

Processes of Social Policy Reform in Morocco

By Abdeljalil Grefft-Alami
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Summary

- I. Context and Brief Overview of Morocco**
- II. Development Trajectory:** Major Contribution of HDR50 and Lessons Learned from National Experiences
- III. On-going Reforms: “From Knowledge to Action”**
National Human Development Initiative (NHDI) and
National Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (NSFPR)
- IV. What Remains to be done:** Overall social regulation

Context: Multiple Transitions

- Basic Data (impact of the crisis)
- Political Process to strengthen the modern the state: democracy, rule of law, broadening freedoms, women's rights
- Processes of economic structural reform, modernization, opening the economy, infrastructure, investment and employment promotion
- Processes of Main Social Reform, Health, education, employment, housing, pensions, access to basic services, combating poverty and exclusion

Development Trajectory

NHDR 50

- Contributions by 131 national experts
- Retrospective (1955-2005) and Prospective (2005-2025)
- Many components: individual papers, 10 thematic reports, comparative benchmarking study, values survey, prospective study and general report
- Public debate: non-dogmatic, knowledge based, address all political, economic, sociological questioning (who are we? Where do we come from? Where are we going?) strategic questions: water, energy, climate change, religious tensions, migration, crisis management

NHDR 50 Main Findings

- 5 Main Future Challenges
 - Health (pre-requisite)
 - Education (knowledge economy)
 - Economic Growth (path and sustainability)
 - Inclusion (combating poverty and social cohesion)
 - Governance (methods and accountability)
- Many cross-cutting challenges to HD – bottlenecks and deficits

Break with past ----- Voluntarist Scenario

If not ----- Business as Usual lead to regression

Lessons Learned

Disfunctional: What did not work

- Missing explicit link between political economic and social policies
- Deficit of evidence based decision making
- Silo sectoral approach, excessively vertical and centralizaed social policies
- Local and area based development not considered
- Isolated, uncoordinated interventions
- Problems in programme and project implementation
- Lack of public policy evaluation

Lessons Learned – Need for NHDI

Need to elaborate a development model that promotes strong economic growth that:

- Reduces poverty and inequality
- Does not produce new exclusion
- Is sustainable

The National Human Development Initiative (NHDI) launched by the HM King Mohamed XI in 2005:

“ ... the social problematique constitutes the major challenge that we face in order to successfully our societal project and development..”

Ongoing Reforms - NHDI

NHDI represents a three-fold break with the past:

1. At the level of political voluntarism
2. At the level of methodology and governance
3. At the level of financing

NHDI is a vision, a philosophy, a development ethic, the kingdom's endeavor in the short, medium and long term

On-going Reform: National Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction

- NSFPR is an integrating framework, based on shared knowledge, shared diagnostic, and shared political ownership aiming at an efficient, coordinated joint action
- NSFPR is a methodological framework that contributes to the success of NHDI – the sustainability of its programmes and interventions: integration, continuous evaluation of public policies and intervention of stakeholders
- NFSPR along with NHDI is strongly linked to MDGs. However, it promotes work both upstream (prevention) and downstream (dealing with results)

Ongoing Reforms – Accompanying Measures

- Modernization of data collection and analysis of social information: creation of area based information systems
- Institutionalization of evaluation of policies programmes and projects (independent)
- Use statistical tools to study poverty dynamics (panel survey)
- Stimulating social economy, capacity building for social workers and civil society
- Consolidation of social safety nets and solidarity mechanisms
- Communication and mobilization strategy

Overall Social Regulation

- From Knowledge to Action: too many actors, programmes, policies – need to establish **coherent regulatory framework**

According to the Ministry of Social Development this covers Five Pillars:

1. Legislation and Regulation (eg: social protection, social assistance, family code)
2. Improve coordination of structure and instruments at the governmental level working on social protection

Overall Social Regulation

3. Clarification and delineation of mandate of relevant Ministries and government administrations
4. Redefine the mandate of the Social Development Agency and the EN (Entraide Nationale), civil society, municipalities and other stakeholders
5. Proxy interventions at the local level and personalization of social assistance and networking

Conclusion

