



Permanent System for Observation and Collection Of Internat Data Migration (SOCDM)

First Actual Results

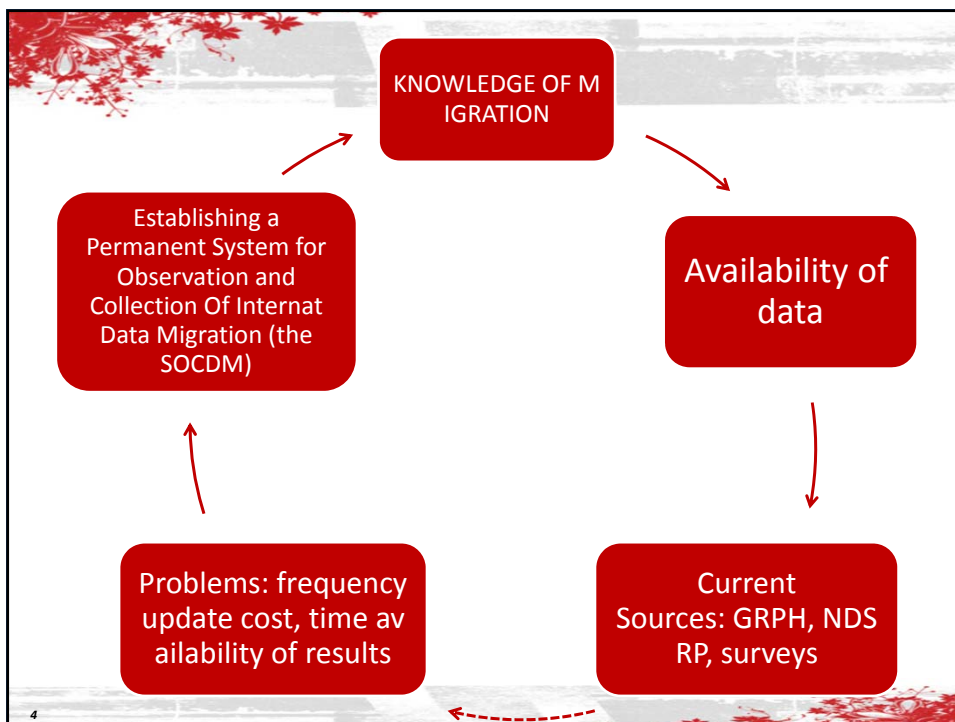
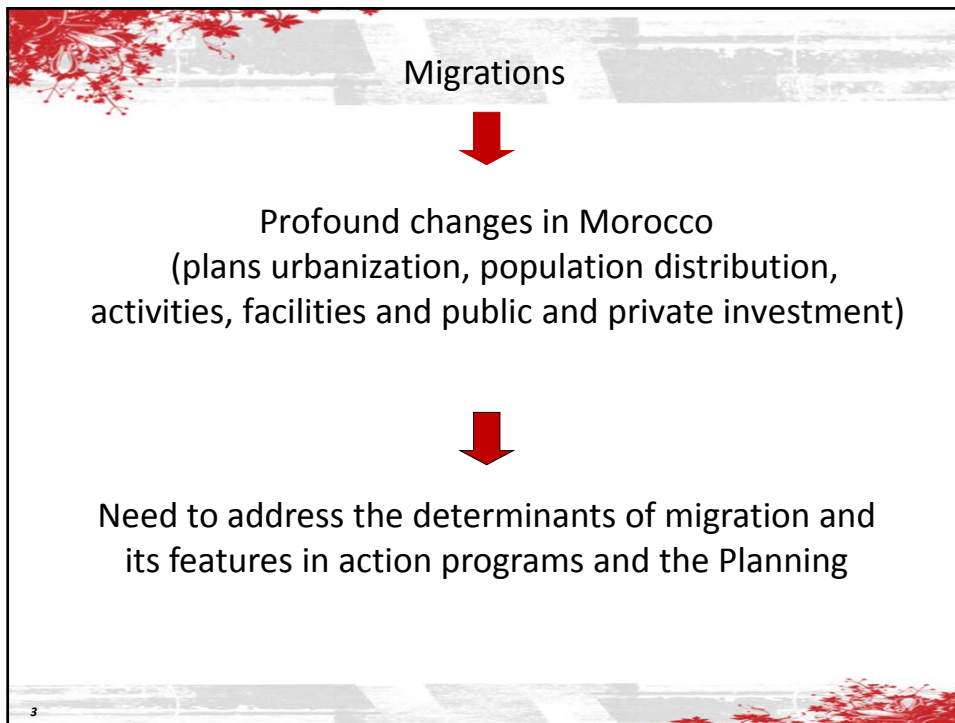
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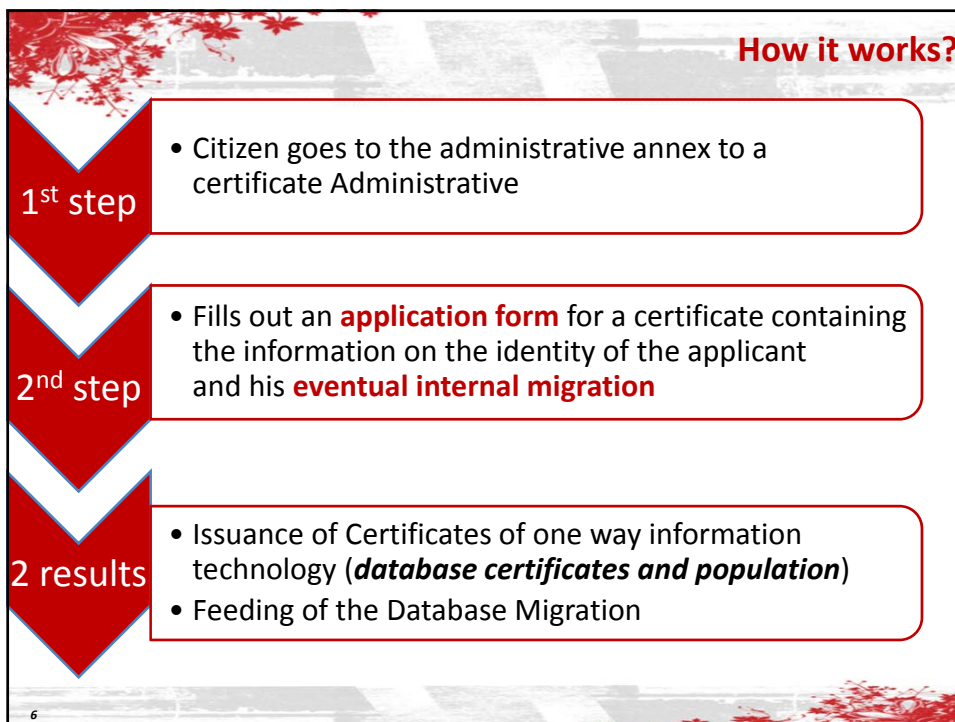
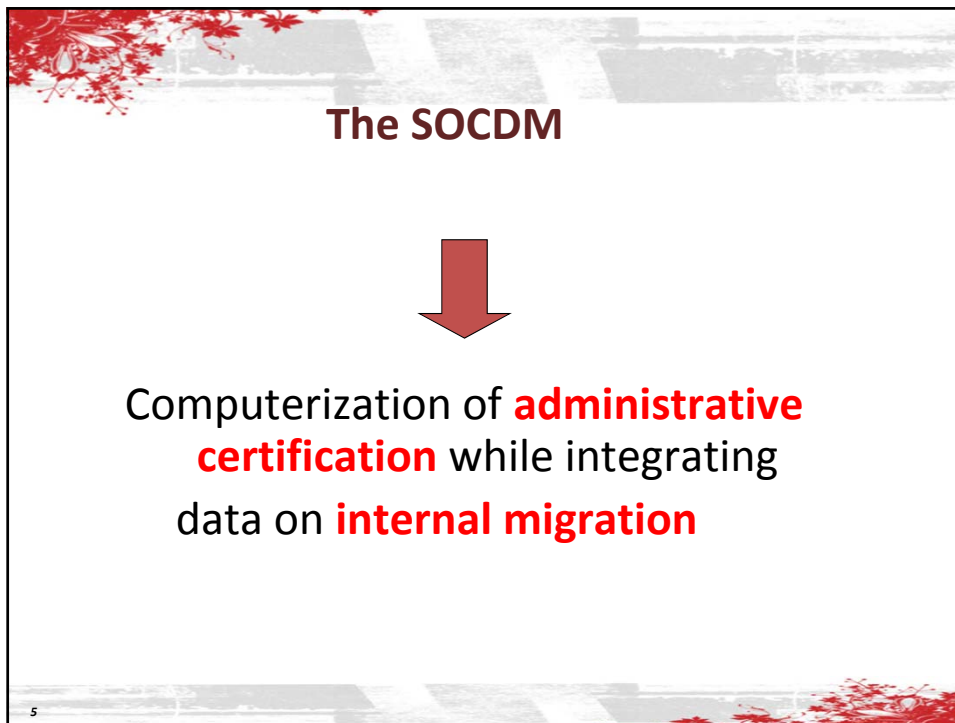
Ms. Fatima Barkan
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Chief, Division of Territorial Offer Valorization

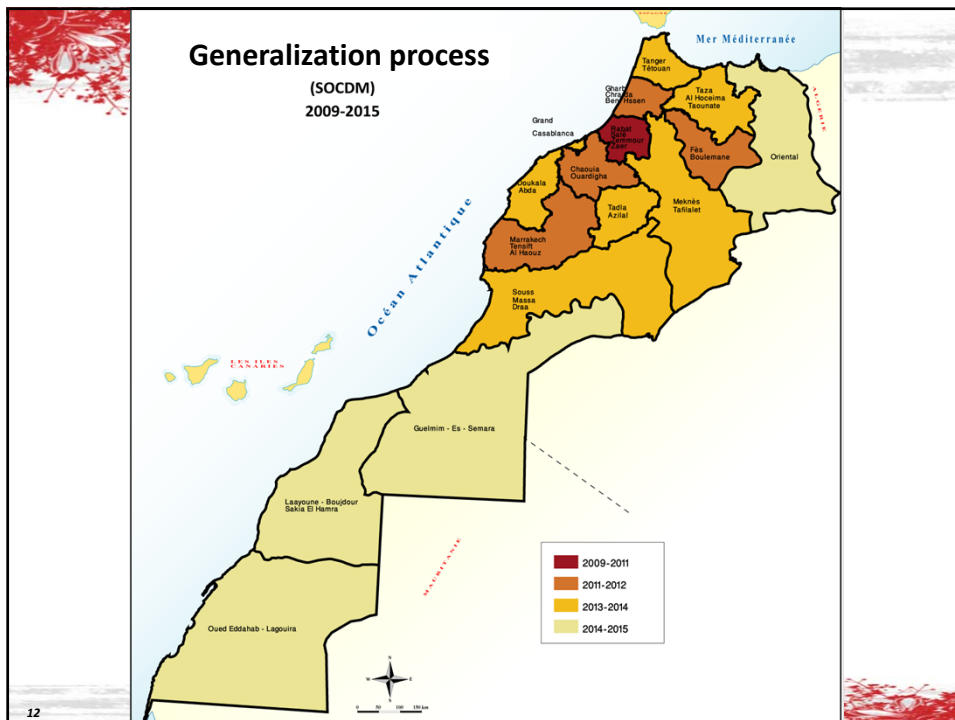
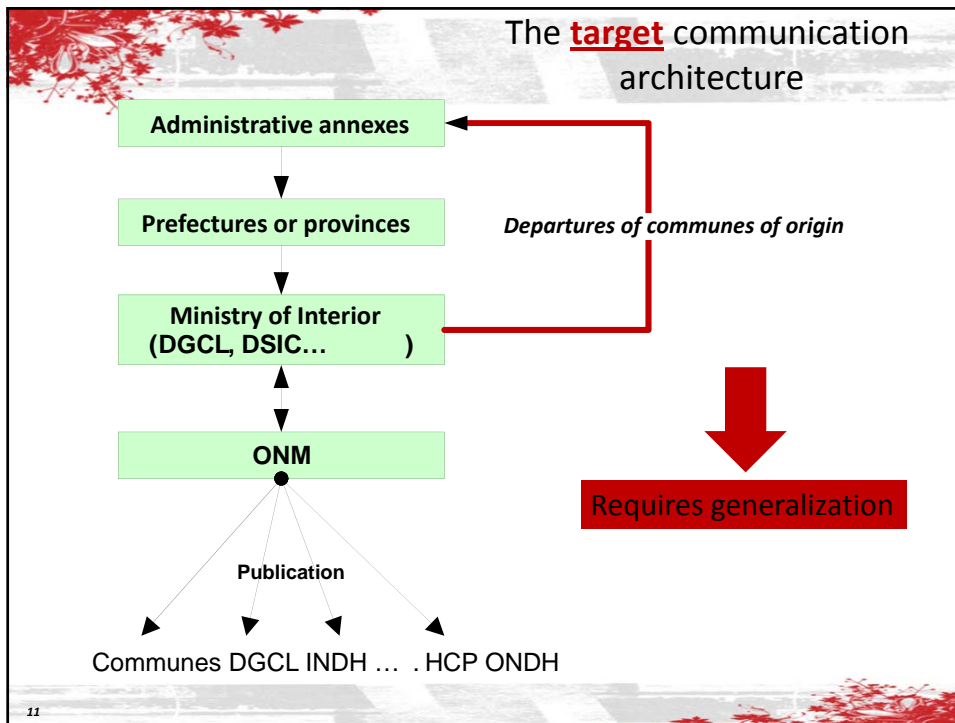
PLAN

- The SOCDM
- First Actual Results:
 - Local Gouvernance
 - Modernisation of Territorial Administration
 - Improved services to citizens
 - Assistance in setting up municipal registers of population
 - Anticipating the impacts of migration (Territories reception and Source)
- Prospects

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First real results of SOCDM Component of local governance

Prefecture of Rabat

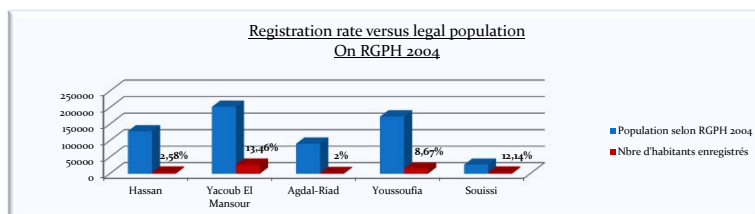
Sample file: over 50 000 inhabitants
which 23 000 have informed the commune of origin
3 months of actual observation

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Registered population / Rabat

- Frequency of registrations:

| Districts | Population RGP 2004 | Registered population | Registration rate |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Hassan | 128425 | 3310 | 2,58% |
| Yacoub El Mansour | 202301 | 27220 | 13,46% |
| Agdal-Riad | 90568 | 1815 | 2,00% |
| Youssoufia | 172863 | 14994 | 8,67% |
| Souissi | 27323 | 3316 | 12,14% |
| Total | 621480 | 50655 | 8,15% |

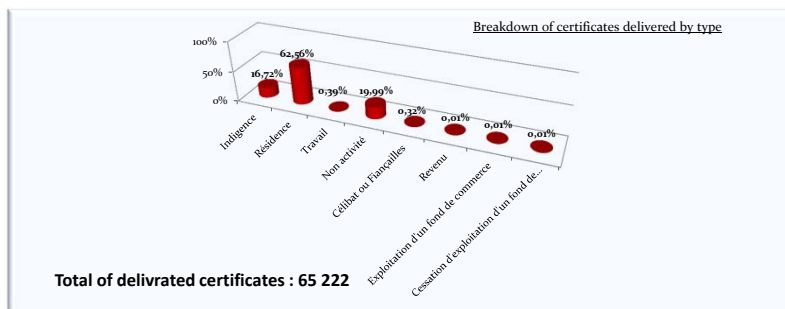


- 8,15% is the Registration rate for the five Districts of Rabat.
- This rate is the result of an experimental period of the system including i,e five-month period of testing and familiarization.
- The database created is the first logical step of a population register of Rabat city.

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Administrative certificates delivered / Rabat

Frequency of application of administrative certificates:

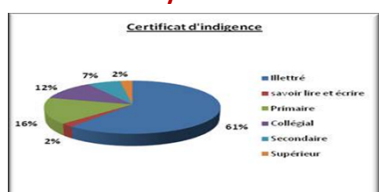


- Three types of certificates representing **99.27%**:
 - The certificate of residence from 62, 65%.
 - The certificate of non-activity representing 19.99%.
 - The certificate of indigence representing 16.72%.
- The rates of **certificates of no-activity and indigent** inform on some social vulnerability of a sizeable fraction of the population located in the most popular areas of the city.
- These initial observations attracted the attention of policymakers on the need to **concentrate development efforts**:
 - First administratively by the strengthening of administrative supervision of the population.
 - And secondly on a human by strengthening human development projects and creation of income generating activities

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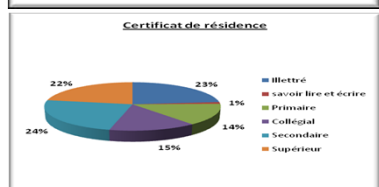
Administrative certificates delivered / Rabat

Breakdown by level of instruction:

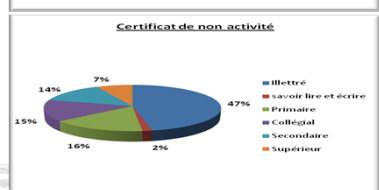


Applications for **certificates of indigence** are concentrated especially among the **illiterate and low education levels**.

People who have higher levels of education are only a tiny fraction of applications for such certificates.



Applications for **certificates of residence** are divided almost equally on all categories of population broken down by different levels of instruction.



Certificates of no activity: An analysis of applications for such certificates, shows that unemployment or non-activity, affects different segments of the population registered, broken down by level of education. There was also a predominance of these applications among illiterates and people who have a low educational level.

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- The SOCDM may serve as a source of reliable information on:
 - demographic, social and economic population of a city, region and across the country after widespread nationally.
- This system will help to:
 - Meet the expectations of local policy makers on ways of making decisions.
 - Establish a database capable of supporting various studies and research especially in the social field.
 - Save the expenses incurred by the State for carrying out surveys on the characteristics of the Moroccan population.
 - Improve the quality of service provided by the territorial administration.
 - Facilitate understanding of the phenomena of internal migration.
 - Constitute a population register.

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First real results of SOCDM Migration Component

- Demographic profile:** sex, age, marital status;
- Social characteristics:** the status of occupancy and level of education;
- The economic situation:** status in the profession.

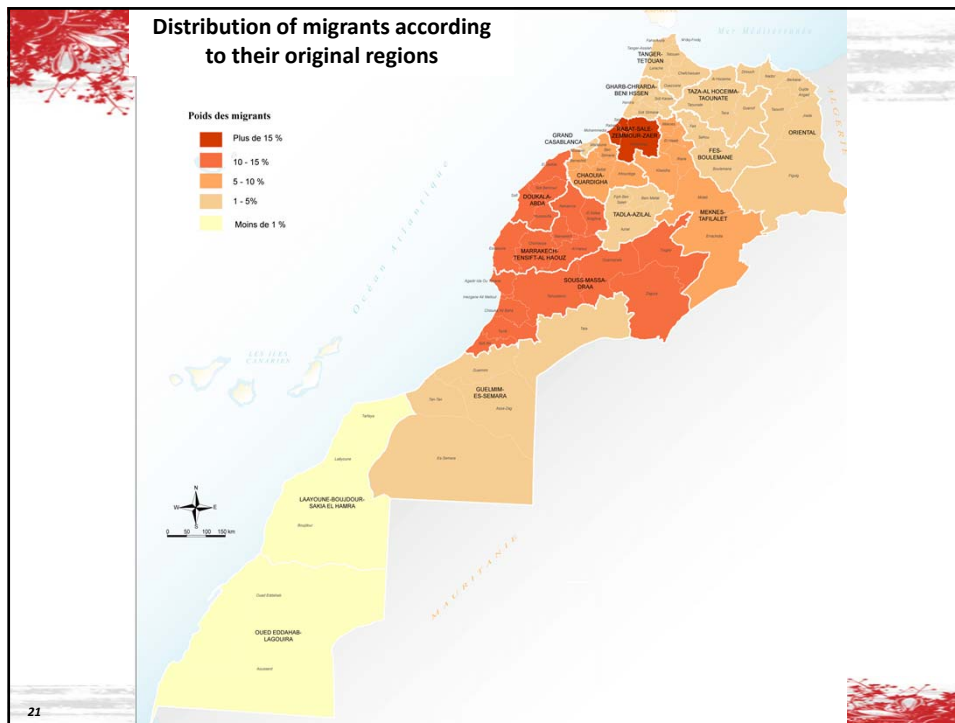
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- Migration affects mostly **young and working age**;
 - 2 in 5 have **never attended school**;
 - A key finding is the **feminization of migration**. Women outnumber men (**57%** for women against 43% for men);
 - **City dwellers** migrate more than rural. Those who reported leaving the countryside to live in the prefecture of Rabat represent only 29%.
 - This result could be interpreted by weakening the attractiveness of large cities in favor of small rural centers, small cities and towns which are becoming increasingly important.
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- More than half of the migrants reside in **housing that it owns**.
 - Immigrants are **married** (3 out of 5) and ranked second **singles**.
 - 3 in 5 said that the **accompanying or joining the family** is **main cause of mobility**. By sex, we find that women make up 46% against 18% for men. The reasons related to **employment** are in first place with a rate of 21% for males.
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- ## SYSTEM BENIFITS
- **For citizens**
 - Quality public service
 - Transparency
 - **For local management**
 - Modernization and improvement of services rendered
 - Actual knowledge of the population
 - Simplification of procedures for issuing administrative certificates
 - Developing dashboards tailored management (Statistics on administrative certificates and the population of the Annex, the prefecture ...)
 - Towards a national population register
 - **For Planning**
 - Instantaneous measurement of migration flows
 - Improve profile of migrants, reasons for migration, reception areas, areas of origin, ...
 - Ability to anticipate the impacts of these flows in reception areas and areas of origin
 - Support tool in decision-making and the coherence of sectoral projects
 - **For other departments**
 - Dashboards aggregate (population profile, Workplace, ...)
 - Statistics on migration/ maps
 - Analysis of socio-economic characteristics of populations and spatial mobility
 - Improved intervention strategies
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POTENTIAL USE OF SOCDM

- Assess inter-urban , and inter-rural migration trends and migration in both directions, between urban and rural;
- Identify mobility through time and across different geographical levels (national, regional, provincial and municipal);
- Produce indicators on internal migration;
- Highlight profiles of migrants;
- Identify areas of origin and reception of migrants;
- Meet the expectations of developers and researchers to integrate migration variable in the development and updating of strategic planning tools (PCD SDAU, SNAT, facilities and infrastructure)

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Outlook

- The current system is **selective**: Restricted to people who presenting themselves for the administrative annex,
- Must evolve through:
 - Its widespread, its appropriation by administrative annexes and its acceptance by the population
 - The feeding assistants authority for the people who did not request administrative qualifications.

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Towards a population register system

- Current SOCDM is limited to the issuance of administrative certificates and internal mobility
- **Initial step**, necessary and do not involve regulatory changes to build up a **population register system**
- **Register to integrate with other registers**: marital status, the electoral register, and be subject to regulation.
- To **bring scientific insights to policy makers** for a better territorial distribution of population, activities, and equipment

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Maroc
Numeric
2013

To an online service



- **Step 1:**
 - **Intranet** between the administrative annexes / Province or Prefecture
 - Centralization in the Ministry of Interior to integrate immigrants
 - Implementation of the central system on internal migration at the Department of Land Administration.
- **Step 2:**
 - Digital service for citizens to be included in the e-government / Digital Morocco 2013

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Thank you for your attention



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