>Pulmonary TB Smear Positive</i>)
VIH	: Virus d'Immunodéficience Humaine (<i>Human Immuno Deficiency Virus</i>)

