

<b>1. CPS Data</b>	
<b>Country: Morocco</b>	
<b>CPS Year: FY10</b>	<b>CPS Period: FY10-FY13</b>
<b>CPSCR Review Period: FY10-FY13</b>	<b>Date of this review: April 21, 2014</b>

<b>2. Executive Summary</b>
<p>i. This review examines the implementation of the FY10-13 Morocco Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) of FY10 and CPS Progress Report (CPSPR) of FY12, and assesses the CPS Completion Report (CPSCR). The strategy was jointly implemented by the IBRD and IFC, and this review covers the joint program of the two institutions.</p> <p>ii. The CPS program was aligned and its results framework mapped well onto development outcomes derived from the government of Morocco's Social and Economic Development Reform Program. In this context the CPS aimed to contribute in three broad areas to support: (i) growth, competitiveness, and employment; (ii) service delivery to citizens; and (iii) sustainable development in a changing climate. In addition, all CPS activities were to address two crosscutting issues: governance and territoriality. The CPSPR confirmed the ongoing relevance of the CPS pillars but also introduced new emphasis on governance, inclusion, and voice as well as subsidy reform.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support as moderately satisfactory. Overall, the CPS program largely achieved its business environment and financial sector reform objectives and made a significant contribution in the area of social exclusion in terms of participation, access, transparency and ownership. Good progress was also made in relation to broad environmental challenges such as water management, solid waste, and renewable energy. Under pillar I, Bank Group support contributed to the creation of an improved business environment and enhanced understanding of labor market dynamics. However, more needs to be done to better promote and foster trade and competitiveness and, in turn, to increase job creation. Under pillar II the Bank Group contributed to some progress in public sector management although important aspects of the e-government agenda remain to be completed and multi-annual budgeting is not yet operational. The Bank Group also contributed to enhanced delivery of services to citizens with notable improvements in net enrollment at primary level education and improved rural roads, although challenges remain in terms of better targeting in social protection. As earlier noted, challenges persist with reference, for example, to enrollment at second level, and to broader central government investment in infrastructure (e.g., urban transport). Under pillar III, Bank Group support during the CPS period made a strong contribution in certain areas but significantly less so in others. There was notable success in relation to modernizing irrigation practices, waste water management, and the development of renewable energy. However, challenges remain in order to better address inter-agency coordination on climate change adaptation, urban sewerage and wastewater treatment, and price reform to reduce the budgetary burden of price subsidies.</p> <p>iv. IEG rates WBG performance as good. The Bank Group's positive relationship with the government of Morocco, other stakeholders, and other donors, presented a sound base for engagement in Morocco. It allowed the Bank Group to support government and the business environment through the post-'Arab Spring' transition and to contribute in the process of building a</p>

<b>CPSCR Reviewed by:</b>	<b>Peer Reviewed by:</b>	<b>CPSCR Review Coordinator</b>
Anthony Tyrrell, Consultant, IEGCC Surajit Goswami, Consultant, IEGCC	Florence Charlier, Senior Evaluator, IEGCC Takatoshi Kamezawa, Senior Evaluator, IEGCC	Geeta Batra Manager, IEGCC

more open and transparent administration. The correct identification of risk in the CPS, and the capacity to respond under the flexible programming approach once risks materialized, is notable. The World Bank (Bank) worked to ensure a coherent and informed approach to its lending through the provision of ESW in important areas of interest to Morocco (such as climate change, renewable energy, and targeting social protection), and in the provision of "how to" guidance (TA) in respect of an energy supply strategy, urban development, transport, pension reform and other relevant areas. IFC provided valuable advisory services, particularly in respect to microfinance and dispute resolution. The program of AAA informed and supported the extensive DPL program rolled out in Morocco (DPLs represented 64 percent of all approvals over the course of the CPS) in support of the government's reform efforts. The Bank also engaged in investment lending in a number of sectors and supported the second National Initiative for Human Development with a Program for Results in order to sharpen the focus, as requested by government, on results in that area. The Bank Group supported efforts across a very wide range of sectors, all of which were important and relevant to Morocco in its program of reform. The Bank was involved in many sectors in support of the reform program indicating that the exercise of selectivity over the course of the CPS was reflected less in the choice of sectors in which the Bank engaged than in its choice of instrument (i.e. DPLs). Given the political upheaval in the region at the time, the extensive use of budget support was probably merited, although this is something the CPSCR could have better discussed and addressed. The inclusion of high level objectives in the results framework would also have helped to better define the program and lending choices made. Finally, the quality of the portfolio as assessed by IEG (ICRRs) and as self-assessed for ongoing projects is of a very high quality, reflecting sound management, monitoring and evaluation. The Bank Group operation in Morocco would appear to be well functioning in that regard, and also well positioned and equipped to deliver a more ambitious program in the future on a multi-sectoral level in pursuit of the twin goals of the WBG.

### 3. *WBG Strategy Summary*

#### **Overview of CPS Relevance:**

##### Country Context:

1. Morocco is a lower middle income country of 32.52 million inhabitants (2012) situated in Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara. About 99 percent of its population is, respectively, Arab Berber and Muslim. Nearly 60 percent of the population lives in urban areas, and urbanization is increasing at a rate of about 1.62 percent per year. A constitutional monarchy, Morocco won independence from France in 1956, and its constitution was last ratified by referendum in July 2011 following the upheaval of the Arab Spring. Following Morocco's exit from an IMF program in the 1980s during which it addressed high levels of indebtedness, the economy of Morocco has been largely stable, characterized by steady growth, low inflation, and gradually falling unemployment. Morocco has exploited its proximity to Europe to build a diverse, open, market-oriented economy, signing an Advanced Status agreement with the European Union in 2008 (Morocco also entered into a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the United States in 2006). Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) more than doubled over the CPS period (US\$1.5 billion to US\$3.4 billion in 2013). Key sectors of the economy include agriculture, tourism, phosphates, textiles, apparel, and subcomponents. Morocco has also taken a lead role in the region in expanding its renewable energy capacity - its goal in that regard is to make 40 percent of electricity output renewable by 2020. In 2012 the economy suffered a setback associated with high prices on imported and heavily subsidized food and fuel that impacted the government's budget and increased the country's current account deficit, exacerbated by the sluggishness of trade with Europe. Over the decade to 2011, average per-capita income doubled and absolute poverty declined from 15.3 percent to 6.2 percent; however, poverty in rural areas is more pronounced (15 percent in 2011) than in urban areas, and 13.3 percent of the overall population is vulnerable to poverty. Morocco also continues to face challenges in relation to unemployment (c. 9 percent) and literacy (which remains low at about 67 percent), the former more so in urban areas, the latter in rural areas. The UN's Human Development Index ranked Morocco 130th out of 187 countries in 2013, and the country lags comparator countries in important MDG / health indicators such as the rate of infant mortality (26.8/1,000) and maternal mortality (100/100,000).

2. The government's Social and Economic Development (2008-12) reform program targeted: (i) improved social indicators (health, education, and social protection); (ii) enhanced growth, export potential and investment; and (iii) progress in cross cutting matters such as governance, public administration, decentralization and service delivery to citizens. The reform program was complemented by efforts at strategic formulation in six priority sectors (health, education, agriculture, water, energy, and justice), and a broad commitment to deepen the focus on governance, improve local government autonomy, and continued support for public administration reform. As a result of demands made during the Arab Spring, a new constitution was brought in in July 2011. It reinforced principles of good governance, human rights, and commitment to equality and decentralization.

##### Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The CPS is constructed under three pillar headings as follows: (i) growth, competitiveness, and employment; (ii) service delivery to citizens; and (iii) sustainable development in a changing climate. No clearly stated objectives are provided; instead, the direction of the Bank Group's program as set out in the CPS notes that it will support the implementation of the reform program by: (i) contributing on the "how to" of implementation by facilitating institutional reforms, sequencing of steps and change management; and (ii) continuing to support reform implementation in areas requiring inter-agency coordination, and capacity building. The CPS also states that all supported activities will seek to pay particular attention to increasing the result orientation of the country program. As a result of the CPSPR exercise, proposed activities in the health sector were dropped because the Bank could not reach agreement with government on priorities, and the orientation of the overall

program was redirected towards: (i) supporting more ambitious reforms through targeting effective delivery and tighter coordination around concrete results with an enhanced focus on sectoral governance issues, communication and participation; and cross-sectoral issues (incl. economic competitiveness in support of growth and job creation (CPS Pillar 1), governance (the cross-cutting beam of the CPS), social protection and subsidy reform (CPS Pillar 2), and strengthening inclusion and voice, particularly of youth and women (covered under CPS Pillar 2); and (ii) introducing multi-sector approaches to lay the basis for consolidation in the next CPS. We note these broadly stated statements of direction (which lack specificity, measurability or other parameters) are not referred to in the CPSPR results matrix; instead, under each of the three pillars, the results matrix sets out a list of selected areas with related Government objectives, key issues targeted by the Bank Group, and the outcomes that the Bank Group expects to influence measured by a set of indicators.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The CPS set out to address key challenges facing the country, particularly in relation to the business environment, financial regulation, public sector management and reform, and also sought to increase access to education and social protection, and to provide support to the agriculture, transport and energy sectors. Of the three engagement areas of the CPS, pillar II on service delivery to clients, addressed key issues of Morocco's MDG agenda (e.g., education, social protection). The close alignment of the CPS with government preferences (the concentration on DPLs effectively focused Bank funding in support of ongoing government initiatives) ensured government ownership in most instances. The strategy was adjusted on foot of the CPSPR to reflect changing priorities in the post-Arab Spring context. Principles of good governance and accountability, ensuring greater social and economic inclusion, and increasing voice and participation were emphasized.

5. **Relevance of Design.** The CPS was designed to allow the WBG to be flexible in order to address risk and meet changing demand and priorities. The program locked in commitments for operations in FY10, but thereafter within the CPS both the amount of funding available and the precise operations to be funded was left open. The Bank Group's relationship with the government and other stakeholders was, and continues to be positive, allowing close reading of the political economy and associated priorities. The Bank produced some good quality ESW (for example, in agriculture, energy, governance, and poverty) and engaged in TA (e.g., transport, pension reform, governance, and competitiveness) that informed policy and supported implementation as a complement to the DPL-driven approach (DPLs represent 64 percent of all approvals and 100 percent of approvals in both FY11 and FY13). The Bank engaged in sectoral investment in water, sanitation, rural roads, irrigation, agriculture and energy. In addition to investment lending and DPLs, the Bank also supported the second phase of the National Human Development Initiative with a Program for Results instrument. During the CPS, IFC aimed at building on its existing client relationships and the success it had in PPP advisory service (AS) projects prior to FY10. IFC also stepped up its investment operations during the CPS to restore investor confidence for Morocco with additional resource mobilization from IFC's asset management company (AMC).

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The Results Framework (RF) was developed under the three pillars introduced above. Fourteen areas of interest (e.g. business environment, financial sector reform, skills and employment, climate change, transport, agriculture, vulnerability and social exclusion) were set out across the pillars. These are associated, in turn, with a total of forty-nine desired outcomes supported by indicators (supported, in turn, with baseline values, target values, or both). The RF does not, however, articulate objectives, and this introduces some vagueness in its logic and strategic coherence that was not addressed at progress report stage (e.g., what was the desired overall change in skills and employment?). We note however that the CPSPR did introduce some additional indicators, changes to others, and resulted in certain areas of interest being dropped (e.g. health). The specification of a large number of areas of interest and desired outcomes (to the neglect of fewer, more focused objectives) suggests that the success of the program as set out in the RF is measured by what are, often, fairly low level, intermediate, measures, steps or tools (e.g. introduction of legislation). This is

problematic from a strategic perspective. Flexibility in design (as discussed above) is positive, but it does require direction in the form of higher level objectives in order to ensure strategic coherence and intent. In most instances, indicators associated with desired outcomes were measureable, and were used to monitor progress towards achieving desired outcomes. On the other hand, outcome indicators that are relevant to measuring the achievements of the CPS even at the level of desired outcome (noting again the absence of high level objectives) are of varying degrees of relevance and quality. In some instances the RF contains intermediary indicators that are useful for monitoring, but actual outcome indicators are omitted. Indicators that relate to intermediary steps or process are useful to a point, but they do not add to understanding the concrete impact of measures undertaken. In terms of IFC contributions to CPS objectives, the quality of the RF was poor since three IFC PPP projects that were cancelled before full implementation during the CPS were included in the RF used for the CPSCR.

7. **Risk Identification and Mitigation.** The CPS identified two risks to the program: (i) uncertainty in the short-term growth outlook associated with the pace and shape of recovery from the global crisis; and (ii) political economy factors. To mitigate the first, the Bank Group proposed to assist in analyzing potential risks through continued monitoring and dialogue with the authorities on macroeconomic developments and the provision of advice on remedial measures and program adaptation as required. In the case of the second, the Bank Group recognized the possibility that the reform program would meet resistance that could derail or stall it. In response, the Bank committed itself to offering appropriate TA to support the implementation of sector strategies that would, if requested, focus on political economy constraints. Both risks materialized albeit in a manner that was not foreseen (the former associated with the global crisis but also spikes in the price of food and oil, and the latter with the Arab Spring) but the inherent and planned flexibility of the program as well as some reorientation following the progress report, meant that risks were well managed noting, however, that overall stability was ensured by the government of Morocco through its skilled political handling of a potentially chaotic situation. The Bank Group was on hand to contribute to and bolster a changed course.

**Overview of CPS Implementation:**

Lending and Investments:

8. At the inception of the CPS, there were seven ongoing IBRD financed operations valued at US\$688.4 million. One involved development policy lending (Solid Waste DPL, US\$132.7 million), and five investment projects addressed challenges in various sectors, including rural roads and human development. The CPS proposed and confirmed seven operations for US\$600 million in FY10 about half of which was expected to be in the form of development policy lending (public sector reform, sustainable access to finance, education) and the remainder as SILs in urban and rural water, rural roads, agriculture, and sanitation. A further, indicative US\$600 million was identified to support seven operations in FY11, five of which were planned DPLs noting this, and any further support was conditional on IBRD's lending capacity, thereby leaving room for flexibility. All seven planned operations for FY10 were ultimately approved for a total of US\$729.5 million, and three planned DPLs (US\$480.3 million) were approved FY11. Operations in health and energy indicatively scheduled for FY11 in the CPS were dropped. The indicative FY11 operation in support of human development (US\$300 million) was one of five operations for a total of US\$770.8 million approved FY12 - other operations approved in that financial year include the Skills and Employment DPL (US\$205 million) and the large solar power investment project (Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power Plant - US\$200 million). Four operations (three of which DPLs in environment, education, and solid waste) were approved FY13 for US\$593 million. The fourth approval was an economic competitiveness support program. The total value of operations approved over the CPS period is US\$2573.8 million (of which US\$1638.5 million (64 percent) in DPLs). In addition, a total of twenty-one operations for almost US\$173 million were financed with grants and trust funds, seven of them ongoing at the start of the CPS. Two of these, both dealing with solar power, were particularly large as follows: MA-Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power (US\$97 million); and Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Project (US\$43.2 million). Others addressed a range of issues including accessibility for persons with limited



mobility, coastal zone management, and integrated agriculture. Ten IFC investment projects approved prior to FY10 were active during the CPS with US\$239.6 million net commitment. The majority of IFC's engagements were for the financial market with investments in commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and private equity funds. During the CPS, IFC made new commitments of US\$326.4 million through eight investments, including a \$150.2 million equity investment from two AMC funds. The majority of IFC's new exposures continued to be for financial markets. Despite the difficult investment context associated with the regional turmoil, IFC took a significant risk during the CPS as 97.2% of its net commitments were equity investments, signaling the market that IFC was confident in taking an equity investment risk in Moroccan companies.

9. Eight IBRD projects exited during the CPS and were evaluated by IEG. Two were rated satisfactory, and the other six were rated moderately satisfactory. The achievement of 100 percent moderately satisfactory or better ratings for closed projects compares favorably with a MNA average of 53.5 percent over the same period, and with a world average 82.8 percent rated moderately satisfactory or better. With respect to the operations approved during the CPS period, twelve are rated moderately satisfactory or better in their implementation status reports - only one project is rated moderately unsatisfactory in that regard. The average percentage of projects at risk over the CPS period (11 percent) also compares favorably with the MNA (32 percent) and world (22.7 percent) averages. IEG assigned a "mostly unsuccessful" rating to one IFC investment in a financial institution approved in FY07. More recently, IFC's client companies in the financial market have been performing well other than some of its private equity investments.

#### Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

10. The CPS places high priority on AAA. It notes the Bank's role as a knowledge partner in Morocco depends on the quality of AAA products and responsiveness to demand. The CPS (Annex B4) lists twenty-four planned non-lending service inputs over FY10-11 with a concentration on climate change and other environmental issues as well as proposed work on a range of areas such as public administration reform, urban development, pension reform, ICT, and delivery of service to citizens. Ultimately a total of fifteen pieces of economic and sector work were undertaken FY10-13 covering a wide range of issues including governance and anti-corruption, agriculture, poverty, youth inclusion, public administration reform, and climate and other environmental issues. Two planned pieces (country environmental analysis, and a public expenditure tracking survey) were dropped. Four TA pieces were also dropped FY10-13 (including two "how to" pieces addressing rural land markets and housing finance) and seventeen were delivered covering, for example, rural and regional development, pension reform, justice, the business environment, and e-government. This assistance was well linked to the CPS lending program. The CPSCR provides little evidence on the dissemination of AAA; however, the CPSPR (Annex 4) provides useful background on the Bank's AAA to that point. For example, it references the production of a note on Targeting and Social Protection Strategy that was published and disseminated. A key recommendation was to reform subsidies thereby freeing up resources required for better targeted and more cost-efficient social protection programs. It also references the completion of the Impact Evaluation of Education Conditional Cash Transfer Pilot (Tayssir), which showed the pilot program reduced drop-out by rates by 57 percent. The results of the evaluation fed into the government's scaling up of the program at national level, which the Bank supported with a DPL.

11. Three IFC Advisory Services projects approved before FY10 were implemented during the CPS period. IFC assigned mostly unsuccessful rating to the Business Registration Simplification project. For the other two projects, Microfinance and Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), IFC self-rated as "mostly successful"/ "successful". During the CPS period, IFC approved nine new AS projects for over US\$5.7 million. Three PPP projects on education, health, and transport sector were cancelled due to lack of government commitment. In addition, IFC successfully helped to structure a solar power PPP project for a competitive bidding which it self-rated as successful for development effectiveness (DF) upon project completion, while another (on desalination) was self-rated "unsuccessful". During the CPS, IFC completed the Phase II of the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) AS project, which contributed to

an increase in the use of mediation – the project was self-rated successful. Since the start of the Phase II Project, 2124 cases were referred to mediation, of which 1729 were successfully resolved.

#### Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

12. Morocco benefits from significant bilateral aid (US\$3072.54 million, 2009-12) about half of which is provided by France, and a further thirteen, eleven and ten percent by the United States, Spain and Japan respectively. The EU provided over seventy-five percent of the US\$1860.9 million in multilateral aid 2009-12, and the Arab fund provided just over nineteen percent. The CPS notes that most donor support in the three years prior to the CPS was disbursed using national systems in the form of budgetary support or other instruments, and that donor coordination is relatively good albeit with room for improvement. That said, in 2009 major multilateral donors, including the WBG (as well as the EU, AfDB, and AFD) developed or improved strategies in relation to broad national and cross-donor consultation and collaboration. The CPSCR notes coordination among Morocco's development partners has continued to be effective, particularly in relation to budget support operations and in certain sectors such as education, public administration reform, financial sector reform, and rural roads. The CPSCR also notes the WBG's increased emphasis on inclusive civil society partnerships.

#### Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

13. The CPS completion report does not discuss safeguard or fiduciary issues other than to suggest that a strong focus on procedures helped ensure fiduciary soundness and appropriate safeguards in relation to the national initiative for human development (INDH Project FY07-12 and the INDH 2 (an innovative Program for Results) FY12-15), which reached over five million beneficiaries.

14. An analysis by IEG on the closed projects shows that environmental and social risks were reported to have been effectively mitigated by the projects implemented during the CAS period. Development policy lending for the solid waste sector aimed to reform and modernize the solid waste management sector, including environmental and social performance. Environment and social considerations were included as prior actions and as a result, the national Environmental Impact Assessment system was upgraded (public consultation procedures, integration of social issues) with effects extending beyond the sector. Environmental risks associated with Bank assistance for rural roads were reportedly mitigated – and resettlement procedures – in line with Moroccan law and Bank safeguard policies (OP 4.12) – were reportedly satisfactorily implemented. Environmental and social issues were also an integral aim of the development policy lending for urban transport where the prior actions aimed to manage environmental issues associated with rapid motorization; an aging vehicle fleet; and insufficient attention to social issues through the restructuring of the vehicle inspection centers, and adoption and dissemination of an action plan to improve the accessibility of people with limited mobility.

### ***Overview of Achievement by Objective:***

#### *Pillar I: Growth, Competitiveness and Employment*

15. Pillar I is structured under four headings (business environment, financial sector reform, skills and employment, and trade and competitiveness). In the absence of high level objectives, we provide the extensive list of key issues/challenges that the Bank Group sets out to address as noted in the CPSPR: uneven quality of the business law/regulatory framework and its enforcement, leading to an un-level playing field that reduces entry of new SMEs and diversification; weak and un-institutionalized process of PSD reform identification, preparation, implementation and coordination; more than half of the population does not have access to banking or postal accounts and MFI weaknesses could affect over 1.2 million customers; SMEs remain underserved; new risks generated by the development of the financial system (e.g. real estate, interest rate, etc.); limited development of long term market instruments; inadequacy of higher education (and VET) supply to demand; knowledge of labor market dynamics is insufficient to inform policies and program; labor market rigidity and lack of income

protection mechanisms hamper labor mobility and productivity; enhancement of transparency and predictability on the regulatory framework applicable to safety and hygiene standards for local producers and importers; reduction of administrative burden (time and costs) and increased transparency for importers and exporters; reduction of dominant positions and unfair competition. The following outcome measures are assessed under Pillar I:

*Business Environment*

16. **Streamlined regulatory environment and a more equitable enforcement of rules, particularly for new entrants and SME's.** Both the Bank (AAA and Competitiveness DPL FY13) and the IFC (AS to support regulatory reforms and considerable advisory services addressing, for example, dispute resolution and corporate governance) contributed towards the desired realization of a more simplified business environment. Baseline and target measures, mostly attained, are provided for each of the four indicators. The minimum capital requirement for a limited company dropped from 11.8 to 0 percent (exceeding expectations), the number of administrative steps and costs associated with starting a business reduced significantly (but just under target), and the strength of investor protection also increased (also slightly under target). IFC's AS project helped develop an institution through which SMEs can settle disputes within 15-20 days, reducing dispute settlement time and costs. (Mostly Achieved)

17. **More effective reform coordination in the business environment area.** The above referenced Bank and IFC contributions also contributed here. A single indicator (increase in Doing Business (DB) ranking), replaced an existing indicator at the progress report stage. The DB ranking progressively improved over the CPS from a baseline of 124 of 181 economies in 2009 to 87 of 189 economies in 2013 (DB 2014) and this reflects improved coordination among government agencies. That said, the CPSCR notes, despite progress, that the concrete impact of some reforms is relatively weak due to delays in bureaucratic reform. As such, relying solely on a DB indicator provides an inadequate measure of the extent to which the desired outcome was achieved. We note that a repeat of the 2009 ICA survey would have provided a better measure of progress, however the government decided not to re-run the survey in 2013. (Mostly Achieved)

*Financial Sector Reform*

18. **A restructured financial sector allowing for sustainable expansion of access to finance by households.** The WBG developed a strong working relationship with the central bank (Bank Al-Maghrib - BAM) over time and this resulted in strong ownership of relevant measures in pursuit of financial inclusion and access to credit supported by the WBG. Progress was achieved in respect of the first indicator (increase in number of deposit accounts relative to the population), but not in relation to the anticipated reduction in NPL ratio for MFIs. No target values are provided in either case. The Bank provided support in the form of the Sustainable Access to Finance DPL (FY10) and MSME SIL (FY12). (Mostly Achieved)

19. **Established credit infrastructure more conducive to SME finance.** IFC worked closely in an advisory capacity with BAM and MFIs over time, invested in local banks, insurance companies, SME funds, and MFIs focused on women and MSMEs. The number of monthly consultations with the credit bureau rose progressively from 2,000 in November 2009 (shortly after the bureau was set up), to 123,893 in 2013. In addition, IFC provided other support such as the Morocco Secured Lending Project (FY13) which aimed to expand access to finance for Moroccan SMEs. (Achieved)

20. **Better identification of risks in the financial system through the introduction of fully independent supervisors.** The Bank provided support in the form of various pieces of AAA, including ESW on Strengthening Crisis Preparedness and Processes (FIRST, FY10). Progress was made (laws passed) towards the setting up of an insurance and pension fund authority and a capital market authority, both of which are expected to be operational in the near future. (Partially Achieved)

21. **Improved liquidity of the benchmark yield curve, creation of new instruments (e.g., covered bonds).** Supported by the implementation of the FIRST TA referenced above, the number of



lines of Treasury bills reduced from 170 in June 2009 to 63 in December 2013 (the relevant indicator was to reduce the number). The CPSCR notes that success in this area demonstrates the importance of close consultations with industry. (Achieved)

*Skills and Employment*

22. **Matching skills developed within the vocational training and higher education systems to the needs of the labor market ("flow").** The Bank provided a range of support including a programmatic employment TA (to improve labor market information system and help prepare vocational training law) as well the First Skills and Employment DPL (a second DPL is planned for FY14). The CPSCR suggests the Bank contributed, inter alia, to improving ALMPs. Data are not available to fully substantiate the indicator regarding the internal efficiency of vocational programs covered by a programmatic contract (although the CPSCR does provide impressive progression data for certain courses. Furthermore, no progress is shown in the university graduation rate to open-enrollment faculties. (Partially Achieved)

23. **Improving the effectiveness of intermediation services, including active labor market programs ("stock").** The target, which references the number of new enrolments in ANAPEC, was achieved; however, real effectiveness would have been better assessed by the inclusion of an indicator that captured progression of beneficiaries. In that regard, the indicator is an inadequate measure of achievement. (Partially Achieved)

24. **Improving job quality.** The number of firms formerly operating in the informal sector and now registered annually for professional tax increased progressively over the CPS, exceeding target - from 0 in 2010 to a cumulative 19,400 by 2013. (Achieved)

*Trade and Competitiveness*

25. **Modernizing the legal and institutional framework of foreign trade.** On foot of the CPSPR the Bank Group stepped up its engagement in this area given broad consensus that the positive growth of the last decade was not sufficient for Morocco to meet its development challenges, especially as regards job creation. To support this renewed emphasis on trade and competitiveness, the Bank provided TA on trade capacity building (FY11) and analytical support to determine constraints to competitiveness (FY12) and is providing AAA on data and statistics. The Economic Competitiveness Support Program DPL (FY13) and the ongoing Competitiveness DPL2 supported the government in pursuit of this and related outcomes (below). Data on the number of controls on imported products is not yet available for 2013, but the 2012 figure of 76,000 is significantly below the 100,000 target off a base of 71,000. (Not Achieved)

26. **Streamlining trade logistics at the ports of entry.** No baseline measure is provided for the relevant indicator (average discharge time for containers - target to increase time by 25 percent) and the CPSCR notes delays in the setting up of a one-stop-shop for foreign trade, partly associated with IT deficiencies. (Not Achieved)

27. **Strengthening the institutional framework for competition policy.** The CPSCR notes continued slow processing of investigations into breaches of competition law. It suggests a manual of procedures for investigators would facilitate the work of investigations (of which there were two in 2013 against a target of four investigations). (Partially Achieved)

28. IEG rates the overall outcome for this pillar moderately satisfactory. Bank support over the period contributed to an improved business environment with an enhanced credit infrastructure, particularly for SMEs. The Bank also made a positive contribution to improving labor market intelligence and the functioning of vocational training. However, more needs to be done to promote and foster trade and competitiveness in order to create jobs and reduce unemployment, a critical challenge for Morocco.

*Pillar II: Service Delivery to Citizens*

29. Under pillar II, which was formed under six headings (noting that health sector reform was dropped on the basis of the CPSPR), the CPSPR listed the following issues or challenges in the absence of high-level objectives: insufficient visibility of policies in [Morocco's] medium-term budgetary implications which would allow for budgetary allocation decisions in a multiyear framework; need to improve HR management to enhance civil service performance including in de-concentrated entities; strengthen payroll management to foster control of overall public wage bill and promote macroeconomic stability; inefficient and nontransparent procedures undermine quality and reliability of PA processes; large number of school-aged remains excluded from the system, with high repetition and dropout rates; weak external efficiency and quality of the education system; weak institutional performance in teaching, management and stewardship; dual burden of non-communicable diseases and poor maternal and child health outcomes; public financing of health services remains inadequate, resulting, among other things, in high out-of-pocket expenditures; limited access to affordable and quality pharmaceutical products (quantity scarce in public sector, prices high in the private sector); high level of rural poverty, social exclusion and vulnerability; insufficient access to/use of basic infrastructure, social services and economic opportunities, by poor and vulnerable groups; lack of convergence of poverty alleviation policies and implementation mechanism across government agencies; centrally-driven approach dealing with poverty and social exclusion, with little room for participation and empowerment of the stakeholders; rural Roads Accessibility: only 54% of the rural population has access to roads that can be used all times; responsibility over maintenance of the 3,000km of unclassified roads is unclear; inefficient provision of transport services and infrastructure due also to weak institutional capacity; low quality domestic marketing infrastructure (wholesale markets and slaughterhouses) that inhibits price formation; inefficient management of water resources in irrigation sector; under-performing public sector support and services; main safety net remains the general subsidies provided by the Caisse de Compensation which in the medium to long term may become unsustainable - in addition, the poor receive only about 10 percent of the allocated amounts (2007) – lack of coherent social protection strategy to inform reform options; current SP system is fragmented. The various targeting methods generate inequities. Efficiency and impact of most programs are unknown; less than 25% of the labor force has access to pensions, health insurance, and other social security benefits. The areas of activity and desired outcomes associated with these challenges are as follows (CPSPR):

*Public Sector Management*

30. **Multiannual budgetary planning integrated with the process of preparation of the Budget Law.** At the start of the CPS, twelve ministries routinely used a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), rising to sixteen at the end of the programming period. The CPSCR suggests this is work-in-progress that will be addressed, in part, by a new 'organic budget law' that provides more central momentum to reform. The Bank provided TA (e.g., in E-Government and compensation reform) as well as budget support through the PARL IV DPL (FY10). Given the relatively poor design of this intervention (it would have been better perhaps to help the authorities develop a global MTEF and prepare a new organic budget law rather than focusing on first elaborating the sector-specific MTEF) the target was ambitious. As part of its planned approach to the new CPS, the Bank appears to have learned from past experience and is focusing its efforts on the legal, institutional, and operational consolidation of budget reform. The Bank is providing advice to government on reform implementation with a particular focus on line ministries delivering public services. (Partially Achieved)

31. **The pending HRM policy adopted by the government.** This concerns the decree of Harmonization of Civil Service Status of "Editors-Redactors" and "Technicians. Preparatory work had begun on this at the start of the CPS resulting, ultimately, in the merging of twenty-two relevant statutes into three in 2011. An indicator linked to the containment of the wage bill in terms of GDP was dropped at the time of the CPSPR in light of the changed context. (Achieved)

32. **E-government is introduced to simplify PA procedures including for service delivery.** Of the fifteen government priority projects in this area, nine are fully implemented including projects

relating to online VAT claims, and the payment of corporate and income tax. The Bank is currently focused on supporting e-procurement and an internet platform allowing citizens to order a birth certificate online. Future Bank support to e-government is likely to focus on support to integrated and structural initiatives designed to enhance efficiency and transparency across the public sector at national and local levels. (Partially Achieved)

*Quality and Access in Education*

33. **Increased net enrollment rates for primary education.** The Bank provided AAA in pursuit of this outcome (e.g., impact evaluation of conditional cash transfer program in rural primary schools) as well as an Education PER covering the system. Budget support (Education DPL FY10, and DPL2 FY13) was instrumental in helping the Ministry of National Education achieve most of its access targets. Net enrollment (including net female enrollment) at primary level exceeded targets, with strong enrollment in rural areas. However, targets were not achieved in terms of lower secondary net enrollment (including net female enrollment targets set through CPSPR). The CPSCR notes wide disparities in enrollments between urban and rural areas in that regard, which, if appropriately considered in the first instance, may have resulted in a more realistic target. (Partially Achieved)

34. **Reduced repetition rates for primary and lower secondary education (Additional gender indicators added at CPS-PR).** Primary and lower secondary repetition rate targets were not achieved - the latter actually increased on the baseline over the course of the CPS. Gender disaggregated targets were also unmet in both cases. (Not achieved)

35. **Improved education quality with a focus on restructuring teachers' training and learning evaluation.** The CPSCR notes that DPLs are not an appropriate form of support in addressing such issues that require closer consultation with the client. The envisaged upper secondary education strategy is still at early stages of development (targeted to be implemented by 2012), but the National Learning Assessment System has been established and one learning survey conducted. In this instance, the indicator is not an ideal measure of realization of the envisaged outcome and neither it, nor the CPSCR provide any information on what, exactly, the Bank did to support the restructuring of teacher training. IFC failed to contribute to this objective as its approved PPP education AS project was cancelled due to lack of government commitment. (Partially Achieved)

36. **Improved management capacity and increased accountability of results at all levels, within the context of decentralization.** Some progress was made in teacher redeployment, mobility, and retention; however, the efficiency related indicator in this instance (proportion of lower secondary teachers working the full complement of hours assigned) was not achieved in full. No evidence is provided in the CPSCR to suggest the outcome will be realized in the near term. (Partially achieved)

*Vulnerability and Social Exclusion*

37. **Use of services and infrastructure.** The Bank provided AAA (Breaking Barriers to Youth Inclusion, Governance of Service Delivery to Citizens, and Poverty PESW) and the IFC provided ongoing support (investment and advisory) to the microfinance sector. The Bank also provided lending through the National Initiative for Human Development Support Project (INDH Project (FY07)) that ran into the CPS period and its follow up, INDH 2 (FY12). The development objective of INDH 2 (which is supported by the Program for Results instrument) is to improve access to and/or use of enhanced participatory local governance mechanisms, basic infrastructure, social services and economic opportunities. It builds on the institutional architecture and approaches which were developed during INDH 1, but expands its scope. A new subprogram addresses basic infrastructure and social service needs of the most isolated rural communes in mountainous areas and the design of the INDH also takes on board lessons from Bank research into community driven development to ensure greater levels of participation, enhanced TA and capacity building, the granting of block grants and flexibility. The CPSCR notes the particular contribution of the Bank to ensuring a participatory approach and in supporting the preparation and revision of operational manuals that meant clear procedures that supported fiduciary soundness and appropriate safeguards. All targets (disaggregated use of basic

infrastructure and services) were achieved due to high mobilization, strong political support, and the implementation of over 22,000 subprojects for 5.2 million beneficiaries. (Achieved)

38. **Transparency.** All decisions relating to project selection, approval and rejection as well as annual physical and financial reports were published. (Achieved)

39. **Accountability & Ownership.** The participatory approach helped in achieving targets associated with the percentage of projects (rural, urban, and cross-cutting) implemented by communities, NGOs, and communes. (Achieved)

40. **Inclusiveness.** The implementation of awareness-raising and capacity development activities and the inclusion of specific indicators to assess progress over time contributed to the successful attainment of targets (which were exceeded) regarding the participation of women in projects. Indicators added at the CPSPR regarding the rate of certain girls graduating to the next grade, the level of women and youth participating in local governance bodies, and the proportion of NGOs in receipt of capacity building inputs, were also met. (Achieved)

*Transport*

41. **Increased accessibility of rural population to all-weather roads - from 65% (2009) to 80% (2012).** The CPSCR notes one key success factor of the second national program for rural roads (supported by Rural Roads Projects that carried over into the CPS from the previous CAS) was its monitoring and evaluation system built on a key, tracked indicator i.e., the rural population's access to all-weather roads. The targeted access for eighty percent of the rural population by 2012 was not realized and, as at June 2013, 77 percent of the rural population had access to rural all-weather roads. It is expected that the 80 percent target will now be reached by 2015. Through its advisory work on transport PPP for a private express road, IFC aimed at improving the quality of road service and increasing the connectivity to rural and remote areas, but the project was canceled before implementation by the government. (Partially Achieved)

42. **Sustainable maintenance of unclassified roads.** An inter-ministerial committee was established 2011 to devise a strategy for road maintenance and proposed three strategic options in 2013, one of which will likely form the basis for action; however, the action plan envisaged in the indicator was not delivered and there is at least a three year delay in the implementation of the action plan for the sustainability of unclassified rural roads. (Not Achieved)

43. **Efficient planning and management of the urban transport sector.** One indicator envisaged the establishment of an urban transport planning and management authority in four cities with populations in excess of 500,000 (off a base of one city with such an authority - Casablanca). This was not achieved. Another indicator envisaged the adoption of a long-term multimodal urban transport master plan in six cities with population in excess of 500,000 (off a base of one - Casablanca) and progress has been made towards realizing this. The CPSCR emphasizes the need, in the future, to include strong incentives for cities to achieve results, coupled with institutional strengthening and complementary investments so as to overcome governance, coordination and other impediments to more rapid progress. (Partially Achieved)

44. **Financial support allocated to urban transport projects with high economic returns.** Some developments in central government investment in transport infrastructure in Rabat and Casablanca. But the lack of a baseline value in the indicator and the lack of information on overall levels of investment in transport infrastructure means progress cannot be meaningfully measured. (Not Achieved)

*Agriculture*

45. **Improved integration of smallholders into domestic markets.** PMV DPL 1 (FY10) and PMV DPL 2 (FY13) delivered policy dialogue on reducing domestic market distortions through increased investment and improved management of marketing infrastructure and liberalizing distribution. But more needs to be done, particularly on inter-ministerial coordination in support of relevant objectives. Although the targeted (indicator) four million tons of domestically produced fresh

fruit and vegetable sold in national wholesale markets was not met, progress was made in that regard. (Mostly Achieved)

46. **Improved irrigation water management.** Drip irrigation target realized with support from the Oum Er Rbia Irrigation Project (FY10). The CPSCR notes the importance of the participatory approach adopted so that farmers can buy into and be trained to take control of their farming strategy and learn how to best use drip irrigation. (Achieved)

47. **Improved public sector support to smallholders.** A total of 340 Pillar II projects involving 530,000 beneficiaries were implemented by end FY13, exceeding the targeted 290 projects. Pillar II projects are mainly financed by public resources and the successful roll out reflects government's push to confront problems of falling productivity and low incomes for small farmers. (Achieved)

*Social Protection Reform*

48. **A more coherent, equitable, and sustainable supply of social protection programs available to poor and vulnerable groups.** The Bank provided valued advice to government through ESW/TA including input on: a strategy for social protection and targeting (FY12); the political economy of removing food and fuel subsidies (FY10); and ongoing programmatic ESW/TA for social protection and subsidy reform. The CPSCR notes that "government acknowledges that the Bank TA on subsidy reform in recent years has shaped [its] decision making". The target for the relevant indicator - number of beneficiaries of the Tayssir program - a conditional cash transfer program in the education sector that was mainstreamed based on an evaluated pilot - was exceeded. (Achieved)

49. **More efficient and effective social protection operational systems, including targeting, and M&E.** The indicator envisaged the implementation of the RAMED targeting system and the possibility of its use by other social assistance programs. In 2012 the pilot RAMED (a health care insurance scheme for poor households) was scaled up to national level, but its targeting system is not yet used by other social protection programs. (Mostly Achieved)

50. IEG rates the overall outcome for this pillar moderately satisfactory. The Bank contributed to progress in public sector management (e.g., e-government, multi-annual budgeting) and to enhanced delivery of services to citizens (e.g., increased net enrollment at primary school, improved rural road network, better targeted social protection). That said, significant ongoing challenges persist with reference, for example, to enrollment at second level, and to broader central government investment in infrastructure (e.g., urban transport).

*Pillar III: Sustainable development in a changing climate*

51. The challenges and issues to be addressed under pillar III are set out in the CPSCR as follows: sub-optimal use of irrigation water, overexploitation of aquifers and weak enforcement of water abstraction regulation; inadequate sewerage, lack of wastewater treatment, environmental degradation and weak enforcement of water quality regulation; water resources management institutions not well prepared; inadequate access to WSS service in poor peri-urban and rural areas, need for enhanced cost recovery and investment capacity in WSS utility service and inefficient sector organization and operator regulation; weak inter-ministerial coordination; high import dependency and strong reliance on fossil fuels, resulting in a high carbon content of the energy mix; budgetary burden of price support schemes; finding the financial resources required by large investment needs of fast growing energy demand, especially to finance highly capital intensive low carbon technologies; avoiding a negative effect on the balance of trade because of the switch to more complex low carbon technologies; lack of policy planning and coordination in the sector, and ineffective implementation of the national solid waste law; ad-hoc, limited and inefficient allocation of financial resources to the sector and modest cost effectiveness of the services; poor waste disposal practices with huge environmental and social negative impacts; limited interagency coordination and policy coherence on CC adaptation; limited ability to design climate-resilient sector policies; few experiences on the ground of viable adaptation options. Desired outcomes are rated as follows:



*Water Management*

52. **Modernization of irrigation practices in agriculture and better quality control of groundwater abstraction.** The Bank's PMV DPL series supported pioneering work to deliver water under pressure to farmers who connected to utilize a drip irrigation system. The indicator target was dramatically exceeded in this instance in that 365,000 ha were equipped with drip irrigation systems in 2013 (target was 15,000 ha off a base of 800 ha in 2008) as the government made a strong push to promote and fund drip irrigation. (Achieved)
53. **Increased urban sewerage and wastewater treatment coverage (in project areas).** Targets (in relation to households with access to piped sanitation and to wastewater treatment capacity) were not achieved due to implementation delays in the Bank's OER Sanitation Project (FY10) that are associated, to some extent, with local politics. (Not Achieved)
54. **Better knowledge of CC impacts on water resources.** The Bank delivered ESW on CC impacts on water resources management. A CC adaptation plan was delivered to government in both French and English FY13. (Achieved)
55. **Increased access to and efficiency of WSS services (in project areas).** The indicator here envisaged 70 percent access to water service in rural and peri-urban areas covered by projects. The target was exceeded (80 percent) in peri-urban project areas but undershot in rural areas (49.1 percent) associated with challenges involved with putting the required infrastructure in place. (Partially Achieved)
56. **Better coordination between ministries involved in the water sector.** This was realized as a prior condition to PMV DPL2 - adequate funding for irrigation perimeters located downstream from dams was allocated in the budget 2010-13 - and by ongoing coordination in relation to water management in general (e.g., water mobilization and investments in irrigation). (Achieved)

*Low Carbon Energy Policy and Energy Sector Restructuring*

57. **Reduction of energy intensity and increased penetration of renewable to transition the Moroccan energy system to a low carbon path.** The Bank provided significant AAA in support of energy sector restructuring and the move towards renewables (e.g., TA on low carbon planning for the power sector, TA on energy efficiency, Maghreb Vulnerability Assessment (power sector)) as well as investment, including the major investment with CTF in the Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power project (FY12). Levels of energy intensity and the share of renewable energy in TPES formed the indicators in support of this outcome. Energy intensity reduced by twenty percent between 2007 and 2011. The share of renewable, which is highly sensitive to hydropower conditions, increased on the 2007 base by two hundred percent (to 6.7 percent) in 2010 and by about 114 percent (to 4.7 percent) in 2012. The CPSCR notes that the indicators measuring CPS outcome are dominated by effects outside of the control of the measures adopted and future indicators will be adapted accordingly. (Achieved)
58. **Implementation of price reform, to reduce the budgetary burden of price subsidies and ensure the financial viability of the energy operators.** No target was provided for either indicator - the measures were (i) an otherwise undefined decrease of the share of explicit energy subsidy in GDP and (ii) an undefined increase in profitability for the Office National Electricite (ONE). As it transpired, the share of explicit energy subsidies rose in relation to the 2008 baseline due to high world oil prices, and the profitability of ONE has been variable for the same reason. Since the elapse of the CPS period, progress has been made and the government is introducing progressive phasing out of energy subsidies in line with Bank advice and support. This may provide the opportunity for ambitious targets in any future CPS; however, within the CPS period FY10-13, measured performance was weak. (Not Achieved)
59. **Establishment of institutions and financial mechanism to successfully implement energy sector reform (FDE, ESCOs, etc.).** No target provided for either indicator. The volume of FDE operations increased from a 2008 base of zero to a peak of 349.4 MDH in 2011, falling to 76 MDH in 2012. The volume of EE operations through ESCOs was negligible. (Partially Achieved)

60. **Development of a local manufacturing capability for renewable technologies and energy efficient equipment - a green stimulus package - therefore contributing to job creation.** No target provided for the indicator (baseline zero) relating to the share of renewable PG equipment produced locally and exports of renewable equipment. The CPSCR provides no detail to further substantiate. (Not Achieved)

*Solid Waste Management (SWM)*

61. **Effective inter-ministerial coordination of the National Solid Waste Program (PNDM) and strengthened regulatory framework through the enactment of executive regulations for SWM planning, norms and standards.** Decrees issued in relation to SWM norms and standards (January 2010), and regional planning (July 2010) meet the indicator specification. The CPSCR says the sequential DPLs in this sector (FY09, FY11, & FY13) had broader resonance in terms of inter-ministerial collaboration, which will continue into work on eco-taxes and oversight of the development of recycling value chains. IEG rated DPL 1 & 2 Moderately Satisfactory. (Achieved)

62. **Better financial sustainability of the SWM sector allocation of financial resources are consistent with the sector policies and programs.** Financial resources allocated to municipalities based on published and transparent eligibility criteria increased from a zero base noting that no target was provided. The CPSCR notes that policy reforms may have progressed more quickly than they did if administrative procedures required to implement them had been in place. (Achieved)

63. **Improved cost effectiveness of private sector involvement in providing MSW services; and additional sources of revenues generated through Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM).** No target provided - average cost of MSW services provided by private operators reduced to 380 DH/ton in 2012, from 441 DH/ton in 2008. The CPSCR notes that standard specifications supported by the DPL series have had limited impact on cost-effectiveness. (Partially Achieved)

64. **Additional sources of revenues generated through Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM).** There were no CDM projects in solid waste in 2008 and the indicator for this outcome was unspecific ('number' of CDM projects). One solid waste carbon fund program targeting sixteen landfills was launched (FY13), but the CPSCR notes that external factors (e.g., volatility of the carbon market) affected the program's outcome and timing. (Partially Achieved)

65. **Disposal practices comply with international social and environmental standards.** Target of 30 percent of collected municipal wastes disposed of in sanitary landfills exceeded. The Bank now proposes (DPL 3&4) to ramp up support to achieve more coherent and deeper reform at regional levels. (Achieved)

*Climate Change Adaptation*

66. **Improved inter-agency coordination on climate change adaptation by mainstreaming climate adaptation in the national planning process.** The Bank delivered ESW on climate change (FY12) and a piece on climate change risk management for coastal cities of North Africa (FY11). Work began on the envisaged climate change strategy in 2011, but it was not delivered (a key indicator) within the CAS period. An action plan has been put in place for the agriculture sector for prioritizing the public financing of projects directed to small farmers, and it has climate change adaptation measures; however, this appears to be somewhat less than the adoption of an adaptation action plan in one of the key vulnerable sectors, which formed the second indicator for this outcome. (Partially Achieved)

67. **Adaptation pilots initiated in selected areas.** Nine projects on the implementation of adaptation measures in agriculture were launched (five with GEF support - capacity building for adaptation) across eight regions, far surpassing the target of adaptation measures in two regions. (Achieved)

68. **Development of tools and mechanisms to increase resilience and alertness.** The Bank has worked closely with government over time to increase resilience and alertness. For example, the Bank helped in developing a risk management strategy and in the development of a probabilistic risk

assessment tool that allows for quantification of environmental risk. However, while some progress was made with Bank support, the key indicator, “establishment of climate early warning systems” was not realized. (Not Achieved)

69. IEG rates the overall outcome for this pillar moderately unsatisfactory. The Bank made a strong contribution to modernizing irrigation practices, to generally raising awareness and levels of knowledge about climate change, to the development of renewable energy sources (particularly solar), and to enhanced waste water management. However, a majority of the desired outcomes under this pillar were only partially achieved or not achieved at all - for example, in relation to inter-agency coordination on climate change adaptation, urban sewerage and wastewater treatment, and price reform to reduce the budgetary burden of price subsidies.

Objectives	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Growth, competitiveness and employment	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Pillar II: Service delivery to citizens	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>
Pillar III: Sustainable development in a changing climate	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>

#### 4. Overall IEG Assessment

	CPSCR Rating	IEG Rating
<b>Overall Outcome:</b>	<b>Moderately Satisfactory</b>	<b>Moderately Satisfactory</b>
<b>WBG Performance:</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Good</b>

#### **Overall outcome:**

70. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support moderately satisfactory. Overall, the CPS program largely achieved its business environment and financial sector reform objectives and made a significant contribution under the social exclusion heading in terms of participation, access, transparency and ownership. Good progress was also made in relation to broad environmental challenges such as water management, solid waste, and renewable energy. By increasing its investment commitments and taking risks with substantial equity investments during the CPS together with AMC, IFC helped improve investor confidence in Morocco during its recovery from the regional turmoil. Under pillar I, Bank Group support contributed to the creation of an improved business environment and enhanced understanding of labor market dynamics. However, more needs to be done to better promote and foster trade and competitiveness and, in turn, to increase job creation. Under pillar II the Bank Group contributed to some progress in public sector management although important aspects of the e-government agenda remain to be completed and multi-annual budgeting is not yet operational. The Bank Group also contributed to enhanced delivery of services to citizens with notable improvements in net enrollment at primary level education and improved rural roads, although challenges remain in terms of better targeting in social protection. As earlier noted, challenges persist with reference, for example, to enrollment at second level, and to broader central government investment in infrastructure (e.g., urban transport). Under pillar III, Bank Group support during the CPS period made a strong contribution in certain areas but significantly less so in others. There was notable success in relation to modernizing irrigation practices, waste water management, and the development of renewable energy. However, challenges remain in order to better address inter-agency coordination on climate change adaptation, urban sewerage and wastewater treatment, and price reform to reduce the budgetary burden of price subsidies as well as securing full commitments from the government in certain areas. IFC was not able to implement PPP AS projects for health, education, and transport sectors without a full buy-in from the government.

**WBG Performance:**

71. IEG rates WBG performance as good. The Bank Group's positive relationship with the government of Morocco, other stakeholders, and other donors, presented a sound base for engagement in Morocco. It allowed the Bank Group to support government through the post-'Arab Spring' transition and to contribute in the process of building a more open and transparent administration. The correct identification of risk in the CPS, and the capacity to respond under the flexible programming approach once risks materialized, is notable. The Bank also worked to ensure a coherent and informed approach to its lending through the provision of ESW in important areas of interest to Morocco (such as climate change, renewable energy, and targeting social protection), and in the provision of "how to" guidance (TA) in respect of an energy supply strategy, urban development, transport, pension reform and other relevant areas. The program of AAA informed and supported the extensive DPL program rolled out in Morocco (DPLs represented 64 percent of all approvals over the course of the CPS) in support of the government's reform efforts. The Bank also engaged in investment lending in a number of sectors and supported the second National Initiative for Human Development with a Program for Results in order to sharpen the focus, as requested by government, on results in that arena. The Bank Group supported efforts across a very wide range of sectors, all of which were important and relevant to Morocco in its program of reform. The Bank was involved in many sectors in support of the reform program meaning the exercise of selectivity over the course of the CPS was reflected less in the choice of sector in which the Bank engaged than in its choice of instrument (i.e. DPLs, with which the Bank rowed in behind existing government initiatives in support of reform). Given the political upheaval in the region at the time, the extensive use of budget support was probably merited, although this is something the CPSCR could have better discussed and addressed. The inclusion of high level objectives in the results framework would also have helped to better define the program and lending choices made. Finally, the quality of the portfolio as assessed by IEG (ICRRs) and as self-assessed for ongoing projects is of a very high quality, reflecting sound management, monitoring and evaluation. The Bank Group operation in Morocco would appear to be well functioning in that regard, and also well positioned and equipped to deliver a more ambitious program in the future on a multi-sectoral level in pursuit of the twin goals of the WBG.

**5. Assessment of CPS Completion Report**

72. The well written CPSCR provides a concise assessment of the CPS (including the CPSPR). Although there are advantages to the concise treatment of the CPS, the document could have usefully provided additional detail under the pillar headings to flesh out the 'story' of the WBG's engagement in Morocco, particularly given the scale of the program and the significant use of DPLs over the period. The CPSPR does provide detail on baselines and targets associated with indicators, but, as previously mentioned, many of these relate to intermediate or process related measures from which it is difficult to discern on-the-ground impact. Most indicators had baseline and target values that were reported on, although we note that where targets are exceeded, Bank efforts are presented as positive whereas underperformance is often presented as over-reaching. Finally, the CPSCR presents a number of valuable lessons, some of which are referenced below.

**6. Findings and Lessons**

73. The Morocco CPS successfully straddled the periods immediately before and after the Arab Spring, allowing the WBG to positively contribute to stabilization and reform in a manner that was not possible in neighboring states in the region also affected by political upheaval at that time. While the government's pre-emptive and reactive responses to the issues that flared were paramount in maintaining order in the broadest sense, the CPSCR identifies a number of valuable lessons based on the Bank Group's experience and contribution in Morocco over the CPS period as follows: a) the value

of deep, high level and broader stakeholder engagement and dialogue that contributes to the development of a rounded understanding of the political economy on the part of the WBG, and to greater levels of participatory ownership on the part of the client and other stakeholders; b) the utility of a flexible approach in a fast-changing context that allows for considered, but rapid, adaptation to demand and need; c) the added value of AAA in terms of ESW that provides a sound analytical, knowledge base for lending, investment and action, and of TA that helps to support the actual implementation of planned reform (particularly important in a potentially volatile context); and, d) the increasing importance of cross-sectoral work to tackle cross-cutting issues, and recognition of the potential risks inherent in this due to increased complexity associated with the issues themselves, but also with the requirement to deal with multiple authorities, agencies and other actors. This latter will require enhanced management capacity, negotiation skills and other qualities and competencies going forward. The CPSCR also notes the effectiveness of single-sector DPLs in progressing first generation reforms, particularly where there are weaknesses in cross-ministerial coordination. We concur with that finding; however, we also note that where country teams are afforded considerable flexibility in how strategy is pursued, there is a parallel responsibility to ensure that the potential to measure and assess the realization of strategy is made apparent through the articulation of clearly stated, high level objectives (linked, in the future, to the WBG's twin goals) that are further defined through appropriate indicators.



**Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives**

**Annex Table 2: IBRD/IDA Lending: Planned and Actual Lending (FY10-FY13)**

**Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Morocco, FY10-FY13**

**Annex Table 4: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY10-13**

**Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Morocco, FY10-13**

**Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Morocco and Comparators (Exit FY10-13)**

**Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status Indicators for Morocco and Comparators, FY10-13**

**Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio\* for Morocco and Comparators, FY10-13**

**Annex Table 9: List of IFC's investments in Morocco that were active during FY10-13 (US\$'000)**

**Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Morocco, FY10-13**

**Annex Table 11: Net Disbursement\* and Charges for Morocco, FY10-13**

**Annex Table 12: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Morocco**

**Annex Table 13: Economic and Social Indicators for Morocco, 2009 – 2013**

**Annex Table 14: Morocco - Millennium Development Goals**



**Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives**

	CPS FY 10-13: <u>Pillar I: GROWTH, COMPETITIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT</u>	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	<b>1.1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>		
	<p><u>Streamlined regulatory environment and a more equitable enforcement of rules, particularly for new entrants &amp; SMEs.</u></p> <p>a) Minimum capital requirement for a limited liability company (as % of GNI per capita) <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 11.8% <i>Target:</i> 2013: less than 1%.</p> <p>b) Administrative steps to create a business/cost associated as % of GNI per capita <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 6 steps/16% <i>Target:</i> 2013: 3 steps/8%.</p> <p>c) % of firms which claim that the rules/regulations are applied in an unpredictable and inconsistent way. <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 60% <i>Target:</i> 2013: 40%</p> <p>d) Average of the <i>Doing Business</i> indices of extent of director's liability, ease of shareholders' suit; and strength of minority investor protection. <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 3 <i>Target:</i> 2013: 4.5</p> <p><u>More effective reform coordination and implementation in the business environment area.</u></p> <p>a) Effectiveness indicators of investment climate reform commissions <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: average score among 4 existing reform commissions: 1.7</p>	<p>Minimum capital requirement for a limited liability company is 0% of GNI. The amendment to the Limited Liability Company law was included in the annual reform program of the public-private National Committee for Business Environment, chaired by the Head of Government and prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MCINET) which is the authority in charge of overseeing commercial law.</p> <p>5 administrative steps required to create a business, at an average cost of 9.5% of income per capita.</p> <p>The baseline was established in the 2009 Investment Climate Assessment (ICA), to be measured again in 2013 ICA. The repeat ICA was not conducted due to a lack of government interest. The ongoing regional ICA may have findings in late 2014.</p> <p>Average index on strength of investor protection increased to 4.7 in 2013, as reported in <i>Doing Business 2014</i>.</p> <p>This indicator was replaced by the following indicator in the CPSPR.</p> <p>Overall ranking in the <i>Doing Business</i> survey increased from 124 of 181 economies in 2008</p>	Source: CPSCR

	<p><i>Target:</i> 2013: 2.5 for CNEA</p> <p>b) Increase in Doing Business Ranking. <i>Baseline:</i> 124 in 2009</p>	<p>(DB2009) to 94 of 183 economies in 2011 (DB2012) to 87 of 189 economies in 2013 (DB2014).</p>	
<b>1.2 FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORM</b>			
	<p><u>A restructured financial sector allowing for sustainable expansion of access to finance by households.</u></p> <p>a) Increase in number of total deposit accounts relative to the population. <i>Baseline:</i> 43% (banks and the post office) in December 2008.</p> <p>b) Reduction in the NPL ratio of MFIs <i>Baseline:</i> 9% in June 2009.</p> <p><u>Established credit infrastructure more conducive to SME finance.</u></p> <p>a) Increase in the number of monthly consultations to the credit bureau. <i>Baseline:</i> 2,000 consultations in November 2009</p> <p><u>Better identification of risks in the financial system through the introduction of fully independent supervisors.</u></p> <p>a) Establishment of new insurance supervisor <i>Baseline:</i> none</p> <p>b) Establishment of new capital market supervisor <i>Baseline:</i> none</p>	<p>Number of total deposit accounts relative to the population increased to 50% in December 2010, 54% in December 2011, 57% in December 2012, and 58% in June 2013. The NPL ratio of MFIs decreased to 6.2% in December 2010 and 4.3% in December 2011, then rose to 9.6 in December 2012.</p> <p>The number of monthly consultations to the credit bureau reached 12,500 in January 2010, 79,609 in December 2011, 90,173 in 2012, and 123,893 in 2013.</p> <p>A law creating the insurance and pension fund authority was voted by both chambers of Parliament in 2013.</p> <p>The law creating the capital market authority was promulgated in 2013. The law for nominating the heads of both authorities was adopted by government in February 2014.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

	<p><u>Improved liquidity of the benchmark yield curve, creation of new instruments (e.g. covered bonds).</u></p> <p>a) Reduction in the number of lines of Treasury bills <i>Baseline:</i> 170 lines in June 2009</p>	<p>Number of lines of Treasury bills: 63 (Dec. 2013).</p>	
<b>1.3 SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT</b>			
	<p><u>Matching skills developed within the vocational training and higher education systems to the needs of the labor market ("flow")</u></p> <p>a) Rate of internal efficiency of vocational training programs covered by a programmatic contract <i>Baseline:</i> 75% (2009/10) <i>Target:</i> &gt;90% (2012/13)</p> <p>b) University graduation rate in open-enrollment faculties <i>Baseline:</i> 64% (2009/10) <i>Target:</i> 69% (2012/13)</p> <p><u>Improving the effectiveness of intermediation services, including active labor market programs ("stock")</u></p> <p>a) Number of new enrolments with ANAPEC, including proportion of non-graduates, per year, by gender  <i>Baseline:</i> 130,000, including 1% of non-graduates (2011) <i>Target:</i> 150,000, including 10% of non-graduates (2013)</p> <p><u>Improving job quality</u></p> <p>a) Number of firms, formerly operating in the informal sector, registered annually for professional tax</p>	<p>No aggregated data were available at the time of publication. 2013 data related to specific sectors show high levels of both internal and external efficiency of training programs covered by a programmatic contract: (i) 100 percent of the 400 trainees of the aeronautics center (GIMAS) completed the program and were employed; and (ii) 95 percent of the 3,425 trainees in the Renault center were employed.</p> <p>64% in 2012. Data for 2013 requested but not obtained by the time of publication.</p> <p>158,770 in 2012 (60% men, 40% women), including 10% of non-graduates/ 150,559 in 2013 (61% men, 39% women), including 15% of non-graduates.</p> <p>2011: 6,449 firms 2012: 12,410 firms 2013: 19,400 firms</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>



	<p><i>Baseline:</i> n.a. (2010) <i>Target:</i> 14,000 (2012) - cumulative</p>		
	<b>1.4 TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS</b>		
	<p><u>Modernizing the legal and institutional framework of foreign trade</u></p> <p>a) Number of controls on imported products <i>Baseline:</i> 71,000 (2011) <i>Target</i> (2013): over 100,000</p>	<p>76,000 controls on imported products (2012), including 343 rejections. Data for 2013 will be available in March 2014. 8,300 control operations on the local market, resulting in 94 cases being brought to litigation.</p>	Source: CPSCR
	<p><u>Streamlining trade logistics at the ports of entry</u></p> <p>a) Reduce the total time (discharge outlet) for containers</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 2010 average <i>Target</i> (2013): Reduce by 25% by 2013</p>	<p>7 days (Dec. 2013).</p>	
	<p><u>Strengthening the institutional framework for the competition policy</u></p> <p>a) Number of cases of self-referral, investigation and sanctions imposed by the National Competition Council.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 4 official investigations by end 2013</p>	<p>2 official investigations in 2013.</p>	
	<b>CPS Pillar II: SERVICE DELIVERY TO CITIZENS</b>		
	<b>Actual Results (as of current month/year)</b>		
Major Outcome Measures	<b>2.1 PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT</b>		
	<p><u>Multiannual budgetary planning integrated with the process of preparation of the Budget Law.</u></p> <p>a) Number of additional ministries that routinely do a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). <i>Baseline:</i> 12 ministries, in October 2009.</p> <p><u>The pending HRM policy adopted by the government. This concerns the decree on Harmonization of Civil Service Status of "Editors-</u></p>	<p>In progress. More than 16 ministries have developed over 19 sectors or subsector MTEFs. Most ministries are familiar with this tool, but it is not yet fully operational, in the absence of a global MTEF and multi annual budget ceilings.</p>	Source: CPSCR

	<p><u>Rédacteurs” and “Technicians.”</u></p> <p>a) Decree adopted by the government. <i>Baseline:</i> Preparatory background work has started.</p> <p><u>The wage bill is in line with the government medium term target of 10 percent of GDP.</u></p> <p>a) Share of Wage Bill in GDP. <i>Baseline:</i> 10.3% in 2009.</p> <p><u>E-government is introduced to simplify PA procedures including for service delivery.</u></p> <p>a) Number of Government Priority projects (15 listed) fully implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> None in 2009.</p>	<p>The number of different civil servant statutes was reduced through the adoption of three decrees at the beginning of 2011, merging 22 statutes into 3.</p> <p><i>Dropped at CPSPR stage</i></p> <p>Over 9 Government Priority projects fully implemented; e-Consulat, Integrated management of public expenditure, Online VAT claims, Paying Corporate Tax, Paying Income tax, Setting up an electronic certification authority, Employee online social claims, Customs declarations.</p> <p>Other applications are on their way to being implemented: Online bidding for public tenders, enterprise creation, Common identifier and inter-operability among administrations.</p>	
<b>2.2 QUALITY AND ACCESS IN EDUCATION</b>			
	<p><u>Increased net enrollment rates for primary and lower secondary education.</u></p> <p>a) Primary education net enrollment rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 90.5% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 91.9% (2009/10), 93.2% (2010/11), 94.6% (2011/12).</p> <p>b) Lower secondary net enrollment rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 42.7% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 51.5% (2009/10), 62.0% (2010/11), 74.7% (2011/12).</p> <p><u>Additional gender indicators added at CPS-PR:</u></p> <p>c) Female primary education net enrollment rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 89.1% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 92.5% (2010/11), 94.2% (2011/12).</p> <p>d) Female lower secondary net enrollment rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 42.4% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 61.8% (2010/11), 74.6% (2011/12).</p>	<p>Primary education net enrollment rate targets exceeded: 93.9% (2009/10), 96.4% (2010/11), 96.6% (2011/12).</p> <p>Lower secondary education net enrollment rate improved but fell short of targets: 48.0% (2009/10), 51.0% (2010/11), 53.9% (2011/12).</p> <p>Female primary education net enrollment rate targets exceeded: 92.7% (2009/10), 95.4% (2010/11), 96% (2011/12).</p> <p>Female lower secondary net enrollment rate improved but fell short of targets: 47.3% (2009/10), 50.2% (2010/11), 52.9% (2011/12).</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

<p><u>Reduced repetition rates for primary and lower secondary education.</u></p> <p>a) Primary repetition rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 12.3% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 9.1% (2009/10), 6.7% (2010/11), 5.0% (2011/12).</p> <p>b) Lower secondary repetition rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 15.2% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 13.0% (2009/10), 11.1% (2010/11), 9.5% (2011/12).</p> <p><u>Additional gender indicators added at CPS-PR:</u></p> <p>c) Primary female repetition rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 10% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 5.9% (2010/11), 4.5% (2011/12).</p> <p>d) Lower secondary female repetition rate. <i>Baseline:</i> 11.5% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 8.9% (2010/11), 7.9% (2011/12).</p> <p><u>Improved education quality with a focus on restructuring teachers' training and learning evaluation.</u></p> <p>a) Establishment of national learning assessment system. <i>Baseline:</i> Not yet established (2008/09). <i>Target:</i> New upper secondary education strategy is developed and implemented by 2012; National learning assessment system has been established and at least one learning outcomes survey has been carried out (with analysis and dissemination) by 2012.</p> <p><u>Improved management capacity and increased accountability of results at all levels, within the context of decentralization.</u></p> <p>a) Proportion of lower secondary teachers working the full complement of hours assigned. <i>Baseline:</i> 37.5% (2008/09). <i>Targets:</i> 40.5% (2007/08), 53.8% (2009/10), 71.5% (2011/12).</p>	<p>Primary education repetition rate improved but fell short of targets: 12.0% (2009/10), 9.3% (2010/11), 8.2% (2011/12). Repetition rates are still high, particularly for boys (9.8% in 2011/12).</p> <p>Lower secondary education repetition rate remained stable: 16.1% (2009/10), 16.3% (2010/11), 16.0% (2011/12). Repetition rates are still high, particularly for boys (19.4% in 2011/12).</p> <p>Primary female repetition rate improved significantly, but still fell short of targets: 9.8% (2009/10), 7.3% (2010/11), 6.4% (2011/12).</p> <p>Lower secondary female repetition rate remained stable: 12.1% (2009/10), 12.3% (2010/11), 11.6% (2011/12).</p> <p>National Learning Assessment System (PNEA) established. One learning outcomes survey conducted; second planned survey postponed due to teacher strikes. New upper secondary education strategy at early stages of preparation, awaiting ongoing consultations on overall education sector strategy.</p> <p>Proportion of lower secondary teachers working the full complement of hours assigned improved, but fell short of targets: 40.2% (2009/10), 43.0% (2010/11), 59.8% (2011/12).</p>	
--	---	--

2.3 HEALTH SECTOR REFORM		<i>Dropped</i>
2.4 VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION		
<p><u>Use of services and infrastructure</u></p> <p>a) Number of persons (men, women and youth) reporting increased use of basic infrastructure and socioeconomic services created by INDH <i>Baseline:</i> Men 0%, Women 0%, Youth 0% in December 2006. <i>Target:</i> Men 70%, Women 50%, Youth 30% in June 2011.</p> <p><u>Transparency</u></p> <p>a) % of CLDH, CPDH and CRDH's decisions published, relating to the projects approved/rejected and annual physical and financial reports <i>Baseline:</i> 0% in December 2006 <i>Target:</i> 95% in June 2011</p> <p><u>Accountability &amp; ownership</u></p> <p>a) % of projects implemented by communities, NGO, Communes <i>Baseline:</i> Rural 0%, Urban 0%, Crosscutting 0% in December 2006. <i>Target:</i> Rural 60%, Urban 70%, Crosscutting 70% in June 2011.</p> <p><u>Inclusiveness</u></p> <p>a) % of women in CLDH, CPDH and CRDH in December 2006. <i>Baseline:</i> CLDH 0%, CPDH 0%, CRDH 0%. <i>Target:</i> CLDH 14%, CPDH 14%, CRDH 7% in June 2011.</p> <p>b) % of youth in CLDH, CPDH and CRDH. <i>Baseline:</i> 0% in December 2006 <i>Target:</i> 7% in June 2011</p> <p><b>Additional Indicators Added at the CPSPR</b></p>	<p>Number of persons (men, women, and youth) reporting increased use of basic infrastructure and socioeconomic services created by INDH, broken down by program (rural/urban/vulnerable/crosscutting), at project's end in June 2011: Rural: 78% men, 71% women, 61% youth Urban: 73% men, 72% women, 56% youth Crosscutting: 74% men, 67% women, and 58% youth</p> <p>This indicator was not tracked for the vulnerability component, which focused instead on budget priorities and NGO participation in decision making and project management.</p> <p>100% of CLDH, CPDH, and CRDH's decisions published, relating to the projects approved/rejected and annual physical and financial reports at project's end in June 2011.</p> <p>90% rural, 72% urban, and 79% of Cross-cutting projects implemented by communities, NGOs, and communes at the project's end in June 2011.</p> <p>17% of women in CLDH, 17% in CPDH, and 11% in CRDH.</p> <p>12% of youth in CLDH, CPDH, and CRDH.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

	<p>c) Increase in the % of girls who reside in the educational dormitories (<i>Dar Taliba</i>), graduating to the next grade. <i>Baseline:</i> 45% at end-2011 <i>Target:</i> 50% by end-2012</p> <p>d) Increase in the % of women and youth (18 – 35 years old) in local governance bodies: CLDH &amp; CPDH. <i>Baseline:</i> 17% women and 12% youth at end-2011. <i>Targets:</i> 20% women, 15% youth by end-2012</p> <p>e) Increase in % of IGA implementing agencies receiving capacity building. <i>Baseline:</i> 20% of above agencies receive capacity building (2011) <i>Target:</i> 50% (2013)</p>	<p>80.4% of girls who reside in the educational dormitories (<i>Dar Taliba</i>) graduated to the next grade in 2012.</p> <p>20.1% of women and 16.4% of youth (18-35 years old) in local governance bodies—CLDH and CPDH—in 2012.</p> <p>A capacity building program was implemented, including training of over 800 NGOs. The final and exact number will be validated in 2014, but preliminary estimates foresee that 50-60% of IGA agencies received capacity building.</p>	
<b>2.5 TRANSPORT</b>			
	<p><u>Increased accessibility of rural population to all-weather roads - from 65% (2009) to 80% (2012).</u></p> <p>a) Percentage of rural population that have access to all weather-roads. <i>Baseline:</i> 65% (2009) <i>Target:</i> 80% (2012).</p> <p><u>Sustainable maintenance of unclassified roads.</u></p> <p>a) Action plan for sustainability of unclassified rural roads in place. <i>Baseline:</i> No plan prepared <i>Target:</i> Plan implemented by 2012.</p> <p><u>Efficient planning and management of the urban transport sector.</u></p>	<p>Percentage of rural population that has access to all-weather roads: 75% (December 2012), 77% (June 2013).</p> <p>Sustainability of unclassified rural roads has advanced, albeit at a slower pace than expected since institutional stakes are complex. An interministerial committee was formed in 2011 to devise a strategy for the maintenance of these roads, including institutional, financial, and organizational arrangements. The committee proposed three strategic options in October 2013, and the decision is expected in 2014. The committee would then develop the selected option in details with a view to beginning implementation in 2015.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>



	<p>a) Number of cities over 500,000 inhabitants which have established an urban transport planning and management authority <i>Baseline:</i> 1 city (Casablanca) <i>Target:</i> 4 cities by 2013</p> <p>b) Number of cities over 500,000 inhabitants which have adopted a long term multimodal urban transport master plan <i>Baseline:</i> 1 city (Casablanca) <i>Target:</i> 6 cities by 2013.</p> <p><u>Financial support allocated to urban transport projects with high economic returns</u></p> <p>a) Central Government share of urban transport infrastructure investment funding in cities over 500,000 inhabitants. <i>Baseline:</i> To be established through the first UT DPL. <i>Target:</i> 20% in 2013.</p>	<p>1 city (Casablanca) has established a fully functioning urban transport planning authority (AODU) with oversight and advisory responsibilities. 1 mid-sized city (Agadir) is working to set up a similar institution.</p> <p>5 cities (Tangers, Casablanca, Rabat, Tétouan, Marrakech) have adopted a long term multimode urban transport master plan (PDU). 2 other mid-sized cities (Agadir and Oujda) have made significant progress on their PDUs following initial delays due to local procurement issues.</p> <p>Two urban infrastructure investments are relevant for this indicator:</p> <p>1) Tramway in Rabat, estimated to cost 3.8bn DH. The central government's share of the funding is 1.7bn DH (45%), channeled through a company responsible for land planning (AAVB).</p> <p>2) Tramway in Casablanca, estimated to cost 6bn DH. Central government funding is 4bn DH (66%).</p>	
<b>2.6 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REFORM</b>			
	<p><u>Improved integration of smallholders into domestic markets.</u></p> <p>a) Million tons domestically produced fresh fruit and vegetable sold in national wholesale markets. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2 million tons <i>Target:</i> 4 million tons.</p> <p><u>Improved irrigation water management.</u></p> <p>a) Area equipped with drip irrigation systems. <i>Baseline:</i> 2008: 165,000 ha; <i>Target:</i> 2013: 360,000 ha.</p> <p>b) % O&amp;M cost recovery in 5 ORMVAs <i>Baseline:</i> 2007: 76%. <i>Target:</i> 88% Target for this indicator changed from 7 to 5 ORMVAs and from 100% to 88% to align with indicators of Plan Maroc Vert DPL2</p>	<p>Improved integration of smallholders into domestic markets: 3.25 million tons of domestically produced fresh fruit and vegetables sold in wholesale markets.</p> <p>Drip irrigation water management: 365,000 ha equipped by the end of 2013.</p> <p>%O&amp;M cost recovery in the 5 ORMVAs: Despite the government's recall of tariff reforms, collection rates have improved to 90% in 5 ORMVAs. In addition, 76% correspond to the sustainable cost, which goes beyond O&amp;M and includes a portion of renewal. Although ORMVA-specific, the ballpark breakdown for all ORMVAs is 80% O&amp;M / 20% renewal. As a result, the O&amp;M cost recovery is over 90% for 5 ORMVAs.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

	<p><u>Improved public sector support and services to smallholders.</u></p> <p>a) # of Pillar II projects implemented in 2013. <i>Baseline:</i> 50 Pillar II projects (2009) <i>Target:</i> 290 Pillar II projects (2013)</p>	<p>340 projects implemented as of the end of FY13. These projects involve 530,000 beneficiaries, 660,000 ha, and represent a total amount of MAD 12 billion (US\$1.4 billion) in investment. Provincial technical committees have been established for the pre-selection of Pillar II projects.</p>	
<b>2.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION REFORM</b>			
	<p><u>A more coherent, equitable, and sustainable supply of social protection programs available to poor and vulnerable groups.</u></p> <p>a) Number of beneficiaries of Tayssir program. <i>Baseline:</i> 80,000 students (2008/09) <i>Target:</i> 400,000 (2012/2013)</p> <p><u>More efficient and effective social protection operational systems, including targeting, and M&amp;E.</u></p> <p>a) The RAMED targeting system has been implemented nationally and can be used by other social assistance programs.</p> <p><u>Expansion and diversification of social security coverage.</u></p> <p>a) Number of non-salaried workers registered with National Social Security Fund <i>Baseline:</i> n.a. (2011) <i>Target:</i> 200,000 (2013)</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries of Tayssir program has reached 757,000 (2012/2013). The pilot was scaled up and an impact evaluation showed an effect in reducing dropout rates (by 4 points on average, 5 points for girls) and in improving students' math test results.</p> <p>In 2012, the government decided to scale up the pilot RAMED nationally and improved the targeting system processes. However, RAMED's targeting system is not yet used by other social protection programs.</p> <p><b><i>Dropped at CPSPR stage</i></b> due to change in Bank engagement</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
	<b>CPS Pillar III: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A CHANGING CLIMATE</b>	<b>Actual Results (as of current month/year)</b>	
Major Outcome Measures	<b>3.1 WATER MANAGEMENT</b>		
	<u>Modernization of irrigation practices in agriculture and better control of groundwater abstraction.</u>		

<p>a) Area equipped with drip irrigation systems. <i>Baseline:</i> 2008: 800 ha. <i>Target:</i> 2013: 15,000 ha.</p>	<p>Target exceeded, as area equipped with drip irrigation systems nationwide reached 365,000 ha in 2013.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
<p><u>Increased urban sewerage and wastewater treatment coverage (in project areas)</u></p>		
<p>a) Number of households with access to piped sanitation <i>Baseline:</i> 2008: 10,000 hhd. <i>Target</i> 2013: 40,000 hhd.</p>	<p>The OBA Pilots for service extension to poor peri-urban areas subsidized access of 9,036 households to piped sanitation by the end of 2011.</p>	
<p>b) Wastewater treatment capacity installed <i>Baseline:</i> Zero in 2008. <i>Target:</i> 200,000 eq inhabitants.</p>	<p>As of end-2013, no wastewater treatment capacity has been installed and no additional household connections to water supply and sanitation were established.</p>	
<p><u>Better knowledge of CC impacts on water resources.</u></p>		
<p>a) Action Plan for adaptation to CC in the OER basin prepared <i>Baseline:</i> Zero. <i>Target:</i> One action plan.</p>	<p>CC Adaptation Action Plan was delivered in April 2013 (in French). The action plan was included in a Bank ESW finalized in June 2013 (in English).</p>	
<p><u>Increased access to and efficiency of WSS services (in project areas).</u></p>		
<p>a) % access to water service in rural and peri-urban areas covered by project. <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 0%. <i>Target:</i> 70%.</p>	<p>The OBA pilots for service extension to poor peri-urban areas subsidized access to piped water supply for 10,504 households by the end of 2011, which corresponds to 52,500 people, which represent over 80% of the target population. The target was therefore exceeded in peri-urban areas. Though targets for rural access to water service in rural areas were not fully met for project areas, ongoing Bank-funded projects contributed to an overall increase in the coverage of water service in rural areas from 61% in 2005 to 93% in 2013.</p>	
<p></p>		
<p></p>		<p>This prior condition to PMV DPL 2 was met. Adequate funding for the irrigation perimeters located downstream from dams under construction has been allocated in the budget</p>

	<p><u>Better coordination between ministries involved in the water sector.</u></p> <p>a) Number of integrated water mobilization-irrigation investment plans prepared <i>Baseline:</i> 2009: 0. <i>Target</i> 2013: 3 (2011, 2012 and 2013).</p>	<p>laws for the last four years (2010-2013). It is particularly relevant to consider 2010, given the utility of improving budget programming as early as possible.</p>	
<b>3.2 LOW CARBON ENERGY POLICY AND ENERGY SECTOR RESTRUCTURING</b>			
	<p><u>Reduction of energy intensity and increased penetration of renewable, to transition the Moroccan energy system to a low carbon path.</u></p> <p>a) Energy intensity. <i>Baseline</i> (2007): 0.275 toe/\$000 GDP Note: Baseline rebased to use IEA statistics: energy intensity was 0.275 toe per \$000 GDP (GDP in constant 2000\$).</p> <p>b) Share of renewable in TPES. <i>Baseline</i> (2007): 2.2% share of renewable in TPES. Note: Baseline rebased to use Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water &amp; Environment statistics</p> <p><u>Implementation of price reform, to reduce the budgetary burden of price subsidies and ensure the financial viability of the energy operators.</u></p> <p>a) Share of explicit energy subsidies in GDP. <i>Baseline:</i> 3.5% in 2008.</p> <p>b) Profitability of ONE as measured by EBITDA. <i>Baseline:</i> 21% in 2007.</p> <p><u>Establishment of institutions and financial mechanisms to successfully implement energy sector reform (FDE, ESCOs, etc.).</u></p> <p>a) Volume of operations of FDE. <i>Baseline:</i> Zero 2008.</p>	<p>Energy intensity declined somewhat over the time period with a level of 0.26 toe/\$000 GDP in 2009 and 0.22 toe/\$000 GDP in 2011.</p> <p>Share of renewable in TPES increased to 6.7% in 2010, but was at a reduced level, and reached 4.7% in 2012, as the share of renewable energy is highly sensitive to hydropower conditions.</p> <p>Share of energy subsidies in GDP increased to 5% in 2011 and 5.8% in 2012 due to high world oil prices.</p> <p>Profitability of ONE has varied over the reporting period, with an EBITDA of 17% in 2009, 25% in 2010, 11% in 2011, and 7% in Quarter 1 of 2012. In April 2012 the merger with the water company ONEP took place and the EBITDA for the joint company ONEE for Quarter 2 and 3 in 2012 was 17%.</p> <p>Volume of operations of FDE: 2009: 167.5 MDH; 2010:160.9 MDH; 2011: 349.4 MDH; 2012: 76 MDH.</p> <p>Volume of EE operations through ESCOs: negligible.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

	<p>b) Volume of EE operations through ESCOs. <i>Baseline:</i> Zero in 2008.</p> <p><u>Development of a local manufacturing capability for renewable technologies and energy efficient equipment - a green stimulus package - therefore contributing to job creation.</u></p> <p>a) Share of renewable PG equipment produced locally and exports of renewable equipment. <i>Baseline:</i> Zero.</p>	<p>Share of renewable PG equipment produced locally and exports of renewable equipment: small but growing.</p>	
<b>3.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
	<p><u>Effective inter-ministerial coordination of the National Solid Waste Program (PNDM) and strengthened regulatory framework through the enactment of executive regulations for SWM planning, norms and standards.</u></p> <p>a) Issue of decrees on SWM norms and standards, and regional planning. <i>Baseline:</i> 2008: None.</p> <p><u>Better financial sustainability of SWM sector and allocation of financial resources are consistent with the sector policies and programs.</u></p> <p>a) Percentage of financial resources allocated to municipalities based on transparent eligibility criteria <i>Baseline:</i> 2008: 0%</p> <p><u>Improved cost effectiveness of private sector involvement in providing MSW services; and</u></p>	<p>With the enactment of its first Solid Waste Law in 2006, Morocco benefits from a solid framework of legislation to address the challenges of the sector through integrated solid waste management. Morocco has now almost completed the required legislation in the municipal solid waste sector, building on the enactment of its first solid waste law 28.00. It has published decrees related to: (a) waste classification, (b) administrative procedures and technical specifications for sanitary landfills (Official Gazette dated January 7, 2010), and (c) procedures for the elaboration of provincial and prefectural MSW master plans (Official Gazette dated July 22, 2010).</p> <p>80% of financial resources are allocated to municipalities based on published and transparent eligibility criteria</p> <p>The average cost of MSW services provided by private operators was reduced to about 380 DH/ton in 2012.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

	<p><u>additional sources of revenues generated through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).</u></p> <p>a) Average cost of MSWM services provided by private operators. <i>Baseline: 2008: 441 DH/ton.</i></p> <p><u>Additional sources of revenues generated through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).</u></p> <p>a) Number of CDM projects developed in solid waste sector. <i>Baseline: 2008: Zero projects.</i></p> <p><u>Disposal practices comply with international social and environmental standards.</u></p> <p>a) Percentage of collected waste is being disposed of in sanitary landfill. <i>Baseline: 2008: 10%</i> <i>Target (2011): 30% of collected municipal wastes are disposed of in sanitary landfills.</i></p>	<p>A Solid Waste Carbon Fund program has been appraised by the Bank and the related Emission Reduction Purchasing Agreement (ERPA) signed in 2013.</p> <p>32% of collected waste was being disposed of in sanitary landfill at the end of 2011. The construction of new landfills in Casablanca and Marrakech will help reach 60% by the end of 2014.</p>	
<b>3.4 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</b>			
	<p><u>Improved inter-agency coordination on climate change adaptation by mainstreaming climate adaptation in the national development planning process.</u></p> <p>a) Development of a national climate change strategy <i>Baseline: Zero</i></p> <p>b) At least one adaptation action plan adopted in at least one of the key vulnerable sectors (agriculture, urban; transport or others) <i>Baseline: Zero</i></p>	<p>Partial progress in developing a national climate change strategy. The 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communication to UNFCCC was completed and submitted; preparation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> communication is underway.</p> <p>A White Paper on Climate Change has been finalized, and the National Sustainable Development Strategy, which is to be launched in Spring 2014, has a heavy emphasis on climate.</p> <p>In agriculture, an action plan has been put in place by the Agence pour le Developement Agricole (ADA) for prioritizing the public financing of projects directed to small farmers (Pillar II Projects under the Plan Maroc Vert) that include climate change adaptation measures, which are partially implemented as part of the GEF project "Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert."</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

<p><u>Adaptation pilots initiated in selected areas.</u></p> <p>a) Adaption pilots launched in at least 2 regions in the context of Plan Maroc Vert; <i>Baseline: Zero</i></p> <p><u>Development of tools and mechanisms to increase resilience and alertness.</u></p> <p>a) Establishment of climate early warning systems (e.g. forecasting of spring cereal harvest based on winter precipitation data) <i>Baseline: Zero</i></p>	<p>9 pilots on the implementation of adaptation measures in agriculture had been launched by the end of 2013, 5 of them as part of the GEF project "Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert." These 5 projects span 5 regions: Chaouia – Ouardigha (involved in 3 projects); Rabat – Salé – Zemmour – Zaër (2 projects), the regions targeted by the GEF project; as well as Gharb (1 project); Tadla (1 project); and Doukkala (2 projects).</p> <p>Climate early warning system still being designed.</p>	
---	--	--



**Annex Table 2: IBRD/IDA Lending: Planned and Actual Lending (FY10-FY13)**

Project ID	Project Name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Exit FY	Proposed Amount USD (M)	Approved Amount USD (M)	Outcome Rating *	Comments
<b>Project Planned Under CPS / CPSPR</b>								
P112612	Public Administration Reform IV	2010	2010	2011	100.0	100.0	IEG: MS	This project is evaluated together with the Public Administration Reform Loan 3
P117201	Sustainable Access to Finance DPL	2010	2010	2012	200.0	200.0	IEG: S	
P117838	First Education Development Policy Loan	2010	2010	2011	60.0	60.0	IEG: MS	
P100397	Regional Potable Water Supply Systems Project	2010	2010	2016	175.0	175.0	LIR: MS	
P110833	Second Rural Roads Project-Additional Financing	2010	2010	2014	81.5	81.5		No ISR for additional financing projects.
P093719	Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture in the Oum Er Rbia Basin	2010	2010	2016	70.0	70.0	LIR: MS	
P098459	Oum Er Rbia Sanitation	2010	2010	2016	43.0	43.0	LIR: MU	
<b>Sub-Total programmed projects CPS FY10</b>					<b>729.5</b>	<b>729.5</b>		
P115659	Urban Transport Sector DPL	2011	2011	2012	136.7	136.7	IEG: MS	
P116557	First Development Policy Loan in support of the Plan Maroc Vert	2011	2011	2012	205.0	205.0	LIR: S	
P119781	Solid Waste Sector (DPL)	2011	2011	2012	138.6	138.6	IEG: MS	
<b>Sub-Total programmed projects CPS FY11</b>					<b>480.3</b>	<b>480.3</b>		
P116201	National Initiative for Human Development II	2011	2012	2016	300.0	300.0	LIR: S	
P106859	Energy sector (DPL)	2011	Dropped		100.0			
P120166	Energy Development Fund (Financial Intermediary Loan)	2011	Dropped		100.0			
P117285	Health Sector (DPL)	2011	Dropped		35.0			
P122028	Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power Plant	2012	2012	2021	200.0	200.0	LIR: S	
P120566	First Skills and Employment DPL	2012	2012	2013	205.0	205.0	LIR: S	
P125799	Judicial Performance Enhancement Project	2012	2012	2017	15.8	15.8	LIR: MS	
P129326	National Initiative for Human Development 2	2012	Dropped					
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Dev't	2012	2012	2018	50.0	50.0	LIR: S	
<b>Sub-Total programmed projects CPS FY12</b>					<b>1005.8</b>	<b>770.8</b>		
P127038	Economic Competitiveness Support Program	2013	2013	2014	160.0	160.0	LIR: S	
P124098	Governance and Accountability DPL 1	2013	Dropped		100.0			
P122866	Financial Sector DPL 2	2013	Dropped					
P127822	Support of Plan Maroc Vert DPL 2	2013	2013	2014	203.2	203.2	LIR: S	
	Urban Transport DPL 2	2013	Dropped					

P127955	Solid Waste Sector DPL 3	2013	2013	2014	130.0	130.0	LIR: S
P120541	Second Education DPL	2013	2013	2014	100.0	100.0	LIR: S
	Climate Change DPL 1	2013	Dropped				
P127076	Road Asset Management	2013	Dropped		200.0		
<b>Sub-Total programmed projects CPS FY13</b>					<b>893.2</b>	<b>593.2</b>	
P095714	Education and Training Sector	2010	Dropped		100.0		
P107292	Road Asset Management	2010	Dropped		120.0		
P125223	Health Sector DPL	2011	Dropped		35.0		
P131054	Renewable Energy	2013	Dropped		150.00		
<b>Total programmed projects CPS FY10-13</b>					<b>3108.8</b>	<b>2573.8</b>	
<b>Total projects CPS FY10-13</b>					<b>3108.8</b>	<b>2573.8</b>	
<b>On-going</b>			<b>Approval FY</b>	<b>Closing FY</b>		<b>Approved Amount</b>	
P069124	Rain fed Agriculture Development		2003	2012		26.8	LIR: MU
P082754	Rural Roads		2004	2011		36.9	IEG: S
P086877	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation		2006	2015		60.0	LIR: S
P094007	Rural Roads II		2006	2014		141.5	LIR: S
P100026	National Initiative for Human Dev.		2007	2012		100.0	LIR: MS
P104265	ONE Support Project		2008	2016		190.5	LIR: S
P104937	SOLID WASTE SECTOR DPL		2009	2010		132.7	IEG: MS
<b>Total Ongoing Projects FY10-13</b>						<b>688.4</b>	

Source: Morocco CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 02/28/2014

\*LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

**Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Morocco, FY10-FY13**

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P101264	Transport and Energy Efficiency	FY10	Policy Note
P114553	Country Governance & Anti-Corruption	FY10	Policy Note
P101265	Agricultural Sector Review Update	FY10	Report
P103132	Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture	FY10	Report
P117398	Public Administration Reform PESW	FY10	Report
P118017	GCMCG: Morocco II CG ROSC Assessment	FY10	Report
P102425	Breaking Barriers Youth Inclusion	FY11	Policy Note
P106999	Clean Energy	FY11	Policy Note
P112695	Targeting and Social Protection Strat	FY11	Report
P113362	UCS Initiative Pilot (Procurement)	FY11	Report
P112616	Poverty PESW	FY12	Report
P121237	Bank Governance Review	FY12	Report
P106430	Climate Impact on Water Resources	FY13	Policy Note
P126584	Justice Public Expenditure Review	FY13	Report
P128429	Trade and Integration-EU	FY13	Policy Note
<i>Dropped</i>			
P110995	Country Environmental Analysis	FY12	Policy Note
P130148	ED Public Expenditure Tracking Survey	FY13	EW/Not assigned
Proj ID	Technical Assistance	Fiscal year	Output Type
P107023	Urban Development Strategy	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P107726	Regional Dev for Disadvantaged Areas	FY10	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P108120	Energy Supply Strategy	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P107025	Transport TA	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P112711	Pension Reform	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P117517	Justice TA	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P118332	E-Govt and Broadband TA	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P119808	Trade Capacity Building	FY11	Model/Survey
P122715	Governance and Territoriality	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P122889	Strength. Crisis Prep Pol	FY11	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P117955	Reforming the Business Environment	FY12	TA/IAR
P122867	Competiveness TA/ESW	FY12	"How-To" Guidance
P124402	GCMGL Gemloc Morocco	FY12	TA/IAR
P125220	Morocco #10026 Sup Impl of Law Cat Ins	FY12	TA/IAR
P127074	E-Govt and Broadband TA	FY12	TA/IAR
P132162	eGov and Broadband policy advice	FY13	TA/IAR
P145113	Health Sector Support TA	FY13	TA/IAR
<i>Dropped</i>			
P104840	Rural Land Markets	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P112629	Housing Finance TA	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P126652	Justice Survey	FY12	Model/Survey
P119575	Compensation Reform T	FY13	TA/EPD

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 02/28/2014

**Annex Table 4: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY10-13**

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P129774	Morocco Social and Integrated Agriculture	TF 14398	2013	2018	6,440,000.0
P121271	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	TF 12284	2013	2017	5,180,000.0
P127457	Moroccan Association of Family Renaissance	TF 10187	2013	2014	32,400.0
P127475	Amanar for Youth Berbers	TF 10189	2013	2014	33,000.0
P122028	MA-Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power	TF 10916	2012	2021	97,000,000.0
P128555	MA-Promoting Accessibility of Persons with Limited Mobility (PLM)	TF 10735	2012	2016	2,850,000.0
P117081	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	TF 99539	2011	2016	4,345,454.0
P121917	Municipal Solid Waste Carbon Financing Program	TF 98543	2011	2015	520,000.0
P121209	MOROCCO: Institutionalizing a Reform Process for the Business Environment	TF 97271	2011	2014	348,750.0
P111509	Avian Influenza Preparedness	TF 95651	2011	2012	888,490.0
P121271	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	TF 97663	2011	2012	200,000.0
P114658	MA-IDF Modernization of Public Procurement II	TF 94459	2010	2013	307,700.0
P116414	Morocco Cap Bldg and Mgmt to Improve Schooling for Poor JSDF	TF 93996	2010	2013	2,179,410.0
P117081	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	TF 96425	2010	2011	200,000.0
P093719	MA-Modernization of Irrigated Agriculture in the Oum Er Rbia Basin	TF 92827	2009	2013	1,000,000.0
P114560	IDF Regulatory framework institutional capacity building for Cooperative sector in Morocco	TF 94209	2009	2012	382,500.0
P110725	Morocco Support for Improved Public Expenditure Management (MTEF)	TF 92312	2008	2011	323,480.0
P105393	MA-IDF Improving Local Governance through M&E	TF 90194	2008	2011	229,000.0
P041396	Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Project	TF 58314	2007	2013	43,200,000.0
P102527	Morocco Urban WS&S Access Pilots	TF 57599	2007	2012	4,900,000.0
P102527	Morocco Urban WS&S Access Pilots	TF 57598	2007	2012	2,100,000.0
<b>Total FY10-13</b>					<b>172,660,184.0</b>

Source: Client Connection as of 03/03/2014

**Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Morocco, FY10-13**

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (US\$ million)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2010	P104937	Solid Waste Sector DPL	147.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2011	P082754	Rural Roads	43.1	SATISFACTORY	NEGLECTIBLE TO LOW
2011	P112612	Public Administration Reform IV	95.8	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2011	P117838	Education DPL1	61.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P102527	GPOBA W3-Morocco Urban WS&S Access Pilot	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2012	P115659	Urban Transport Sector DPL	140.6	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P117201	Sustainable Access to Finance DPL	183.4	SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2012	P119781	Solid Waste Sector DPL2	141.5	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
<b>Total</b>			<b>813.2</b>		

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4.a.6 as of 03/01/2014

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

**Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Morocco and Comparators (Exit FY10-13)**

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat** (\$)	Outcome % Sat** (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$) *	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No) *
Morocco	813.1	8	100.0	100.0	65.7	62.5
MNA	4,170.7	66	53.5	60.3	27.7	26.2
World	67,457.50	781	82.8	71.4	60.6	52.1

Source: BW Table 4.a.5 as of 03/02/2014

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

\*\*Outcome %Sat refers to projects with IEG outcome ratings Moderately Satisfactory or higher

**Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status Indicators for Morocco and Comparators, FY10-13**

Fiscal year	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average FY10-FY13
<b>Morocco</b>					
# Proj	12	11	11	11	11.3
# Proj At Risk	2	2	0	1	1.3
% Proj At Risk	16.7	18.2	0.0	9.1	11.0
Net Comm Amt (US\$ million)	1,161.1	1,344.5	1,305.3	1,305.3	1,279.1
Comm At Risk (US\$ million)	174.7	174.7	0.0	43.0	98.1
% Commit at Risk	15.0	13.0	0.0	3.3	7.8
<b>MNA</b>					
# Proj	84	85	79	84	83.0
# Proj At Risk	21	25	28	32	26.5
% Proj At Risk	25.0	29.4	35.4	38.1	32.0
Net Comm Amt (US\$ million)	7,716.1	8,452.1	7,892.2	8,548.9	8,152.3
Comm At Risk (US\$ million)	1,535.9	1,191.8	1,629.3	1,697.0	1,513.5
% Commit at Risk	19.9	14.1	20.6	19.8	18.6
<b>World</b>					
# Proj	1,451	1,456	1,373	1,339	1,404.8
# Proj At Risk	328	302	305	340	318.8
% Proj At Risk	22.6	20.7	22.2	25.4	22.7
Net Comm Amt (US\$ million)	155,709.3	165,821.7	166,237.5	169,441.6	164,302.5
Comm At Risk (US\$ million)	27,683.8	22,573.0	23,331.5	39,645.0	28,308.3
% Commit at Risk	17.8	13.6	14.0	23.4	17.2

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3.a.4 as of 03/02/2014

**Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio\* for Morocco and Comparators, FY10-13**

Fiscal Year	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Average FY10 - FY13
<b>Morocco</b>					
Disbursement Ratio (%)	21.7	14.1	18.2	12.1	16.5
Inv Disb in FY (US\$ million)	63.1	84.6	91.4	79.7	79.7
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US\$ million)	290.3	600.0	501.4	656.3	512.0
<b>MNA</b>					
Disbursement Ratio (%)	18.7	10.5	11.2	15.2	13.9
Inv Disb in FY (US\$ million)	726.4	533.1	585.1	827.9	668.1
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US\$ million)	3,891.3	5,077.9	5,218.6	5,456.2	4,911.0
<b>World</b>					
Disbursement Ratio (%)	26.3	21.7	20.0	19.8	22.0
Inv Disb in FY (US\$ million)	19,520.4	19,557.8	19,548.1	19,054.3	19,420.2
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US\$ million)	74,249.6	90,053.0	97,600.2	96,048.6	89,487.9

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3.a.12 as of 03/03/2014

\* Calculated as IBRD/IDA Disbursements in FY / Opening Undisbursed Amount at FY. Restricted to Lending Instrument Type = Investment.

**Annex Table 9: List of IFC's investments in Morocco that were active during FY10-13 (US\$'000)**

Project ID	Cmt. FY	Closure FY	Project Status	IFC Sector Primary	IFC Sector Explntry	Project Size	Net Loans <sup>1</sup>	Net Equity	Total Net Commitment
<b>Investments approved pre-FY10, but active during FY10-13</b>									
10220	2000		Active	Fin & Ins	Fund Mgmt., Maghreb Mgmt. Ltd.	100		18	18
9516	2000		Active	Fin & Ins	Private Equity, Maghreb Invest	23,148		5,000	5,000
24441#	2006		Active	Fin & Ins	Microfin., FONDEP	10,000	10,000		10,000
25927	2007		Active	Fin & Ins	Microfin., AlAmana	20,209	8,339		8,339
25175	2008		Active	Fin & Ins	Debt Fund Microfin., Jaida	20,633	20,633		20,633
25601	2008		Active	Fin & Ins	Comm. Bank, BMCE	94,413	94,413		94,413
26242	2008		Active	Fin & Ins	Private Equity, Capital N. Africa	38,184		6,744	6,744
26843	2008		Active	Fin & Ins	Private Equity, AlterMed	7,400		7,400	7,400
27060^	2008		Active	MAS	Real Estate, Mixta Africa	226,631	35,838	24,062	59,900
26955	2009		Closed	MAS	Cement, Ynna	286,000		27,170	27,170
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>726,718</b>	<b>169,223</b>	<b>70,394</b>	<b>239,617</b>
<b>Investments approved in FY10-13</b>									
28573	2010		Active	Fin & Ins	Private Equity, ARIF	102,838		12,026	12,026
29105	2010		Active	IINR	Tin Mining, Achmmach	44,500		9,159	9,159
#30855	2012		Active	Fin & Ins	Microfin., FONDEP II	9,000	9,000		9,000
31239	2012		Active	Fin & Ins	Insurance, Saham	236,527		70,958	70,958
^31378	2012		Active	MAS	Real Estate, Mixta RI	2		2	2



31240	2013		Active	Fin & Ins	Comm. Bank, BCP	205,000		205,000	205,000
31510	2013		Active	Fin & Ins	Private Equity, CNAV Fund II	99,391		13,219	13,219
32773	2013		Active	MAS	B. School, HEM	7,000		7,000	7,000
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>704,258</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>317,364</b>	<b>326,364</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>1,214,972</b>	<b>178,223</b>	<b>387,748,745</b>	<b>565,281,208</b>

Source: IFC, October 2013- The list does not cover the regional projects. #, and ^ are linked investments in the two periods.  
MAS: Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Services; IINR: Infrastructure, and Natural Resources. n/a: not applicable i: includes PCG

**Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Morocco, FY10-13**

Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
<b>Advisory Services operations approved pre-FY09, but active during FY10-13</b>						
541504	FONDEP Microfinance TA	2007	2010	Closed	A2F	178,935
557046	Business Registration Simplification	2008	2010	Closed	IC	289,349
558666	Morocco ADR Phase 1	2008	2010	Closed	IC	551,933
<b>Subtotal:</b>						<b>1,020,217</b>
<b>Advisory Services operations approved in FY10-13</b>						
29705	Ouarzazate Solar	2010	2011	Closed	PPP	243,528
28044	Chtouka Desal	2010	2014	Closed	PPP	446,806
574047	ADR Morocco Phase II	2010	2014	Closed	IC	1,030,132
575207	Morocco Microfinance Crisis	2011	2014	Active	A2F	659,748
588707	Morocco PPP Health1	2012	2013	Terminated	PPP	1,252,724
589907	Oujda-Nador Express Road PPP	2012	2013	Terminated	PPP	0
589927	Morocco Education PPP	2012	2013	Terminated	PPP	1,243
592928	Fondep 3	2012	2014	Active	A2F	685,768
586687	Corporate Governance Maghreb	2012	2016	Active	SBA	1,410,000
<b>Subtotal:</b>						<b>5,729,949</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>5,497,442</b>

A2F: Access to Finance; IC: Investment Climate; PPP: Public-Private Partnerships

Source: IFC, December 2013

Total Funds for Closed/Terminated projects are actual expenditures and for Active projects are funds secured.

**Annex Table 11: Net Disbursement\* and Charges for Morocco, FY10-13**

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
FY2010	333,399,103.79	220,947,190.09	112,451,913.70	60,618,861.23	1,368,784.24	50,464,268.23
FY2011	242,192,896.98	199,909,377.24	42,283,519.74	54,061,762.34	1,987,371.66	-13,765,614.26
FY2012	638,435,409.27	202,191,517.31	436,243,891.96	69,519,738.58	1,119,684.93	365,604,468.45
FY2013	717,006,902.68	187,513,453.74	529,493,448.94	60,292,547.04	2,975,586.56	466,225,315.34
<b>Report Total</b>	<b>1,931,034,312.72</b>	<b>810,561,538.38</b>	<b>1,120,472,774.34</b>	<b>244,492,909.19</b>	<b>7,451,427.39</b>	<b>868,528,437.76</b>

Source: World Bank Client Connection 03/03/2014

\* Total amount disbursed in US dollars calculated at the exchange rate on the value date of the individual disbursement.

**Annex Table 12: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Morocco**

Development Partners	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009-2012
<b>Bilaterals</b>					
Australia	..	..	0.16	1.03	1.19
Austria	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.76
Belgium	22.39	20.71	28.79	15.52	87.41
Canada	8.38	3.1	2.91	4.85	19.24
Czech Republic	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.14
Denmark	-0.03	0.33	2.16	0.32	2.78
Finland	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.51	2.21
France	238.1	254.43	523.85	507.31	1523.69
Germany	81.67	38.94	56.09	11.54	188.24
Greece	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.55	1.16
Ireland	0.01	0.01	..	0.01	0.03
Italy	-0.34	9.6	15.67	-3.67	21.26
Japan	97.93	121.16	30.11	76.42	325.62
Korea	2.7	3.92	7.51	6.22	20.35
Luxembourg	1.39	..	..	..	1.39
Netherlands	1.72	1.14	1.61	1.73	6.2
Norway	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.2	0.32
Poland	0.07	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.22
Portugal	20.66	0.15	0.28	58.24	79.33
Spain	190.67	90.59	36.83	34	352.09
Sweden	0.01	0.02	..	0.11	0.14
Switzerland	2.01	2.94	4.62	8.19	17.76
United Kingdom	4.76	3.22	4.38	8.62	20.98
United States	31.6	47.7	153.5	167.23	400.03
<b>DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>704.82</b>	<b>598.95</b>	<b>869.56</b>	<b>899.21</b>	<b>3072.54</b>
AfDB	..	..	1.92	0.52	2.44
AfDF	-1.08	-1.07	-1.5	-1.36	-5.01
Arab Fund (AFESD)	18.86	137.48	115.4	87.13	358.87
EU Institutions	282.39	223.44	402.4	490.25	1398.48
GEF	4.7	9.81	0.67	1.71	16.89
Global Fund	5.77	6.37	8.57	7.27	27.98
IAEA	0.32	0.42	0.22	0.24	1.2
IDA	-1.38	-1.35	-1.35	-1.35	-5.43
IFAD	-1.5	-1.62	5.46	0.17	2.51
Isl.Dev Bank	3.19	-0.8	8.02	-3.45	6.96
OFID	6.19	4.9	16.08	6.55	33.72
UNAIDS	0.3	0.37	0.54	0.45	1.66
UNDP	1.28	1.24	1.07	1	4.59
UNFPA	2.12	1.8	1.5	1.22	6.64
UNHCR	0.43	0.29	..	1.82	2.54
UNICEF	1.53	1.07	1.41	1.27	5.28
WHO	..	..	1.14	0.44	1.58
<b>Multilateral, Total</b>	<b>323.12</b>	<b>382.35</b>	<b>561.55</b>	<b>593.88</b>	<b>1860.9</b>
Hungary	0.02	..	..	0.05	0.07
Israel	0.14	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.34

Kuwait (KFAED)	26.36	15.04	14.21	-17.79	37.82
Lithuania	..	..	0.01	..	0.01
Romania	..	0.12	0.21	0.76	1.09
Russia	..	..	..	0.08	0.08
Thailand	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.1
Turkey	0.49	0.45	0.75	1.44	3.13
United Arab Emirates	-125.38	-4.55	9.34	2.68	-117.91
<b>Non-DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>-98.35</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>24.56</b>	<b>-12.72</b>	<b>-75.27</b>
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1.54	0.09	0.41	0.21	2.25
<b>Private Donors, Total</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>All Development Partners, Total</b>	<b>929.59</b>	<b>992.54</b>	<b>1455.67</b>	<b>1480.36</b>	<b>4858.16</b>

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a, as of 03/02/2014

**Annex Table 13: Economic and Social Indicators for Morocco, 2009 – 2013**

Series Name	Morocco					Morocco	MNA	World
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2009-2013		
<b>Growth and Inflation</b>								
GDP growth (annual %)	4.8	3.6	5.7	4.2	..	4.6	4.1	1.8
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	3.6	2.4	3.6	1.2	..	2.7	2.1	0.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	4,410.0	4,580.0	4,840.0	5,060.0	..	4,722.5	10,372.1	11,403.0
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2,800.0	2,880.0	2,960.0	2,960.0	..	2,900.0	6,729.3	9,434.2
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	..	1.0	4.0	3.8
<b>Composition of GDP (%)</b>								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	16.4	15.4	15.5	14.6	..	15.5	..	3.2
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	28.6	29.7	30.2	29.6	..	29.5	..	26.3
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	55.0	55.0	54.3	55.8	..	55.0	..	70.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.4	..	30.9	23.6	21.1
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	24.7	25.2	22.8	21.1	..	23.4	35.5	21.5
<b>External Accounts</b>								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	28.7	33.2	35.6	36.2	..	33.4	50.6	29.0
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	39.7	43.1	48.7	50.4	..	45.5	41.0	29.0
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-5.5	-4.3	-8.1	-10.0	..	-7.0	..	..
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	27.8	29.8	30.3	36.0	..	31.0	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.0	..	3.7	2.0	..
Total reserves in months of imports	7.6	7.2	5.1	4.2	..	6.0	27.9	14.0
<b>Fiscal Accounts *</b>								
General government revenue (% of GDP)	29.3	27.5	27.8	28.1	27.5	28.1	..	..
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	31.1	31.9	34.5	35.8	33.0	33.3	..	..
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-1.8	-4.4	-6.7	-7.7	-5.5	-5.2	..	..
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	48.0	51.3	54.4	60.5	61.9	55.2	..	..

<b>Health</b>								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	69.9	70.2	70.4		..	70.2	71.8	70.3
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	..	99.0	91.7	83.3
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	69.6	69.7	69.8		..	69.7	90.5	63.1
Improved water source (% of population with access)	81.9	82.0	82.1		..	82.0	90.4	88.4
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	29.9	28.8	27.7	26.8	..	28.3	22.0	36.6
<b>Education</b>								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	62.8	58.7	64.6	59.2	..	..	26.5	48.4
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	107.6	111.7	114.5	116.1	..	112.5	104.6	106.7
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	60.2	62.5	65.6	68.9	..	64.3	76.7	70.0
<b>Population</b>								
Population, total	31,276,564.0	31,642,360.0	32,059,424.0	32,521,143.0	..	31,874,872.8	384,287,240.3	6,925,695,595.9
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	..	1.2	2.0	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.4	..	56.9	62.7	51.8

Source: DDP as of March 2, 2014

\*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014 (Estimates start after 2011)

**Annex Table 14: Morocco - Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>							
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	..	47.6	46.3	46.5	45.5	45.7	45.8
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	..	40.8	37.3	35.5	29.6	29.6	29.9
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	8140.0	7411.0	7939.0	9387.0	11528.0	11896.0	12051.0
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	57.7	50.3	51.5	50.7
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>							
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	74.0	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	88.8	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	68.9	57.0	73.3	73.7	89.4	88.2	91.6
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	50.2	47.4	57.7	78.0	83.9	88.9	99.3
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	55.3	62.8	75.5	85.6	93.9	96.4	96.9
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>							
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	..	0.6	10.8	10.5	17.0	17.0
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	67.7	74.0	85.0	90.8	94.0	94.8	95.2
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	71.6	74.4	79.9	85.3	87.0	86.3	85.6
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	61.0	70.8	73.7	81.1	89.1	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	..	..	22.8	21.1	..	..
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>							
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	79.0	88.0	93.0	97.0	98.0	95.0	99.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	63.0	51.9	42.4	34.7	28.8	27.7	26.8
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.9	63.3	50.3	40.7	33.5	32.3	31.1
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>							
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	54.9	47.1	38.0	33.2	34.6	35.2	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	39.6	..	..	..	73.6	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	50.3	..	..	..	67.4	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	300.0	230.0	170.0	130.0	100.0	..	..
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	44.7	..	..	..	77.1	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>							
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	147.0	152.0	117.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	103.0



Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% , all forms)	76.0	73.0	86.0	87.0	89.0	87.0	86.0
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>							
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	..	..
Forest area (% of land area)	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	53.0	58.9	63.8	68.3	69.7	69.8	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	73.0	75.8	78.0	80.1	82.0	82.1	..
Marine protected areas (% of total surface area)	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.4	..	2.4
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	50.3	18.7	15.1	24.3	31.4	44.5	..
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>							
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	27.9	39.9	23.1	13.8	7.5	6.8	..
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.7	15.1	52.0	53.0	55.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0.0	0.1	8.1	40.8	100.1	113.3	119.7
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	1.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	11.7	11.0	10.1
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	..
<b>Other</b>							
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	1000.0	1090.0	1320.0	1980.0	2880.0	2960.0	2960.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	24.8	29.6	38.2	60.3	92.6	96.4	97.9
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	25.3	20.7	25.5	28.8	35.0	36.0	35.3
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	64.7	66.9	68.1	69.1	70.2	70.4	..
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	..	67.1	..
Population, total (billions)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade (% of GDP)	58.3	61.4	61.3	70.2	76.3	84.3	86.6

Source: World Bank Millennium Development Goals Database as of March 2014