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*Regional inequalities through the prism of
access to human rights:
from multiplicity to indivisibility*

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Acronyms

ANRT	: National Agency for Telecommunications Regulation
CCR	: Regionalization Advisory Commission
CERED	: Demographical Research and Studies Center
CESE	: Economic, Social and Environmental Council
CNOPS	: National Fund for Social Welfare Organizations
CNSS	: National Social Security Fund
CO	: Chaouia-Ouardigha
DA	: Doukala-Abda
DEPF	: Directorate of Financial Studies and Forecasts
FB	: Fès-Boulemane
GCBH	: Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen
GC	: Greater Casablanca
GS	: Guelmim-Es-Semara
HCP	: High Commission for Planning
IADF	: Fundamental Rights Access Index
LBSH	: Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MENFP	: Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training
MESRSFC	: Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Staff Training
MICIEN	: Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy
MMM	: Global Jobs in Morocco
MT	: Meknès-Tafilalet
MTH	: Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz
NTIC	: New Information and Communication Technologies
ODL	: Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira
O	: Oriental
OFPPT	: Vocational Training and Work Promotion Office
PIB	: Gross Domestic Product
PPP	: Public-Private Partnership
RGPH	: Population and Housing General Census
RSZZ	: Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer
SMD	: Souss-Massa–Daraâ
TA	: Tadla-Azilal
THT	: Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate
TT	: Tanger-Tetouan

Introduction

Within a context of world crisis, where development models sustainability raises again the question of their inclusive capacity and their purpose with relation to human dignity, the current international community's debates on post-2015 development goals replace Human Rights issues in the center of the new development paradigms determination.

In this context, the organization of the second Human Rights World Forum in Marrakesh was marked by a Royal Speech that founded an innovative approach to national public policies in the issue: "This Forum is being held on the eve of important international events in which a comprehensive, non-selective approach to human rights can be a significant contribution".

This approach falls within the continuation of the Throne Speech of July 30, 2014 wherein His Majesty the King introduced the main issue of immaterial capital, inequalities and the access to human rights as being fundamental dimensions to be considered in analyzing the Moroccan development model. This model is therefore called to be oriented towards the citizens' access to fundamental rights by relying on the immaterial potential as being "... a key standard in the development of public policies, so that all Moroccans may benefit from their country's wealth. »¹.

The interest of the Directorate of Financial Studies and Forecasts (DEPF) in regional approaches to development is not a newborn. It allowed accumulating a set of information and data that can, from now on, be interbred with the benefits of the public policies assessments that we have made through the prism of Human Rights, particularly in the tenth edition of Gender Budget Report accompanying the 2015 Finance Act.

The spirit and substance of the 2011 constitution, which constitutes a real charter of rights and liberties, invest straightforwardly in this matter.

That is to say that development issues approach in our country will, at the time being, go through an appropriate assessment of the level of citizens' access to different Human Rights generations in the diversity of the fields they cover and in their indivisibility which is the founding principal thereof.

At a time when conducting development policies requires a strategy of proximity, first, to the various needs of the diverse components of the population and when the regionalization issue occupies the front of the political and institutional scene of our country, we have opted for handling the issue of fundamental rights access through its regional dimension, and this shall be done in two steps.

First, by evaluating the level of regions' access to fundamental rights as defined by the United Nations system and assessing the potential inequalities among territories with a variation at the level of gender, place of residence and age category.

This evaluation shall be carried out through applying more than sixty indicators² that we have considered relevant for reviewing regions' progress report at the level of about thirty fundamental rights covered by the present study³ and this within the limits of the available information according to the spatial configuration in 16 regions.

This analysis relies on an iterative scoring process by means of developing a composite index of fundamental rights access. Therefore, a score is attributed, on a 0-10 scale, to each indicator for a given region. The score of each right is calculated as a simple arithmetic average of the scores of the indicators that compose it. For each

¹Royal Speech of July 30, 2014

² See details in annex 2

³ The study relates to the period 1998-2013 with a particular emphasis on the two basic years and the end of the period (1998-2013). See annex 1 and annex 2

chapter, a score is calculated as an arithmetic average of the fundamental rights' scores. Composite index is therefore obtained as a weighted average of the different chapters' scores.

At the end of this detailed evaluation and for the purpose of reestablishing the coherence and indivisibility of rights, it seemed necessary for us to try a synthetic analysis that would allow to come across the access to different rights at the level of each region in order to make their global spatial configuration emerge with the ambition of revealing territorial changes that take shape for the purpose of assessing their dynamics, the mechanisms resorted to in order to establish a balanced territorial development and draw lessons from them.

1. CHAPTER 1: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

1.1. Right to guarantee and life security

The Moroccan population increased by an annual average of 1.25% between 2004 and 2014 to reach 33.8 million in 2014 according to the newest figures of the Population's and Housing's General Census of 2014.

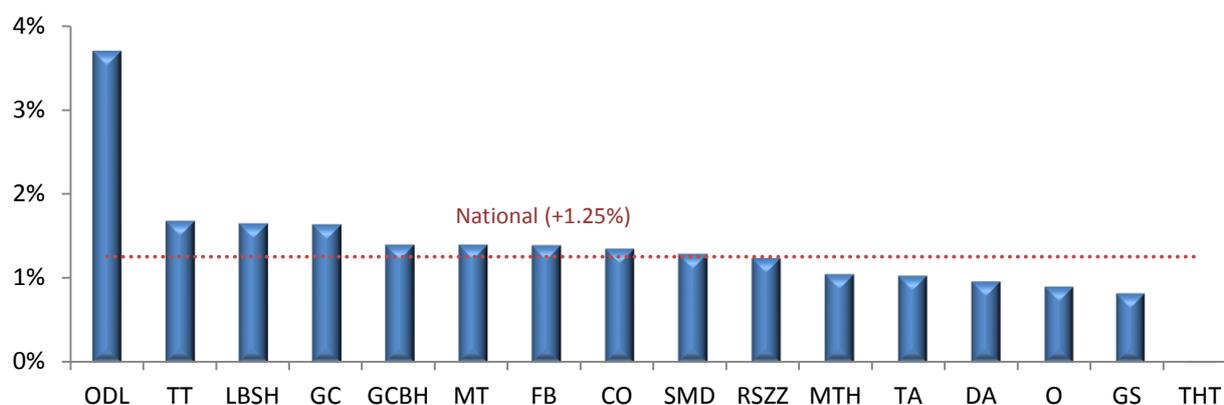
70.5% of this population is concentrated in eight regions, namely: Greater-Casablanca (12.6% in 2014), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (10.6%), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (10.6%), Tanger-Tétouan (9.3%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (7.9%), Meknès-Tafilalet (6.8%), Doukala-Abda (6.4%) and the Oriental (6.2%).

We can distinguish three groups of regions according to the demographic dynamic in comparison with the national average.

The first group concerns the regions whose progress rhythm was obviously above the national average. It comprises the regions of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira with an average annual growth rate of 3.7% during the intercensal period to reach 143 thousand inhabitants in 2014, i.e. 0.4% of the national population, Tanger-Tetouan (1.68%), Laâyoune-Boujdour-Saki El Hamra (1.65%), Greater Casablanca (1.64%), Meknès-Tafilalet and Gharb-Chrarda-BeniHssen (1.4%), Fez-Boulemane (1.39%) and Chaouia-Ouardigha (1.35%).

The second group is the one having an average annual growth rate which is near the national average, namely Souss-Massa-Daraâ (1.29%) and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (1.24%). The third group concerns the regions with an average annual growth rate that is below the national average. It comprises Meknès-Tafilalet (1.05%), Tadra-Azilal (1.03%), Doukala-Abda (0.96%), the Oriental (0.9%), Guelmim-Es-Semara (0.82%) and Taza-Al Hoceima-Taouinate with an annual average of (0.01%) only.

Graph 1 : average annual growth rate of population between 2004 and 2014



Source: Calculation of DEFP based on HCP data

1.2. Right to health

The national coverage of doctors⁴ improved between 1998 and 2011, moving from 2579 to 1633 inhabitants per doctor, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 3.5%.

However, in 2011, only three regions (Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Grand Casablanca and Fès-Boulemane) that concentrate 53% of doctors for 26% of population, register a coverage above the national average, namely, 662 inhabitants/doctor for Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer.

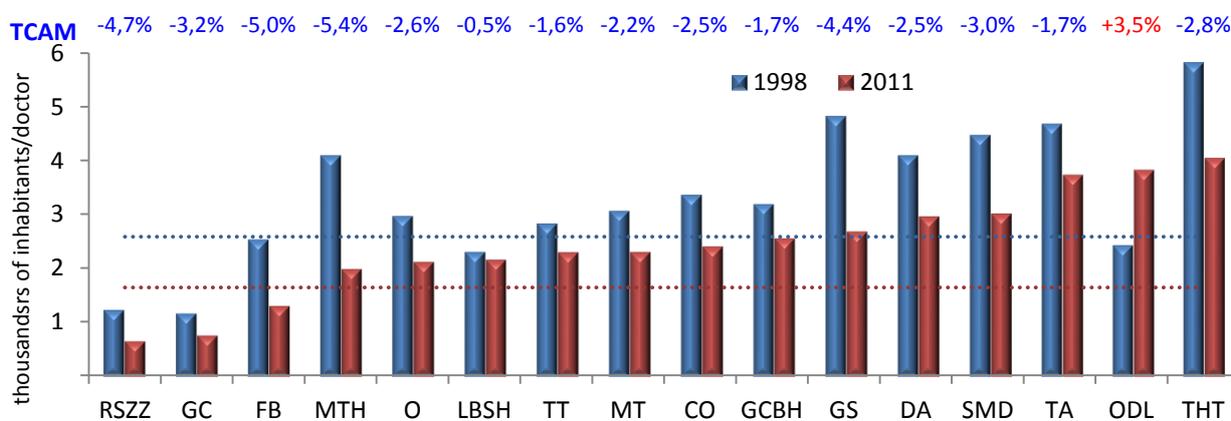
⁴ Including CHU, Medicine School, related services and local authorities.

The coverage of Greater Casablanca is carried out equally by public and private sector doctors against 60% of the public sector at the national level.

The less served region is Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate with 4046 inhabitants/doctor, i.e. 2.5 times less than the national average.

At the level of dynamics, Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz and Fez-Boulemane registered the best average annual growth rate with 5.4% and 5% respectively between 1998 and 2011. Besides, rural provinces coverage⁵ (5341 inhabitants/doctor with 81% by public sector doctors) in 2011 is 3.3 times less important than the rest of the provinces (1434 inhabitants/doctor). This observation becomes more obvious when it comes to urban and suburban areas. For instance, Mediouna (4692 inhabitants/doctor in 2011) has a coverage that is 7 times less important than that of Casablanca (650 inhabitants/doctor).

Graph 2 : Number of inhabitants per doctor (public and private)



Source: Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Health

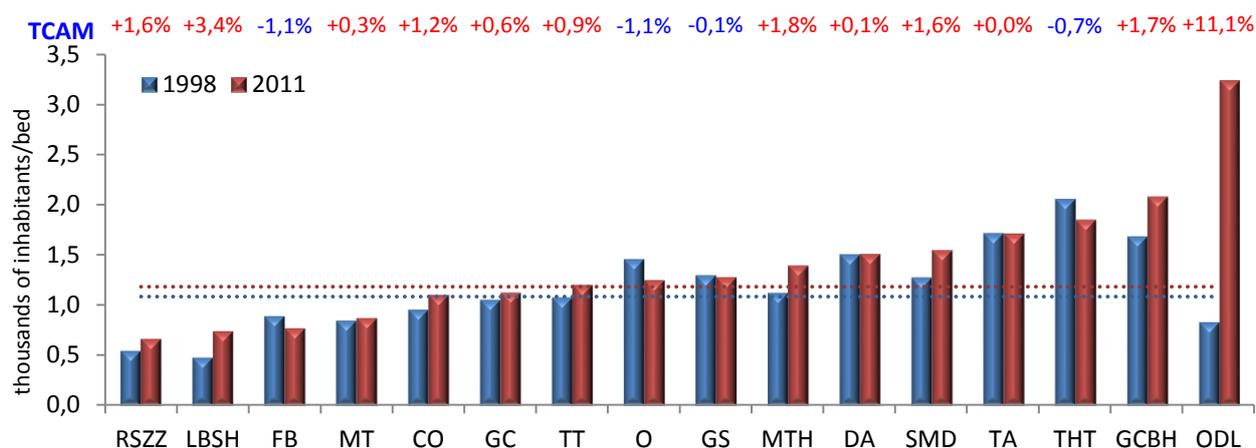
The national coverage in terms of hospital capacity virtually stagnated between 1998 and 2011, moving from 1082 to 1180 inhabitants per bed (inh/bed), i.e. a growth rate annual average of -0.7%.

In 2011, and at the territorial level, the hospital coverage seemed more balanced than that of doctors. Therefore, six regions (Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Chaouia-Ouardigha, Meknes-Tafilalet, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Grand Casablanca and Fez-Boulemane that concentrate 52% of hospital capacity for 39% of population), register a coverage above the national average, namely, 746 inh/bed for Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra.

At the level of dynamics, the regions of the Oriental and of Fez-Boulemane registered the best average annual growth rates with 1.1% between 1998 and 2011.

⁵ Provinces with a urbanization rate less than 25%. They encompass 17% of the national population.

Graph 3 : Number of inhabitants per hospital bed

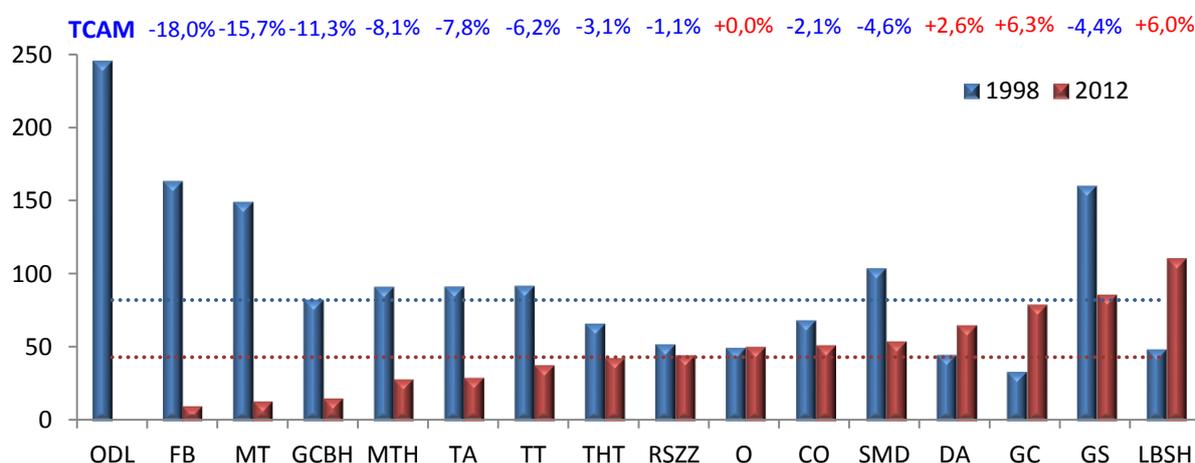


Source: Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Health

Maternal death rate ⁶(MDR) improved by 6.2% at the national level, between 1998 and 2012, moving from 82 to 43 deceased mothers per 100,000 childbirths.

In 2012, eight regions (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, Tadla-Azilal, Meknes-Tafilalet, Fez-Boulemane, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and Tanger-Tétouan) registered a MDR less than the national average with 0 and 10 deaths for 100,000 childbirths in the regions of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira and Fez-Boulemane respectively. It should be noted that the region of Fez-Boulemane registered one of the best performances with an average annual growth rate of -18% between 1998 and 2012.

Graph 4 : Maternal death rate (for 100,000 childbirths)



Source: Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Health

Neonatal death rate ⁷(NDR) improved by 1.4% at the national level, between 1998 and 2012, moving from 3.13% to 1.73%.

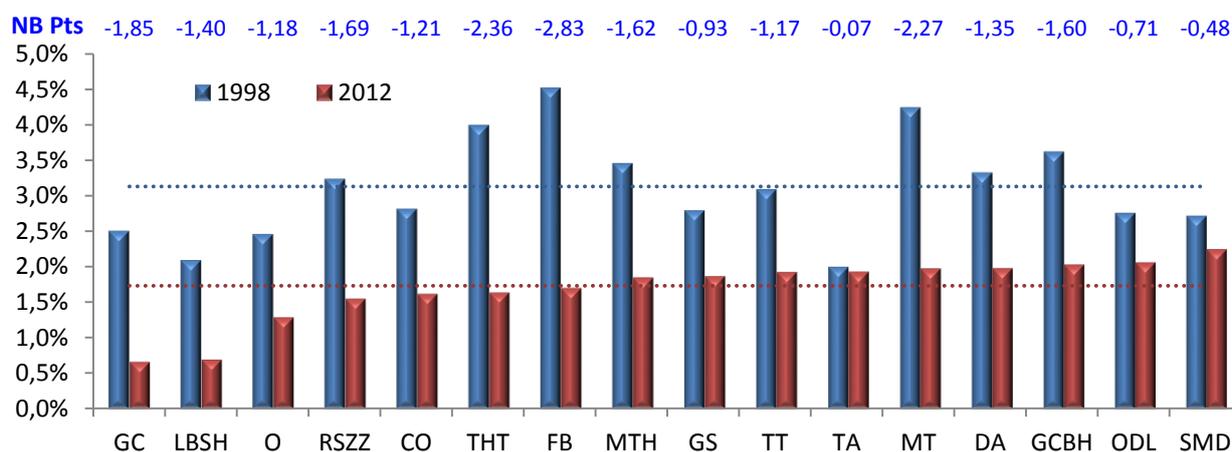
This improvement was registered in all regions but in different proportions. Therefore, NDR in Fez-Boulemane (respectively Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate) improved by 2.83 points (respectively 2.36

⁶ Estimated by the proportion of deceased mothers to number of childbirths at the public health facilities.

⁷ Estimated by the proportion of stillborns to the number of childbirths at the public health facilities.

points), moving from 4.53% to 1.7% (respectively from 4% to 1.64%). In 2012, seven regions (Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Chaouia-Ouardigha, l’Oriental, Grand Casablanca, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Fez-Boulemane et Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate) registered a NDR less than the national average with, namely, 0.67% and 0.7% respectively in Greater Casablanca and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra. The region that registered the highest NDR was Souss-Massa-Daraâ with 2.25%.

Graph 5 : Neonatal death rate between 1998 and 2012



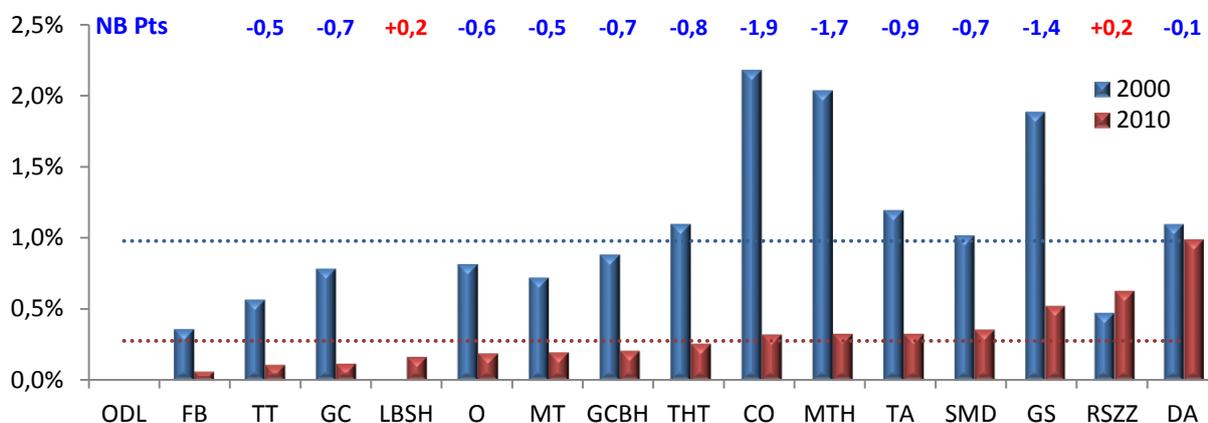
Source: Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Health

1.3. Right to food security

The proportion of infants aged between 0 and 11 months, with a weight/size ratio below the average, decreased by 0.7 point at the national level, moving from 1% to 0.3% between 2000 and 2010. The best performances were registered at the level of Chaouia-Ouardigha (-1.9 point), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (-1.7% point), Guelmim-Es-Semara (-1.4 point), Tadla-Azilal (-0.9 point) and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate(-0.8 point).

Despite these performances, this proportion remains higher than the national average in 2010 (0.27%) in the regions of Doukala-Abda (1%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (0.63%), Guelmim-Es-Semara (0.52%), de Souss-Massa–Daraâ (0.36%) as well as in Tadla-Azilal, Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz and Chaouia-Ouardigha (0.33% for each).

Graph 6 : Proportion of infants aged between 0 and 11 months with a weight/size ratio below average.



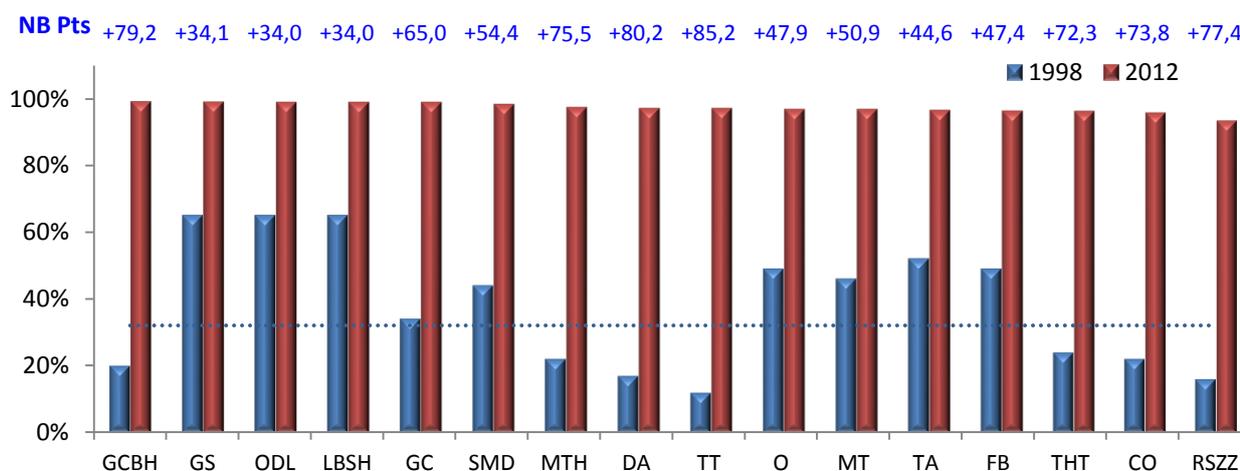
Source: Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Health

1.4. Right to have access to water, electricity and sanitation

Rural electrification rate obviously improved at the national level, moving from 32% in 1998 to 98% in 2012, i.e. a benefit of +66 points.

At the level of dynamics, the best performances were registered by the regions of Tanger-Tétouan (with an improvement of 85.2 points during the same period), Doukkala-Abda (+80.2 points), Gharb-Chrarda-Beni-Hssen (+79.2 points), Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (+75.5 points) and Chaouia-Ouardigha (+73.8 points). In 2012, this rate exceeded 90% for the total of the regions and reached 99% for the three regions of the south and for Greater Casablanca.

Graph 7 : Rural electrification rate

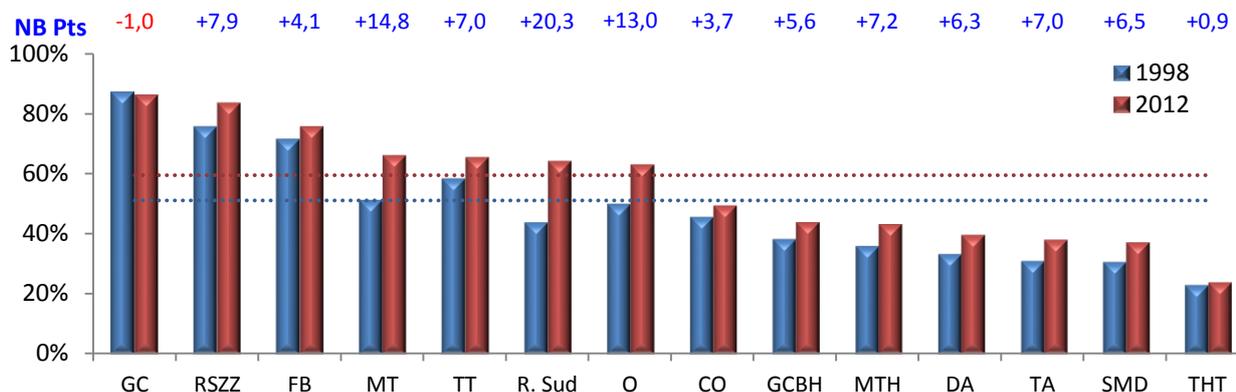


Source : Calculation of DEFP based on the data of ONEE (National Office of Electricity and Potable Water)

The proportion of population, having access to a sanitation network, improved by 8.4 points at the national level to reach 59.5% in 2012 against 51.1% in 2000.

In 2012, eight regions registered a rate of access to a sanitation network higher than the national average, namely, Greater Casablanca(87.5%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (83.8%), Fez-Boulemane (75.9%), MT(66.3%), Tanger-Tétouan (65.7%), Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (64.4%), and Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz and the Oriental (63.2% for each). The region of Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate is the least fortunate, registering the weakest access rate to sanitation (24% in 2012). In addition, this region registered the weakest performance in terms of improving its access rate (+0.9 point between 2000 and 2012).

Graph 8 : Proportion of the population having access to sanitation network (%)



Source : Calculation of DEFP based on HCP data

1.5. Right to education

Primary education

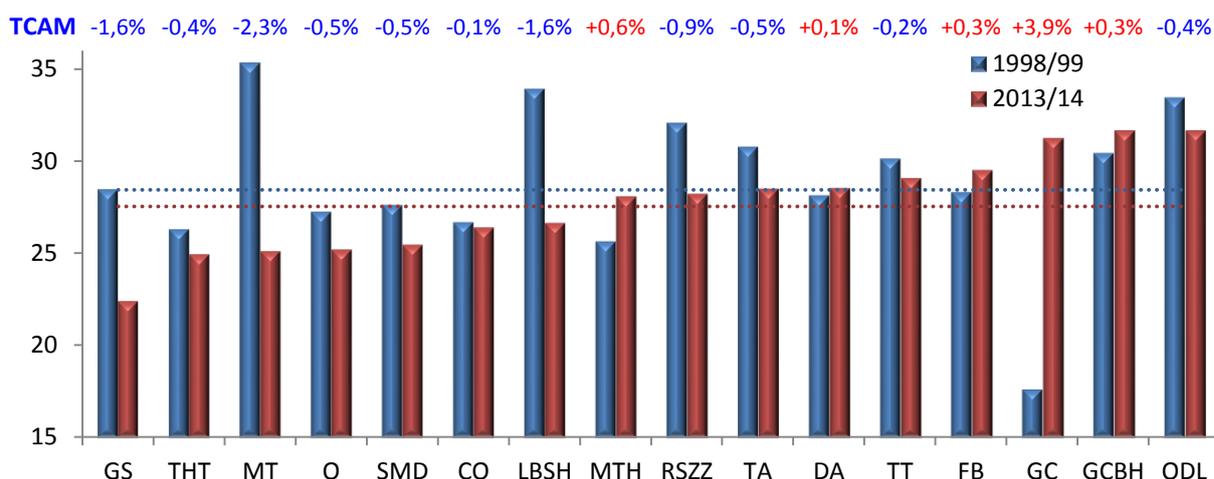
Supervision rate⁸ at the level of public primary education remained virtually constant (28 students per teacher in 2013-2014, with a difference of 2 points between the minimal value (27) and the maximal one (29)) between 1998-1999 and 2013-2014.

This ratio, however, varies from one region to another. Therefore, in terms of dynamics, the regions of Meknes-Tafilalet and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, which registered the highest ratios in 1998-1999 (35 and 34 respectively), improved their supervision rate in 2013-2014 reaching (25 and 27 respectively), i.e. with average annual growth rates of -2.3% and -1.6% respectively.

On the other hand, the region of Greater Casablanca registered the weakest performance as its ratio showed 31 students per teacher during the same period, i.e. a average annual growth rate of 3.9%.

In 2013-2014, five regions (Guelmim-Es-Semara (22), Souss-Massa–Daraâ, the Oriental, Meknes-Tafilalet and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (25 each)) registered ratios higher than the national average (6 to 3 points).

Graph 9 : Number of students per teacher in the public primary education



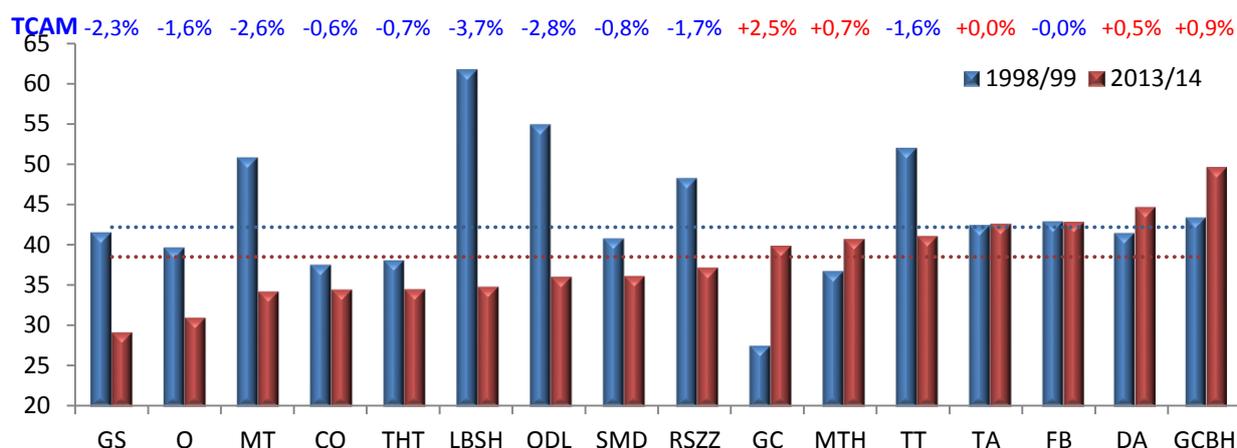
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

At the same time, the number of students per public primary education classroom decreased from 42 to 38 students per classroom, i.e. an average annual growth rate of -0.6% between 1998-1999 and 2013-2014.

The regions of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Tanger-Tétouan and Meknes-Tafilalet, which registered the highest ratios (classrooms with 41 students and over) in 1998-1999, registered respective decreases of -3.7%, -2.8%, -2.6% and -1.6% per year during the same period to reach respectively 35, 36, 41, and 34 students per classroom. In 2013-2014, the best performance is registered by the region of Guelmim-Es-Semara with only 29 students per classroom, i.e. a difference of 9 students to the national average.

⁸ Measured by the students/teacher ratio.

Graph 10 : Number of students per classroom in the public primary education

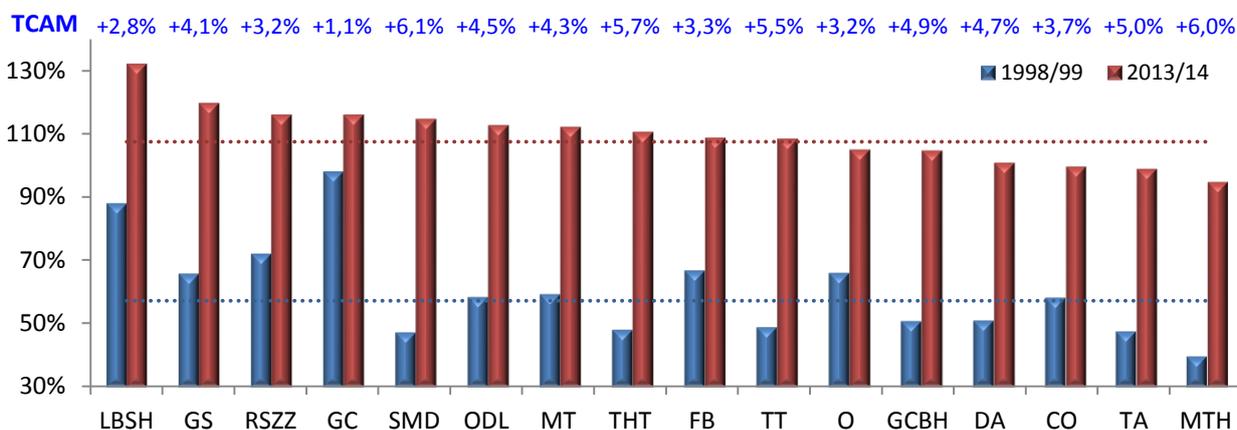


Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

In addition, the proportion of students registered in the 6th year to new ones registered in the 1st year of the public primary education⁹ almost doubled from 1998-1999 to 2013-2014, moving from 57% to 107%, i.e. an average annual benefit of 3.3 points.

However, this proportion varies from one region to another. Therefore, in 2013-2014, the region that registered the highest proportion was Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (132%) with a difference of 25 points to the national average, followed by Guelmim-Es-Semara (120%) and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (116%). The region that registered the lowest level was Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (95%) with a difference of -12 points to the national average.

Graph 11 : Proportion of students registered in the 6th year to the ones registered in the 1st year of the public primary education



Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

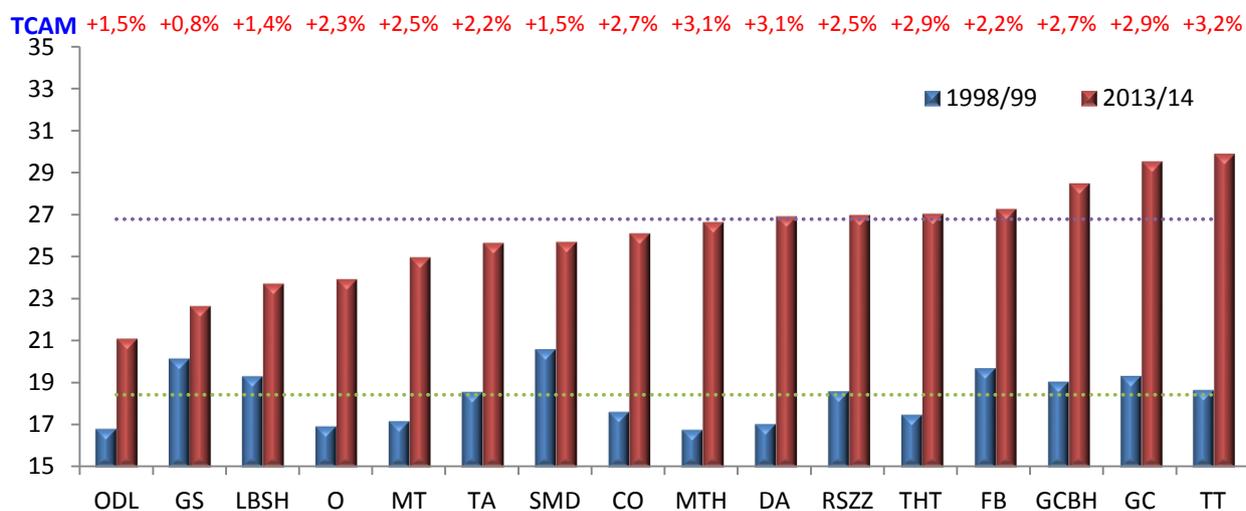
Intermediate education

Generally speaking, the ratio of students per teacher in the public intermediate education registered an upward trend, moving from 18 in 1998-1999 to 27 students per teacher in 2013-2014, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 2.5%. This upward trend is linked to the increase of the number of students at this level.

⁹ This ratio was considered in order to approximate the rate of the completion of the primary education.

The analysis per region shows that this ratio exceeds the national average in three regions only, namely, Tanger-Tétouan, Greater Casablanca and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen.

Graph 12 : Number of students per teacher in the public intermediate education



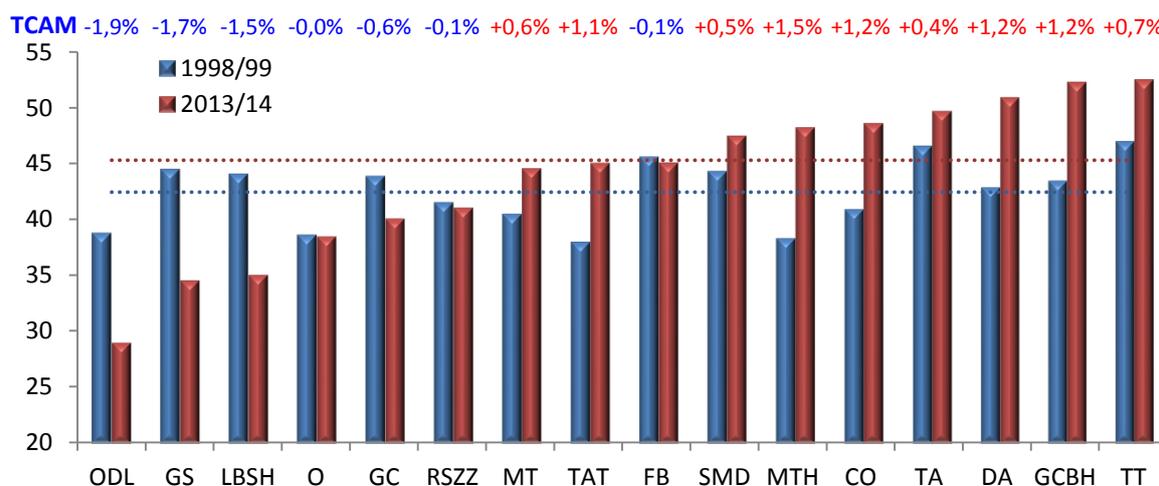
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

Concerning the rate of classroom overload, the ratio of students per classroom used in the public intermediate education moved from 42 in 1998-1999 to 45 in 2013-2014.

In 2013-2014, only five regions had a ratio below 40 students per classroom. They are: Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Guelmim-Es-Semara, oriental and Greater Casablanca against 11 regions that registered the highest proportion of classrooms having 41 students and over.

The best performance is registered by the region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira with only 29 students per classroom.

Graph 13 : Number of students per classroom in the public intermediate education



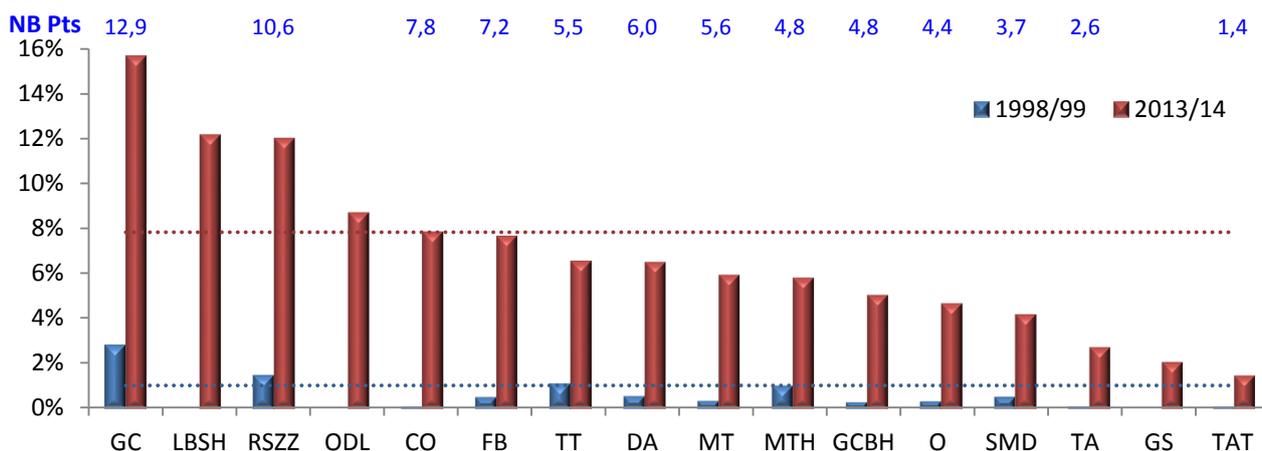
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

Concerning the contribution of the private sector in the intermediate education, the share of the private education moved from 1% in 198-1999 to 7.8% in 2013-2014, i.e. an increase of 6.8 points. Despite this

performance, the target of achieving a 20% contribution of the private education to schooling efforts is not yet obtained.

Moreover, significant disparities were registered among regions. In this context, in 2013-2014, the regions of Greater Casablanca, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer largely exceeded the national average with respective differences of 7.9, 4.4 and 4.2 percentage points. In addition, education in private schools at the intermediate level is weak in mostly rural regions, as is the case of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate, Tadla-Azilal et Guelmim-Es-Semara, wherein the share of the private sector does not exceed respectively 1.5%, 2.7% and 2.1% in 2013-2014.

Graph 14 : Share of the private sector in the number of students in intermediate education



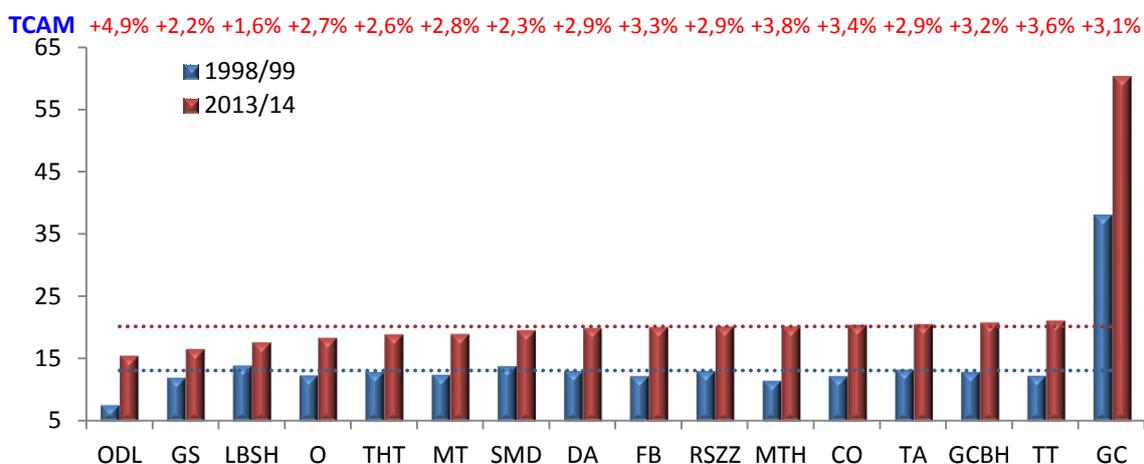
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

High school education

The number of students per teacher in public high school education moved from 13 in 1998-1999 to 20 in 2013-2014 at the national level, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 2.9%.

In 2013-2014, the majority of regions registered a ratio approximate to the national average except for Greater Casablanca where this ratio is 60, i.e. three times more important than the national average.

Graph 15 : Number of students per teacher in public high school education



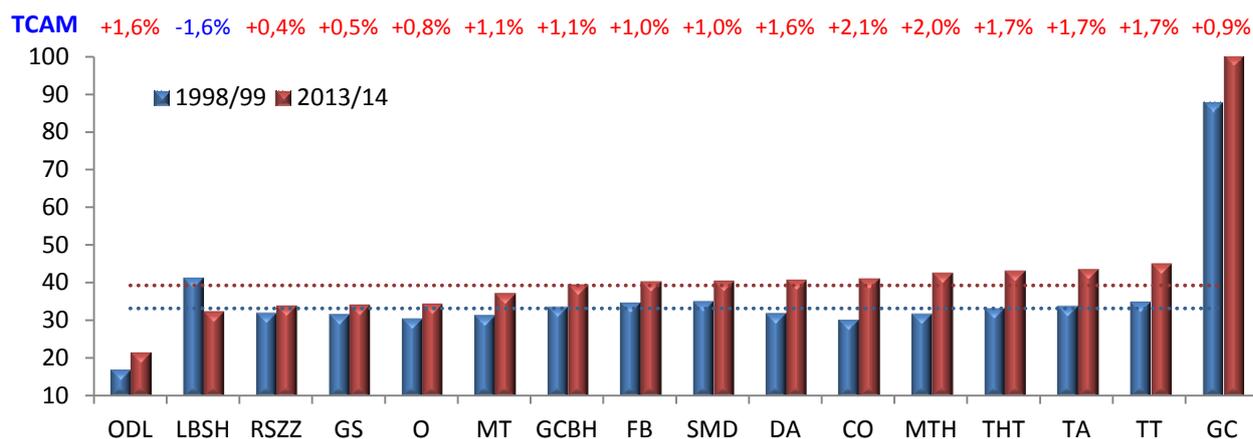
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

In general, the number of students per classroom in public high school education slightly increased between 1998-1999 and 2013-2014 as it moved from 33 to 39, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 1.1%.

However, the analysis per region shows that this ratio is more balanced at the territorial level except for the region of Greater Casablanca where it is three times higher than the national average in 2013-2014.

The region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira registered the best performance with only 22 students per classroom during the same year.

Graph 16 : Number of students per classroom in public high school education



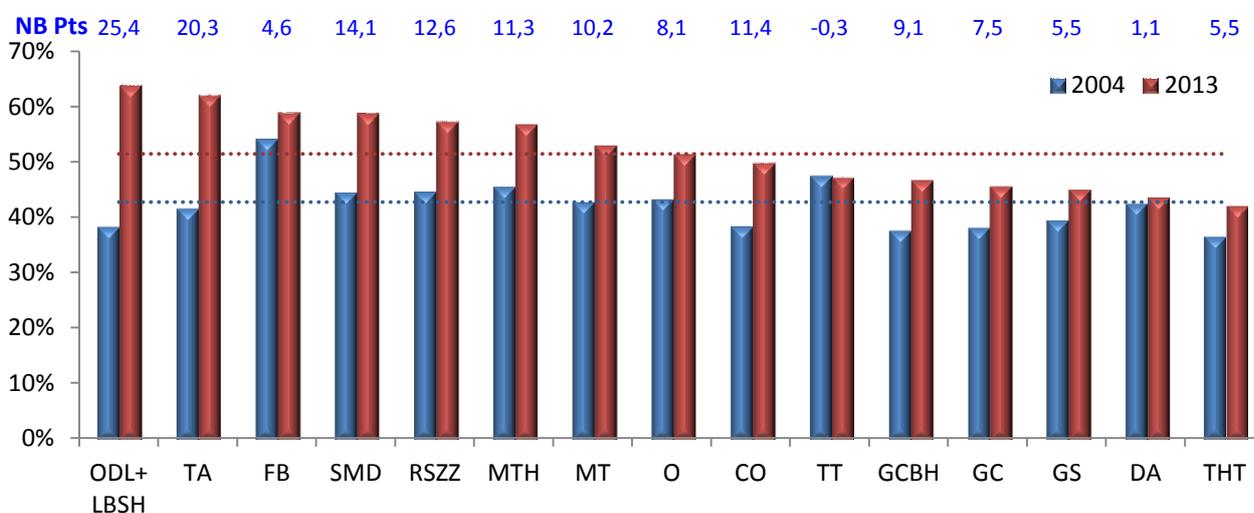
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

During the period 2004-2013, the rate of success in the baccalaureate moved from 42.7% to 51.5%, i.e. a benefit of 8.8 points.

The analysis of this ratio per region also shows the existence of regional disparities. In this context, half of the regions have success rates that exceed the national average.

Concerning the regions of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira and Tadla-Azilal, they registered better performances as their success ratios moved from 38.5% and 41.8% respectively in 2004 to 63.9% and 62.1% in 2013.

Graph 17 : Baccalaureate success rate



Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

Illiteracy rate

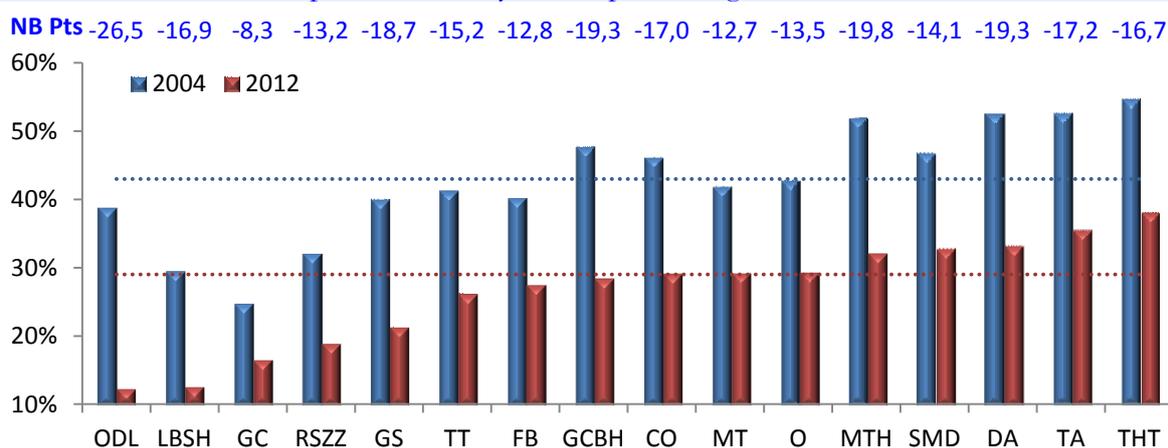
In general, illiteracy rate at the level of persons aged 10 and over decreased by more than 14 points between 2004 and 2012 and stopped at about 29%.

However, significant inequalities appear during the analysis of this indicator per region. In this context, the region of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate shows the highest illiteracy rates (54.8% in 2004 against 38.1% in 2012). The region of Tadla-Azilal follows it by a rate of 35.5% in 2012. The regions of Doukala-Abda, de Souss-Massa–Daraâ and de Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz are not in a better state as their rates are largely above the national average (respectively 33.3%, 32.8% and 32.2% in 2012). The regions Chaouia-Ouadigha (29.3%), Meknes-Tafilalet (29.3%), the Oriental (29.4%) and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (28.5%) are slightly better than the previous ones.

The regions with less levels of illiteracy are those that enjoy high levels of socio-economic development and infrastructures. These are Greater Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer with 16.7% and 19.1% respectively in 2012, i.e. differences of 12.3 to 9.9 percentage points in relation to the national average.

The lowest rates are those registered by Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (12.8%) and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (12.5%) in 2012.

Graph 18 : Illiteracy rate of persons aged 10 and over



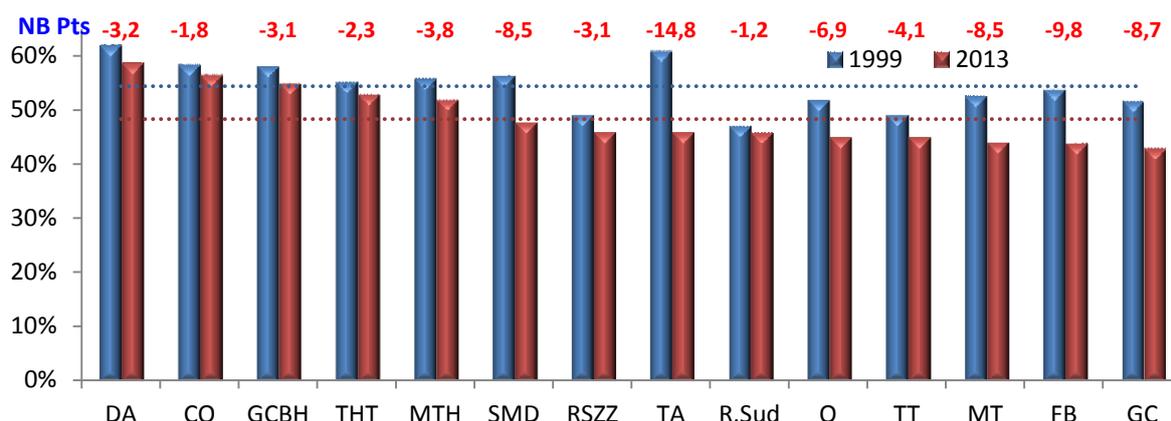
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

1.6. Right to employment with just, favorable and fair conditions

The contribution of the workforce potential to the creation of national wealth, measured by activity rate, significantly decreased both at the national and regional levels between 1999 and 2013, with significant contrasts among regions.

In fact, only five regions registered activity rates above the national average estimated at 48.3% in 2013 (against 54.4% in 1999). These are Doukala-Abda at the top (with a rate of 58.8% against 62% in 1999), followed by Chaouia-Ouadigha (56.6% against 58.4%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (55% against 58.1%), Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (52.9% against 55.2%) and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (52% against 55.8%).

Graph 19 : Activity rate of the population aged 15 and over per region



Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

There is an important observation to be revealed. It is the weak participation of women in the professional life. Their activity rate is only 25.1% at the national level in 2013 against 73% for men.

These disparities escalate at the regional level with a record at the level of three regions where the activity rate of men is five times higher than that of women: the region of Tanger-Tetouan (women activity rate is 14.9% in 2013 against 73.7% for men), the region of the Oriental (13.9% against 77.2%) and for the regions of the South (16.5% against 72.2%).

However, the regions with agricultural vocation showed more important women activity rates which is between 27.9% in the region of Tadla-Azilal and 38.4% in the region of Doukkala-Abda, although these rates are still two times less than those of men.

The observation of the active population per region shows that it slightly changed between 1999 and 2012. Furthermore, three regions constitute, historically, an attraction center for the workforce and monopolized 32.8% of it in 2012. These are Greater Casablanca, economic capital of the country, with 12%, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (10.6%) and Souss-Massa-Daraâ (10.1%).

From a gender-related point of view, women generally contribute less in the employment offer in all regions with 26.3% at the national level.

The most important proportions of women in active population were registered in the agricultural regions, namely, Souss-Massa-Daraâ with 36.6%, Tadla-Azilal (31.8%), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (31.7%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (31.4%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen and Doukala-Abda (31% each).

On the other hand, gender disparities are more obvious in the rest of the regions that registered proportions below the national average (26.3%), with an acuteness observed in the regions of Tanger-Tétouan (14.6%), the Oriental (15.2%) and of the South (17.2%).

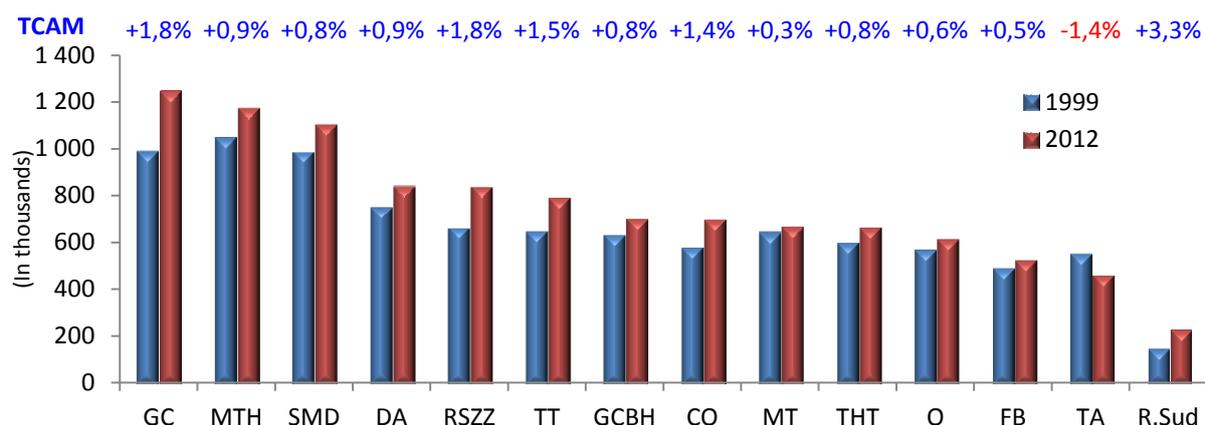
The positive evolution of employment between 1999 and 2012 was accompanied by different regional dynamics. In fact, significant disparities were revealed at the level of employment growth rhythm.

The growth rate annual average, estimated at +1.3% at the national level, during the period 1999-2012, swings between +3.3%, observed in the three regions of the South and -1.4% registered in the region of Tadla-Azilal.

In this context, and at the level of employment opportunities creation, some performances above the national average were registered at the level of six regions: the three regions of the South (+3.3%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer and Greater Casablanca (+1.8% each), Tanger-Tétouan (+1.5%) and Chaouia-Ouardigha (+1.4%).

Apart from Tadla-Azilal, which registered a negative rate -1.4%, employment evolution average rhythms in the other regions remain positive without exceeding the national average.

Graph 20 : Busy active population aged 15 and over



Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

The regional structure of employment almost stagnated between 1999 and 2012, but some interregional disparities were observed at the level of this structure.

In fact, the region of Greater Casablanca came at the top and concentrated 11.8% of the national busy active population in 2012 against 10.6% in 1999, followed by Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (11.1% against 11.2%) and Souss-Massa-Draa (10.4% against 10.6%). The shares of the other regions do not exceed 8% for each.

If the data related to 2013 is observed, it becomes obvious that the unemployment reached its highest level in the region of the Oriental 16.2% (19.6% in the urban area and 10.8% in the rural).

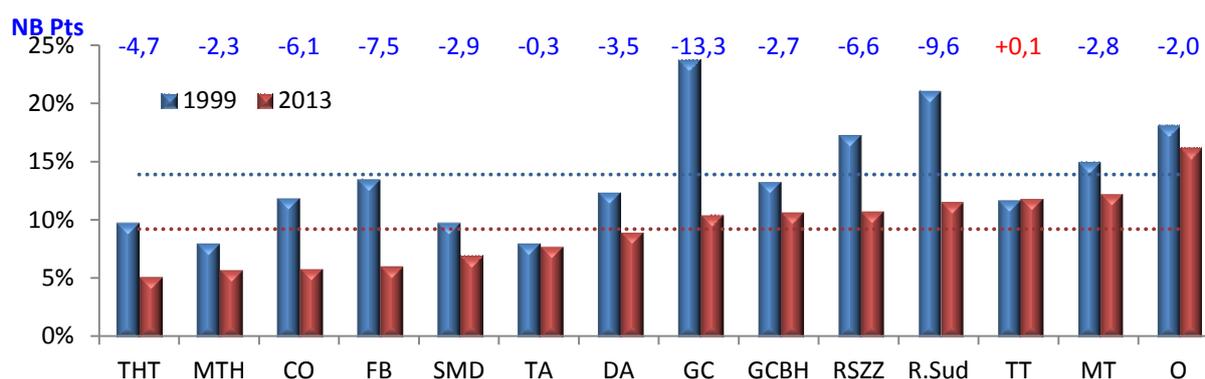
The region of Meknes-Tafilalet comes second with a rate of 12.3% (18.9% in the urban area and 5% in the rural), followed by the regions of Tanger-Tétouan with 11.9% (17.6% against 3.8%), the three regions of the South with 11.6% (14.2% against 4.7%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer with 10,8% (12.7% against 2.8%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen with 10.7% (16.6% against 6.9%) and Greater Casablanca with 10.5% (10.5% against 9,9%¹⁰).

The lowest employment rates were registered in the agricultural regions, namely, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate with an unemployment rate evaluated at 5.2%, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (5.8%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (5.9%), Fez-Boulemane (6.1%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (7%) and Tadla-Azilal (7.8%).

But these data hide significant disparities according to areas of residence. In fact, unemployment rate in the region of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate is 15.2% in the urban area against 2.6% in the rural, 11.5% against 2.1% in the region of Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, 14.4% against 1% in the region of Chaouia-Ouardigha, 8.2% against 1.8% in Fez-Boulemane, 12.1% against 3.7% in Souss-Massa-Daraâ and 13.9% against 4,6% in Tadla-Azilal.

¹⁰The high urbanization rate of this region (92%) makes rural population looks for employment opportunities in the near urban centers, which resulted in close rates in the two areas.

Graph 21: Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over per region



Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

Apart from the region of Tanger-Tetouan, where unemployment rate slightly increased between 1999 and 2013 (0.1 point), employment level obviously improved between 1999 and 2013 in all regions. This improvement varies between 0.3 point registered by the region of Tadla-Azilal and 13.3 points in the region of Greater Casablanca.

The quasi-stagnation of unemployment rate in the region of Tanger-Tetouan between 1999 and 2012 is largely due to the emergence of the region as a national attraction pole of both capitals and workforce. Therefore, the active population of the region increased with an annual average rhythm of 1.9% against 0.9% at the national level during the same period. This workforce huge flow was not absorbed by the employment market dynamics which increased by 1.4% per year, i.e. 173,000 employment opportunities. However, the weak performance of the region at the level of unemployment should not hide the dynamics in creating employment opportunities in the industrial sector, particularly since the establishment of Renault automobile assembly plant in Melloussa. In this context, manufacturing sector created about 54,000 positions during the same period, i.e. more than 48% of the total of positions created by this sector at the national level.

1.7. Right to entrepreneurship

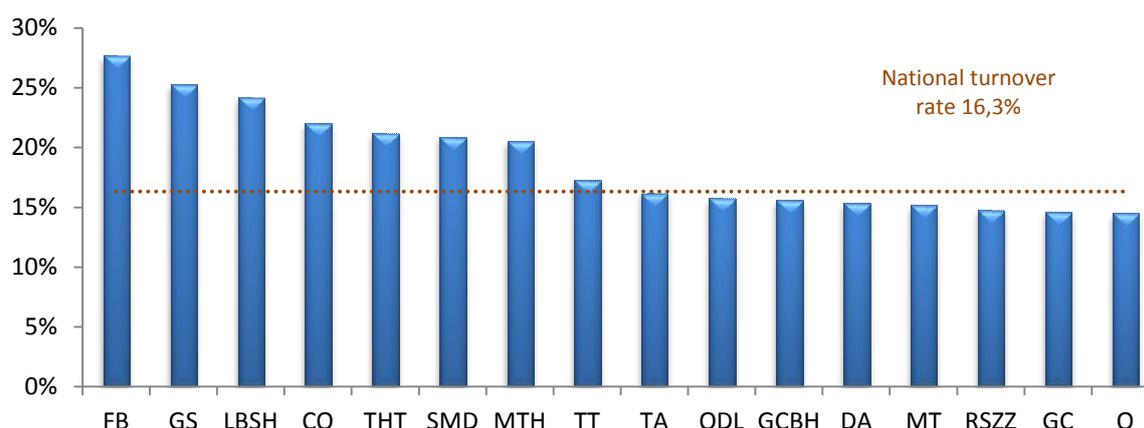
The dynamism of businesses, measured by the employee turnover rate and the net rate of creation in manufacturing industries, may serve as an indicator of the climate of business and of entrepreneurship access opportunities.

In fact, employee turnover rate¹¹ was more noticeable during the period 1998-2012 in the regions of Fez-Boulemane with 27.7%, Guelmim-Es-Semara (25.3%), Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (24.2%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (22%), Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (21.2%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (20.9%), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (20.5%) and Tanger-Tétouan (17.3%).

On the other hand, the less dynamic regions, with an employee turnover rate below the one registered at the national level (16.3%) are the region of the Oriental (14,5.%), that of Greater Casablanca (14.6%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (14.8%), Meknes-Tafilalet (15.1%), Doukala-Abda (15.3%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (15.6%), Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (15.7%) and that of Tadla-Azilal that registered a rate close to the national one, i.e. 16.2%.

¹¹ Employee turnover rate is the total of the creation rate and exit rate; it gives a synthetic indication regarding the size of movements and dynamics of industrial institutions.

Graph 22 : Employee turnover rate of manufacturing industrial institutions (average 1998-2012)

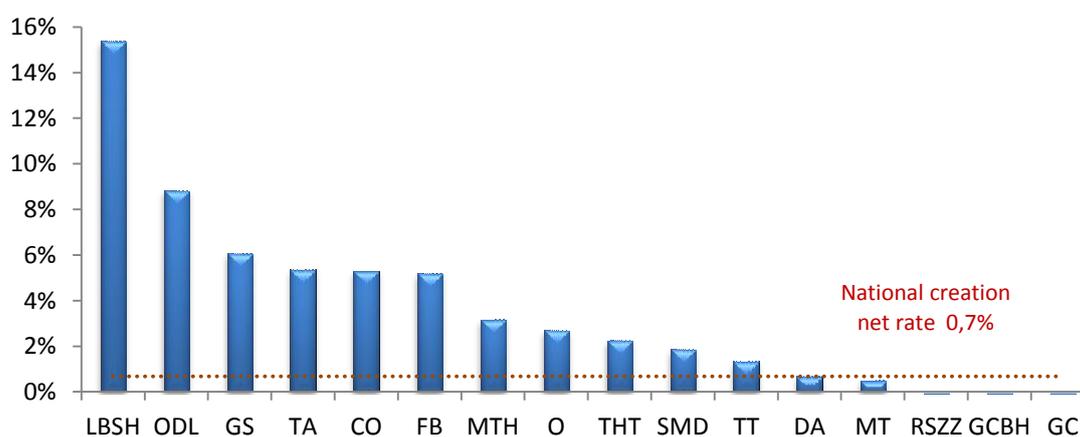


Source: DEPF

The analysis of the net creation rate shows that the three regions of the South are the most creative at the level of industrial institutions during the period 1998-2012. The region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra is at the top with 15.4%, followed by Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (8.9%) and Guelmim-Es-Semara (6.1%).

The region of Tadla-Azilal shows a net creation rate of 5.4%, that of Chaouia-Ouardigha a rate of 5.3%, Fez-Boulemane a rate evaluated at 5.2% and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz with 3.2%. The regions of Greater Casablanca, Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, with more exits than entries, registered negative net creation rates of -1.4%, -0.2% and -0.1% respectively. Entries slightly exceed exits in the other regions resulting therefore in net creation rates between 2.7% registered by the region of the Oriental and 0.5% by Meknes-Tafilalet.

Graph 23: Net creation rate of manufacturing industrial institutions (average 1998-2012)



Source : DEPF

1.8. Right to housing

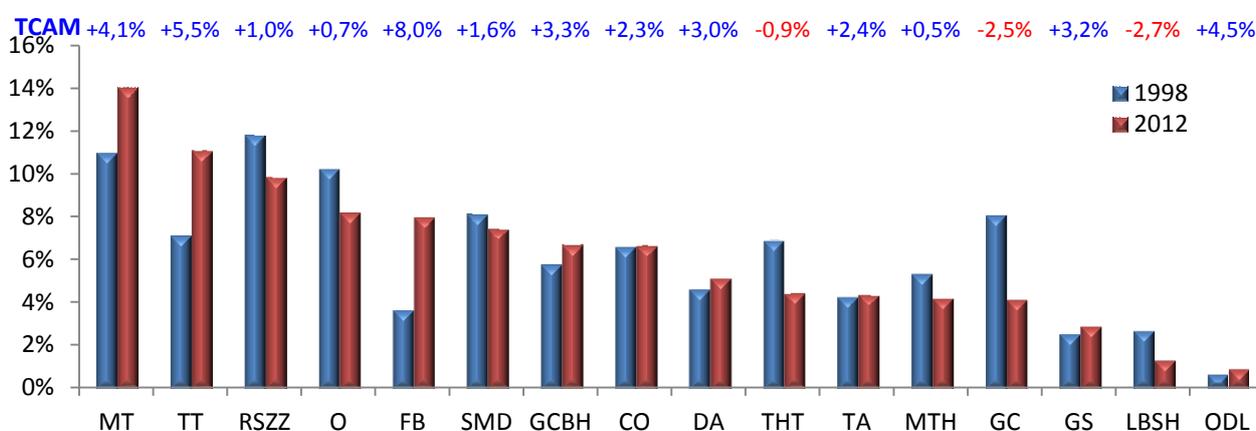
In terms of right to housing, the analysis will take the number of construction authorizations issued in the urban communes and the proportion of precarious housing population as proxy indicators, given that they meet the criterion of availability per region.

The number of construction authorizations registered an annual increase of 4.1% between 1998 and 2012 in the region of Meknes-Tafilalet which possesses 14.1% of this number at the national level in 2012 against 11%, 14 years ago. The region of Tanger-Tetouan came second with a share of 10.9% in 2012 registering a benefit of 3.7 points compared to 1998 and an average annual growth rate of the

number of authorization evaluated at 5.5%. The region of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer registered 9.9% in 2012, i.e. a decline of 1.9 point compared to 1998, but with an average annual growth rate of 1% of the number of authorizations. With growth rates of 7.5% and 8.3% at the level of the number of authorizations, the regions of Souss-Massa-Daraâ and the Oriental respectively registered losses of 0.7 point and 2 points compared to 1998. In addition, the share of the region of Fez-Boulemane, which is the most dynamic during the period in terms of the number of authorizations (average annual growth rate of 8%), obviously improved to reach 8% in 2012, i.e. and increase of 3.8 points.

The number of construction authorizations decreased in the region with an average annual growth rate of -2.7% between 1998 and 2012 to represent 1.4% of the authorizations' total number. Similarly, the regions of Greater Casablanca, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounatet and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra registered negative average annual growth rate during the same period.

Graph 24: Structure and average annual growth rate of the number of construction authorizations per region between 1998 and 2013

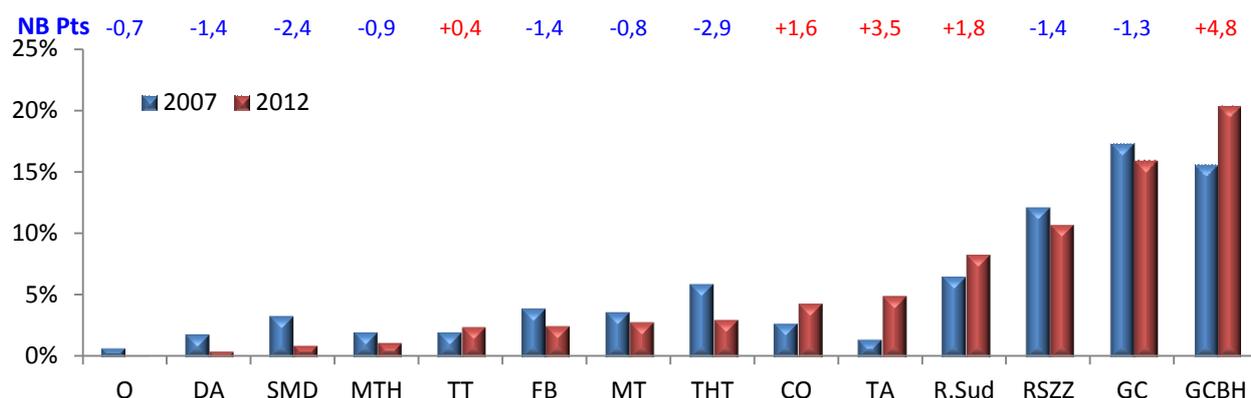


Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

The analysis of the proportion of precarious housing population shows that the regions that constitute the Atlantic axis, from Greater Casablanca to Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, are the most affected by this phenomenon. The highest proportion in 2012 was registered in Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen with 20.4%, with an increase of 4.8 points to 2007, followed by the regions of Greater Casablanca (16% in 2012 against 17.3% in 2007), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (10.8% against 12.2%) and the regions of the South (8.4% against 6.6%). In the other regions, this proportion remains below the one registered at the national level (6.2% in 2012) without exceeding 5%.

This indicator registered its weak levels in the regions of the Oriental with 0.1% in 2012 whereas it was 0.8% in 2007, Doukala-Abda (0.5% against 1.9%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (1% against 3.4%) and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (1.2% against 2.1%).

Graph 25: Proportion of precarious housing population per region



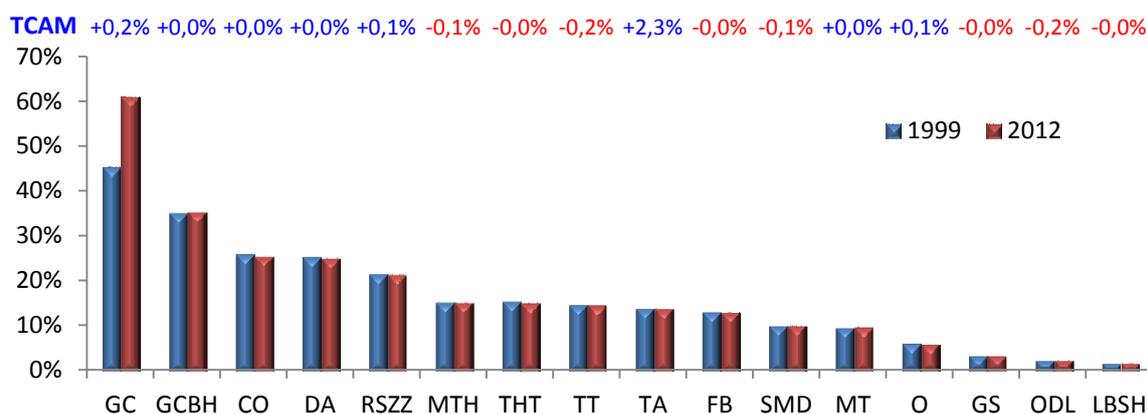
Source : HCP

1.9. Right to mobility and transportation

Greater Casablanca is the best served in road infrastructure with 61 km of roads per 100 km² of area (61%) in 2012, i.e. an increase of 15.6 km compared to 1999. Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen comes second without registering a remarkable change in this indicator during 13 years (35.6% in 2012 against 35.2% in 1999), followed by the regions of Chaouia-Ouardigha (25.7% against 26.1%), Doukala-Abda (25.3% against 25.5%) and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (21.7% in 2012 and in 1999).

Low population density regions have the lowest ratios and vice versa. In fact, the three regions of the South, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Guelmim-Es-Semara et Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, having respective population densities of 4.2 inhab/km², 3.9 inhab/km² and 1.4 inhab/km², have the respective ratios of 1.9%, 3.6% and 2.6%. The region of the Oriental, which has a population density of 25 inhab/km², showed a ratio of 6.1%, not exceeding the national level (8.1%).

Graph 26: Length of tarred roads to the area per region (in km/100 km²)



Source: Ministry of Equipment, Transportation and Logistics and calculation of DEPF

1.10. Right to leisure

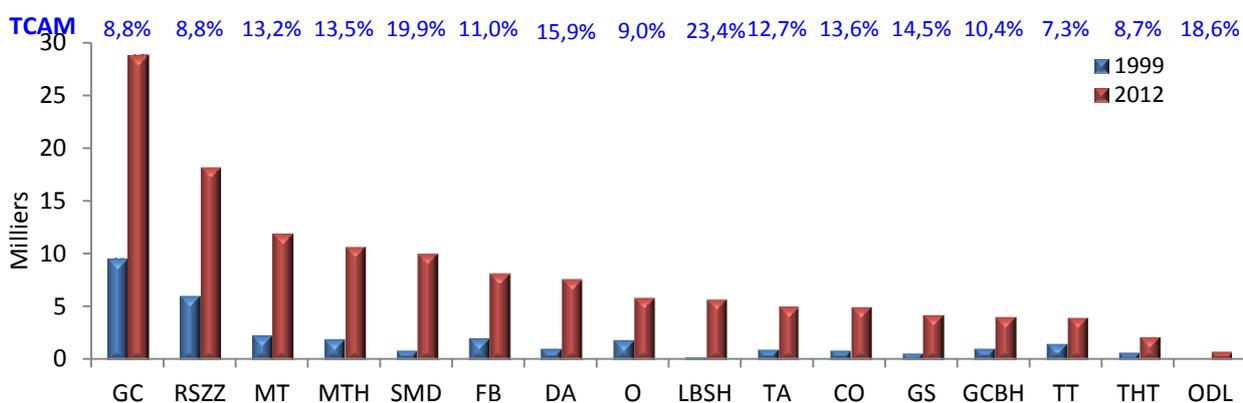
Greater Casablanca registered the most important average share of participants in holiday camps in 2012 by 21.6% followed by the regions of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (13.7%), Meknes-Tafilalet (9%) and Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (8.1%). These four regions constituted 50% of the participants in 2012.

At the level of dynamics between 1999 and 2012, the regions with weak participation registered rates that are largely above the national level (11.3%), namely, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (23.4%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (19.9%) and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (18.6%). Similarly, Doukala-Abda

(15.9%), Guelmim-Es-Semara (14.5%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (13.6%) registered more important growth rates. The regions of Tanger-Tétouan (7.3%), Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (8.7%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (8.8%) and Greater Casablanca (8.8%) registered the lowest growth rates during the period 1999-2012.

The region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra registered the best performance in terms of the number of participants to the region's total population, namely a level of 18 participants for 1000 inhabitants in 2012, followed distantly by the regions of Guelmim-Es-Semara (8 inhabitants for 1000 inhabitants), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (7) and Grand Casablanca (7). The regions of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and Tanger-Tetouan registered the weakest performances with less than 2 participants for 1000 inhabitants in 2012.

Graph 27 : Participants to holiday's camps per region

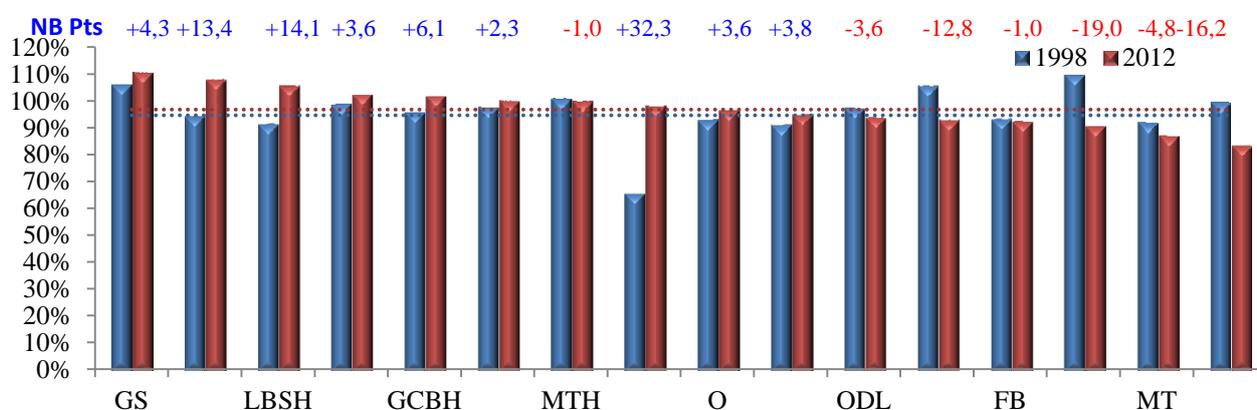


Source: Calculation of DEPF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports

1.11. Right to justice and legal protection

The gross rate of judged penal cases, calculated in percentage of the total of registered cases, moved from 94.6% in 1998 to 96.7% in 2012 at the national level. This rate exceeds 100% in the regions of Guelmim-Es-Semara (110.8%), Doukala-Abda (108.1%), Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (105.8%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (102.7%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (102.1%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (100.4%) and Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (100.1%).

Graph 28: Gross rate of judged cases calculated in percentage of the registered cases per region

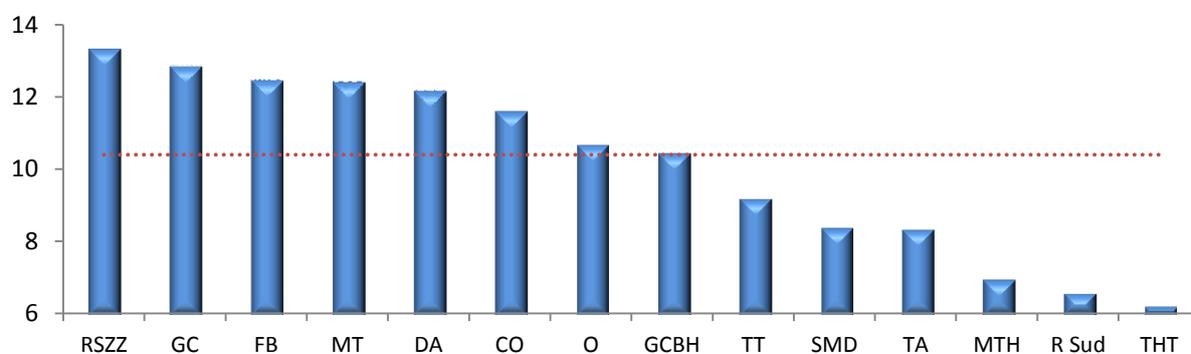


Source : Calculation of DEFP based on data the Ministry of Justice

The number of judges at the national level increased from 4.4% at the level of the annual average between 2009 and 2014 to reach 4044 in 2014 resulting in an improvement at the level of judge/inhabitants ratio of 10.4 to 12.4 judges for 100,000 inhabitants (JI).

Per region¹², this ratio exceeds the national average in Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (13.5 JI in 2014), in Greater Casablanca (12.9), in Fez-Boulemane (12.5) and Meknes-Tafilalet (12.4). On the other hand, the regions of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (6.3 JI), those of the South (6.6), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (7), Tadla-Azilal and Souss-Massa–Daraâ (8.4 each) registering the lowest levels in 2014.

Graph 29: Number of judges for 100,000 inhabitants in 2014



Source : Calculation of DEPF and Ministry of Justice

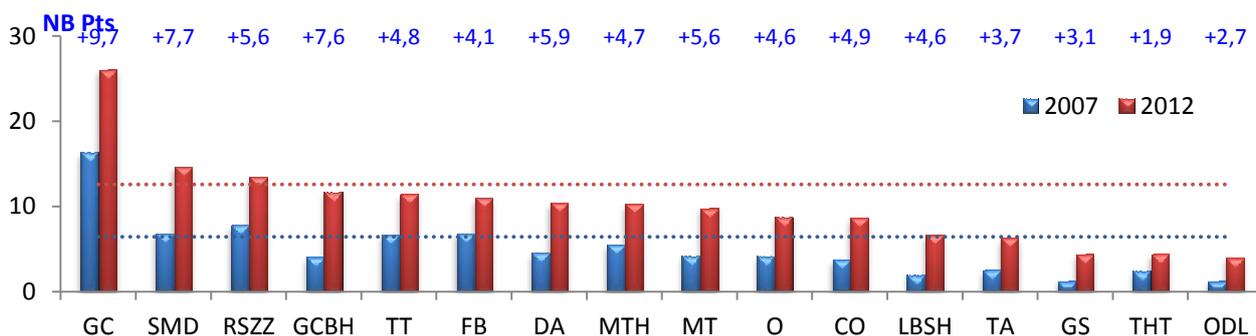
1.12. Right to social security

The number of people covered (insured and dependents) by the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) registered a noticeable increase between 2007 and 2012 by moving from 2 to 4 million covered people, i.e. an annual evolution average of 15.6%. In relation to the total population percentage, the number of persons covered at the national level increased by 6.1 points between 2007 and 2012 to reach 12.6% in 2012.

The regions of Greater Casablanca, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer registered the best performances in 2012 to the national average, with respectively 26.1%, 14.6% and 13.4% of covered persons in relation to the total population percentage.

In terms of dynamics, the regions that registered a remarkable performance between 2007 and 2012 are those of Greater Casablanca (9.7 points), Souss-Massa–Daraâ(7.7 points) and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (7.6 points).

Graph 30: The number of the insured and dependents of CNSS in percentage of the population.



Source : National Agency of Health Insurance and calculation of DEPF

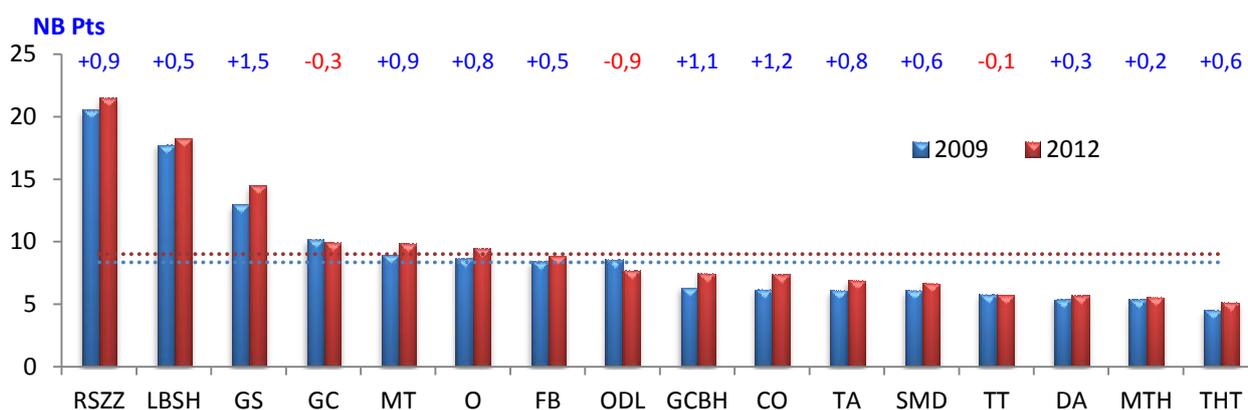
The number of the insured and dependents of the National Fund for Social Welfare Organizations (CNOPS) at the national scale increased from 3.8% in the annual average, moving from 2.6 to 2.9 million covered persons. In relation to the population percentage, the number of covered persons

¹² The distribution per region does not include the judges of commercial and administrative courts, commercial and administrative courts of appeal, supreme court, those appointed to the central services of the Ministry, military court, the seconded and other judges.

increased to 9% in 2012 against 8.3% in 2009. In 2012, six regions showed rates above the national average: Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (21.5%), Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (18.3%), Guelmim-Es-Semara (14.5%), Greater Casablanca and Meknes-Tafilalet (9.9% each) and the Oriental (9.5%). Whereas the region of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate registered the weakest rate in 2012, namely 5.1%.

In terms of dynamics, the region of Guelmim-Es-Semara registered the best progress between 2009 and 2012, making a benefit of 1.5 point, moving from 13% in 2009 to 14.5% in 2012.

Graph 31: The number of the insured and dependents of CNOPS in percentage of the population.



Source : National Agency of Health Insurance and calculation of DEPF

2. CHAPTER 2: KNOWLEDGE, TRAINING AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Right to access higher education

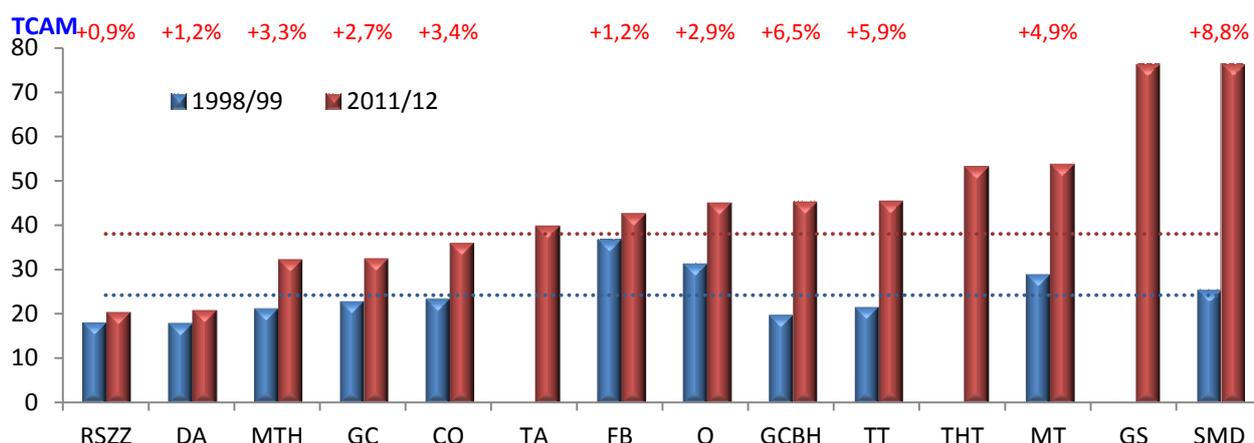
The analysis of the pedagogical supervision evolution¹³ in the public higher education shows an upward trend from 24 students per teacher in 1998/1999 to 38 in 2011/2012. In fact, this upward trend is mainly due to the increase of the number of students and the decrease of that of the teachers, particularly since 2005 when significant voluntary departures were registered.

In 2011-2012, pedagogical supervision average rate was 38 students per teacher. The level of education massification, one of the factors affecting the quality and efficiency of training, is highly observed in the disciplines with weak selectivity, namely legal sciences, economics and social sciences.

At the regional level, this ratio registers huge variations. In this context, Ibn Zohr University in Agadir registers the highest level with 76 students per teacher, i.e. two times more than the national average, followed by Mohammed Ben Abdellah- and Quaraouiyine Universities in Fez (54) and Ibn Tofail University in Kenitra (46). On the other hand, the universities of Mohammed V Souissi and of Agdal - Rabat and that of Chouaib Eddoukali of El Jadida registered the best supervision ratio with 21 students per teacher in 2011-2012, i.e. a difference of about 17 points in relation to the national average.

¹³It is the average number of students per teacher

Graph 32: Number of students per teacher in the public higher education

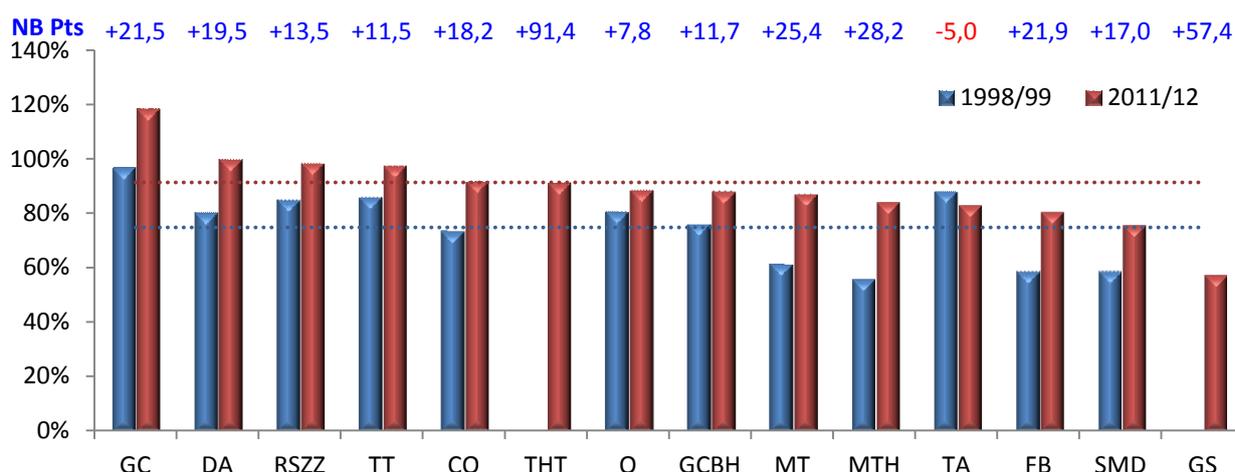


Source: Ministry of Higher Education and calculation of DEPF

The total number of public higher education students moved from 234,203 in 1998-1999 to 446,985 in 2011-2012. From a gender related point of view, 52% are male and 48% are female, giving a total of more than 212,714. The structure of the number of students per gender was relatively balanced during this period as the percentage of female students moved from 43% in 1998-1999 to 48% in 2011-2012. Concerning the gender parity index (GPI), it registered a remarkable increase at the national level as it moved from 0.75 in 1998-1999 to 0.91 (91 female students against 100 male ones) in 2011-2012, i.e. an increase of 16 percentage points; this reflects a quasi-equality of chances to access higher education between the two sexes.

At the level of regions, the quasi-totality of universities show indexes close to 1 except the Universities of Greater Casablanca (Hassan II of Ain Chock of Casablanca and Hassan II University of Mohammedia) which registered GPIs above 1 respectively 1.24 and 1.19 in 2011-2012, i.e. an increase of 33 and 28 percentage points to the national average.

Graph 33 : GPI in public higher education



Source: Ministry of Higher Education and calculation of DEPF

2.2. Promotion and improvement of technical education

Vocational training system, through its two components (public and private), allowed to receive more than 300,000 interns in 2012-2013, of which 224,987 come from the public sector, i.e. about 75% of the total number. The distribution of these interns is marked by their concentration in Greater

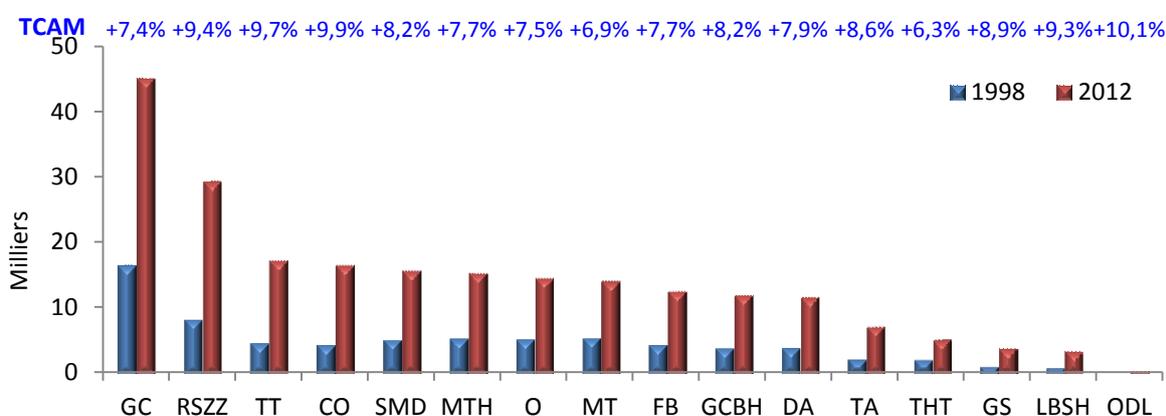
Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, where more than 35% of the total number of them is concentrated. This observation confirms the geographical distribution of vocational training institutions, as these two regions contain the majority of these institutions.

The numbers of vocational training interns in the public sector moved from 75,064 in 1998-1999 to 224,987 in 2012-2013, i.e. an average annual increase of 8.2%. However, this increase varies according to training levels and regions.

In fact, this increase is particularly observed at the specialized technician level (19.3%) and the technician level (9.4%). The development of these two levels is mainly dictated by the needs of middle managers stated by some emerging sectors such as information and communication technologies, tourism and hotel industry.

The analysis per region shows that all the regions registered positive changes at the level of number of interns, with annual averages of 4% to 8% between 1998-1999 and 2012-2013.

Graph 34 : Numbers of interns in public vocational training institutions

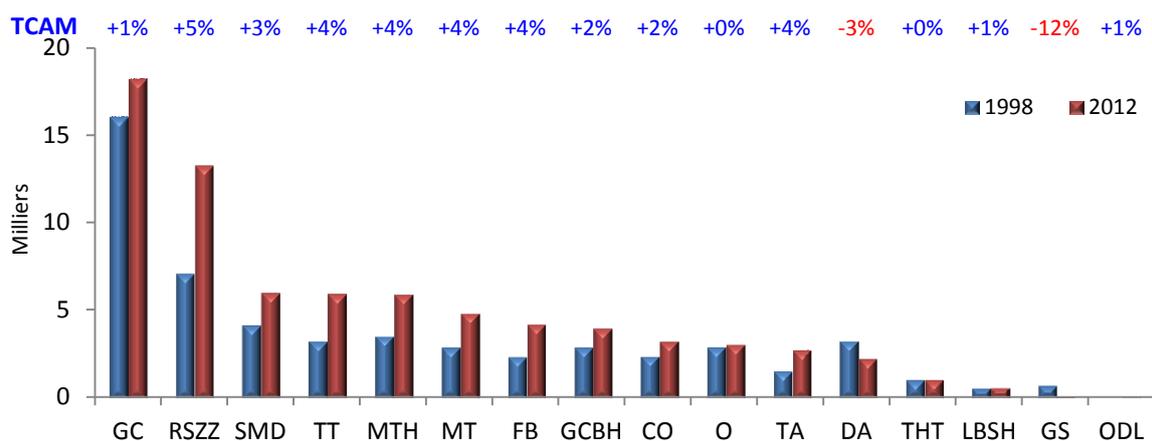


Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

The numbers of private sector interns, representing 25% of the total numbers in 2012-2013, did not improve between 1998-1999 and 2012-2013 compared to the numbers of public institutions. In related context, the contribution of the private sector was weak during the same period. In fact, if public sector interns more than tripled between 1998-1999 and 2012-2013, the numbers of the private sector registered only a total increase of 38% during the same period.

At the regional level, except for the regions of Guelmim-Es-Semara and Doukala-Abda which registered a relative saturation with declines at the level of numbers of interns of -11.7% and -2.5% respectively, all the other regions registered positive changes of the same numbers with growth rates annual averages between 1 and 5% between 1998-1999 and 2012-2013.

Graph 35 : Numbers of interns in private vocational training institutions



Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

2.3. Right to culture

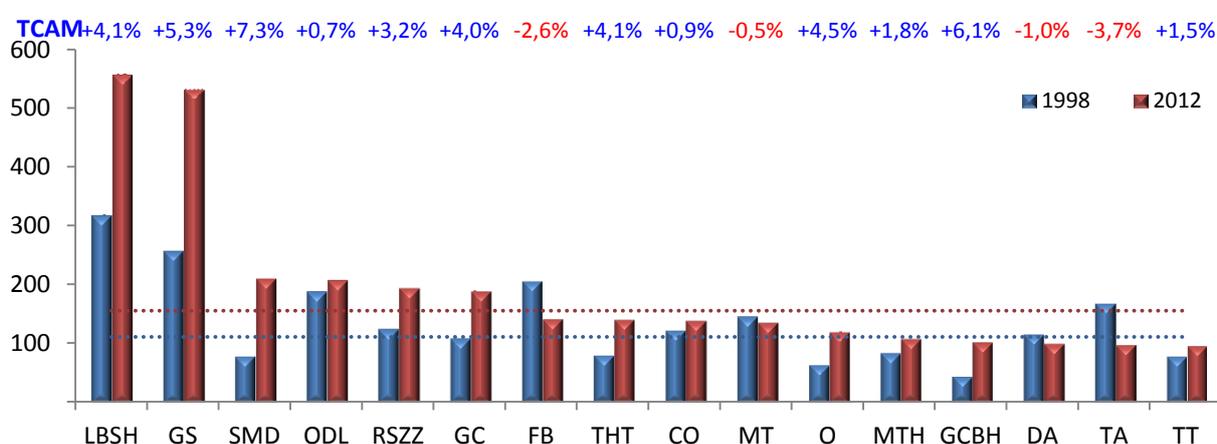
At the national level, the number of participants in youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants (PYCA/inhab) moved from 110 in 1998 to 155 in 2012, i.e. a growth rate annual average of 2.5%. Noting however that in 2012, six regions (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Guelmim-Es-Semara, Souss-Massa–Daraâ, Greater Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (which concentrate 34.3% of institutions and et 45.3% of participants) registered participation rates above the national average with, particularly, an exceptional performance of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra with 559 PYCA/inhab (3.6 times the national average).

The region of Tanger-Tetouan registers the weakest rate with 98 PYCA/inhab despite the slight improvement to 1998 (80 PYCA/inhab).

At the level of dynamics, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen registered the best performances with growth rates annual averages of 7.3% and 6.1% between 1998 and 2012 while Tadla-Azilal, Fez-Boulemane, Doukala-Abda and Meknes-Tafilalet registered a decrease in their participation rate.

It is appropriate to note that the rural provinces participation rate (165 PYCA/inhab) in 2012 was slightly above the other provinces (154 PYCA/inhab). This difference is more obvious between urban and suburban areas. For instance, Mediouna (362 PYCA/inhab) has a participation rate of 2.2 times higher than that of Casablanca (167 PYCA/inhab).

Graph 36 : Number of participants in youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants



Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports and calculation of DEPF

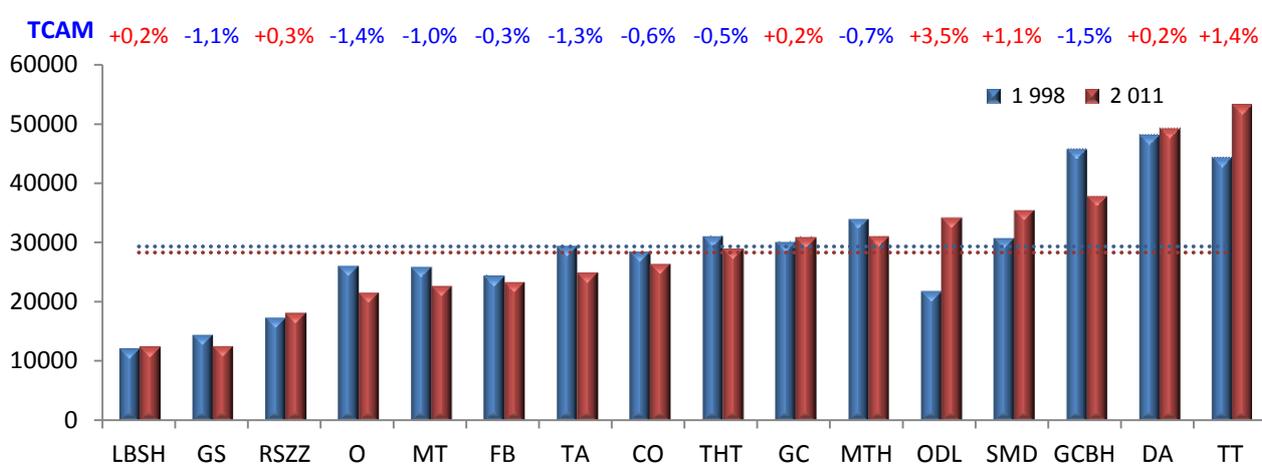
2.4. Right to sports

The national coverage in terms of sports facilities¹⁴ between 1998 and 2011 was consolidated, moving from 948 to 1140 institutions, i.e. an average of 15 facilities per year. This allowed a better coverage of the national population with 28285 inhabitants per institution in 2011 against 29229 in 1998.

At the regional level, the improvement of sports facilities coverage did not include the regions of Souss-Massa-Daraâ, Greater Casablanca, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Doukala-Abda and Tanger-Tetouan.

In terms of absolute differences, the region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra registers the best performance at the national level with 12680 inhabitants per sports facility whereas that of Tanger-Tetouan registers the weakest coverage with 53305 inhabitants per sports facility.

Graph 37 : Number of inhabitants per sports facility



Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports and calculation of DEPF

3. CHAPTER 3: INCLUSION AND SOLIDARITY

3.1. Non-discrimination and gender equality promotion

Parity index¹⁵ at preschool education level significantly improved at the national scale between 1998/1999 and 2012/2013. It reached 74.9% in 2012/2013 against 48.1 in 1998/1999.

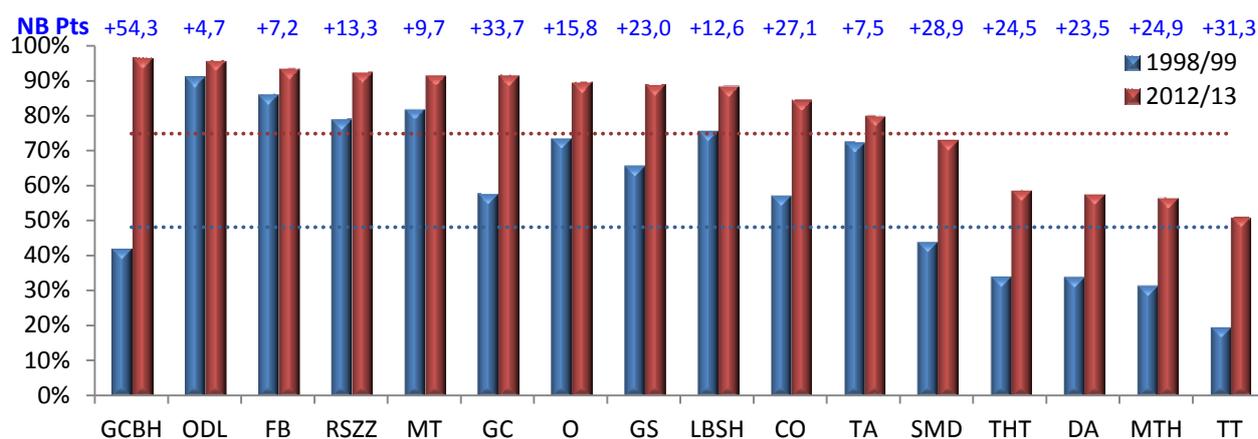
In 2012/2013, eleven regions showed rates above the national average: The regions of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira are at the top with quasi perfect parities, 97% and 96% respectively. Whereas Tanger-Tetouan and Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz registered the weakest girls/boys ratios, 51% and 57% respectively.

At the level of dynamics, Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, Grand Casablanca and Tanger-Tétouan showed the best performances between 1998/1999 and 2012/2013, with respective increases of 54.3 points and 31.3 points.

¹⁴ Volley-ball, Hand-ball, Basket-ball, Foot-ball, Water sports center, athletics, Rugby, Multipurpose sports room, Swimming pools.

¹⁵ It is the number of girls expressed in percentage of the number of boys

Graph 38 : Parity index in preschool level



Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

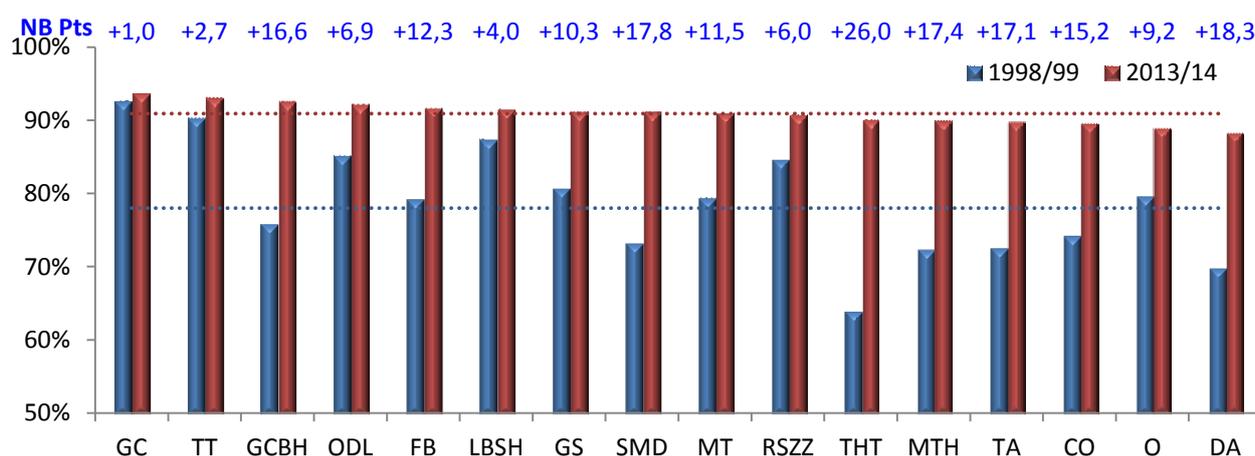
Parity index at the primary education level reached 91% in 2013/2014 at the national level, .i.e. an improvement of 13 points compared to 1998/1999, reflecting therefore a relatively low equality in chances to access this fundamental education level.

In addition, nine regions registered better performances compared to the national level in 2013/2014. The same is applicable to Greater Casablanca with 94% and Tanger-Tétouan and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (93%). On the other hand, Doukala-Abda shows the highest inequality level with 88%.

At the level of dynamics, the best performances between 1998/1999 and 2013/2014 were registered by Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (+26 points), Doukala-Abda, Souss-Massa-Daraâ (+18.3 points) and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (17.8 points).

This reflects therefore a global progress in parity at the level of primary education.

Graph 39 : Parity index at the level of primary education



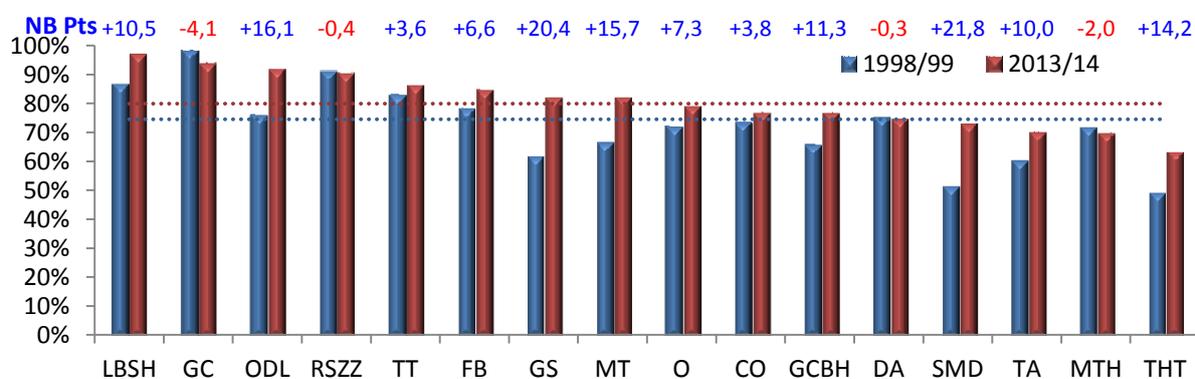
Source: MENFP and calculation of DEPF

At the level of intermediate education, the access is more unequal in this context, the index stood at 79.9% in 2013/2014 at the national scale against 74.6% in 1998/1999, making an improvement of 5.3 points.

At the regional level, eight regions registered inequality levels below the national average in 2013/2014, namely, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (98%), Greater Casablanca(94%) and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (92%). Whereas Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (70%), Tadra-Azilal (71%) and Souss-Massa-Daraâ (73%), having the most important rural population, registered the weakest girls/boys ratios.

At the level of dynamics, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Guelmim-Es-Semara registered the best performances between 1998/1999 and 2013/2014 (+21.8 points and +20.4 points respectively) against respective decreases of 4.1 points and 2 points at the level of Greater Casablanca and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz.

Graph 40 : Parity index at the level of intermediate education



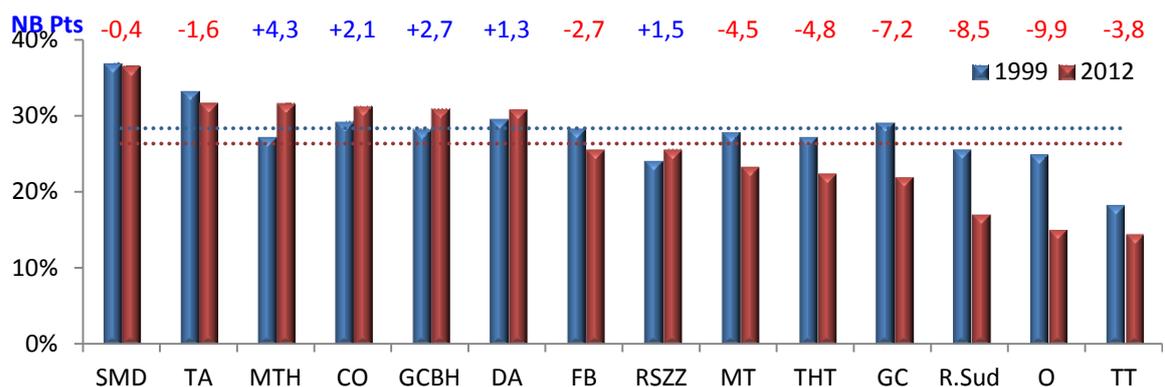
Source: IMENFP and calculation of DEPF

Morocco is characterized by weak participation of women in the labor market. In this context, the rate of female active population moved from 28.3% in 1999 to 26.3% in 2012.

At the regional level, six regions registered rates higher than the national average, particularly, Souss-Massa–Daraâ (36.6%). The weakest rate is registered in the region of Tanger-Tetouan (14.6%).

At the level of dynamics, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz shows the best performance between 1999 and 2012, with a respective benefit of 4.3 percentage points, while the most important decrease is registered in the region of the Oriental, with 9.9 percentage points.

Graph 41 : Rate of female active population (%)



Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

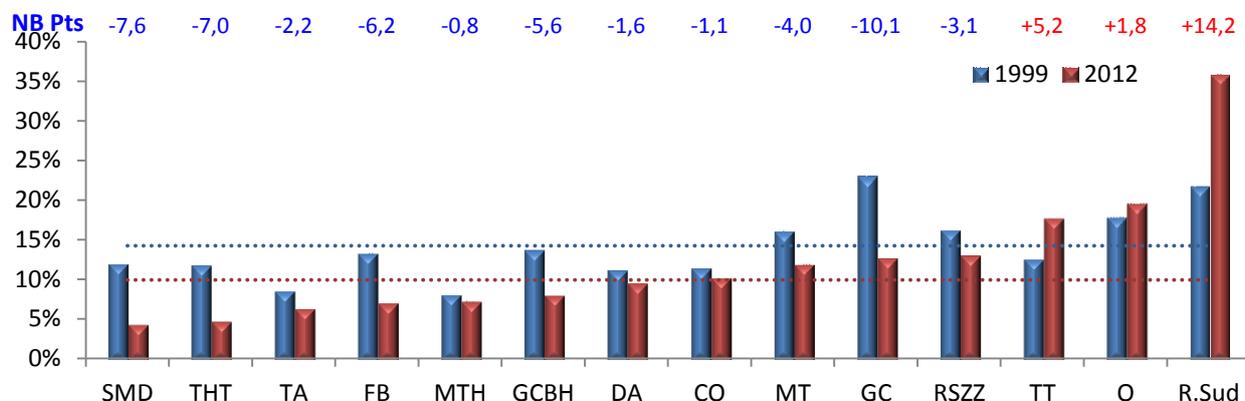
Female unemployment rate lessened between 1999 and 2013, decreasing from 14.2% in 1999 to 10.4% in 2013.

At the regional level, the lowest rates were registered by Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate, namely 4.5% and 4.9% respectively in 2012. Female unemployment is more pronounced in the regions of the south (35.9%).

At the level of dynamics, Greater Casablanca, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate showed the best performances between 1999 and 2012, with respective benefits of 10.1 points, 7.6

points and 7 points. Female unemployment rate aggravated during the same period in the regions of the south, Tanger-Tétouan and the Oriental (14.2 points, 5.2 points and 1.8 point respectively).

Graph 42 : Female unemployment rate



Source: IMENFP and calculation of DEPF

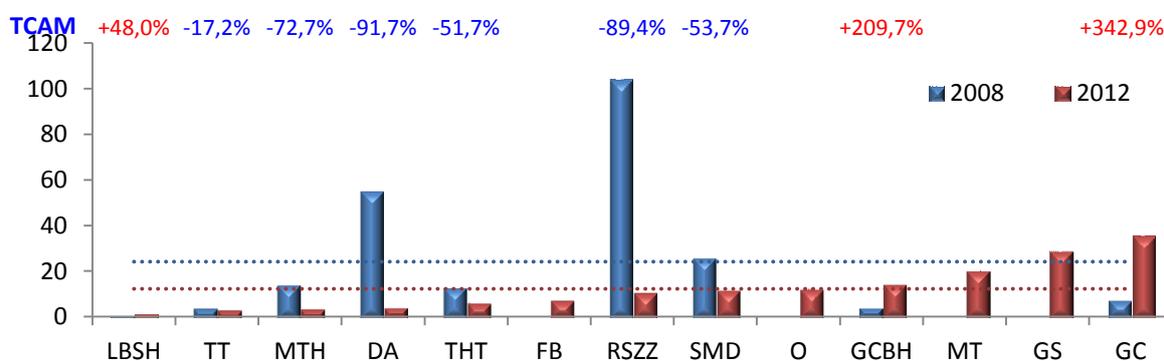
3.2. Protection of vulnerable persons and groups

The number of the disabled centers increased from 5 centers in 2003 to 54 in 2012 improving therefore the territorial coverage from 4 to 13 regions. This also improved the supervision rate from 235 to 127 beneficiaries per supervisor between the same years.

In 2012, three regions (Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, the Oriental and Souss-Massa–Daraâ) contain more than 50% of institutions, 60% of the supervising staff and 60% of beneficiaries, particularly, the region of the Oriental that contains 9 centers for the disabled and more than 33% of the supervising staff and beneficiaries.

At the level of supervision, the regions of Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Doukala-Abda, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Fez-Boulemane, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and Tanger-Tétouan register supervision rates above the national average, particularly, the regions of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz with respectively 2 and 4 disabled persons per supervisor.

Graph 43 : Disabled centers supervision rate



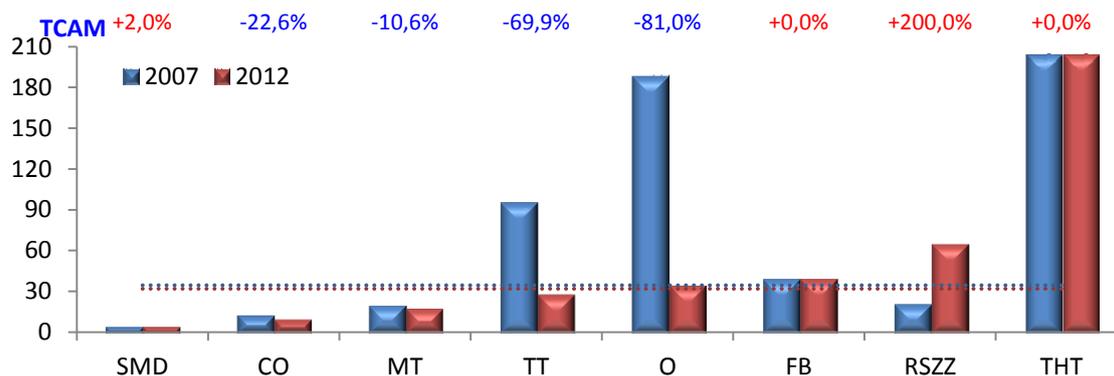
Source: National Mutual Assistance and calculation of EDPPF

Besides, the number of Yousoufia cooperatives for the paralytics and the Alaouite organizations for the protection of the visually impaired persons nearly stagnated around 150 institutions between 2003 and 2012 against an increase of 12% at the level of the beneficiaries and the supervising staff. Concerning the regional coverage, four regions (Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, Meknes-

Tafilalet and Tanger-Tétouan) contain more than 60% of institutions, 50% of supervising staff and 60% of beneficiaries, particularly, the region of Tanger-Tetouan that contain 31 institutions for the visually impaired and paralyzed persons, 23% of beneficiaries and 25% of supervising staff.

At the level of supervision, the regions of Souss-Massa–Daraâ, Chaouia-Ouadigha, Meknes-Tafilalet and Tanger-Tetouan register supervision rates above the national average, particularly, the region of Souss-Massa–Daraâ with 5 disabled persons per supervisor.

Graph 44: Supervision rate of Yousoufia cooperatives for the paralytics and the Alaouite organizations for the protection of visually impaired persons



Source: National Mutual Assistance and calculation of EDPF

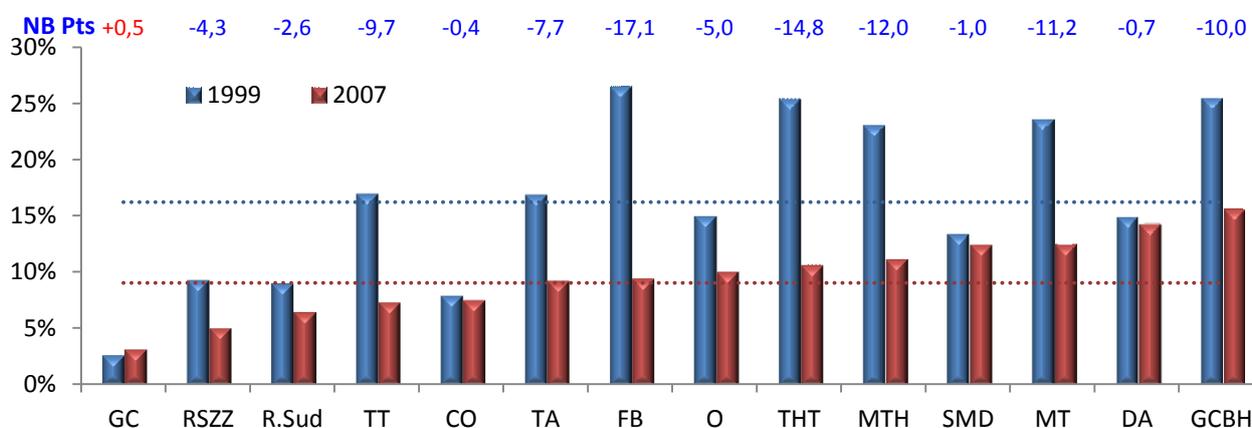
3.3. Exclusion reduction

Poverty rate gained 7.2 points at the national scale between 1999 and 2007 moving from 16.2% to 9% of the total of population.

At the regional level, seven regions (Regions of the South, Chaouia-Ouadigha, Greater Casablanca, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer and Tanger-Tetouan) showed poverty rates below the national average in 2007, with, particularly, 3.2% for Greater Casablanca and 5.1% for Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer. Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen registered the highest poverty rate in 2007, with 15.6%.

Between 1999 and 2007, Fez-Boulemane registered a decrease in poverty with 17.1 point, making one of the best performances at the national level, moving from 26.6% to 9.5% while Greater Casablanca showed an increase of 0.5 points, moving from 2.7% to 3.2%.

Graph 45 : Relative poverty rate



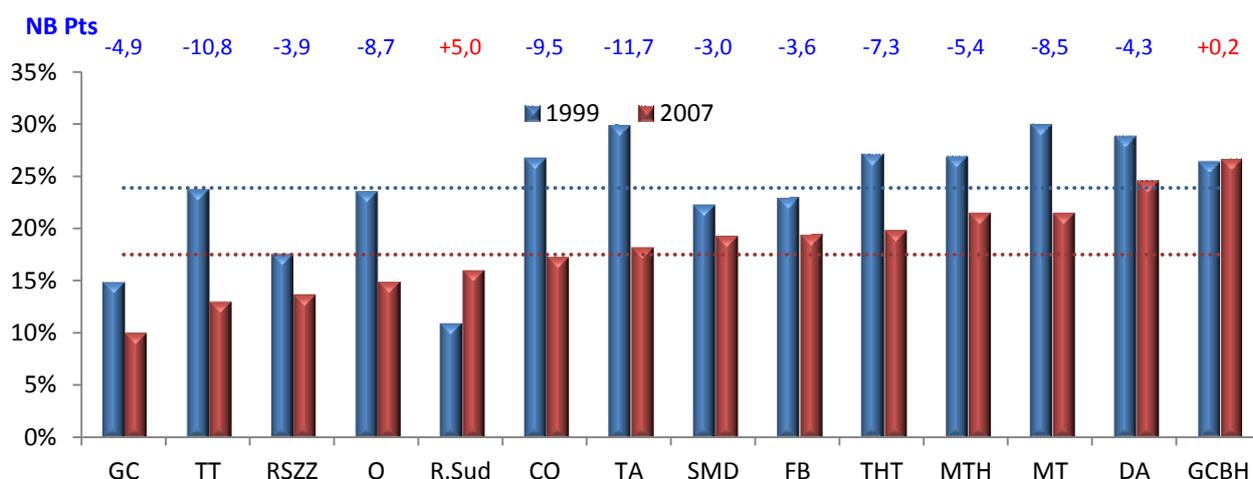
Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

At the national level, vulnerability rate moved from 23.9% in 1999 to 17.5% in 2007, i.e. a benefit of 6.4 points.

At the regional level, eight region registered rates below the national average in 2007, with, particularly, 10.1% for Greater Casablanca, 13.1% for Tanger-Tetouan and 13.8% for Rabat-Salé-Zemmour Zaer. Whereas the highest rate was registered by the region of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (26.7%) in 2007.

In terms of dynamics, the regions of Tadla-Azilal and Tanger-Tetouan registered the best performances between 1999 and 2007, with reductions at the level of vulnerability rate of 11.7 points and 10.8 points respectively.

Graph 46 : Vulnerability rate



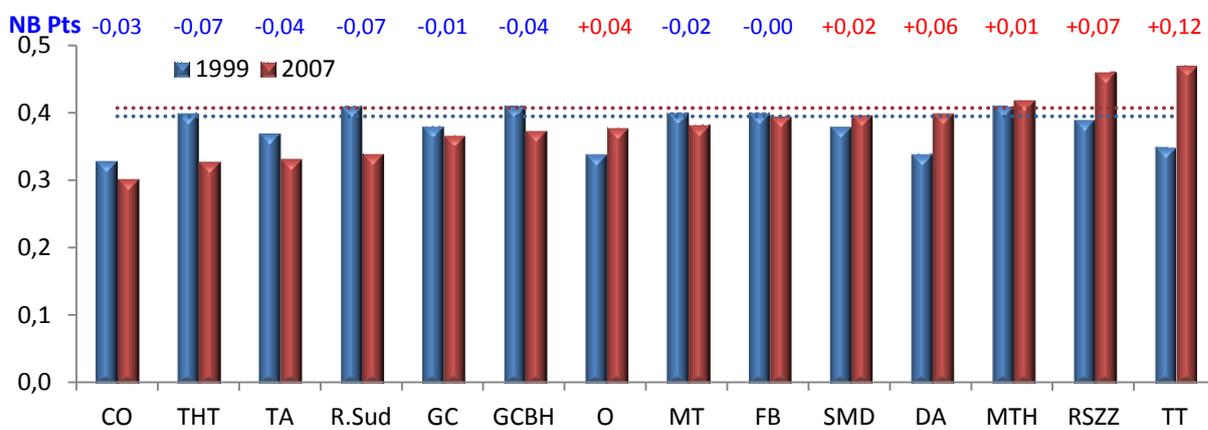
Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

GINI index increased by 1.2 base point at the national level between 1999 and 2007, moving from 0.395 to 0.407.

At the regional level, three regions registered inequalities above the national average, with 0.471 for Tanger-Tetouan, 0.461 for Rabat Salé-Zemmour-Zaer and 0.240 for Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz. Besides, Chaouia-Ouardigha showed the lowest inequalities rate with 0.304 in 2007.

Between 1998 and 2007, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and the regions of the south registered the best performances, with decreases of 7 base points for each.

Graph 47 : GINI index

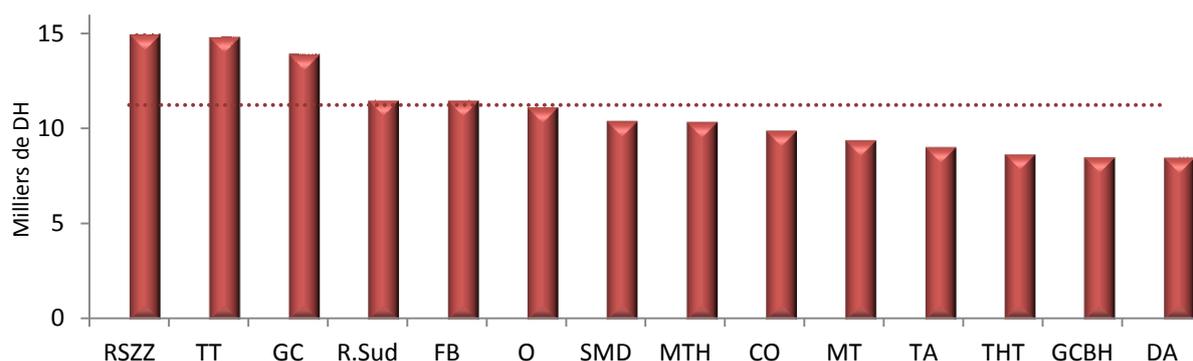


Source: HCP and calculation of DEPF

Average annual expenditures increased to MAD 11,223 per person at the national scale in 2007.

Five regions (RS, Greater Casablanca, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Fez-Boulemane and Tanger-Tetouan) showed rates above the national average, with, particularly, MAD 14,991/person for Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer and MAD 14,851/person for Tanger-Tetouan. On the other hand, the lowest average annual expenditures was registered by Doukkala-Abda and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen with respectively MAD 8,528/person and MAD 8,563/person, i.e. about half of the expenditures registered by Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer

Graph 48 : Average annual expenditures per person



Source : HCP

4. CHAPTER 4: CHILDREN PROTECTION

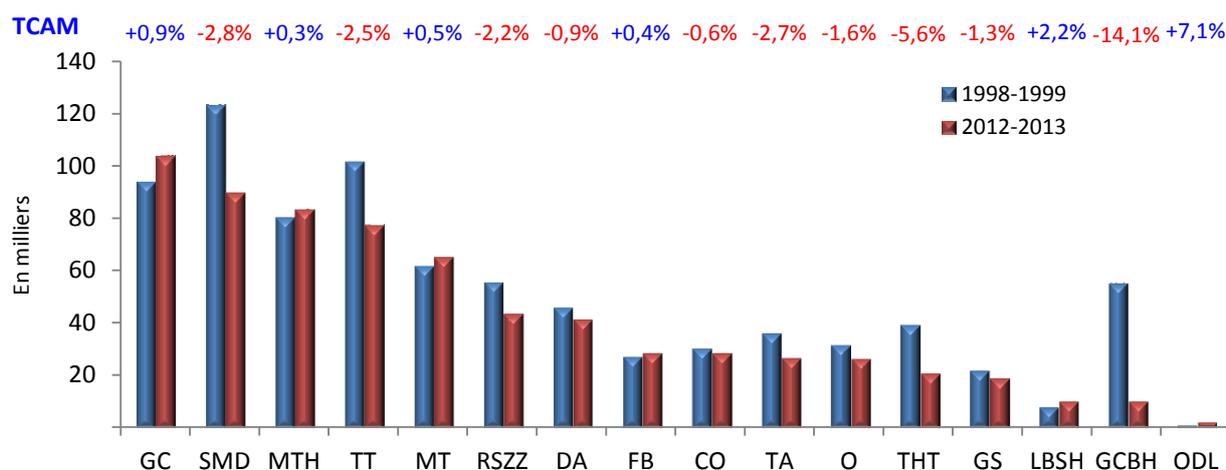
4.1. Children's right to information, education and training

The number of students in preschool education decreased from 728,916 to 681,015, i.e. a growth rate annual average of 0.6% between 2001-2002 and 2012-2013. This decrease concerned traditional education (-3.3% during the same period) against an improvement of 11% at the level of modern education which constituted 35% in 2012 of the total of preschool education.

The most important decrease concerned the region of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (-14%), in relation to the decline of 41.7% at the level of traditional preschool education, whereas the region of Oued-Ed-Dahab-Lagouira registered a progress of 4.9% in annual average (96% of preschool education in 2012 is modern).

Concerning GPI in preschool education, it progressed by 19 points to reach 75% in 2012-2013. The most important increase is that of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (+54.3 points). The region of Tanger-Tetouan always registers the weakest GPI at the national level (51% in 2012-2013 against 31% in 2001-2002), whereas it exceeds 90% in seven regions, particularly in Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (96%).

Graph 49 : Number of students in preschool education



Source: IMENFP and calculation of DEPF

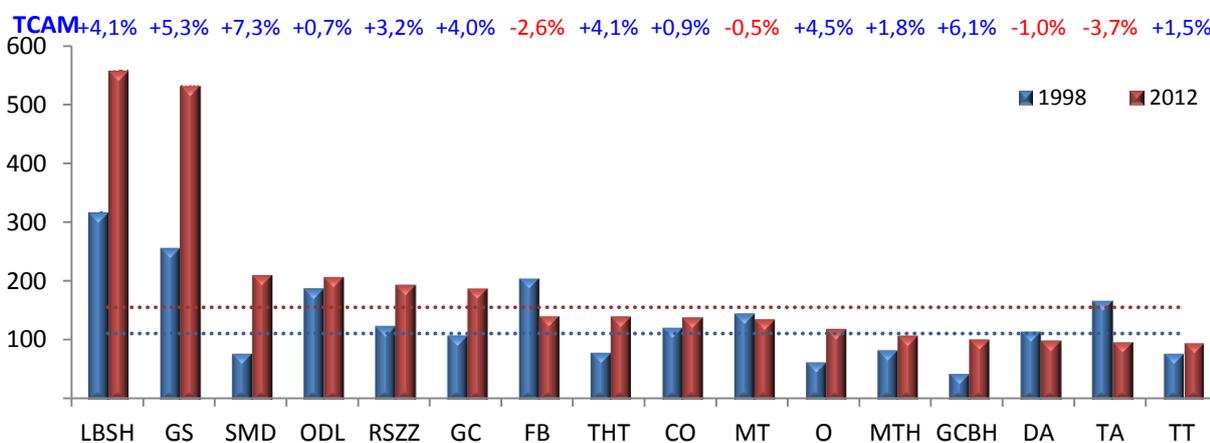
At the national level, the number of participants in youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants (PYCA/inhab) moved from 110 in 1998 to 155 in 2012, i.e. a growth rate annual average of 2.5%.

In 2012 however, five regions (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Guelmim-Es-Semara, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer that concentrate 27% of institutions and 35% of participants) register a participation rate above the national level with, particularly, 559 PYCA/inhab for Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (3.6 times the national average). The region of Tanger-Tetouan registers the weakest rate with 98 PYCA/inhab despite the slight improvement to 1998 (80 PYCA/inhab).

At the level of dynamics, Souss-Massa–Daraâ and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen registered the best performances with respective growth rates annual averages of 7.3% and 6.1% between 1998 and 2012 while Tadla-Azilal, Fez-Boulemane, Doukala-Abda and Meknes-Tafilalet registered a decrease in their participation rate.

It is appropriate to note that the rural provinces participation rate (165 PYCA/inhab) in 2012 was slightly above the other provinces (154 PYCA/inhab). This difference is more obvious between urban and suburban areas. For instance, Mediouna (362 PYCA/inhab) has a participation rate of 2.2 times higher than that of Casablanca (167 PYCA/inhab).

Graph 50 : Number of participants in youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants



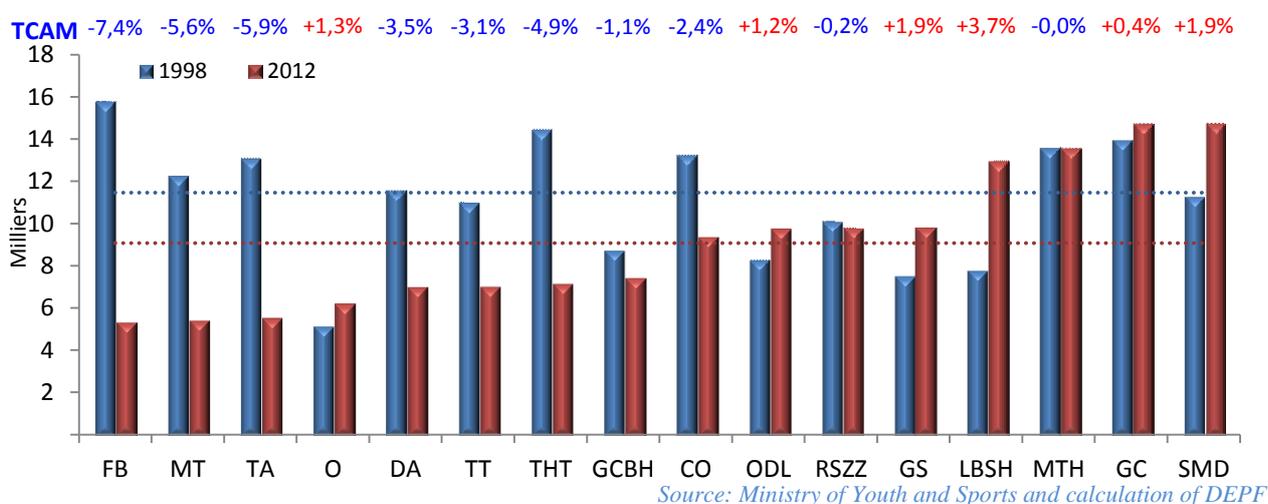
Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports and calculation of DEPF

The national coverage in terms of youth clubs between 1998 and 2012 was consolidated, moving from 267 to 557 institutions, i.e. an average of 21 institutions per year. This allowed a better coverage of the national population with 58,522 inhabitants per institution in 2012 against 104.026 in 1998.

At the national level, the number of participants in youth clubs activities per institution (PYCA/institution) moved from 11.464 to 9.071, i.e. a growth rate annual average of -1.7%.

At the regional level, eight regions (Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, l’Oriental, Doukala-Abda, Tadla-Azilal, Meknes-Tafilalet, Fez-Boulemane, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and Tanger-Tétouan) register a coverage better than the national average with, particularly, 5,396 PYCA/institution for Fez-Boulemane (the best growth rate annual average, with -7.4%). The region with the lowest performance is that of Souss-Massa-Dara^, with 14,745 PYCA/institution.

Graph 51 : Number of participants in youth clubs activities per institution



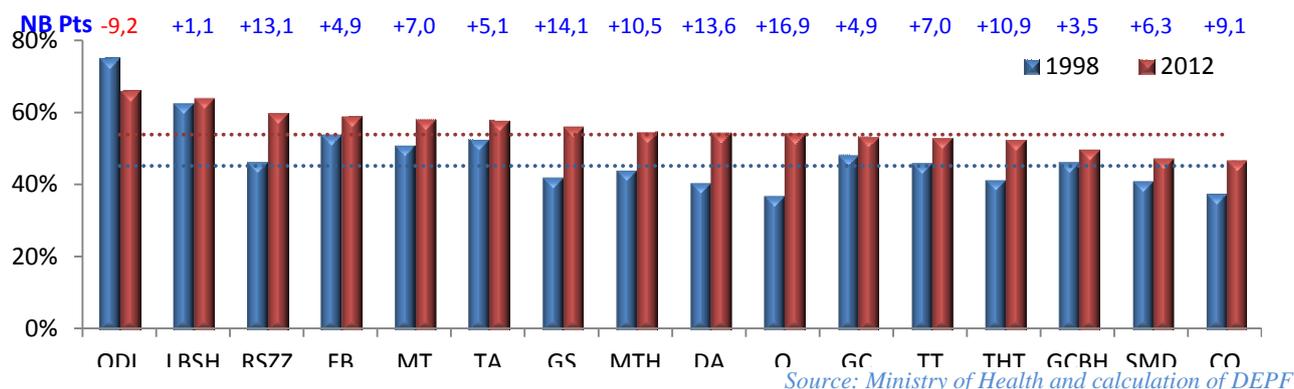
4.2. Health and medical protection for mothers and infants

The number of pregnant women consultations improved between 1998 and 2012, moving from 289,016 to 459,314, i.e. a growth rate annual average of 3.4%.

This increase concerned all regions, particularly Greater Casablanca and Tanger-Tetouan (+5.3% respectively). Relatively to population, pregnant women consultation rate moved from 10 for 1000 inhabitants in 1998 to 14 in 2012 (with an equal parity between rural and other provinces), i.e. a growth rate annual average of 2.5%. This increase concerned all regions, particularly Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen and Doukala-Abda (+4.1% for each to reach respectively 16 and 13 consultations for 1000 inhabitants).

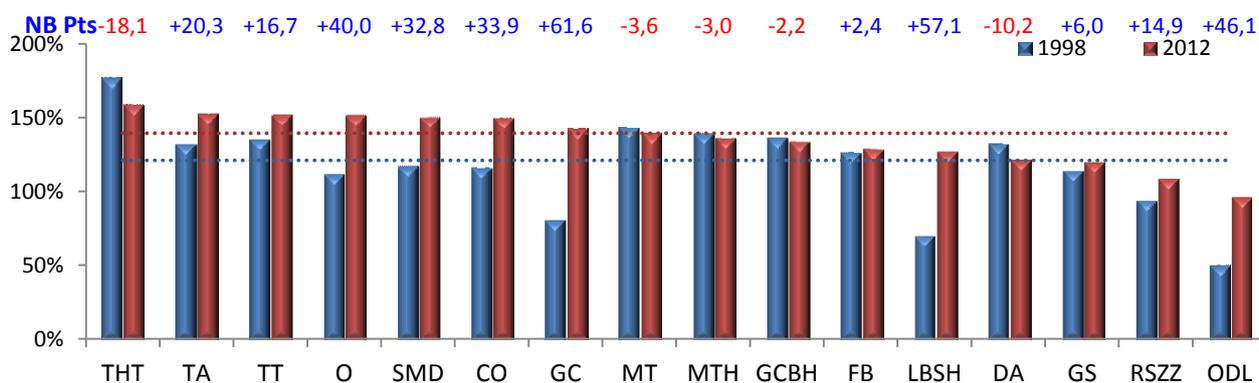
Concerning the rate of early consultations (during the first quarter of pregnancy), it improved by 8.7 points at the national level to reach 54% in 2012 (slightly low in the rural provinces with 50% against 55% in the other provinces). Except the region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, which registers, however, the highest rate (66% in 2012), this increase concerned all the regions, particularly, the Oriental (+16.9 points to reach the same national average, namely, 54%).

Graph 52 : Share of women having made a consultation during the 1st quarter of pregnancy in the total of women having made pregnancy consultations



BCG vaccination gross rate ¹⁶(BCGVGR) improved by 18.3 points at the national level, between 1998 and 2012, moving from 121% to 139%. This rate is very high in rural provinces, with 229% against 128% in the other regions. However, the regions of Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (-18.1 points even if it has the highest rate, with 159%), Doukala-Abda (-10.2 points), Meknes-Tafilalet (-3.6 points), Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (-3 points) and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (-2.2 points) registered some declines at the time when other regions consolidated this rate, particularly Greater Casablanca (+61.6 points).

Graph 53: BCG vaccination gross rate



5. CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL DIALOGUE, CIVIL DIALOGUE AND INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

5.1. Partnership agreements for economic and social progress

The number of cooperatives improved between 2002 and 2012, moving from 1 to 3 cooperatives for 10.000 inhabitants, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 8.5%.

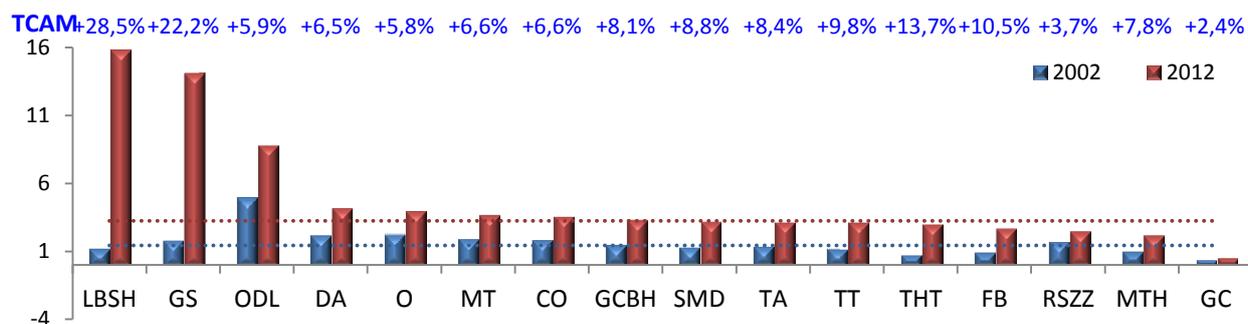
However, the distribution of cooperatives per region in 2012 was unequal. In fact, the three regions of the South (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Guelmim-Es-Semara contain more than 13.3% of cooperatives at the national level for a population less than 3.2% of the total population) register coverage above the national average. The region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, alone, registers 16 cooperatives for 10,000 inhabitants, whereas the region of Greater

¹⁶ Estimated by the proportion of infants vaccinated with BCG (excluding vaccination national campaigns) to the number of childbirths in public health facilities.

Casablanca is the less served with less than one cooperative for 10,000 inhabitants, i.e. 5 times less than the national average.

The evolution of this coverage rate between 2002 and 2012 also differs from one region to another. In this context, the regions of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Guelmim-Es-Semara registered the best performances with growth rate annual averages of 28.5% and 22.2% respectively between 2002 and 2012.

Graph 54: Number of cooperatives for 10.000 inhabitants



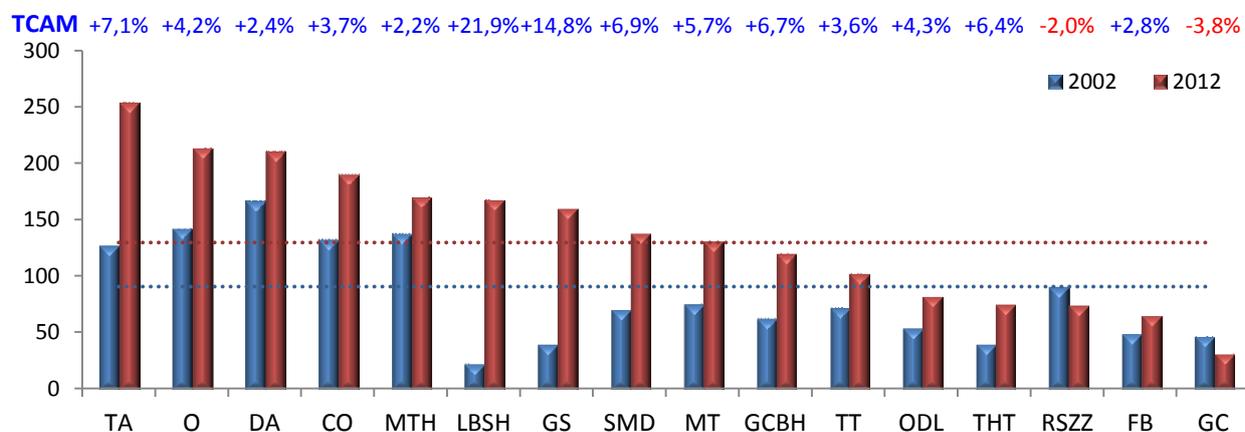
Source : Cooperation Development Office and calculation of DEPF

The number of members of cooperatives at the national level improved between 2002 and 2012, moving from 90 to 130 members for 10,000 inhabitants, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 3.7%.

In 2012, the regions of Tadla-Azilal, the Oriental, Doukala-Abda, Chaouia-Ouardigha, Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Guelmim-Es-Semara registered a coverage better than the national average with, particularly, 255 members for 10,000 inhabitants in Tadla Azilal, 215 in the region of the Oriental and 212 in Doukala-Abda. These three agricultural regions register, by the way, the highest medium sized cooperatives at the national level, with respective levels of 78.7 members, 52.8 members and 49.5 members per cooperative. The region with the less rate is that of Greater Casablanca with 32 members for 10,000 inhabitants, i.e. 4 times less than the national average.

At the level of dynamics, the regions of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Guelmim-Es-Semara registered the best performances with growth rate annual averages of 21.9% and 14.8% respectively between 2002 and 2012.

Graph 55: Number of cooperatives' members for 10.000 inhabitants



Source : Cooperation Development Office and calculation of DEPF

6. CHAPTER 6: PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

6.1. Biodiversity and ecosystems preservation

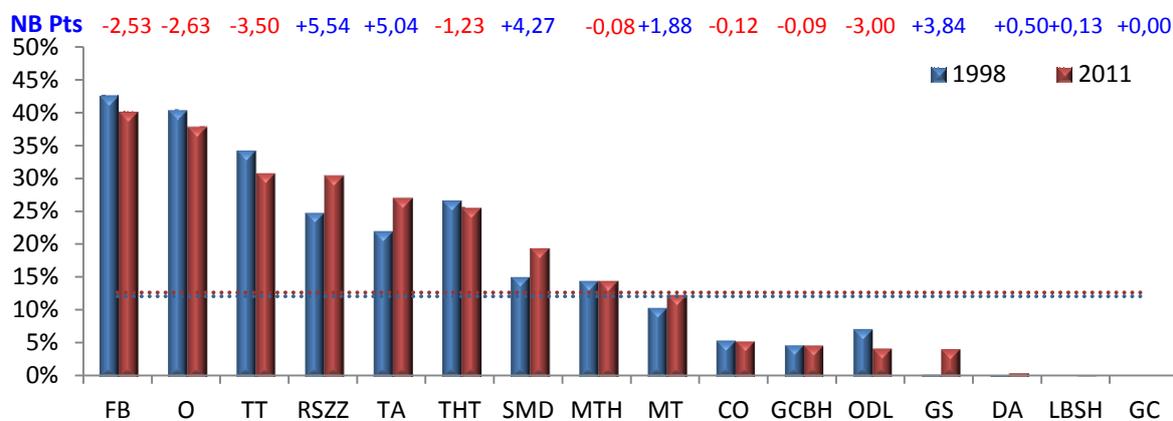
6.1.1 Forest area

The national area covered with forests reached 9 million hectares in 2011, i.e. 12.6 of the national territory. 60% of this area is concentrated in the regions of the Oriental (25.9%), Souss-Massa–Daraâ (16.3%), Fez-Boulemane (9.3%) and Meknes-Tafilalet (8.6%). The shares of the other regions do not exceed 7% for each.

This forest area increased by 430 thousand hectares between 1998 and 2011, i.e. an increase rate of 0.4% per year. The most significant increase is in the regions of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (6.6% in the total of forest area), Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (0.2%) and Doukala-Abda (0.1%), whose, despite their weak shares in the national forest area, area increased respectively by 18.9%, 8.1% and 9.4% per year between 1998 and 2011. Similarly, the regions of Souss-Massa–Daraâ (1.9% per year), Tadla-Azilal (1.6%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (1.6%), Meknès-Tafilalet (1.3%) registered more important growth rates. The forest area of the other regions decreased during the same period.

Compared to the regional area, forest coverage rate¹⁷ differs according to regions. In this context, in 2011, half of the regions (Fez-Boulemane, Tanger-Tétouan, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Tadla-Azilal, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate, Souss-Massa–Daraâ, and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz) registered rates exceeding the national average (12.6%), with, particularly, 40.2% for Fez-Boulemane and 14.7% for Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz. The regions of Doukala-Abda (0.7%) and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (0.2%), registered the lowest coverage rates.

Graph 56 : Regional forest coverage rate



Source: High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight against Desertification, calculation of DEPF

At the level of dynamics, the region of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer registered the best performance with an improvement of +5.5 points at the level of its forest coverage rate reflecting therefore the efforts made by the region to promote and protect the forest. The region of Tadla-Azilal comes second with (5 points) followed by Souss-Massa-Daraâ (4.3 points). The regions of Tanger-Tétouan, Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, the Oriental, Fez-Boulemane and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate registered a decrease in their coverage rate between 1998 and 2011.

¹⁷ This rate is measured by the ratio of forest area to the area of the region.

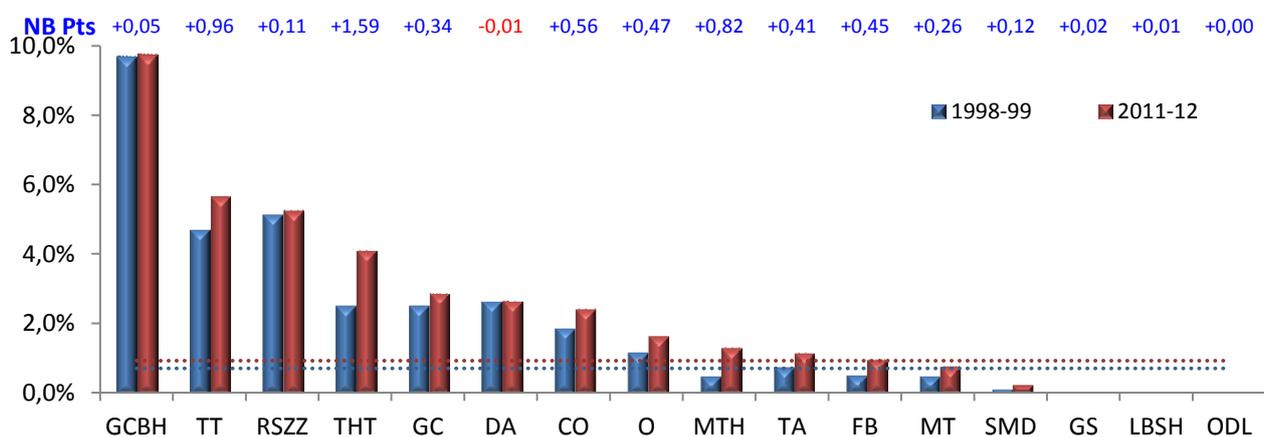
6.1.2 Reforested areas

The reforested area at the national level increased by 2% in annual average between 1998 and 2011 to reach 655,000 hectares in 2011, i.e. 0.9% of the national territory area. Per region, the Oriental witnessed the highest reforesting level with 102,000 hectares in 2011 against 73,000 hectares in 1998, i.e. 15.6% of the national reforested areas.

In relation to the area of each region, the region of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen registered the highest reforesting level in 2011 with 9.8%, followed by Tanger-Tétouan (5.7%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (5.3%) and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate (4.1%).

In terms of dynamics, the share of reforested areas improved in all regions during the period of 1998-2011, except for Doukala-Abda where its share stagnated around 2.7%. In this context, nine regions (Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate, Tanger-Tétouan, Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz, Chaouia-Ouardigha, the Oriental, Fez-Boulemane, Tadla-Azilal, Greater Casablanca and MT) registered a benefit exceeding the national average (0.2 point) with, particularly, an increase of +1.6 point for Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and +0.26 for Meknes-Tafilalet.

Graph 57 : Share of the reforested area in the total area of each region



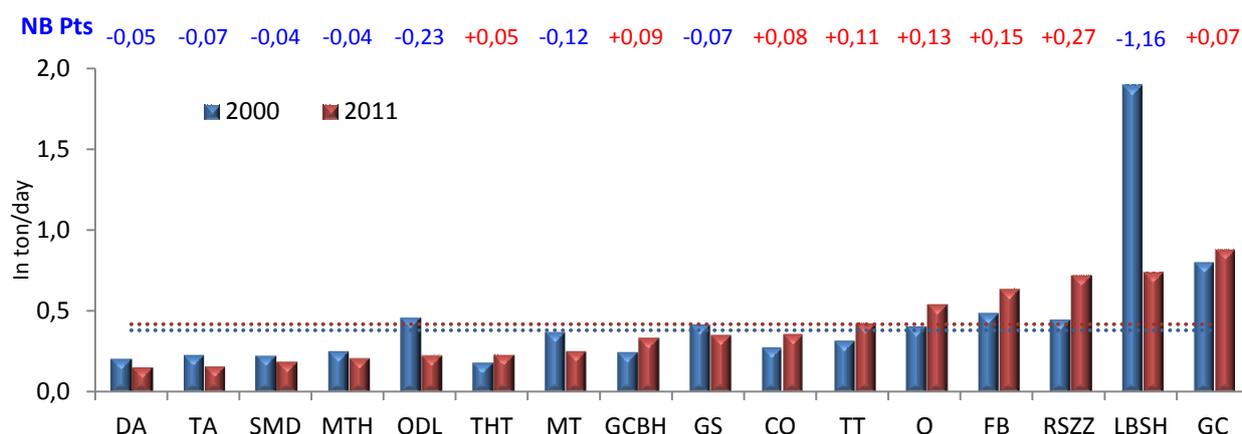
Source: High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight against Desertification, calculation of DEPF

6.2 Evolution of household waste per inhabitant

At the national level, the quantity of household waste was 13,501 t/day in 2011 against 10,903 t/day in 2000, i.e. an average annual increase of 2%. The quantity of household waste per inhabitant is 0.4 kg/day.

The analysis per region shows important disparities among the regions. The region of Greater Casablanca collects more than 25.5% of household waste at the national level. In 2011, the regions of Greater Casablanca, Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Tanger-Tetouan, Fez-Boulemane and the Oriental registered the highest quantities of household waste with 3446, 1896, 1282, 1118 and 1094 tons per day against a lower level for the regions of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (40 t/day) and Guelmim-Es-Semara (183 t/day).

Graph 58 : Evolution of household waste quantity per inhabitant



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment, calculation of DEPF

Household waste quantity is strongly correlated with the number of inhabitants in each region. In this context, the collected quantities reached 0.9 kg/day per inhabitant at the level of Greater Casablanca, which is the most populated region (12% of the national population). These quantities reached 0.7 kg/day for each of the regions of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra.

At the level of dynamics, the regions that registered an increase in their household waste level are Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (+0.27 point), Fez-Boulemane (+0.15 point), the Oriental (0.13 point), Tanger-Tetouan (+0.1 point), GHBH (+0.08 point) and Chaouia-Ouardigha (+0.08 point).

7. CHAPTER 7: RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

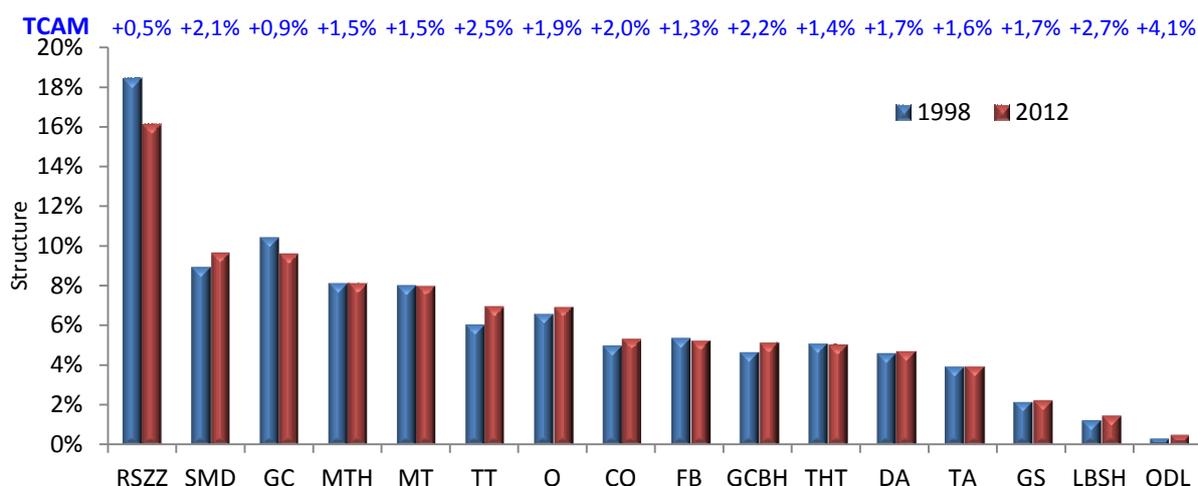
7.1. Human capital

The structure of the number of the State's staff¹⁸ per region reflects significant disparities showing an important concentration in Rabat-Casablanca axis. In fact, the region of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer is at the top with 16.2% of the State's staff in 2012, i.e. a decrease of 2.3 points compared to 1998. The region of Souss-Massa-Daraâ, whose share improved by 0.7 point during the same period, comes second, like Greater Casablanca whose share decreased by 0.8 point to stop at 9.7% in 2012. The shares of Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz and Meknes-Tafilalet stagnated around 8% between 1998 and 2012.

At the level of dynamics, the region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira registered the highest growth rate annual average (4.1%) during the period 1998-2012, followed by the regions of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (2.7%), Tanger-Tetouan (2.5%), Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (2.2%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (2.1%), Chaouia-Ouardigha (2%), the Oriental (1.9%), Guelmim-Es-Semara and Doukala-Abda (1.7% each) and Tadla-Azilal (1.6%). The rate of the other regions does not exceed the national average annual growth (1.5%). Despite having significant numbers, the regions of Greater Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer register the lowest average annual growth rate, respectively 0.9% and 0.5%.

¹⁸ It is the civil staff of the State paid by PPR (salaries central office) excluding foreigners and non registered staff

Graph 59 : State's staff numbers' structure and growth rate annual average

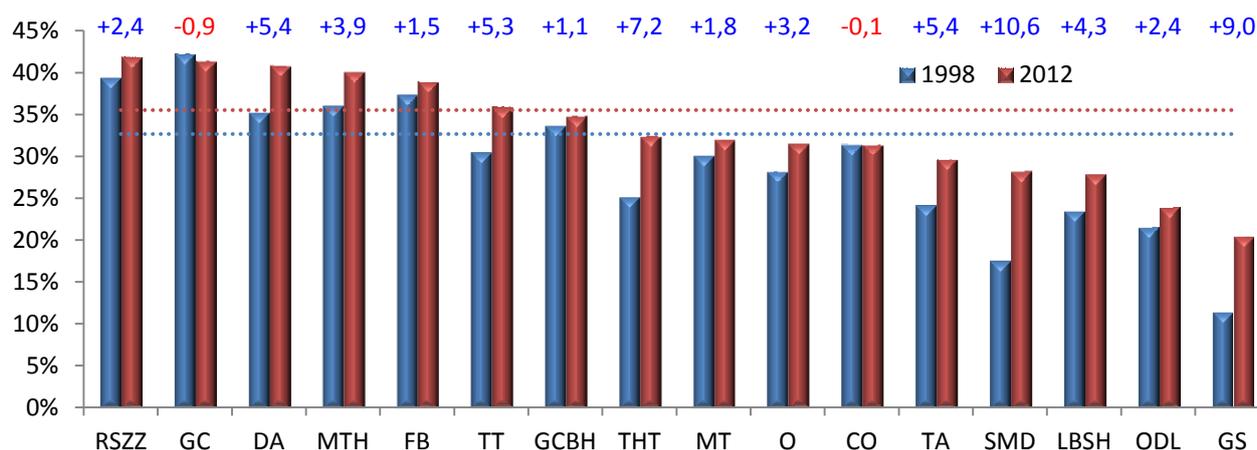


Source : HCP and calculation of DEPF

The analysis per gender shows the persistence of disparities at the level of administration between the two sexes despite the efforts made in this matter both at the national and regional levels. In fact, the region of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, which contains the administrative capital of the Kingdom, registers the highest¹⁹ female presence (41.9% in 2012 against 39.5% in 1998), followed by the regions of Greater Casablanca (41.4% against 42.3%), Doukala-Abda (40.8% against 35.3%), Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (40.1% against 36.2%), Fez-Boulemane (38.9% against 37.4%) and Tanger-Tétouan (35.9% against 30.6%).

The lowest female presence levels in the State's staff number were registered by the three regions of the South, namely the region of Guelmim-Es-Semara with 20.5% in 2012 but in a net improvement to 1998 where this share was evaluated at 11.6%, Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (24% in 2012 against 21.6% in 1998) and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra (27.9% against 23.6%).

Graph 60 : Share of women in the State's staff number



Source : HCP and calculation of DEPF

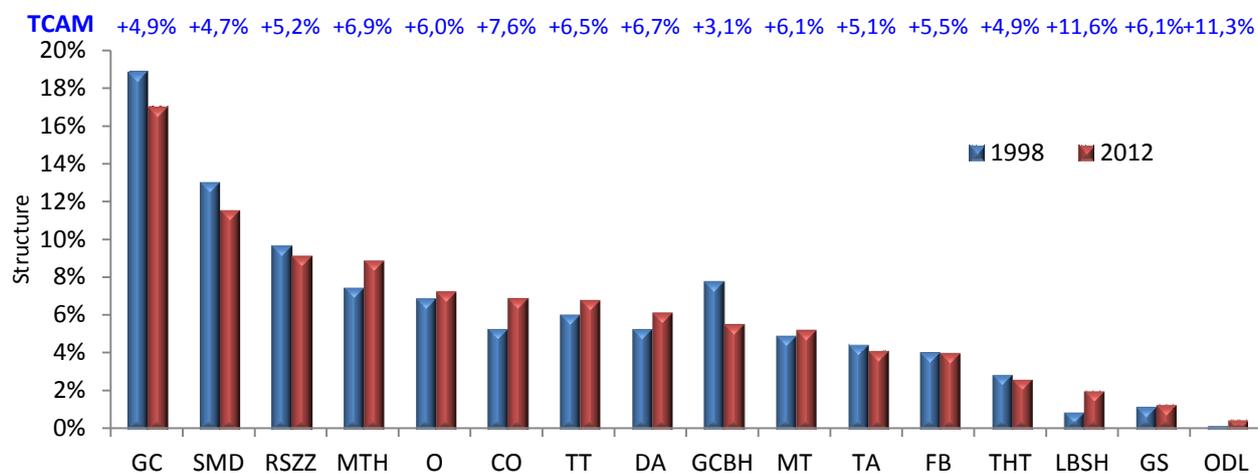
7.2. Investment

Greater Casablanca registered the highest share of GDP by a contribution of 17.1% in 2012 against 18.9% in 1998, i.e. a loss of 1.8 point, followed by Souss-Massa-Daraâ (11.6% against 13.1%), Rabat-

¹⁹ Share of women in the State's staff number

Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (9.2% against 9.7%) and Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (9% against 7.5%). These four regions make a total of 46.8% of the national GDP reflecting a historical heritage that should be absorbed by the current dynamics or based on trajectories to be adopted by the new governance.

Graph 61: Structure and growth rate annual average of regional GDP



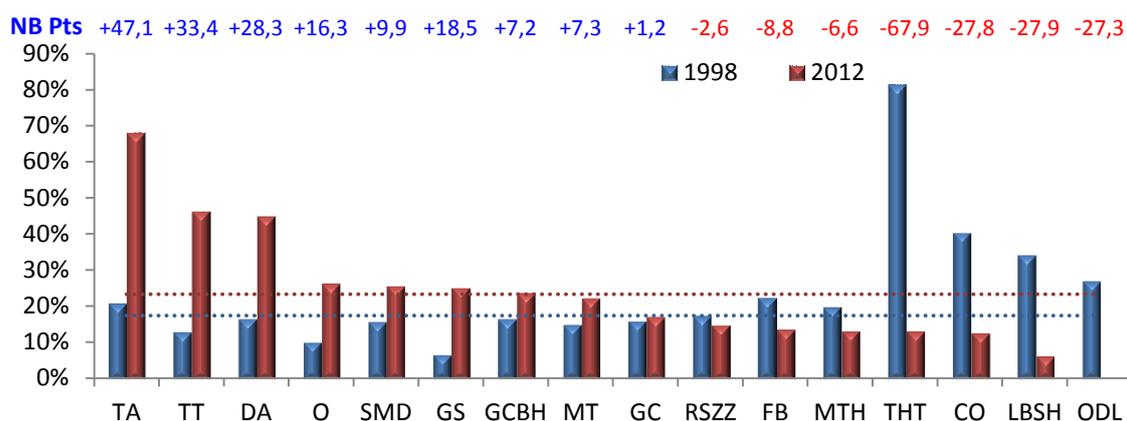
Source: DEPF

At the level of growth rhythm, it is the regions with weak contributions that show the most dynamic trajectories with growth rate annual averages above the national average (5.6%) during the period 1998-2012, namely Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira with respectively 11.6% and 11.3%. Similarly, the regions of Chaouia-Ouardigha (7.6%), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz(6.9%) and Doukala-Abda (6.7%) registered more important growth rates. The region of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen registered the lowest growth rate (3.1%) affected by the decrease of the primary activity growth. The other regions registered growth rates close to the national level.

Besides, the industrial investment rate improved by 5.9 points between 1998 and 2012, moving from 17.4% to 23.3%. This performance is particularly attributed to the mechanical and metallurgical industries that achieved a benefit of 26.7 points to reach 42.3% in 2012 and the chemical and parachemical industries (+7%). Meanwhile, the investment rate of textile and leather industry decreased by 10.8 points to stop at 12.4%.

Sectoral specializations of the regions affected their performances at the level of investment. In this context, three regions (Tadla-Azilal, Doukala-Abda and Tanger-Tetouan) registered investment rates above the national average (68.2%, 45.2% and 46.6% respectively). These three regions reinforced their investment levels by benefits of 47.1 points for Tadla-Azilal, 28.3 points for Doukala-Abda and 33.4 points for Tanger-Tetouan. In fact, said regions are specialized in strong investment potential industries. In this context, Tadla-Azilal and Doukala-Abda are strongly present in chemistry and parachemistry (79.4% and 92.5% of the two regions' investment rates respectively) and Tanger-Tetouan is strongly present in the mechanical and metallurgical industries (71% of the region's investment). Investment rate in the region of Greater Casablanca (which concentrates 34.6% of the national investment) registers 17.4%, i.e. a level with 6 points below the national average in 2012.

Graph 62: Industrial Investment rate



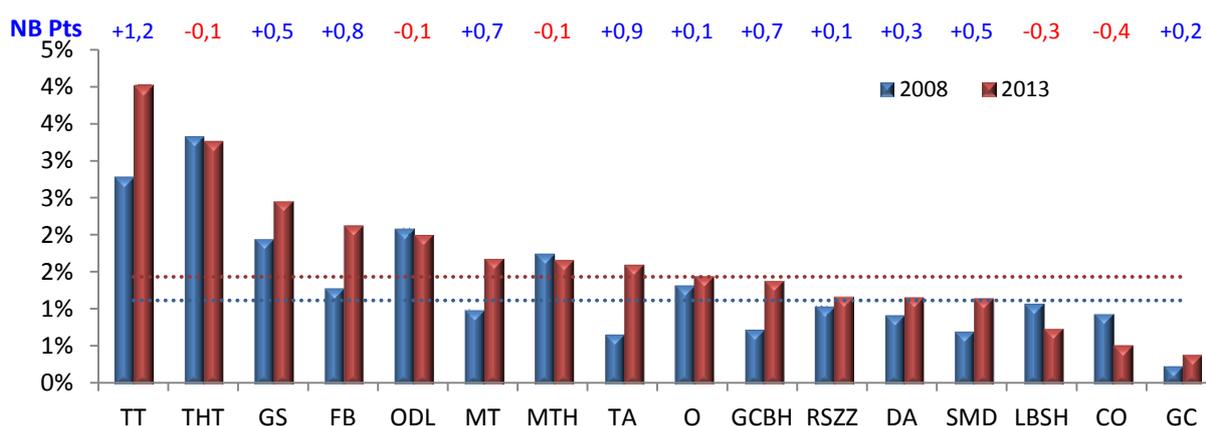
Source: MICIEN (Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and Digital Economy)

General budget Investment expenditures

General budget investment expenditures increased by 1.9 point of GDP, moving from 2.7% in 2008 to 4.5% of GDP in 2013. The share of these expenditures allocated to regions represents about 30% of the total of the general budget investments in 2012. Nine regions (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Guelmim-Es-Semara, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, the Oriental, Tadla-Azilal, Meknes-Tafilalet, Fez-Boulemane, Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate and Tanger-Tetouan) registered levels above GDP related expenditures at the national level, particularly the region of Tanger-Tetouan which mobilized GDP related investment budgets representing about three times the national average. The less served region in State's investment is that of Chaouia-Ouardigha with a rate of 0.5% of GDP, i.e. about 3 times less than the national average.

At the level of dynamics, the regions of Tanger-Tetouan and of Fez-Boulemane registered the best performances with respective benefits of 1.2 point and 0.8 point between 2008 and 2013.

Graph 63: General budget investment expenditures in % of the GDP



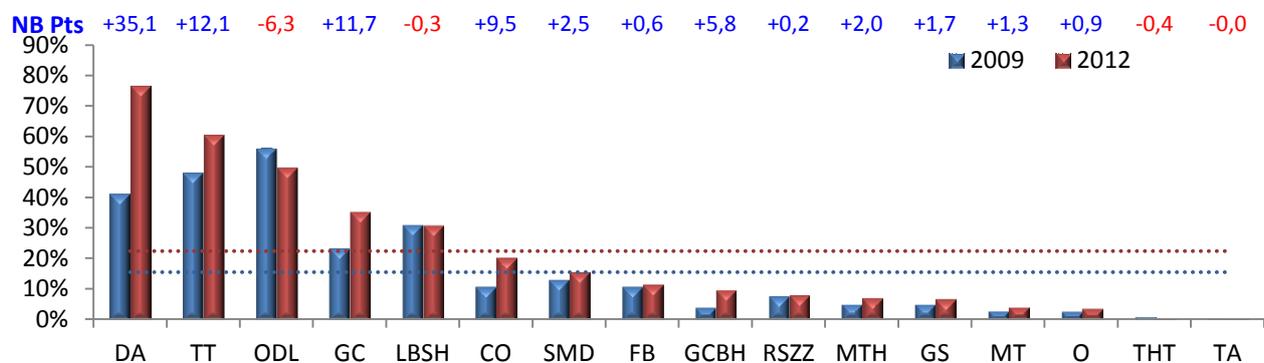
Source : MEF and calculation of EDPF

7.3. Foreign commerce

At the national level, global exports increased by 17.8% in the national average during the period of 2009-2012 to reach MAD 184,885 million in 2012. Five regions contributed to them by 81.8% in 2012, namely: Greater Casablanca (27.1%), Doukala-Abda (21.3%), Tanger-Tetouan (18.7%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (8.3%) and Chaouia-Ouardigha (6.4%).

At the level of dynamics, GDP related global exports improved between 2009 and 2012, particularly those of Doukala-Abda (35.1), Tanger-Tetouan (12.1) and Greater Casablanca (11.4).

Graph 64: Global exports in % of GDP

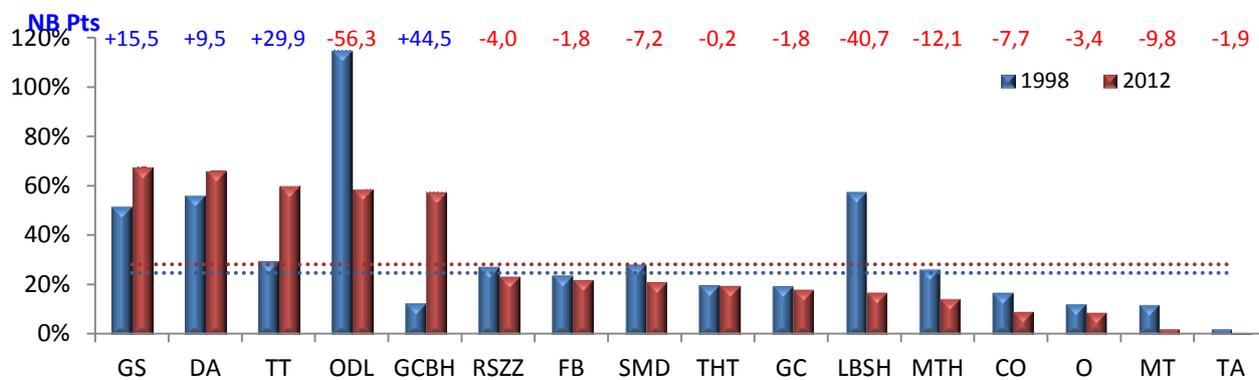


Source: Exchange Office and calculation DEPF

Industrial exports rate increased by 3.4 points between 1998 and 2012 to reach 28.1% in 2012 against 24.6% in 1998. Five regions registered industrial exports rates above the national average in 2012, Guelmim-Es-Semara (67.6%), Doukala-Abda (66.2%), Tanger-Tetouan (60%), Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (58.8%) and Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (57.5%).

At the level of dynamics, the best performances were registered by Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen, Tanger-Tetouan, Guelmim-Es-Semara and Doukala-Abda, with respective increases of 44.5 points, 29.9 points, 15.5 points and 9.5 points.

Graph 65: Industrial exports rate



Source: MICIEN and calculation of DEPF

7.4. Local finance

In 2009, local authorities resources reached MAD 43.7 billion against MAD 29.7 billion in 2005, i.e. a growth rate annual average of 10.1%. These resources are distributed between management revenues (48.4%) and equipment revenues (51.6%). Equipment revenues are essentially made of previous surpluses (72.2%) and external financing (26.5%) whereas management revenues benefited more from State's transfers than from local authorities' own resources (44%).

The regions of Greater Casablanca (15.4%) and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (9.5%), followed by Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz (9.4%), Souss-Massa-Daraâ (9.3%) and Tanger-Tétouan (8.1%) possess more than 50% of the local authorities' management revenues. Transferred resources represent more than 50% of the management revenues for all the regions except Greater Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, which are dominated by local authorities own revenues, with respectively 71.3% and 53.2% in 2009.

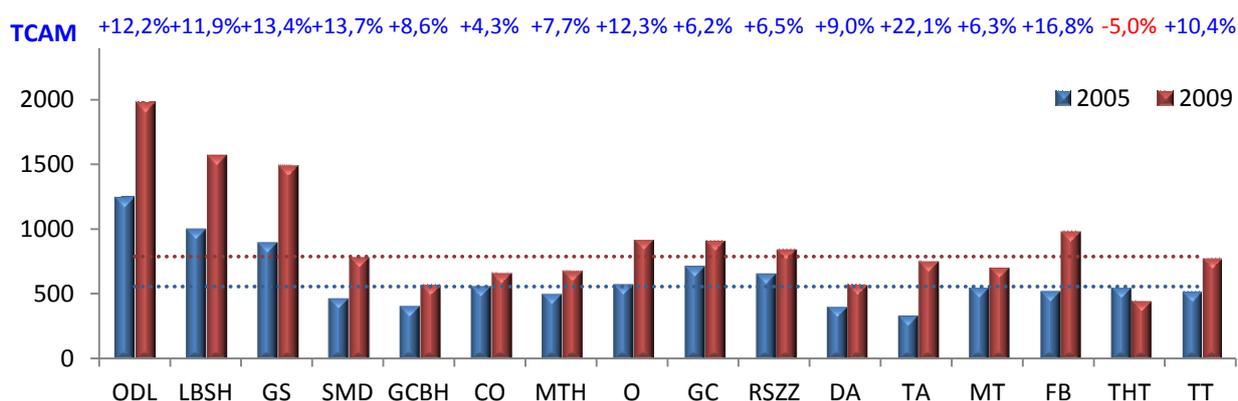
Besides, the regions having the weakest management resources benefit from State's transfers whose share exceeds 80% for the regions of Guelmim-Es-Semara, Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra. This particular attention given to these regions is reflected by the intensity of management revenues that reached MAD 1322 per inhabitant in 2009 for the region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, MAD 1218 per inhabitant for the region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and MAD 1154 per inhabitant for the region of Guelmim-Es-Semara against MAD 679 per inhabitant at the national level. On the other hand, management revenues of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen et de Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate were respectively M 464 and MAD 470 per inhabitant during the year 2009.

Besides, economic regions spent MAD 24.5 billion in 2009, i.e. a average annual growth rate of 10% compared to 2005. The share of local authorities expenditures to GDP almost stagnated, moving from 3.2% to 3.3% between 2005 and 2009. On the other hand, the share of these expenditures in the State's total expenditures increased from 11.7% in 2005 to 12.5% in 2009.

Expenditures of the regions, which make more than 50% of the management revenues, represent 51.1% of the local authorities' total expenditures. In this context, the most important share of local authorities' expenditures is that of Greater Casablanca (14.1%) followed by Souss-Massa-Draa (10.7%), Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (9%), Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (8.9%) and Tanger-Tétouan (8.4%).

If the shares of the Southern regions in the local authorities' total expenditures remain aligned with their relatively limited weight at the level of population, these regions are however distinguished with high expenditures intensity, reaching in average two times the national intensity level (MAD 786 per inhabitant in 2009). In this context, expenditure per inhabitant reached in average MAD 1989 for the region of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, MAD 1585 for the region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and MAD 1502 per inhabitant for the region of Guelmim-Es-Semara.

Graph 66: Local authorities expenditures intensity



Source: TGR (Kingdom's General Treasury) and calculation of DEPF

On the other hand, local authorities' expenditures were less intensive at the level of Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate with respective averages of MAD 582 and MAD 456 per inhabitant during 2009.

The structure of local authorities' expenditures is dominated by management costs with a share of 61.2% in 2009 against 38.8% for investment expenditures. Management costs share was the most

obvious in relation to the expenditures of Greater Casablanca, with 77.4%. Furthermore, investment effort was more emphasized in Oued-Ed-Dahab-Lagouira (60% of expenditures).

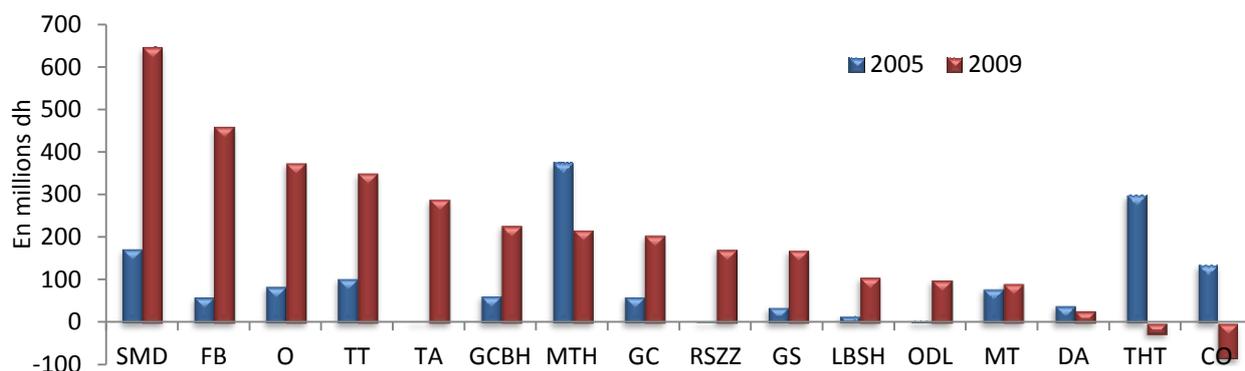
Management costs represent a significant weight in the regions and are likely to affect their savings and, therefore, the financing margins that could be used in promising projects at the local level. The majority of these costs is allocated to local authorities' staff. In this context, the share of staff remuneration in management costs increased to reach respectively 65.2% and 61% at the level of Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira and Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra against 54.7% at the national level in 2009.

New works and major repairs constitute the highest share (42.4% at the national level in 2009) of investment expenditures, which reached MAD 9.5 billion in 2009. The region of Souss-Massa-Daraâ benefited from the most important share of expenditures (14.2%), followed by Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (10%), Tanger-Tetouan (8.5%), Fez-Boulemane (8.3%) and Greater Casablanca (8.2%). Expenditures of the other regions do not exceed 7% of the total of local authorities' investment expenditures.

The increase at the level of management costs against expenditures affected the self-financing capacity of the local authorities to meet investment expenditures needs. In this context, the need to financing increased by 21% in annual average between 2005 and 2009 to reach MAD 33.3 billion in 2009.

Moreover, and apart from the regions of Chaouia-Ouardigha and Taza-Al Hoceïma-Taounate, which registered a financing surplus in 2009 with respectively MMAD 84.8 billion and MMAD 26.2, the majority of regions are in need of financing.

Graph 67: Local authorities financing needs per region



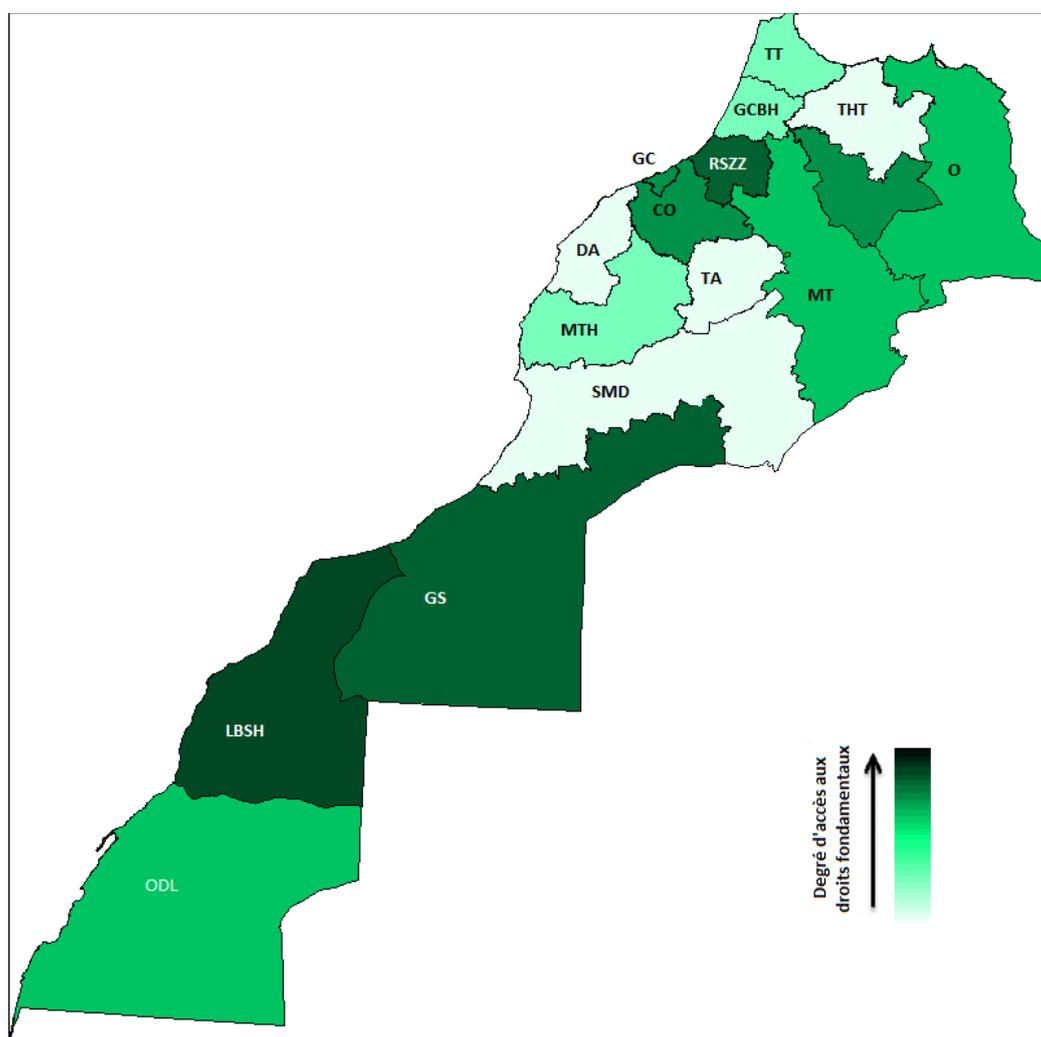
Source: TGR and calculation of DEPF

The resort to equipment revenues allows balancing the accounts of local authorities by meeting their financing needs. The majority of these revenues are composed by local authorities' previous surpluses (72.2%) followed by external financing (26.5%) and internal financing (1.3%). In this context, the balance of local authorities' accounts increased to MAD 19.2 billion in 2009 against MAD 12.9 billion in 2005, i.e. a growth rate of 10.5%. This balance registers an important rate in Greater Casablanca (14.3%), followed by Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer (9.6%) and Souss-Massa-Daraâ (9.9%).

Lessons to draw...

Therefore, the descriptive analysis of regions' access to fundamental rights shows disparities that can be synthesized by means of fundamental rights access composite index (LADF)²⁰. In 2013, seven regions²¹ had an access to fundamental rights more important than the national average with, at the top, the region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra followed by the regions Rabat-Salé-Zemmour – Zaer, Guelmim-Es-Semara, Fes – Boulemane, Chaonia – Ouardigha, Greater Casablanca and the Oriental. The region of Tadla-Azilal occupies the last position. However, this ranking results from a different access according to fundamental rights' chapters²².

Diagram 1: Map of Moroccan regions' degree of access to fundamental rights (2013)



Source: DEPF

Map reading: This map is prepared based on scores calculated for each region. The regions having a high fundamental rights access composite index are marked by a dark color. The regions having a relatively low fundamental rights access composite index are marked by a less dark color.

²⁰ Overview of the methodology adopted in annex 1

²¹ Data of 2013 or the most recent ones.

²² See annex 2

In this context, even though the region of Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra is at the top of the ranking with regard to the global index and the majority of chapters, this region comes eighth in relation to the chapter of inclusion and solidarity. This ranking is mainly due to a relatively less important score at the level of nondiscrimination and promotion gender equality²³For more details (11th position in 2013), particularly, at the level of parity in employment market (example: Women unemployment rate of 35.9% against 10.4% at the national level).

Concerning Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, despite being in the second position with regard to the global index, this region comes 14th at the level of the chapter of social dialogue, civil dialogue and innovative partnerships (example: 75 members in cooperatives per 10000 inhabitants against 130 at the national level)²⁴For more details. Furthermore, notwithstanding the most important access at the national level to knowledge, training and cultural development, it has a relatively low access to right to culture (5th with for example 21 beneficiaries of youth clubs activities for 10000 inhabitants against 100 for Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra).

In the same way as Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, the third position of Guelmim-Es-Semara at the level of the global index is due to a relatively important access to essential services and social welfare (4th) and to knowledge, training and cultural development (4th), whereas it comes 15th at the level of the chapter of inclusion and solidarity. This ranking is mainly due to a relatively less important score at the level of nondiscrimination and promotion of gender equality²⁵For more details (15th position in 2013), and protection of vulnerable persons and groups²⁶For more details (14th). It is particularly related to the parity at the level of employment market (women unemployment rate of 35.9% against 10.4% at the national level).

On the other hand, even though the region of Tadla-Azilal comes last with regard to the global index, it has a relatively important access at the level of children protection (2nd). In this chapter²⁷For more details, the region comes, particularly, 1st through the prism of the right to health and medical protection for mothers and infants (with, particularly, the 2nd best gross rate of vaccination of children with BCG (153% against 139% at the national level) and the 2nd best pregnant women consultation rate for 1000 inhabitants (18 for 10000 inhabitants against 140 at the national level). The region is also relatively well ranked at the level of social dialogue, civil dialogue and innovative partnerships (3rd with, particularly, the best rate of cooperative penetration, with 255 members per 10000 inhabitants against 130 at the national level)²⁸For more details and environment protection (4th with, particularly, 27.2% of the region's area being covered with natural forest species against 12.6% at the national level)²⁹For more details.

²³For more details, see section 3.1.

²⁴For more details, see section 5.

²⁵For more details, see section 3.1.

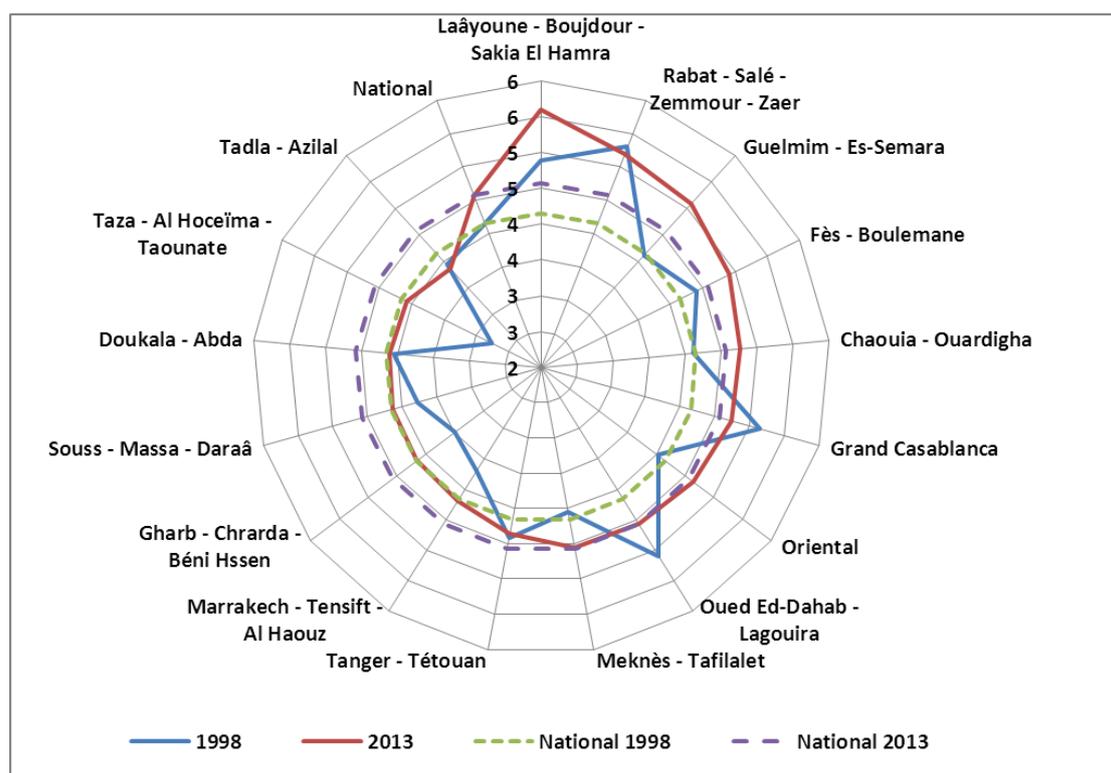
²⁶For more details, see section 3.2.

²⁷For more details, see section 4.

²⁸For more details, see section 5.

²⁹For more details, see section 6.

Graph 68 : Moroccan regions' access to fundamental rights (LADF 1998-2013)



Source: DEPF

At the level of dynamics, it is the regions of Guelmim-Es-Semara and the Oriental which have most improved their scores gaining respectively five ranks since 1998 to come respectively 3rd and 7th in 2013. Concerning the Oriental, its evolution is largely due to a better access to inclusion and solidarity (+4 ranks, i.e. 7th in 2013) with, particularly, a better protection of vulnerable persons and groups (+9 ranks, i.e. 5th in 2013).

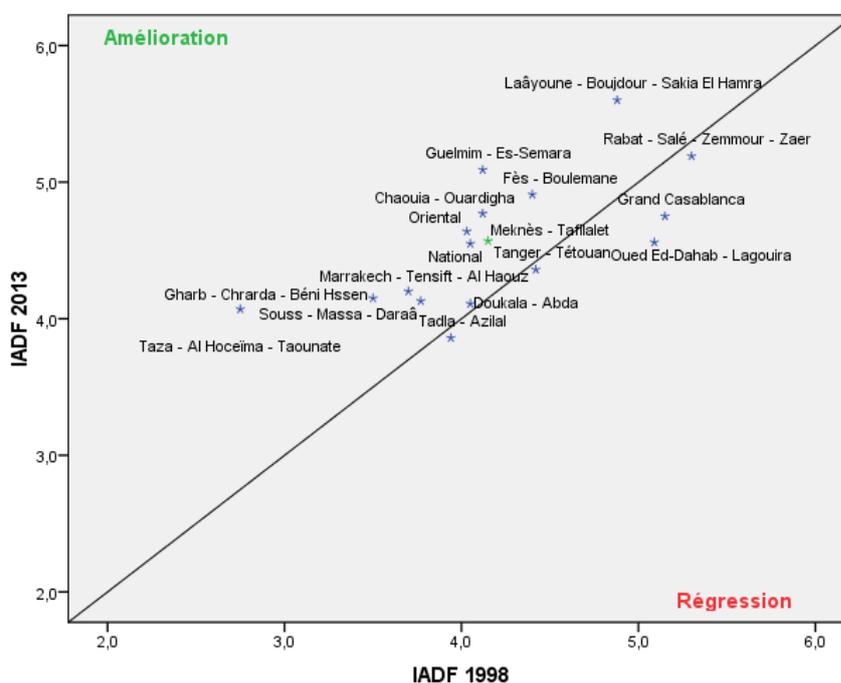
The improvement of the ranking of Guelmim-Es-Semara in 2013, compared to 1998, is due to a better access to essential services and to social welfare (+7 ranks, i.e. 4th in 2013) and to social dialogue, civil dialogue and innovative partnerships (+11 ranks, i.e. 2nd in 2013), whereas it almost stagnated at the level of the other chapters of fundamental rights. Access to essential services and social welfare improved, particularly, at the level of right to education (+10 ranks, i.e. 2nd in 2013) and the right to housing (+9 ranks, i.e. 3rd in 2013). Concerning access to social dialogue, civil dialogue and innovative partnerships, it improved, particularly, due to the proliferation of cooperatives (14 per 10000 inhabitants in 2013 against 2 in 1998, i.e. 162 members for 10000 inhabitants in 2012 against 41 in 1998).

Concerning Tanger-Tetouan, its decline at the level of the global index of access to fundamental rights (-6 ranks, i.e. 11th in 2013) is, particularly, due to a less important access to essential services and social welfare (-8 ranks, i.e. 14th in 2013). In relation to this chapter, this decline is, particularly, due to a less important access to right to justice³⁰For more detail (-14 ranks, i.e. 15th in 2013 with, particularly, a gross rate of judged penal cases to registered ones in the courts if fist instance of 91% in 2013 against 110% in 1998) and to right to entrepreneurship³¹For more details (-10 ranks, i.e. 15th in 2013 with, particularly, a net rate of industrial business creation of -6.9% in 2013 against 11.2% in 1998).

³⁰For more details, see section 1.11.

³¹For more details, see section 1.7.

Graph 69 : Evolution of Moroccan regions access to fundamental rights between 1998 and 2013



Source: DEPF

Diagram reading: For the regions located in the first bisector (oblique line), their dynamism did not change between 1998 and 2013. The regions located above (vs below) of the first bisector (oblique line) registered an improvement (vs registered a decrease) at the level of their scores between 1998 and 2013

At the end of this study, it is obvious that the progress achieved at the level of access to different types of rights not only followed differentiated dynamics according to regions and the nature of rights, but also call for a more coherent approach which is able to optimize their positive effects on target populations and, finally, reestablish the principle of indivisibility of rights in the daily life of citizens.

This is the case for certain regions which benefited from significant improvements at the level of a wide range of fundamental rights, but which could not introduce significant changes in their deep unequal gender social relations, particularly at the level of right to work.

It is, by the way, within the framework of this point relating to the evolution of the employment market and of access to earning assets, where the mastering of knowledge economy occupies from now on a decisive position, that we should be more attentive to the issue of equality in order to make our development model more inclusive and more equitable.

It goes without saying that this ambition can become a happening only if it is watered with the virtues of the participative democracy where the representation of the different components of population, particularly women and the youth, can significantly push towards improving equality of chances, inclusion and equal access to different types of human rights.

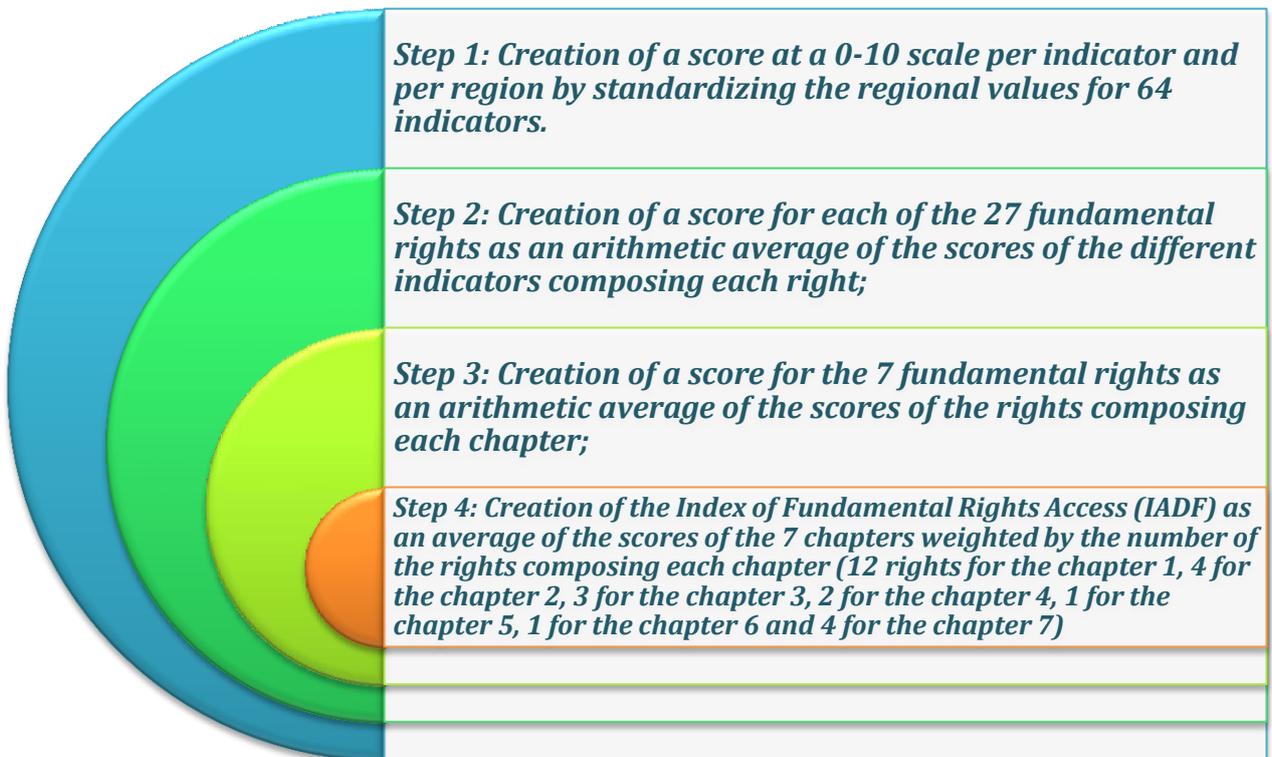
The analysis of the access to civil and political rights constitutes therefore an important section to complete the scope of this study to which it has not been incorporated at the present stage.

This undoubtedly calls for other reforms of the range of choices adopted by the Kingdom in its last constitution. It should, however, be remembered that the fair assessment of targets will depend on the intelligence of "data" which constitutes the DNA of the Reform.

Let us bet that the dynamics hoped from the redeployment of the regional reform may be the source of new hopes that will open the gates of progress and human development in a more palpable manner in all the Kingdom's regions. This can be achieved by focusing all public policies on the main concern of our constitution, namely that of Human Rights in their indivisibility and in the plenitude of their universal acceptance without any distinction whatsoever.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Methodology of consulting the Index of Fundamental Rights Access (IADF)



Annex 2: Recap chart of basic indicators used in IADF per chapter and per fundamental right

Chapter	Fundamental right	Indicator
Chapter 1: Access to essential services and social welfare	Right to guarantee and life security	Population growth rate (%)
	Right to Health	Number of inhabitants per bed in public hospitals
		Number of inhabitants per doctor (public and private)
		Rate of maternal death in the public health facilities (for 100,000 childbirths)
	Right to food security	Proportion of infants aged between 0 to 11 months with a weight/size ratio below average (%).
	Right to have access to water, electricity and sanitation	Rural electrification rate (%)
		Proportion of the population having access to sanitation network (%)
	Right to education	Supervision rate in public primary education
		Supervision rate in classrooms in public primary education
		Proportion of students registered in the 6 th year to new ones registered in the 1 st year of public primary education
		Supervision rate in public intermediate education
		Supervision rate in classrooms in public intermediate education
		Share of the private sector in the number of students in intermediate education
		Supervision rate in public high school education
		Supervision rate in classrooms in public high school education
		Baccalaureate success rate
	Right to employment with just, favorable and fair conditions	Activity global rate
		Unemployment rate
	Right to entrepreneurship	Employee turnover rate
		Creation net rate
	Right to housing	Number of construction authorizations (for 1000 inhabitants)
		Proportion of precarious housing population
	Right to mobility and transportation	Length of constructed and tarred roads and area ratio
Right to leisure	Participants to holidays camps (summer activities per 1000 inhabitants)	
Right to justice and legal protection	Share of judged penal cases to registered ones in courts of first instance (%)	

	Right to social security	The number of the insured and dependents of CNSS in percentage of the population. The number of the insured and dependents of CNOPS in percentage of the population.
Chapter 2: Knowledge, training and cultural development	Right to higher education access	GPI in public higher education
		Supervision rate in public higher education
	Promotion and improvement of technical education	Number of vocational training interns in the public sector per region (per about 1000 inhabitants)
		Share of the private sector in vocational training interns
	Right to culture	Number of beneficiaries of youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants
Right to sport	Number of inhabitants per sports facility	
Chapter 3: Inclusion and solidarity	Nondiscrimination and gender equality promotion	Parity index in preschool level (%)
		Parity index at the level of primary education (%)
		Parity index at the level of intermediate education (%)
		Rate of female active population (%)
	Protection of vulnerable persons and groups	Supervision rate in the disabled centers (number of beneficiaries/supervisors)
		Supervision rate in Yousoufia cooperatives for the paralytics and Alaouite organizations for the protection of visually impaired persons
	Exclusion reduction	Poverty rate (%)
		Vulnerability rate (%)
		GINI index
Chapter 4: Children protection	Children's right to information, education and training	GPI at the preschool education
		Number of beneficiaries of youth clubs activities for 1000 inhabitants
		Number of participants in youth clubs activities per institution
	Health and medical protection for mothers and infants	Number of inhabitants per youth club
		Gross rate of vaccination of children with BCG
		Pregnant women consultation rate for 1000 inhabitants
Chapter 5: Social dialogue, civil dialogue and innovative partnerships	Partnership agreements for economic and social progress	Pregnant women early consultation rate for 1000 inhabitants
		Number of cooperatives for 10.000 inhabitants
Chapter 6: Protection of environment	Biodiversity and ecosystems preservation	Number of cooperatives' members for 10.000 inhabitants
		Share of the areas of natural forest species in relation to the areas of each region
		Share of the reforested areas in relation to the areas of each region
Chapter 7: Responsible governance, economic development and social democracy	Human capital	Share of household waste per ton/day/person
		Share of women in the State's staff number
		State's staff (for 1000 inhabitants)

	Investments	State's investment expenditures in % of the GDP
		Industrial investment rate %
	Foreign commerce	Global exports in % of GDP
		Industrial exports rate %
	Local finance	Local authorities revenues intensity
		Local authorities expenditures intensity
Local authorities financing needs		