Transformations in the Statistical System of Kingdom of Morocco and meet the growing demand for statistics

Presented by: Mohammed BERRICHE
Census Director Advisor
Kingdom of Morocco (HCP)
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1. Characteristics and components of the National Statistical Information System in Morocco

- ✓ Is not positioned in its entirety;
- ✓ Subject to an obsolete legal framework (dates back to the end of the sixties);
- ✓ Some are related to state institutions (public) and some are related to semi-public or private institutions;
- ✓ Public sector consists of several sectorial units to produce statistical information;
- ✓ HCP is the nucleus of this system;
- ✓ Those units work vary between accomplishing research, collecting and exploitation of administrative statistics, completion and dissemination of studies;

2. Areas of National Statistical System Components Involvement

- ✓ The National System of Statistical Information Components cover various areas of life and are linked in its entirety to the involvement of its Department field;
- ✓ At the production level: Among the areas covered by the National System of Statistical Information Components works: population and demography, health, education and training, housing, agriculture and fisheries, industrial, commercial and service productivity units, etc.
- ✓ Geographically: Information available on the smallest unit of earth level, but in some areas only.

3-The immediate challenges of the National Statistical System

- ✓ Extended regional workshops, requirements of regional councils and elected councils;
- ✓ Morocco's international obligations, particularly towards the goals of sustainable development
- ✓ National economic and social actors requirements necessitate:
 - Provide information and statistics because of its significant role in the service of decision-makers (public and private sectors) to enable them to formulate policies based on objective indicators and statistics, something that requires work on the development of statistical data and information bases;

3-The immediate challenges of the National Statistical System

- Reconsider how to meet new needs in statistics: reliance on administrative records instead of field surveys given the high cost of the latter;
- Reliance on new and unconventional sources of information (large data) which requires the development of new mechanisms to deal with this data and changing the traditional view of statistical systems of data sources;
- Necessity to adhere to the standards of statistical quality and the adoption of a methodology and definitions that enable international comparisons (international standards);
- Adopt new statistical areas with what it takes to measure the emergency variables (as ex. sustainable development);

3-The immediate challenges of the National Statistical System

- The required Indicators are too many, diverse and include number of fields in a way that may exceed the capacity of statistical systems to follow-up them;
- These data require availability of systems, operations and infrastructure that need expensive investments



4-Transformation prospects in the National Statistical System to meet the growing demand for statistics: preliminary considerations

In order to elevate these challenges and provide the required indicators, we should:

- Diagnosis the national statistical system state to determine the areas for future improvement and benefit from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Benefit from national experiences as well as international by identifying the development and improvement areas carried out by the statistical systems in some countries of the world to take advantage of them;
- Employing modern technology in all areas of statistical work, especially during the field data collection process to improve the quality and reduce the terms of information dissemination;

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4-Transformation prospects in the National Statistical System to meet the growing demand for statistics: preliminary considerations

- Reconsider the function and role to be played by administrative records and other documents in the provision of statistics;
- Strengthening statistical capacity, particularly in developing countries by providing the necessary support from international agencies and the private sector and nongovernmental organizations;
- Strengthen coordination with national and international organizations and institutions in order to take advantage of the databases, and the emphasis on coordination between national statistical agencies and between other local entities producing data.



Taken into account all these constraints and challenges, the statistical system in Morocco witnesses fundamental transformations that can be summarized as follows:

1.5 at the institutional and organizational level:

- Updating the law governing statistical studies to make it commensurate with the phase current and future requirements;
- Creation of a National Council for Statistics to enhance coordination and institutionalization in the field of statistical surveys and studies between the various components of the national statistical system in order to avoid duplication and to alleviate the statistical burden on families and contractors and rationalize the human and financial resources;



- Adapt the HCP structures with the current situation (12 Actors);
- Institutionalize the exchange of information resulting from statistical surveys among the national statistical system components.

2.5 Partnership and benefit from the experience at the national and international levels

1.2.5 at the national level:

Partnership with national institutions (universities, research centers, government sectors, professional organizations, civil society organizations, etc.) To exchange information and carry out studies and surveys jointly, and scientific and technical exchanges between experts of these institutions and HCP

2.2.5 at the regional and international level:

Convene partnerships with international Statistical organizations and foreign institutions to exchange experiences and learn from their owns. And it is related to:

a- French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies

- This agreement aims to:
- The development of specific cooperation projects designed to support the design and implementation of projects that lead to tangible results;
- Identify actions that could improve the statistical production process;

- Sharing ideas and experiences through the organization of joint workshops on specific topics.
- Intervention of the Institute to facilitate a cooperative relationship with the other French research institutions;
- involve HCP experts in the transfer of expertise to the rest of the Maghreb and French-speaking African countries;
- Coordination of positions at the international level.

b - The World Bank

The cooperation agreement with the World Bank aims to:

 Strengthening cooperation between the two institutions in the field of surveys data analysis on the basis of joint teams;

- Contribution of HCP professionals who oversaw the completion of this research in the various stages of these studies preparation;
- Enhance the transfer of knowledge and tools that have been developed by the World Bank to HCP professionals;
- Support to the thinking that HCP plans to launch on the use of massive data for statistical purposes;
- Present support for the completion of a strategy for the development of statistics in the HCP and at the national level.



3.5 improve and ensure the statistical product quality

High Commissariat held within this framework a cooperation agreement with the European Union aimed at supporting the HCP to establish a national framework to ensure statistical quality in accordance with the best practices applicable in the Union countries.

This project includes several phases related to:

- Studying the difference between the legal and institutional framework of Morocco in the field of statistics and the legislation requirements of the European Union and the best European practices;
- Process an organizational and technical diagnosis of statistical work in the HCP;
- do an institutional and functional comparative study.



4.5 Provide a national framework for sustainable development focused on sustainable development goals

The High Commissariat held within this framework a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Development Program in order to propose the outlines of a national framework for sustainable development that integrates sustainable development objectives, as well as strengthening the strategic planning of public policies for sustainable development. This project will support establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for the achievement of SDG. Moreover, it will enable the actors, nationally and locally, to have a special framework to coordinate and keep track of the achievement of the 17 Goals for SD. The project will also enable the enhancement of convergence between institutional actors interventions and capacity building among the actors at the national and local levels.

In this framework, the following activities will be completed:

- Hold a national debate in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the HCP on ways to track and achieve sustainable development objectives;
- Completion of research on population and civil society perception for the sustainable development goals and determine the priorities of the community in this area. This survey will depend on two forms, the first related to family and the second to the respondent person, in addition to a list from which the Researched can set priorities in the field of sustainable development from perceptions in this field.

On the other hand, for the evaluation of the national statistical system's capacity to meet the needs of information and statistical indicators for the post-2015, the following activities have been achieved:

- Study of the required indicators list;
- Inventory of information needed to be accounted;
- Coordination with the national statistical system components to see what information is available and the define the work prospects for the preparation of what is not available,

Thanks for your attention