

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:
A WORLD IN MOTION

**Fieldwork Report Morocco:
Methodology and Sampling**

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Picture: Özge Bilgili, 2011

Project background

The migration and development project in Morocco is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project, financed by the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs (IS Academy on Migration and Development) and carried out by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University, the Netherlands. This project focuses on migration and development processes in four migrant-sending countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco. The Netherlands is chosen as the migrant-receiving country. The main aim of the research project is to better understand the relationship between migration and development processes in order to stimulate new approaches to development. This project will contribute to existing knowledge on the migration and development nexus by collecting innovative data and providing evidence-based policy advices for the both the Dutch government and policy makers in migrant-sending countries. For more details see:

www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Schools/MGSoG/ProjectPages/ISAcademieMigrationDevelopment.html



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1. Introduction

The migration and development project in Morocco is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project. This project is implemented by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This five-year project, which was launched in 2009, investigates the impact migration has on development of home countries and communities through the collection of data in Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco as well as data on migrants from these countries currently living in the Netherlands. The information collected will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. Within this project there are key focal areas:

- a) Remittances, development (local economic growth) and poverty alleviation
- b) Brain drain and development policy
- c) Return migration in the life cycle of migrants
- d) The Migration – Development Nexus in EU External Relations
- e) EU Mobility partnerships: a comparative policy evaluation

The Migration and Development Project in Morocco specifically address focal areas a, b and c. To achieve this, the research explores different types of migration and their impact on development outcomes through the use of survey tools. Key aspects of this research include developing an understanding of who migrants are; reviewing the determinants of both migration and remittances; identifying those who are returning to the country and how their skills distribution may have different developmental impacts and so forth.

In order to collect data useful for investigating these key issues, the survey used included a number of different modules that addressed these themes. The survey modules address key thematic areas such as migration, remittances and return while simultaneously gathering key contextual data on, for example, education, shocks and health. This allows for critical reflection on the relationships between different aspects of migration and development, where development is also largely viewed in terms of human development. For a detailed discussion of definitions and modules used in the survey please see Chapter 5 of this report.

The IS Academy Survey in Morocco

The fieldwork in Morocco, consisting of a household survey and a community survey in four regions of Morocco, took place between November 2011 and February 2012. The project was executed by the members of the *Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation* (E3R) (research team into regions and regionalisation) Mohamed Berriane, Mohammed Aderghal and Lahoucine Amzil from the Department of Geography at the University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat, in close cooperation with the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance. Mohamed Berriane of the E3R research team was the overall responsible for research in Morocco, Mohammed Aderghal and Houcine Amzil acted as field supervisors and implemented the community surveys. 9 geography students of University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat did the interviews for the household survey.

In total, 1600 household surveys and 16 community surveys were conducted in Morocco. The surveys took place in four different areas of Morocco, which were chosen to represent areas with different migration characteristics, such as old and new emigration areas, areas of origin for different destination countries and areas that attract return migrants and investments.

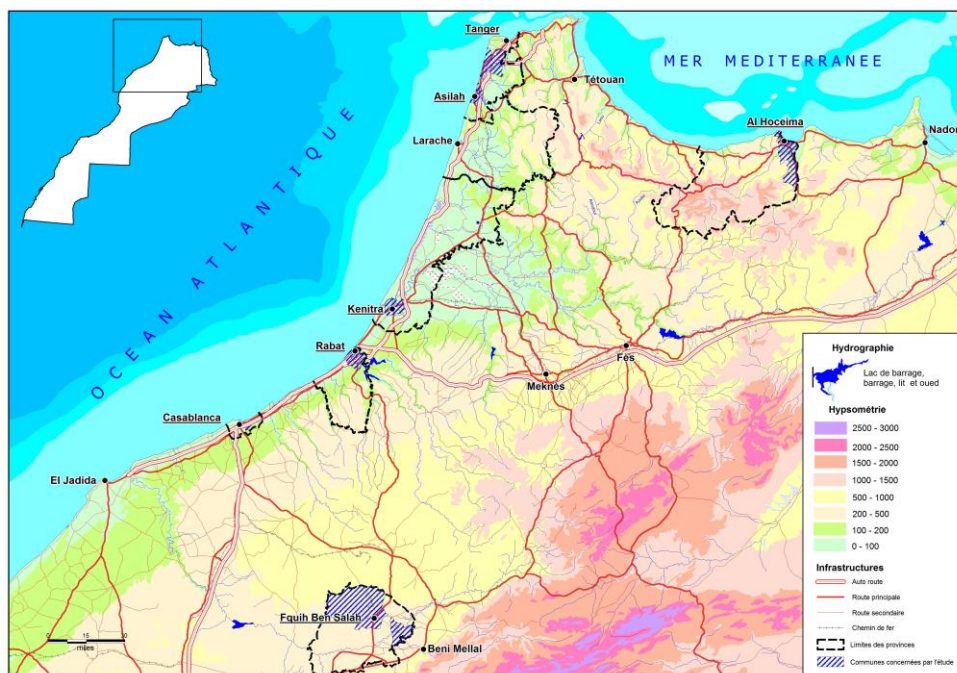
This report describes the methodology that was applied for the fieldwork in Morocco and discusses the sampling procedures. First, a brief country context is presented in Chapter 2, sketching the main historic and current migration flows and the development challenges that Morocco currently faces. In Chapter 3 the sampling procedures are discussed as well as the intra-household selection of respondents. Chapter 4 gives an overview of the preparations for the fieldwork, such as the training of enumerators, the pilot survey and practical issues such as asking permission from local authorities. Chapter 5, finally, gives an overview of the measurement tools that were used in this study.

2. Country Context

Morocco is the most western of the Maghreb countries in North Africa. It shares a 1559km border with Algeria in the east and abuts with the territory of Western Sahara in the south. Morocco gained independence from France in 1956 after a 44 year protectorate and is today a constitutional monarchy. Like in other Arabic countries, some political protests started in early 2011 as part of the Arab Spring, organized notably by the movement of the “20th February”. However, unlike in Tunisia and Egypt, protests did not mobilise large parts of the population and did not lead to major changes in the political landscape (Eibl 2011). The constitutional reform that the Moroccan King, Mohammed VI initiated in reaction to the protests, underlines the King’s power and guarantees his influences in the economic, political and religious sphere. However, these political circumstances need to be taken into account when analysing the data of this project.

Morocco has a large diaspora in Europe, North America and other Arabic countries, which represents around 10% of the country’s population. Migration movements to European countries gained momentum with guest worker programmes in the 1960s and were dominated by less educated male migrants. Today, migration from Morocco has an increasing share of educated migrants and is not only focused on Europe. While outmigration is still the dominant form of migratory movements for Morocco, there are also an increasing number of foreigners living in Morocco and it is slowly becoming a country of immigration as well.

Figure 1: Map Morocco



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

2.1 Geography and population

Morocco consists of 16 administrative regions, which are further divided into *préfectures* or *provinces*, which represent the second administrative level. Denomination and organisation of administrative units on subsequent levels depend on whether the area is urban or rural. In rural areas, the third level is the *cercle rural*, which is divided into *annexes*. The lowest level in rural areas is the *commune* which is an elected circonscription. In urban areas, the third administrative level is the *municipalité* or the *arrondissements* (in the case of bigger cities only). The case of Casablanca is an exception, here, due to the city's size, the third administrative level is called *préfecture d'arrondissement*. The smallest administrative unit in urban areas is the *annexe*. The number of administrative units is constantly changing in Morocco due to regionalisation that has been underway for several years.

According to the last census, which was conducted in 2004, the total population of Morocco was approximately 30 million people. The numbers of inhabitants and households per regions are displayed in the table below. End of January 2013, the statistical office estimates Morocco's population to be 32,797,639 (Haut Commissariat au Plan 2013).

Table 1: Legal population per region according to Moroccan census 2004

Region	Legal Population	Households	Foreigners	Moroccans
Oued ed Dahab Lagouira	99,367	17,176	171	99,196
Laayoune-Boujour Sakia el Hamra	256,152	53,006	537	255,615
Guelmin-es-Semara	462,410	82,001	134	462,276
Souss Massa-Draa	3,113,653	569,146	2,715	3,110,938
Gharb Chrarda Beni-Hsen	1,859,540	325,456	1,253	1,858,287
Chaouia-Ouadigha	1,655,660	298,251	817	1,654,843
Marrakech-Tensift Al Haouz	3,102,652	565,883	4,141	3,098,511
Oriental	1,918,094	368,449	4,816	1,913,278
Grand Casablanca	3,631,061	762,242	17,711	3,613,350
Rabat-Sala-Zemmour-Zaer	2,366,494	498,068	10,208	2,356,286
Doukkala-Abda	1,984,039	356,096	767	1,983,272
Tadla-Azilal	1,450,519	259,197	293	1,450,226
Meknes-Tafilalet	2,141,527	411,448	1,485	2,140,042
Fes-Boulemane	1,573,055	308,206	1,845	1,571,210
Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate	1,807,113	306,804	528	1,806,585
Tanger-Tetouane	2,470,372	483,835	4,014	2,466,358
Total Morocco	29,891,708	5,665,264	51,435	29,840,273

Source: Haut Commissariat au Plan, 2004

2.2 Migration statistics

The numerically most important destination for Moroccan migrants are European countries where almost 2.7 million Moroccans reside. The largest number of Moroccans abroad lives in France, followed by Spain and Italy. Other Arabic countries like Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Libya host around 185,000 Moroccans, and a little more than 70,000 Moroccans live in North America. The number of Moroccan refugees is relatively low compared to that of other countries, the UNHCR reports 2,312 Moroccan refugees and 1,104 Moroccan asylum seekers worldwide as of the beginning of 2012 (UNHCR 2013).

Table 2: Moroccan Population Residing Abroad in 2010

The Moroccan Population Residing Abroad, 2010	
France	1.046.564
Spain	557.000
Italy	400.432
Belgium	267.614
The Netherlands	247.587
Germany	117.552
Other European Countries	52.804
Arab Countries	185.413
America	73.046
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.368
Asia and Oceania	767
Total	2.957.147

Source: Khachani 2011, based on data provided by Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Compared to the number of Moroccans abroad, the number of foreigners living in Morocco is low. The legally residing foreign population in Morocco was slightly above 74.000 at the end of 2010 (Khachani 2011). French and Algerian are the most common nationalities among immigrants in Morocco. Estimates of irregular migrants from sub-Saharan countries vary between 10.000 and 20.000. The number of officially recognized refugees and asylum seekers were 736 and 615 respectively in January 2012 (UNHCR 2013).

2.3 Migration and development

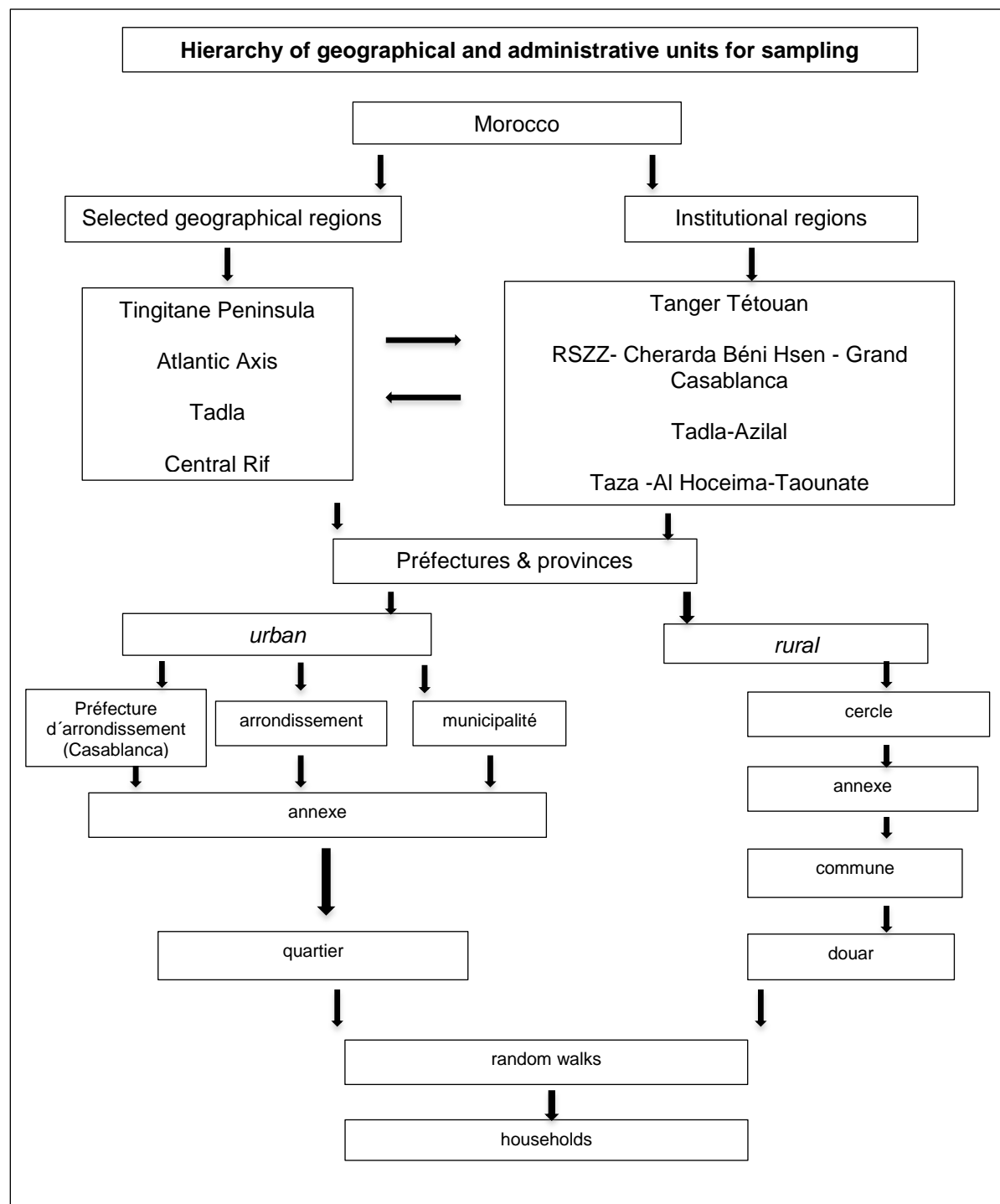
Morocco is a lower-middle income country with a Human Development Index of 0.582 in 2011, placing the country in the medium human development category. It was ranked 130 out of 187 countries in the Human Development Report of 2011. Poverty is especially prominent in rural areas, but also in parts of urban areas. It is heavily concentrated in the Centre and Northwest regions (World Bank 2004). Due to numerous (rural) development programmes in Morocco, social indicators such as primary school enrolment, life expectancy and access to safe water rose significantly during the last years (World Bank 2004). However, 9 per cent of Moroccans still live below the national poverty line (World Bank 2012).

Migration has been a strategy to deal with poverty risks for a long time. The Moroccan government has actively supported labour migration of their nationals and set up incentives for remittances sending. The remittances received by Morocco have been increasing steadily and more than tripled since 2000 (World Bank 2013).

3. Sampling of Households & Intra-Household Selection

Fieldwork in Morocco consisted of the implementation of surveys in four different regions of the country. In total, 1600 household surveys and 16 community surveys were implemented. Below scheme shows the different steps of the sampling procedure. Four different regions of Morocco were selected. These are socio-geographic regions and the scheme 1 shows the corresponding institutional regions. In the next step, administrative units within these regions were selected, which differ in urban areas (displayed on the left side) and in rural areas (right side). These go from the higher administrative levels of *préfectures* and *provinces* down to *annexes* (urban) and *communes* (rural). In the third step, *douars* (rural) and *quartiers* (urban) were chosen, which do not correspond to administrative units. These are the smallest spatial units that are taken into account here. The forth step consisted in deciding on random walks, before the households could finally be contacted. Each step of this procedure is described in more detail below.

Scheme 1: Hierarchy of geographical and administrative units for sampling



3.1 Sampling for the household survey

Due to the size of Morocco, it was not possible to cover the whole country with a survey of 1600 households and do a countrywide representative survey. Therefore, a purposeful sampling strategy was used and the household survey was implemented in four different areas of Morocco (for more details, Berriane and Aderghal 2011, Aderghal, Berriane and Amzil 2012)

First step

Four areas were selected in order to represent important characteristics of Moroccan migration and they were chosen on socio-economic criteria rather than administrative ones. Namely, these areas were the Tadla, the Tingitane Peninsula, the Atlantic Axis consisting of the agglomeration of Casablanca, Rabat and Kénitra, and the Rif Central. They included areas with old emigration movements and a migration relationship with the Netherlands, with return migration, new migration movements and areas, which are known to be relatively recent areas of out-migration. In two of the areas, surveys were exclusively done in urban areas (Atlantic axis and Tingitane Peninsula), in the other areas surveys were implemented in rural and urban areas (Tadla and Central Rif). In each of the four areas, 400 household surveys were completed.

Atlantic axis

As the economic and administrative centre of the country, the Atlantic axis has a diverse migration profile of migration consisting of both current labour emigration and the return of former migrants to the country. Some returning migrants also bring investments. To ensure that the characteristics of the Atlantic axis were represented in the survey, the three largest urban centres were chosen for fieldwork: Casablanca, Rabat and Kénitra.

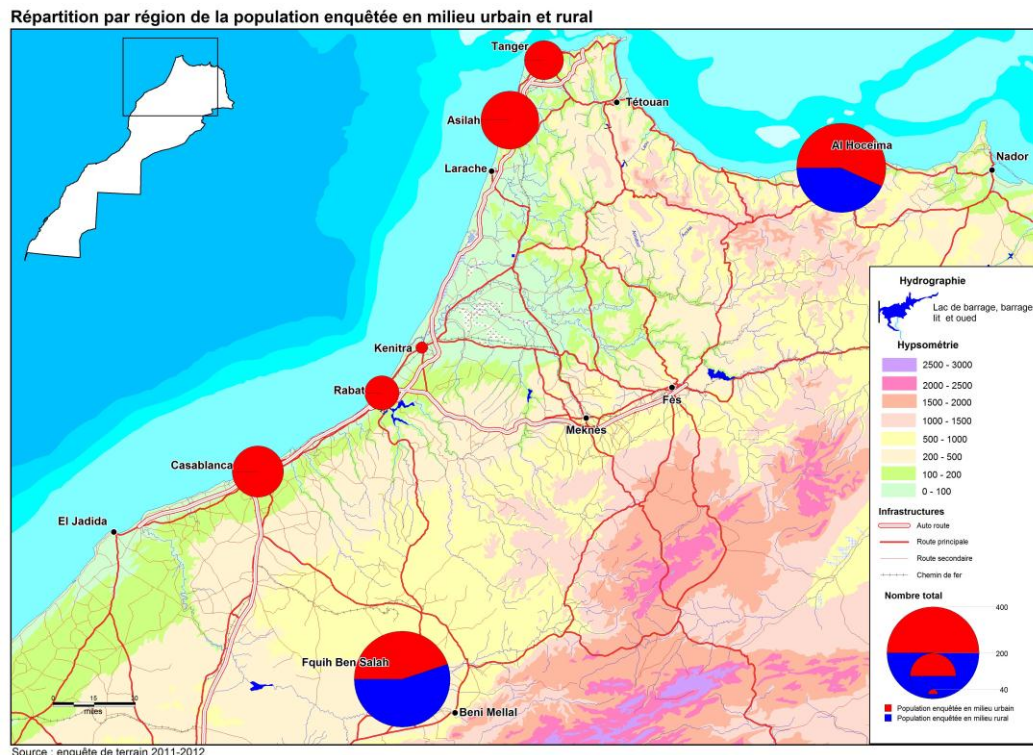
Tingitane peninsula

The Tingitane peninsula, situated in the north west of Morocco, is a relatively small region compared to other regions in the country with its main cities being Tanger (Tangiers), Tétouan, Larache, Ksar El Kbir, Asilah. The region has experienced some new economic dynamics since the 2000s because of new projects like the commercial port in Tangiers “Tanger Med” as well as new industrial and touristic zones. It is at the same time a passage area for Moroccan and sub-Saharan migratory movements towards Europe and a region that attracts return migrants.

Before turning into a region of emigration in the 1960s and 1970s, the Tingitane peninsula was known to attract internal migrants, mainly from the Rif and the Rif Oriental in the North East. It was during the times of European labour recruitment programmes that international migration from the Tingitane peninsula became prominent, with major destinations being Gibraltar, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain. Today, important irregular migration movements from the Tingitane peninsula to Spain and other European countries can be observed. The region is also known to attract investments of migrants and return migrants, either originating from the region itself or from other regions of

the country. Return migrants mostly settle in bigger towns like Tangiers, Asilah, Larache or Ksar el Kebir.

Map 2 : Distribution of surveyed population in rural and urban areas per region



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Tadla

The Tadla is an important agricultural area in the inner part of Morocco. While a long time exclusively agricultural area, today there are also several industries – often linked to the processing of agricultural products – and the region is largely urbanised. The Tadla was only marginally touched by emigration during the times of labour recruitment in Europe, and it was in the 1980s that emigration from this region became prominent, with Italy and Spain being the most important destination countries. Migrants from the Tadla region are mostly young and migrate without families. Today, the region is not only marked by emigration, but return migrants settle in the region, some investing in businesses.

Central Rif

The Central Rif, situated in the north-east, is one of Morocco's traditional rural emigration areas and is known to be the region of origin for many Moroccans living today in the Netherlands. The region's economy is still dominated by agriculture and more than 50% of its inhabitants work in agriculture. Currently, urbanisation is a salient dynamic in the region, with an urban corridor showing along the street of Al Hoceima to Nador, while the inner part of the area has

stayed prominently rural. Poverty stays a phenomenon that is more rural than urban and the economic dynamic of the region is clustered in the urban centres along the coast.

Historically, due to the scarcity of natural resources and a difficult economic situation, migration from the Rif to other Moroccan regions as well as to neighbouring Algeria was an important phenomenon. It was in the 1960s, that migration from the Central Rif to European countries became prominent with France and the Netherlands being the most important destination countries, followed by Belgium, Spain and Germany.

Second step

After choosing the four regions to sample from, smaller units had to be selected. These would correspond to administrative units, and would represent important characteristics of the area and be relevant to the topic of migration and development. For example, smaller administrative units were chosen where developments in infrastructure or investment due to migration are known to have happened or where return migrants are known to cluster. The choice started at the level of *préfectures* (urban) and *provinces* (rural) and went down to the lowest administrative levels, the *annexes* (urban) and *communes* (rural). The different steps can be seen in scheme 1 above. The procedure was different for rural and urban areas, since administrative units differ in these. In urban areas, within the *préfecture*, a *municipalité*, *arrondissement* or a *préfecture d'arrondissement* was chosen. Within these, *annexes* were chosen or, in the case of Rabat, drawn randomly. In rural areas, within the *province*, a *cercle* was chosen, within the *cercle annexes* were chosen and within these *communes*.

In two of the research areas, surveys were implemented in urban areas only (Atlantic Axis and Tingitane Peninsula). In the other two research areas (Central Rif and Tadla), surveys were split between rural and urban areas. The number of surveys to be implemented in urban and rural areas was calculated according to percentages of inhabitants of rural and urban areas within the specific *cercle* chosen within the research area (*cercle* Fquih Ben Salah in the Tadla, *cercle* Beni Ouriaghl in Central Rif). Details on percentages for urban and rural areas can be found in appendixes 7 and 9.

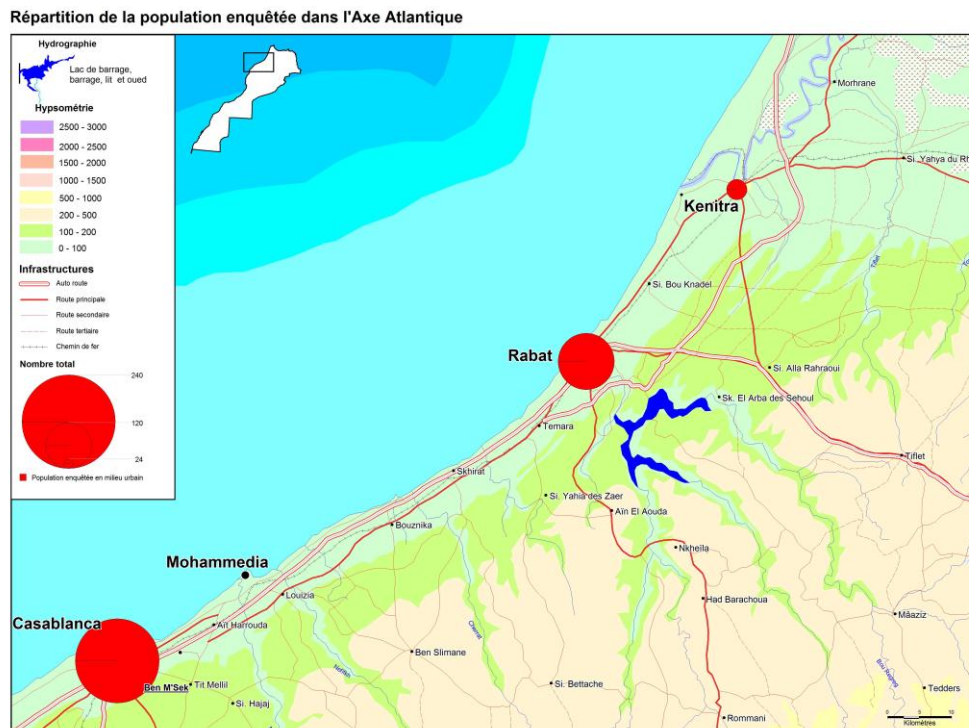
In the chosen administrative units, the number of surveys to be implemented was calculated according to weight of inhabitants (see appendixes 3,4,8,12 for details). In the case of *annexes*, exact numbers on inhabitants was not available (with the exception of Rabat) and the number of surveys was calculated according to the estimated weight of inhabitants (estimated by auxiliaries of the authorities). An auxiliary of the authorities was asked to give a ranking to the *annexes*, starting with the most populated one. Based on this ranking, the number of questionnaires per *annexe* was decided. See appendixes 6 and 10 for details.

Rabat is the only exception to this, here, the *annexes*, were drawn randomly since numbers of inhabitants were available. Seven *annexes* for surveying were drawn from the 14 *annexes*. An interval number was calculated and a starting point was

taken from a table with random numbers. See appendix 5 for the sampled *annexes* in Rabat.

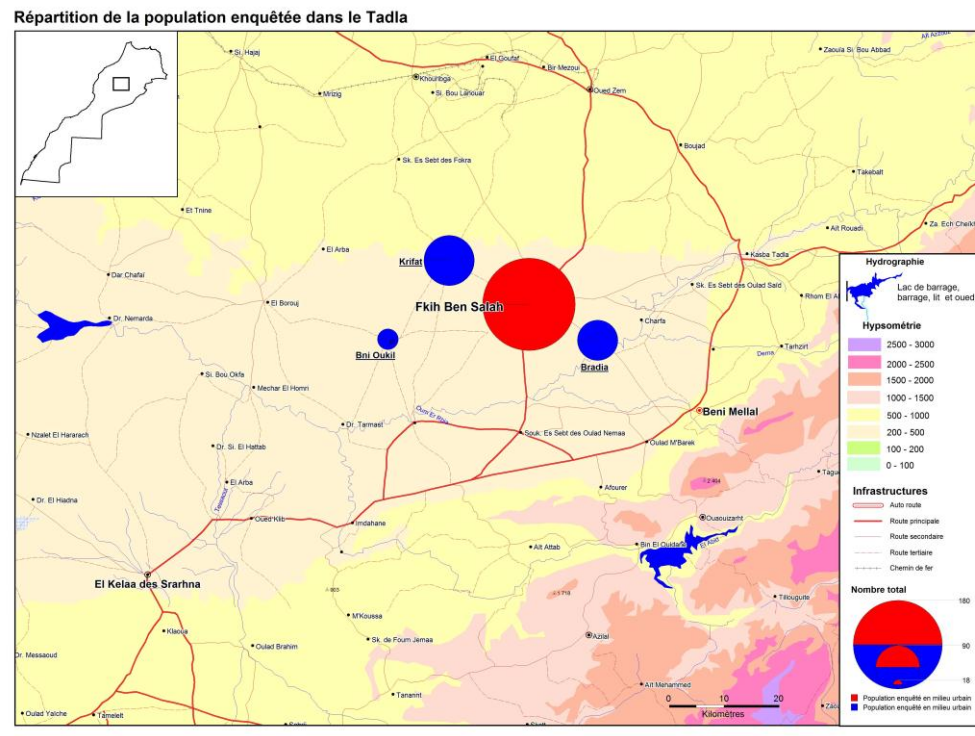
Maps 3 to 6 show the distribution of surveys within the four research areas. Red spots represent surveys in urban areas, blue spots represent surveys in rural areas.

Map 3: Distribution of surveyed population in the Atlantic Axis



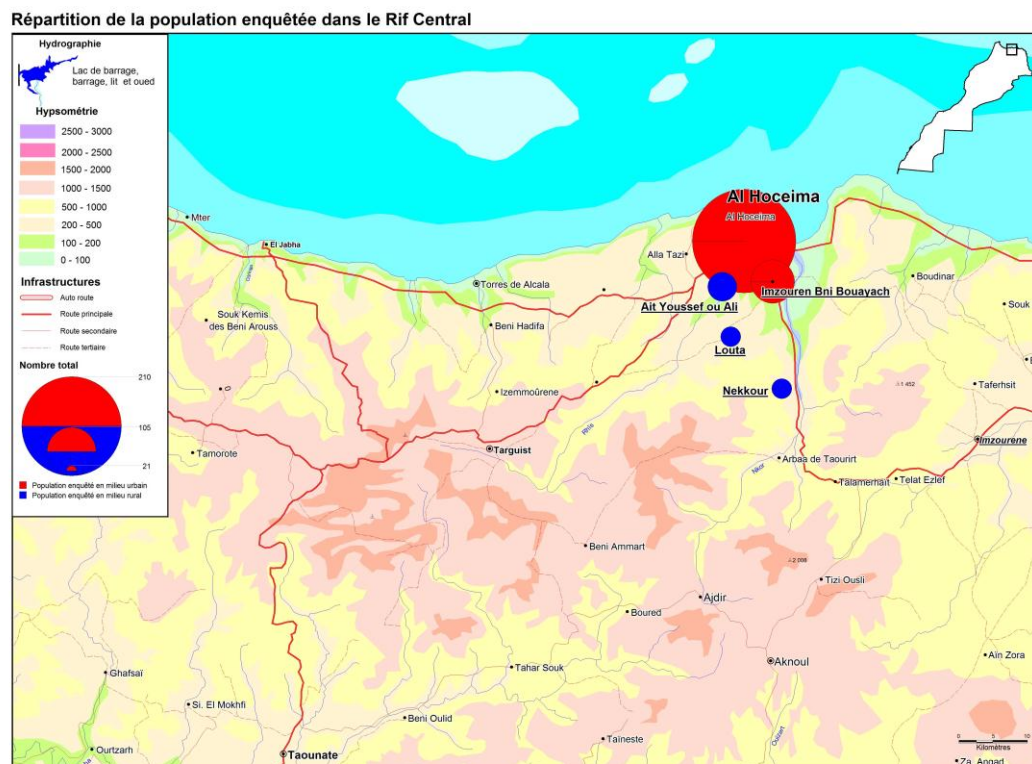
Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Map 4: Distribution of surveyed population in the Tadla



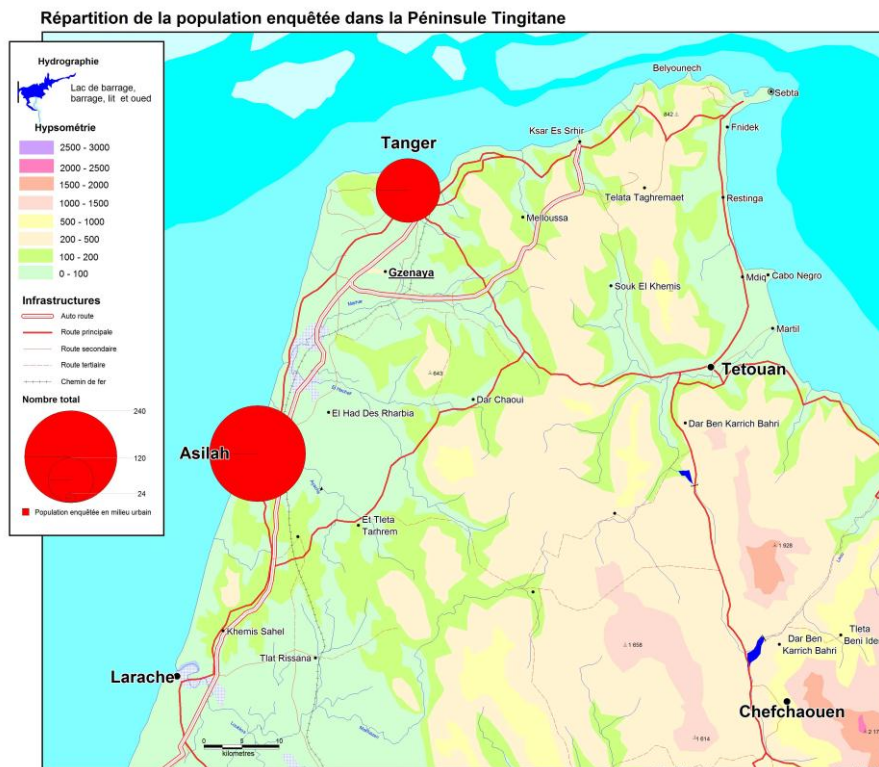
Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Map 5: Distribution of the surveyed population in Central Rif



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Map 6: Distribution of surveyed population in the Tingitane Peninsula



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Third step

The third step consisted in defining clusters and deciding on the number of surveys to be done. The clusters corresponded to *quartiers* (neighbourhoods) in urban areas and *douars* in rural areas. *Quartiers* and *douars* are the smallest residential units in Morocco that the territorial administration relies on, but they do not have an administratively acknowledged status. They can belong to several administrative districts (Machiakhats). In both, rural and urban areas, it was not possible to get reliable population figures per douar or quartier.

Urban areas

The *quartiers* (neighbourhoods) in urban areas do not necessarily correspond to the existing administrative units which is one reason why it was not possible to get reliable figures on the population. The clusters for the *quartiers* were thus decided on the relative weight of population living in the quartiers. The distribution of clusters is shown in appendix 13.

Rural areas

Like in urban areas, it was impossible to get reliable data on the population per *douar*. The *douars* that were sampled were decided upon through discussions with a “chikh” - an auxiliary of the administrative district (Machiakhat) – and by taking into account the proximity of the streets, the presence of a cluster of houses as well as having enough households to achieve the required number of questionnaires per *douar*. The numbers of surveys to be done per *douar* is shown in the table in appendix 14.

Fourth step

The households that were finally interviewed were decided on using the “random walk” method. The departure point of the random walk was chosen with the help of an auxiliary of the administration. Usually this was a well-known reference point like a school or administrative building, mosque, an intersection, or a water tower. Interviewers followed a predetermined road and took streets to the left and the right so not all interviewed households would be on the same street. Depending on the density of buildings, either every third or fifth household was interviewed.

3.2 Within-household selection of respondents

For the household survey we interviewed a main respondent. This main respondent was older than 18 years and the most knowledgeable person on household financial and social affairs (see Chapter 4 on definitions). Preferably, the main respondent was the head of the household or a senior household member such as a mother/father or grandmother/grandfather.

The final module of the household survey contained the return migrant module with questions for possible return migrants in the households. If there was one return migrant in the household the return migrant module was conducted with this person. If there were multiple return migrants in the household, the interview was done with the return migrant whose birthday would turn up next. Table 3 below presents the definitions for the main respondents for the household survey. The enumerator would always carry a manual that contained the definitions of respondents.

Table 3: Definitions of main respondents for the household survey

SURVEY	UNITY OF ANALYSIS	WHOM TO INTERVIEW	SELECTION OF INTERVIEWEE
Household survey	Household	Household representative	- preferably the household head - older than 18 years - the most knowledgeable person on household financial and social affairs
Return migrant module in the household survey	Return migrant	One return migrant in the household	- A person that has lived in another country for a consecutive period of 3 months or longer that has returned to Morocco to live there permanently

3.3 Non-response

In contrast to some other countries where the IS academy survey was implemented, non-response was an issue in Morocco. A major reason for refusal was mistrust. Household surveys implemented by independent research teams are not very common in Morocco and in several cases households that were asked to participate thought that enumerators belonged to the state or fiscal control. In some cases, enumerators needed to show not only their enumerator cards but also their student cards in order to convince respondents that they were not representing the authorities. In other cases, respondents were only willing to participate after they had been given the name of another person in their neighborhood who had participated. Another reason cited for non-response was women not feeling comfortable answering survey questions in the absence of their husband.

3.4 The community survey

The community survey took place simultaneously to the household survey. Two of the senior researchers supervising the fieldwork would conduct the community survey during the time that enumerators were conducting household surveys. In some cases, due to uncooperative behaviour of local authorities, it was not possible to do find a respondent for the community survey while household surveys were implemented. In these cases, the senior researchers would go back to the field at a later point in time to do community surveys. It was decided to not ask authorities to suggest a respondent, but to find knowledgeable interview partners independently. Interview partners were thus found through contacts during fieldwork and were known in the area as being knowledgeable about the local context and history. Given the difficulty of adjusting the concept of community to the Moroccan context, it was decided to take the smallest administrative units – the commune in rural areas and annexe in urban areas – as units of analysis for the community survey. In each of the four areas, several community surveys were done, 16 in total. Appendix 15 gives an

overview of where surveys were implemented as well as the profession of the interview partner and his role in the place.

4. Practicalities

This chapter describes the practical side of the IS Academy survey implementation in Morocco.

4.1 Survey translation

Translation of the household survey was done in several steps. Several people familiar with migration studies and working for MGSoG translated the original English survey version to French. The French version was then discussed with the team of Moroccan researchers at University Mohamed V Rabat and adapted to the Moroccan context. This adaptation regards country specific details to be added such as annual celebrations for which remittances might be sent, and the usage of French needed to be checked as usage can differ from the European context. A member of the Moroccan research team then translated the French survey into classical Arabic. Due to a lack of resources, there was no back translation from Arabic into French or English. The Moroccan enumerators were equipped with of a survey version in French and in classical Arabic. Since the spoken languages in Morocco are Darija (Moroccan Arabic) and several dialects of Tamazight, interviews had to be completed in various languages. When doing interviews, enumerators were equipped with computers with surveys programmed in French and paper surveys in classical Arabic. Translation to spoken language was done on the spot and the language spoken during the interview recorded to allow for us to control for potential bias that may enter the sample. The community survey was translated into French, but not into Arabic, since members of the Moroccan research team who spoke fluent French conducted the community surveys.

4.2 Fieldwork preparation in Morocco

Local partner & IS Academy team

The local research partner in Morocco was the E3R research team at the Department of Geography at Mohammed V University of Agdal, Rabat, with team members Mohamed Berriane, Mohammed Aderghal and Lahoucine Amzil. Selection of enumerators, some parts of training of enumerators, fieldwork supervision, logistics, sampling, and the contact with authorities for organisation of research permits were done by the E3R research team.

Enumerators

The enumerator team consisted of nine undergraduate geography students from Mohammed V University of Rabat who were all well known to the Moroccan research team and chosen according to their suitability demonstrated through both coursework and their participation in other research projects. The nine

enumerators were responsible for completing the household surveys while two members of the Moroccan research team conducted the community surveys.

Training of the enumerators

The nine enumerators were trained by members of the Moroccan research team - Mohamed Berriane, Mohammed Aderghal and Lahoucine Amzil - and members of the IS academy team from Maastricht University – Silja Weyel and Özge Bilgili. Before training with two members of IS academy team started in September 2011, students were introduced to the survey in Arabic by the Moroccan E3R team. They were made familiar with the purpose of the study, definitions used in the survey, the different sections of the survey and on how to approach households and introduce themselves. During the training delivered by IS academy members, definitions and specific survey questions were discussed again and students were taught how to use PDAs and netbooks for data entry. Training by IS academy members was done in French. All trainings for enumerators were held at Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco.

During the trainings all enumerators received a detailed training manual in French, consisting of an explanation of the project and its goals, an introduction to the surveys and a guide on how to approach households. The training manual also contained a troubleshooting section, in which potential difficult situations were discussed, and a safety protocol. These issues are discussed in Chapter 5 of this fieldwork report as well.

Pilot of the survey

The pilot of the household survey in Morocco was done on two days in September 2011. On the first day, the pilot took place in Témara, a part of the Moroccan capital Rabat, and on the second day in Salé, a town next to Rabat. The group of enumerators was split in two according to where they lived. Since permission for fieldwork had been requested but not received from the local authorities by that time, enumerators were asked to do surveys with people in their neighbourhood that they knew. Each enumerator did two to three surveys during the pilot and no major problems were reported.

Research permission from Moroccan authorities

Before starting fieldwork, a research authorisation needed to be requested for each person involved in fieldwork from the Ministry of Interior. The Moroccan team requested the authorization for enumerators and Moroccan researchers involved. The request for the authorization for researchers from Maastricht University was prepared by NIMAR, the Dutch Institute in Morocco. Once the general research permission from the Ministry of Interior is received, the Ministry of Interior usually sends faxes to the wilayas, which in turn need to inform the annexes about the research project.

Before starting the fieldwork, it was mandatory to contact the *préfecture*, to check whether they had received the fax from the Ministry of Interior and whether they had informed the annexes about the planned fieldwork. This turned out to be complicated in many cases, since some of the authorities were

not well informed about the normal procedure or because they were not cooperative. There is no paper that states that research is permitted, but the Ministry of Interior usually gives an authorisation number, which then needs to be communicated internally. However, many of the lower level administrations still asked for a paper because they were not familiar with the procedure.

Getting research permissions in Morocco is known to be difficult and take a lot of time. In the case of this research, the political situation added to this, since, in some cases, elections were held during the time that fieldwork was planned or the local authorities were less cooperative due to the tense circumstances.

4.3 During the data collection: Logistics and supervision

Data collection mode

The data collection for household surveys was done electronically with enumerators entering data into netbooks while conducting interviews. In the beginning, some of the enumerators used Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) for data collection, but due to operating problems, all enumerators quickly switched to netbooks. Each enumerator had a netbook assigned to them for the duration of the research. Sometimes, like when a netbook was not charged, another netbook would be used. As enumerators entered a personal identification number into each survey, this did not cause problems in identifying who had completed a survey. The software used for data collection with netbooks was CSPRO.

Netbooks were charged each night and for most netbooks the battery lasted a whole day. In case the battery would not last long enough, it would be recharged during the lunch break in a snack bar or café.

Logistics

The group of enumerators was relatively small and the nine enumerators usually went to field sites as a group although in the first research area (Casablanca, Rabat, Kénitra) sometimes a smaller group was used to accommodate time off for exams. This was possible in the first research area since the enumerators lived in Rabat. The Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Géographiques (CERGéo) of the faculty of Humanities of Mohamed V University possesses two buses that can be used for field trips and which were used for transport in all four research areas. In Rabat the team made use of public transport or used the car of one of the Moroccan research team members. In the first research area, accommodation was not needed because enumerators could go home at the end of the day. In all other regions, enumerators and supervisors stayed in hotels or rented apartments.

Supervision

The data collection in Morocco was supervised intensively. Except for a few trips to Casablanca and some areas of Rabat, there were always one or more supervisors with the enumerators who could be contacted in case of need. Mohammed Aderghal and Lahoucine Amzil, researchers of the E3R team Mohamed V University Rabat, supervised

students at all of the sites. Silja Weyel, researcher from Maastricht University, was present at most of the interview sites in the first two research areas. Enumerators were usually contacted during their lunch break to ascertain whether there were any difficulties and they were regularly called on their cell phones during the first days of fieldwork. Debriefings were done at the end of each day.

4.4 Challenges of data collection in Morocco

Research authorizations

As already highlighted, one of the big challenges during the fieldwork in Morocco was obtaining research authorisation and cooperation with local authorities. There were issues with communication between different levels of the authorities which cost the research team time to resolve and therefore delayed the fieldwork.

Safety and security

Overall, the security situation in Morocco did not present a major challenge during data collection. However, in a few areas of Rabat and Casablanca, enumerators experienced difficult situations. In some of the very poor areas, enumerators were observed closely for carrying netbooks. In one area of Rabat, a female enumerator was threatened and asked to hand over her netbook. Due to other inhabitants of the area defending the enumerator, nothing serious happened, however, supervisors decided not to continue surveying in this area.

5. The Surveys

The main measurement tools for this study in Ethiopia were a household survey and a community survey. The household survey gave us information about the whole household that was interviewed. The community survey was conducted with a community representative in each community in which at least one household survey was done and was used to map the community in which the households live. Both surveys are split up in an introductory part and the survey modules. The household survey and community survey are discussed in detail below.

5.1 The household survey in detail

The household survey refers, as its name implies, to all members of a household that was interviewed. This means that we did not just focus on individuals in Morocco, but on the whole household in which the individuals live. The household survey was conducted with a main respondent, who was preferably a senior member of the household who was most knowledgeable about the economic and social situation of the household and its members.

The survey contained some questions that were to be answered for all household members, and some questions that were answered only by and for the main respondent. The final module of the household survey focused specifically on possible return migrants in the household. The household survey is divided into different modules, each of which has a different subject:

IS Interviewer sheet

The Interviewer sheet was filled in by the enumerator. This sheet contains questions on when the interview was conducted, where the household is located, and some questions on the characteristics of the household that can be answered by observing the household.

A Household roster

This module gives an overview of who lives in the household and the characteristics of these household members such as their age, their level of education and whether or not they ever migrated.

B Children

The questions in this module deal with the household's younger members, under the age of 18. The questions are about schooling and work or tasks that the children do, either in the household or outside the household.

C Migration

The migration module asks about the migration experiences of the household members and about future migration plans.

- D Remittances
This module asks for information on money and goods that were sent *to* the household in the past 12 months and money and goods that were sent *from* the household to other households living abroad.
- E Household assets
In this module we are interested in the assets a household owns. The questions focus both on the present time and on the assets a household owned five years ago.
- F Expenditures
This module is about the household expenditures on, for example, food, education, healthcare, etc.
- G Income
In this module we asked for the income of the household in the past year. What were the main sources of income, and how much did each source of income contribute to the total household income in the past year?
- H Shocks
For this module we asked the households whether or not they had experienced any shocks that significantly impacted their economic status and whether or not they experienced certain types of conflict. Shocks include weather-related events such as drought or excessive rain, but also losses of assets due to violence, or the death or serious illness of a household member.
- I Borrowing and saving
The borrowing and saving module asks whether or not the household currently has any debts or savings.
- J Usage and access to facilities
This module is about the access the household has to certain facilities, such as healthcare and education.
- K Subjective wealth
After all the modules that deal with the economic position of the household, this module contains subjective questions on wealth.
- L Formal and informal networks
This module asks about the formal and informal networks the household currently has, both in the country itself and abroad.
- M Opinions
This module contains questions on certain personal opinions of the main respondent.

- N Safety and security
This module is about the feelings of safety the main respondent experiences.
- O Return migration module
As described earlier, this module focused specifically on possible return migrants in the household. It asks about their experiences during migration and upon return.

5.2 Anthropometric measurements

Height and weight of children below the age of five and of their mothers were not taken in Morocco because this was considered to lower potential respondent's willingness to participate in the survey.

5.3 The community survey in detail

The community survey was designed to create an overview of the history of the community, its culture and the current situation of the community. The community survey consists of the following modules:

- IS Interviewer sheet
The Interviewer sheet was filled in the enumerator. This sheet contains questions on when the interview was done, where the community was located, and some questions on the characteristics of the respondent of the community survey.
- A Basic characteristics
This section contained questions on the community history, language, culture and current population.
- B Community issues
The community issues section asks about the main problems the community is currently affected by.
- C Infrastructure
This section deals with the availability of infrastructure in the community, such as roads and transportation, water and sanitation, housing and land, and different facilities such as health care centres and schools.
- D Economic situation
The economic situation section contains questions principal economic activities for men and women, questions about working age (child labour) and employment, subjective wellbeing, and inequality.
- E Shocks
Section E asks about both economic and conflict shocks that the community experienced in the past five years.

- F Safety and security
Section F deals with the current safety and security situation in the community.
- G Social ties
The social ties section asks about levels of trust, participation in community projects, and the availability of community associations.
- H Children
This section focuses specifically on the children in the community and mainly deals with the availability and quality of schooling in the community.
- I Health
Section I asks about the main health problems that men, women, and children experience in the community, and the availability and quality of healthcare.
- J Migration
The migration section in the survey contains questions on both historic and current migration patterns, such as return migration, forced migration, labour migration, etcetera. It also contains a section on how the different migration dynamics are experienced by the community members.
- K Children left behind
This section focus specifically on children that are left behind by parents that migrate. The section contains questions on coping mechanisms and perceptions on children left behind.
- L Remittances
This section deals with the international transfers of money and goods that are present in the community.
- M Migrants' investments and charitable activities
Section M explores the activities of diaspora members in the community through investments or charitable activities, such as working in or contributing to NGOs

5.3 Types of questions

The surveys contained different types of questions. Below the different types of questions are introduced and explained.

Closed versus open questions

Most questions in the questionnaire are closed questions. These present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. See the following example below. This question (A.A.5) needs to be answered for all household members. So, you indicate a '1' if the person is single, and '2' if the person is married. . Only the main respondent answers question M.3.

ID	A.A.5
	What is this person's marital status?
	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

	M.3
Please respond to the following statements	
	1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree
1. Only men should make decisions about big spending	
2. Only women should take responsibility for the household	

A small number of questions in the questionnaire are open questions. These questions do not present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. Instead, the respondent is asked to come up with her/his own answer or explanation. The enumerator filled in the answer given by the respondent in either English or French in the PDA.

Questions with ranking

Some questions asked the respondent to rank the answers in order of importance. Usually, the top three answers are ranked. (see question D.B.3 on the right). In box I (Good 1) the most important answer was noted, in box II (Good 2) the second most important answer was noted, etc. As you can see, the instructions for the question are indicated between brackets, below the question.

D.B.3		
What kind of goods did this household receive from this person in the past 12 months? (Rank top 3: 1, 2, 3)		
1. Food 2. Clothing/shoes 3. Mobile phone 4. Television 5. Computer/laptop	6. Other electronics 7. Medication 8. Books/CDs/DVDs 9. Other (specify)	
Good 1	Good 2	Good 3

Questions with the option to specify

For some questions, there is an option to specify a response that is not listed yet, as you can see in the example here on the right (question C.A.10). In case the respondent gives an answer that is not already listed, '5' is recorded, which means 'Other'. The response the respondent gives is then recorded in either English or French.

C.A.10
In order to migrate to a country, people commonly acquire documentation before leaving. Did this person acquire any of the following documents before migrating?
1. Tourist visa 2. Work visa 3. Student/ study visa 4. Refugee status (UNHCR) 5. Other (specify)

Questions with "choose all that apply"

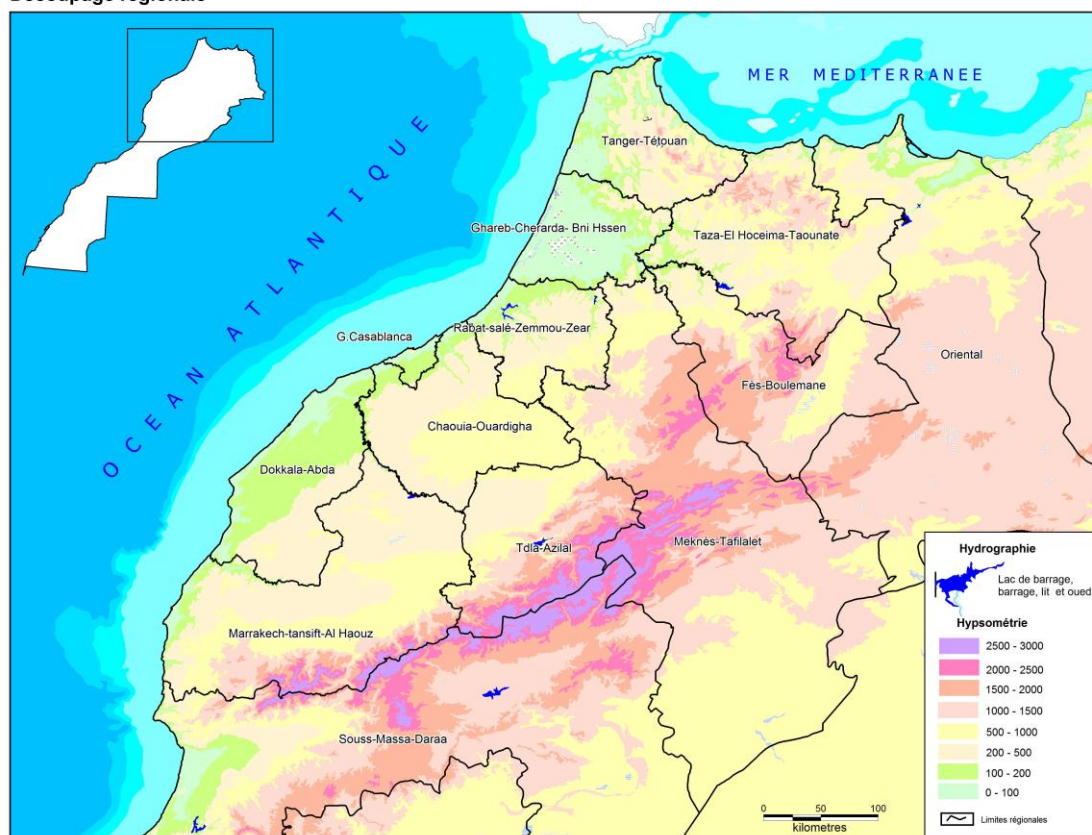
Sometimes you will find the instruction (choose/mark all that apply). In those cases it is likely that the answer contains more than one of the categories listed and *all* answers given by the respondent are listed.

The 77, 88, and 99 answer categories

As a general rule, 88 is the code for the answer "don't know". The code 77 applies when the respondent does not want to answer the question, for whatever reason. The answer category 99 is chosen when the question is not applicable to the respondent.

Appendix 1 : Administrative Regions in Morocco

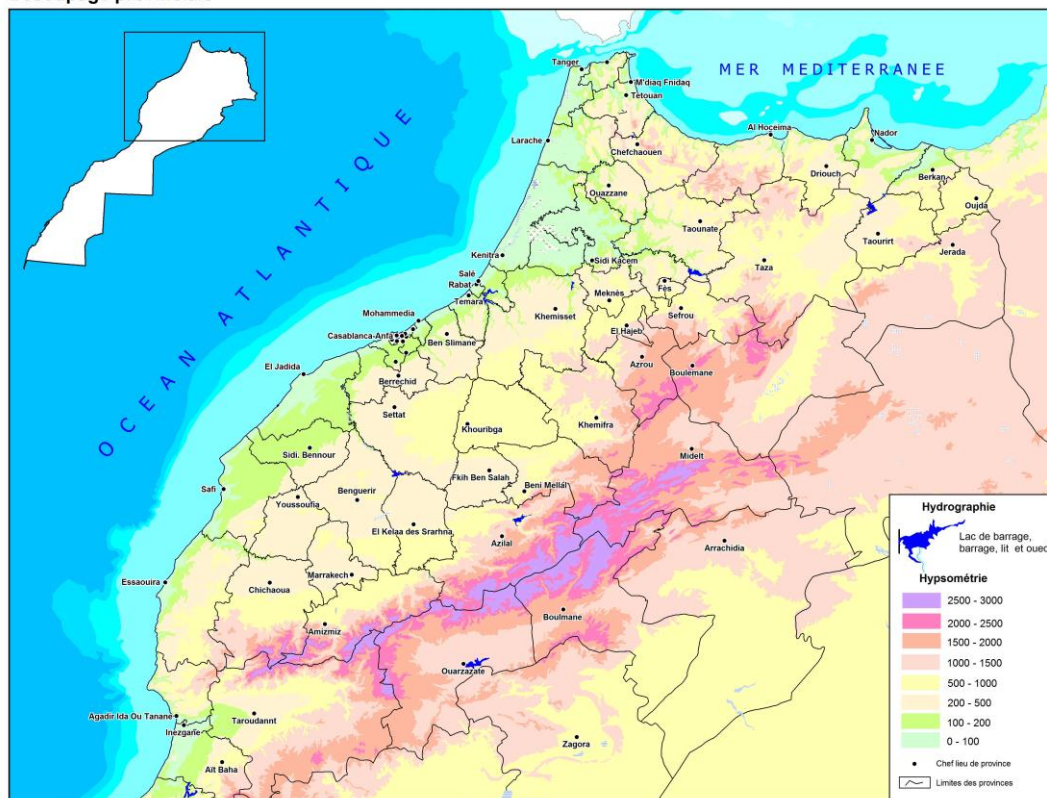
Découpage régionale



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Appendix 2 : Administrative Provinces in Morocco

Découpage provinciale



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

Appendix 3 : Surveys per Préfecture, Atlantic Axis

Atlantic Axis: Number of surveys to be implemented per préfecture

Préfecture	Population	%	Questionnaires to be completed per préfecture
Casablanca	2,936,874	54	210
Rabat	1,919,322	35	140
Kénitra	540,374	11	50
Total	5,396,570	100,0	400

Appendix 4 : Surveys per Arrondissement, Atlantic Axis

Préfecture Casablanca: Surveys to be completed per arrondissement

Préfecture d'arrondissement	Arrondissement	% of population	Surveys to be completed per arrondissement
Ben Msik (total population: 290,879)	Ben Msik	58.7	120
	Sbata	41.3	90
Total		100.0	210

Préfecture Rabat: Surveys to be completed per arrondissement

Arrondissement	Population	% of population	Surveys to be completed per arrondissement
Yakoub El Mansour	202,257	40.5	60
Yousseoufia	172,863	34.5	50
Hassan	125,123	25	30
Total	500,243	100.0	140

Kenitra: all 50 surveys to be completed in the arrondissement of Kénitra.

Appendix 5 : Rabat: randomly sampled annexes for survey implementation

Rabat: randomly sampled annexes for survey implementation

Préfecture	Arrondissement	Annexe	Population	Number of sites for survey implementation (20 surveys each)
Rabat	Hassan	Hassan: Oudaya 1	25,000	
		Sidi Fateh 2	26,000	1
		Océan 3	46,000	
		Aakkari 4	36,000	1
	Yaakoub el Mansor	Sahrij (5)	56,017	
		Rjaflah (6)	32,306	1
		Al Amal (7)	35,216	
		Al Fath(8)	41,536	1
		Chbanat (9)	37,216	1
	Youssoufia	Takadoum (14)	49,000	
		Hay Al Farah (15)	42,000	1
		Bouregreg (16)	23,000	
		Youssoufia (17)	30,000	
		Hay Annahda (18)	27,863	1

Appendix 6: Casablanca: Number of surveys implemented per annexe

Casablanca: Number of surveys implemented per annexe

Arrondissement	Annexe	Number of surveys to be implemented
Ben Msik	Hassania	20
	Ifriquia	20
	Al Othmania	20
	Al Mansor	30
	El Messaoudia	30
Sebata	Ann. 60	40
	Ann. 60 bis	20
	Ann. 61	40
	Ann. 62	20
	Ann. 63	20

Appendix 7 : Tadla: Number of surveys to be implemented in urban and in rural areas of the cercle Fquih Ben Salah

Tadla: Number of surveys to be implemented in urban and in rural areas of the cercle Fquih Ben Salah

Cercle Fquih Ben Sahal	% of population living in area	Number of surveys to be implemented
Urban areas	56,9	220
Rural areas	43,1	180
Total	100	400

Appendix 8: Tadla: Number of surveys to be implemented in the 3 most populated communes rurales

Tadla: Number of surveys to be implemented in the 3 most populated communes rurales				
Communes rurales	Pop 2004	%	% of the 3 communes rurales	Surveys
Krifat	34064	29	43,2	100
Bni Chegda	11582	10		
Bni Oukil	14960	13	19	40
Bradia	29743	25	37,8	80
Hel Lamrabaa	12614	11		
Al Kalfia	14341	12		
Total communes rurales	117304	100	100	220

Appendix 9 : Central Rif: Number of surveys to be implemented in urban and in rural areas of the cercle Beni Ouriaghl

Central Rif: Number of surveys to be implemented in urban and in rural areas of the cercle Beni Ouriaghl

Cercle Beni Ouriaghl	% of population living in area	Number of surveys to be implemented
Urban areas	52,6	210
Rural areas	47,4	190
Total	100	400

Appendix 10 : Central Rif: Number of surveys per annex in urban areas

Central Rif: Number of surveys per annex in urban areas		
Municipalité	Annexe	Number of surveys to be implemented
Al Hoceima	Ann. 1	40
	Ann. 2	40
	Ann. 3	40
Imzouren	Imzouren	60
Bni Bouaayach	Bni Bouaayach	30
Total		210

Appendix 11 : Central Rif: Number of surveys per commune rurale

Central Rif: Number of surveys per commune rurale	
Commune rurale	Number of surveys to be implemented
Ait Youssef	60
Louta	40
Tifrouine	30
Nektor	60
Total	190

Appendix 12 : Tingitane Peninsula: Surveys per municipalité / arrondissement

Tingitane Peninsula: Surveys per municipalité / arrondissement			
Municipalité / arrondissement	Pop 2004	%	Number of surveys
Municipalité d'Assilah	28,120	60,2	240
Arrondissement Boukhalef Guzennaia	18,576	39,8	160
Total	46,696	100	400

Appendix 13: Surveys per quartier in urban areas, all regions

Surveys per quartier in urban areas, all regions

Urban area	Annexe		Quartier	Surveys to be implemented
Al Hoceima	Municipalité Al Hoceima	Annexe1	Marmoucha	40
			Afazar	
			Boujibar	
		Annexe2	Hay Sidi Aabid	40
			Sabadilla	
	Annexe 3	Moro Viejo	40	
	Imzouren-Centre		Berguem 1	60
			Attanaoui	
			A. Moussa ou Omar	
	Bni Bouaayach-Centre		Lotissement B1	30
Lotissement B2				
Lotissement B3				
Total				210
Fquih-Ben Salah	Municipalité Fquih- Ben Salah	Annexe 1	Hay Al Idari	90
			Hay Azzohor	
			Hay Al Yasmin	
			Ait. Bougrin	
		Annexe2	Bloc C	90
			Kouassem	
			Msalla	
			Sidi. Ahmed Daoui	
	Hay Al Farah			
Total				180
Tanger	Guezennaia-Centre		Frikhiyine	160
			Chouarkh	
			Badrioun	
	Annexe 2	Masnana		
		Laazaib		
Assila	Municipalité	Annexe 2	Merj Bouteyeb	240
			Sekkaia	
			Medina	
			Lalla Rahma-My Driss	
Total				400
Ben Msik (Casablanca)	Arrondissement Ben Msik	Annexe 56	Lot. Myriem	20
			Résidence. Abou Horaira	

			Résidence. Al Masakin al Jamila	
		Annexe 57- 57bis	Dar Touzani	40
		Annexe 58	Bloc 1	30
			Bloc 2	
			Derb Khalifa	
		Annexe 59	Derb Salama	30
Derb Douam				
Total				120
Sbata (Casablanca)	Arrondissement Sbata	Annexe 60	Jamila 4	20
			Jamila 5	10
		Annexe 61	Jamila 7	20
			Derb laalou	10
			Jamila 5	10
			Derb Khalid	20
Total				90
Kénitra	Municipalité Kénitra	Annexe 5	Oulad Oujih 1	50
			Oulad Oujih 2	
			Oulad Oujih 3	
			Oulad Oujih 4	
Total				50
Rabat	Arrondissement Hassan	Annexe 2	Sidi Fateh	20
		Annexe 4	Akkari	20
	Arrondissement Yakoub Al Mansor	Annexe 6	Douar Rjaflah	20
		Annexe 8	Hay Al Fath	20
		Annexe 9	Chebanate	20
	Arrondissement Youssofia	Annexe 15	Hay Al Farah	20
		Annexe 18	Hay Annahda	20
	Total			

Appendix 14 : Number of surveys to be implemented per douar in rural areas

Number of surveys to be implemented per douar in rural areas

Cercle	Commune	Douar	Surveys to be implemented
Béni Ouriaghl (in Central Rif area)	Louta	Iaaroudn	50
		Iaakiyin	
	Nkor	A.Isnar	70
		Tamlaht	
		Tazoulakh Al Oulia	
	A. Youssf ou Ali	A. Mhnd o Yahya	70
		Tafrast	
		Boulmaaiz	
Fquih Ben Salah (in Tadla area)	Krifat	Ait. Larbi Soussi	100
		Nador	
		Douar Jdid	
	Bni Oukil	Dr Goudama	40
		Od Lghzouani	
	Bradia	Bradia - Centre	80
		Oulad Ali Louad	
		Daouahi	

Appendix 15 : Places of interview and interview partners for community surveys

Places of interview and interview partners for community surveys

Region	Town	Quartier	Commune rurale	Douar	Number of surveys	Profession of interview partner	Role of interview partner in locality
Atlantic axis	Rabat	Quartier Akkari			1	Public servant	Member of town council
	Casablanca	Quartier Dar-Touzani			1	Manager in semi-public business	Member of association
	Casablanca	Lotissement Jamila (Sbata)			1	Real estate agent	Part of private network
	Kénitra	Quartier Oulad Oujih			1	Teacher	Member of neighbourhood association
Tingitane Peninsula	Tanger	Centre de Guezennaia (Guezennaia)			1	Public administration agent	Member of association
	Assila	Quartier Medina			1	Boss of business	Member of council of province
Central Rif	Al Hoceima	Quartier MoroViejo (Municipalité Al Hoceima)			1	Public administration agent	Working at municipality
	Imzouren	Quartier Aid Moussa ou Omar			1	Without profession	Member of association
	Bni Bouaayach	Lotissement du centre			1	Return migrant	Member of association
			Louta	Douars Iaarouden-laakiyin	1	Teacher	Working at communal council
			Ait Youssef ou Ali	Douar Tafrast	1	Farmer	Well known person in the community
			Nkor	Douar Tazoulakh Al Oulia	1	without profession	Member of association
Tadla	Fqui Ben Salah	Quartier Sidi Ahmed Daoui			1	Hotel owner	Member of association
			Krifat	Douar Jdid	1	Butcher	Well known person in the community
			Bni Oukil	Douar Goudama	1	Agent administratif	Well known person in the community
			Bradia	Centre Bradia	1	Agent administratif	Well known person in the community

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