



# MOROCCO NATIONAL CASE STUDY

Lieu, le Jour Mois Année



La performance réfléchie





## Preliminary issues

- The official rhetoric since the 2000s, youth is both an agent of change et a producer of value for the country
  
- Even though :
  - The informal activities are still rising (self employment rate in that sector rose from 69 to 74,5% between 2000 and 2007)
  
  - Political participation is quite low and young people are not confident in political institutions
  
  - Women's economic integration is dropping (30% in 1999 vs 25% in 2012; Morocco ranks 128<sup>th</sup>/135 countries)



# Sahwa work in Morocco

- Urban, semi-urban and rural fieldworks
- Nascent entrepreneurs, informal workers and rural agricultural workers
  
- Results analysis through the clusters of marginality...
  - Knowledge
  - Practices
  - Opportunities
  - Representation
  
- Leading to the understanding that the Moroccan youth is more and more emancipated from society and capital



# The knowledge gap/failure

- General failure of the Moroccan public school system (numbers and employability)
- Rigid school structures
- Lack of empowerment and self-confidence building
- Knowledge acquisition through informal activities, which is a limited and a non appropriate training



# Youth Practices

- Ambivalent attitudes toward political participation and voting : at the same time it is something needed and useless at the same time
- Alternative ways of public/political action : speech freed since 2011 and significant presence on social networks (even though still 39,5% are not internet users)
- In rural areas, no political collective action but a greater involvement in entrepreneurial and often collective ventures
- In urban areas new ventures are generally set up by a small group of young people
- Individual trajectories with a weak institutional and collective support



# Opportunities to Youth

- A favourable institutional context (law, economy and politics) with liberalisation of several sectors...even though 60% of respondents relied on family or personal networks to look for job opportunities
- A significant number of NGOs and accompanying structures (inspire the young to develop businesses)
- In rural areas integration of markets, liberalisation policies and increasing access of farmers to groundwater contribute to new work opportunities
- Migration is not considered as an opportunity (84,5%)



# Youth Representations

- An « immature » youth vs « a factor of change and an opportunity for Morocco »
- Strategies to overcome difficulties at any level, rely on
  - Networking : formal, informal...
  - Learning and developing new skills
  - Building trust
  - Identify opportunities and move if required to catch them (national migration)



# Policy implications on Entrepreneurship

- Based on all the work carried out in Morocco, we were able to draft a policy paper on “How to improve the governance of support to entrepreneurship initiatives”
- Public policies possible orientations
  - Enhance the entrepreneurial orientation of youth, especially when only around 38% attend secondary school
  - Improve the coordination of support to youth entrepreneurship=> numerous actors, public, private or from NGOs lacking any kind of national and/or regional governance



# Conclusion

- Youth in Morocco : not an homogeneous group, but disparate expectations and trajectories
- Uncertainty is faced collectively rather than individually, and young Moroccans need social interactions, institutions and networks to deal with risk-taking activities
- Personal strategies and public policies tend to push the Moroccan youth towards self-employment and entrepreneurship
- Some findings regarding migration need to be followed up