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

First Actual Results

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
Migrations

Profound changes in Morocco
(plans urbanization, population distribution, activities, facilities and public and private investment)

Need to address the determinants of migration and its features in action programs and the Planning

KNOWLEDGE OF MIGRATION

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

Availability of data

Problems: frequency update cost, time availability of results

Current Sources: GRPH, NDS RP, surveys
The SOCDM

Computerization of **administrative certification** while integrating data on **internal migration**

**How it works?**

1st step
- Citizen goes to the administrative annex to a certificate Administrative

2nd step
- Fills out an **application form** for a certificate containing the information on the identity of the applicant and his **eventual internal migration**

2 results
- Issuance of Certificates of one way information technology (**database certificates and population**)  
- Feeding of the Database Migration
The new integrated information in the form
The SOCDM interface

Project governance / partnerships

- **MHUAEDAT & Inspection**: national coordinator, regional coordinator:
  - Implementation of the system: Development / Installation / Monitoring
  - Training of trainers (provincial or prefectural teams)
  - Launch of ad hoc studies: communication, potential outflows, developing improved versions, ...
  - Supervision and coordination of the project

- **Regional Council / Wilaya**:
  - AA Equipment (computers, printers, consumables)
  - Training of local teams

- **L’UNFPA**
  - Broader support for the province of Khemisset
  - Studies ad hoc: feasibility, assessment ...

- **HCP** (High Commissioner for Planning): Technical Support

- **Steering structures**: national, regional, Provincial/Prefectural Intervention Team.
The target communication architecture

Administrative annexes

Prefectures or provinces

Ministry of Interior (DGCL, DSIC…)

ONM

Publication

Communes DGCL INDH … . HCP ONDH

Departures of communes of origin

Requires generalization

Generalization process

(SOCOM) 2009-2015
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

Registered population / Rabat

- Frequency of registrations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Population RGPH 2004</th>
<th>Registed population</th>
<th>Registration rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>128425</td>
<td>3310</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yacoub El Mansour</td>
<td>203901</td>
<td>27220</td>
<td>13.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agdal-Riad</td>
<td>90568</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youssoufa</td>
<td>172863</td>
<td>14994</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souissi</td>
<td>27323</td>
<td>3316</td>
<td>12.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>621480</td>
<td>50655</td>
<td>8.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 non-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.

Total of delivered certificates: 65,222

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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.
• 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.

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.
- 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.

- More than half of the migrants reside in **housing** that it owns.
- Immigrants are **married** (3 out 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.
**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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**Distribution of migrants according to their original regions**

*Legend*:
- Dark Red: 0-1%
- Red: 1-5%
- Orange: 5-10%
- Light Brown: 10-20%
- White: More than 20%
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 ....)

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.
Towards a population register system

- Current SOCDEM 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 ....

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
Thank you for your attention

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