
“Measuring Corruption and Promoting Collective Action to Prevent it through Innovation”

The Moroccan approach to the development of national Corruption Indicators

Tangier, 25-30 June 2019

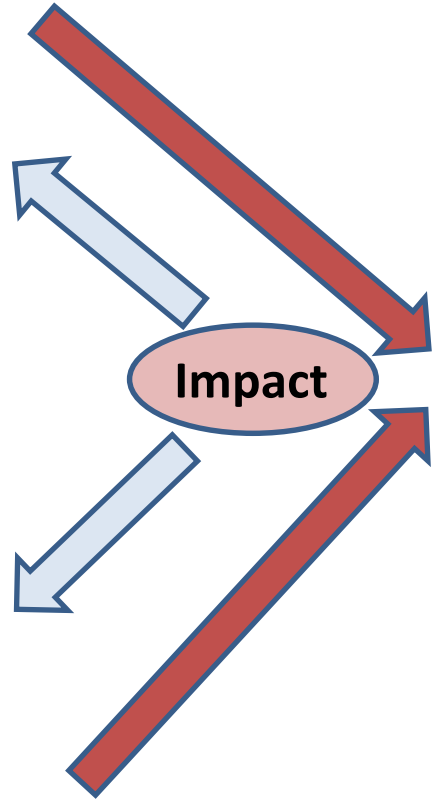
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Why do we need Corruption Indicators?

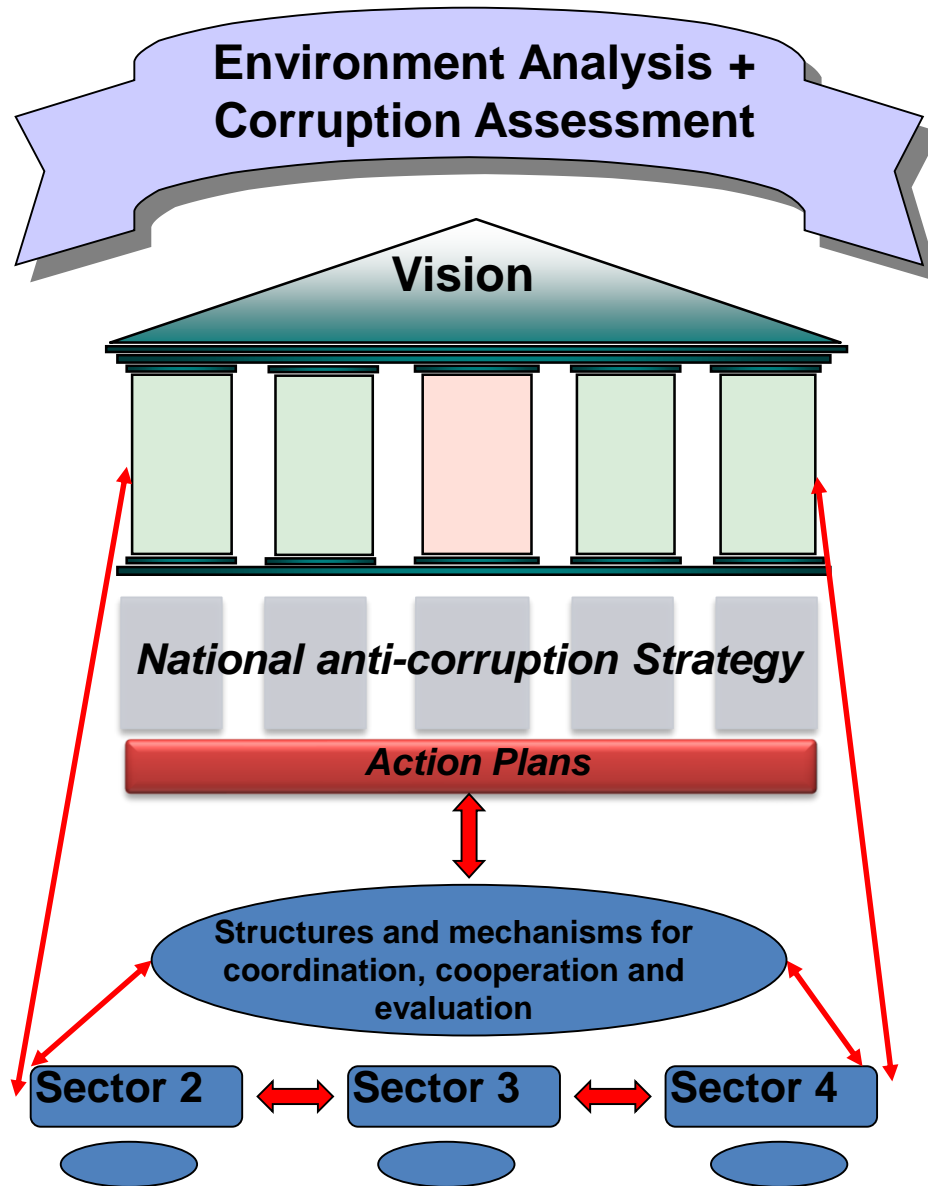


National anti-corruption strategy



Other national or institutional strategies or initiatives related to integrity and anti-corruption: ex. HAWKAM (WB) – CNEA (business climate...)

The importance of corruption measurement and indicators



Preliminary approach of ICPC before the development of national indicators :

Indirect Approach : based on international indicators and analyses/reports of national and international organizations



- **General environment analysis.**
- **General assessment of corruption: global level – main types of C - major causes and consequences – reactions of citizens...**
- **Analysis of the legal and institutional frameworks.**
- **Preliminary and general evaluation of major anti-C policies...**

✓ CPI and Global Corruption Barometer (TI) – World Governance Indicators + WB country policy and institutional assessment + Doing Business (WB) - Mo'Ibrahim...

✓ Implementation review Mechanism of the UNCAC – National corruption assessment in cooperation with the OECD – ICPC's national assessment in cooperation with the Council of Europe...



- ✓ **Objectiveness of data??**
- ✓ **Scope: sometimes too general: unfit for risk-targeting and priority-setting.**
- ✓ **Focus on perception Vs real-life experiences.**
- ✓ **Sometimes disconnected with the specificities of the country.**

➔ Need for more objective – national – official analyses and indicators

2014: launch of the national Corruption Study/survey : a global approach including indicators

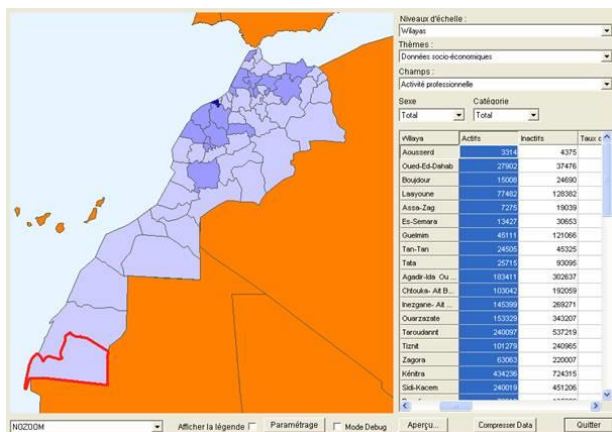
Objectives:

- **Measure and analyze corruption and related issues.**
 - **Follow up on the evolution of corruption and related issues : every 2-3 years.**
 - **Evaluate major anti-corruption efforts (strategies – plans – reforms...).**
 - **Develop national integrity and anti-corruption Indicators: objective and adapted to the Moroccan context.**
- ➔ **Technical assistance of UNDP + partnership with the National Statistics Department.**

Corruption measurement and corruption-risk assessment by the INPPLC :

National Corruption Survey - Indicators

National C survey → national indicators



- More than just a survey: a **comprehensive study** based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses (focus groups and interviews with officials and citizens) → complex analyzes useful for the different stakeholders ;
- **Survey** = representative sample of over 5000 Moroccan families (8 months).
- **Effective participative approach** : major stakeholders including several ministries and public institutions, civil society organizations, audit and control institutions, representatives of the private sector and some international organizations.
- Survey to be performed **every 2-3 years** → analyze the **evolution** of the different metrics as well as the **impact** of the main anti-corruption efforts, including the national strategy (**survey indicators adopted officially**);
- **Methodology** of the survey conceived in cooperation with the National Statistics Department and with the technical assistance of the the **UNDP**.

Corruption measurement and corruption-risk assessment by the INPPLC :

Approach 3 : National Corruption Survey - Indicators

Main characteristics :

- Measures both **perception and real-life experience** of citizens and their families;
- Analyzes the **main types of corruption** (not only bribes): bribery – concussion - influence peddling - abuse of power;
- Allows for a **regional focus**: comparing all metrics across regions;
- Detailed **cross-analyses at the micro and macro levels** (gender – level of education - socioeconomic focus –regional focus, etc.);
- Development of a **composite indicator** of the overall level of corruption in Morocco + several **targeted indicators**.

Corruption measurement and corruption-risk assessment by the INPPLC :

National Corruption Survey – Developed Indicators

Level of experienced corruption:

- ✓ Knowledge of the main C. Types (% of citizens).
- ✓ % of citizens having experienced one of the 4 types of corruption in the 3 last months.
- ✓ Level by sector / type of institution.
- ✓ Type of reaction (%): acceptance – refusal – denunciation...

Level of perceived corruption:

- ✓ Rank of corruption among citizens' main concerns..
- ✓ Main causes and consequences of C.
- ✓ % of citizens who believe that C. is an effective solution to their problems.
- ✓ Perceived evolution of C. in time.
- ✓ Overall level of C. (scale 1-10) + by sector.

Appreciation of the effectiveness of anti-C measures (Prev. + fight)

- ✓ Perceived effectiveness of government's efforts to reduce C.
- ✓ Level of knowledge of major recent anti-C. Measures (by measure).
- ✓ Level of knowledge of the scope of work of main stakeholders in anti-C. (ACA – control institutions – Judiciary – Police...)

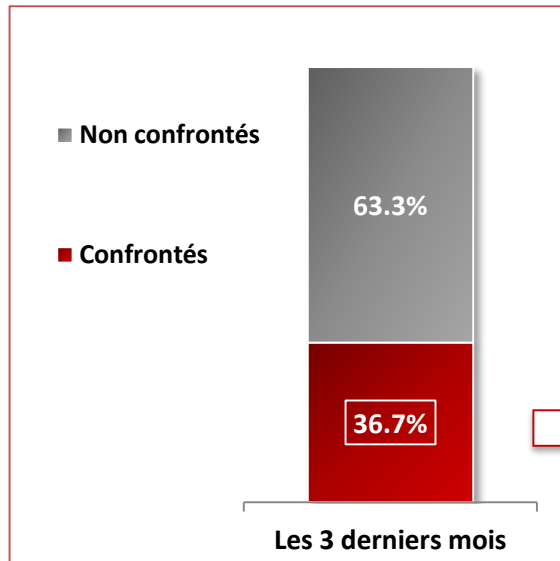
Solutions proposed by citizens to prevent and fight against C.

- ✓ Most trusted institutions in charge of prevention or fight against C.
- ✓ Main solutions perceived as effective by citizens : ex. Surveillance – more adapted sanctions – ethics and education – citizen participation – promoting equality and equity – strengthened Judiciary...

ZOOM : level of experienced corruption in the last 3 months

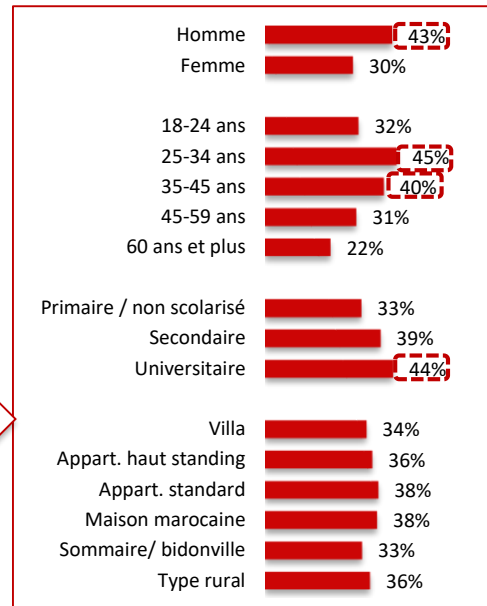
Level of experienced corruption : Global experience rate

- % of surveyed respondents claiming they or their families have experienced C. in the last 3 months

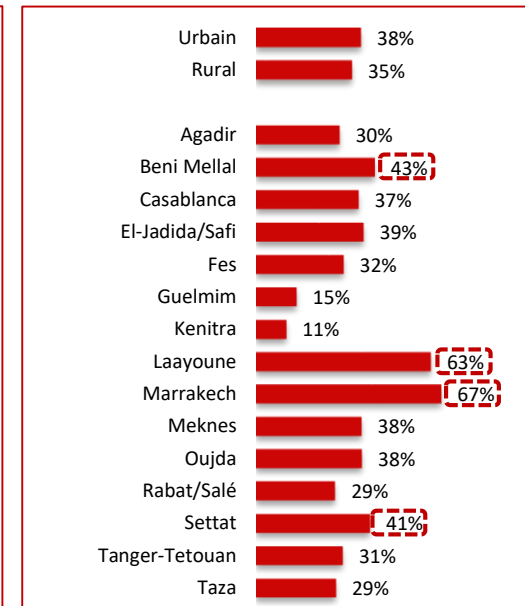


Base: total répondants

% of experience by profile of respondents



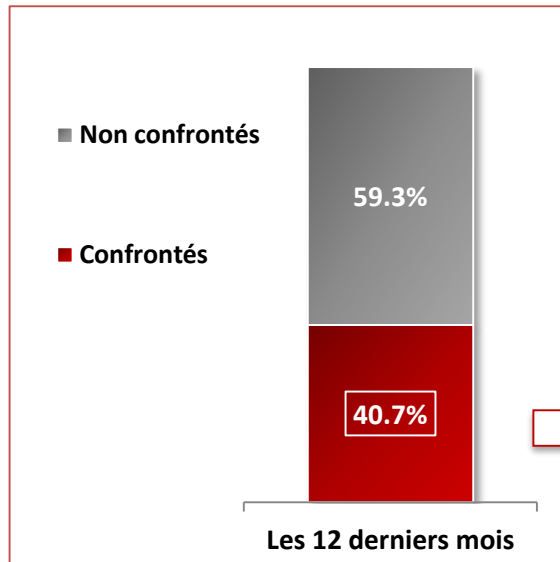
% of experience by region



- ❑ Lorsque nous demandons aux marocains s'ils ont été dans une situation de corruption au cours des 3 derniers mois, 36.7% d'entre eux affirment que oui : un niveau de corruption élevé, et qui l'est encore plus dans la région de Marrakech (67%), et celle de Laayoune (63%).
- ❑ Les populations les plus touchées par ce fléau sont la gente masculine, les personnes âgés de 25 à 44 ans, d'un niveau d'instruction secondaire ou universitaire.

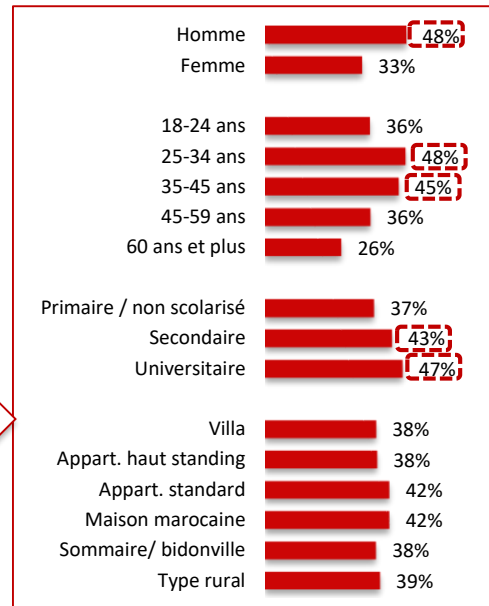
Level of experienced corruption : Global experience rate

- % of surveyed respondents claiming they or their families have experienced C. in the last 12 months

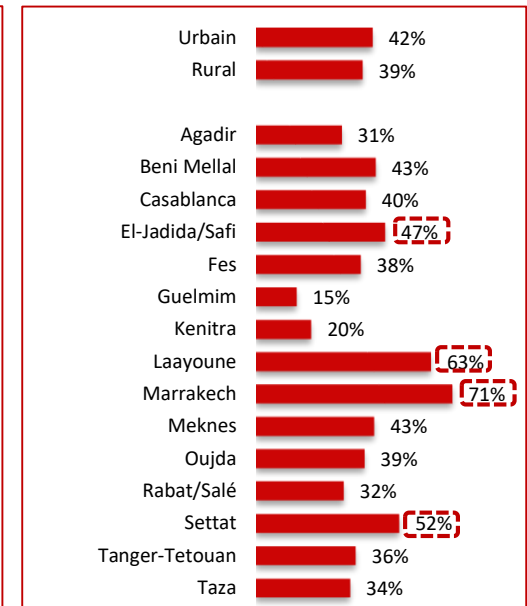


Base: total répondants

% of experience by profile of respondents



% of experience by region

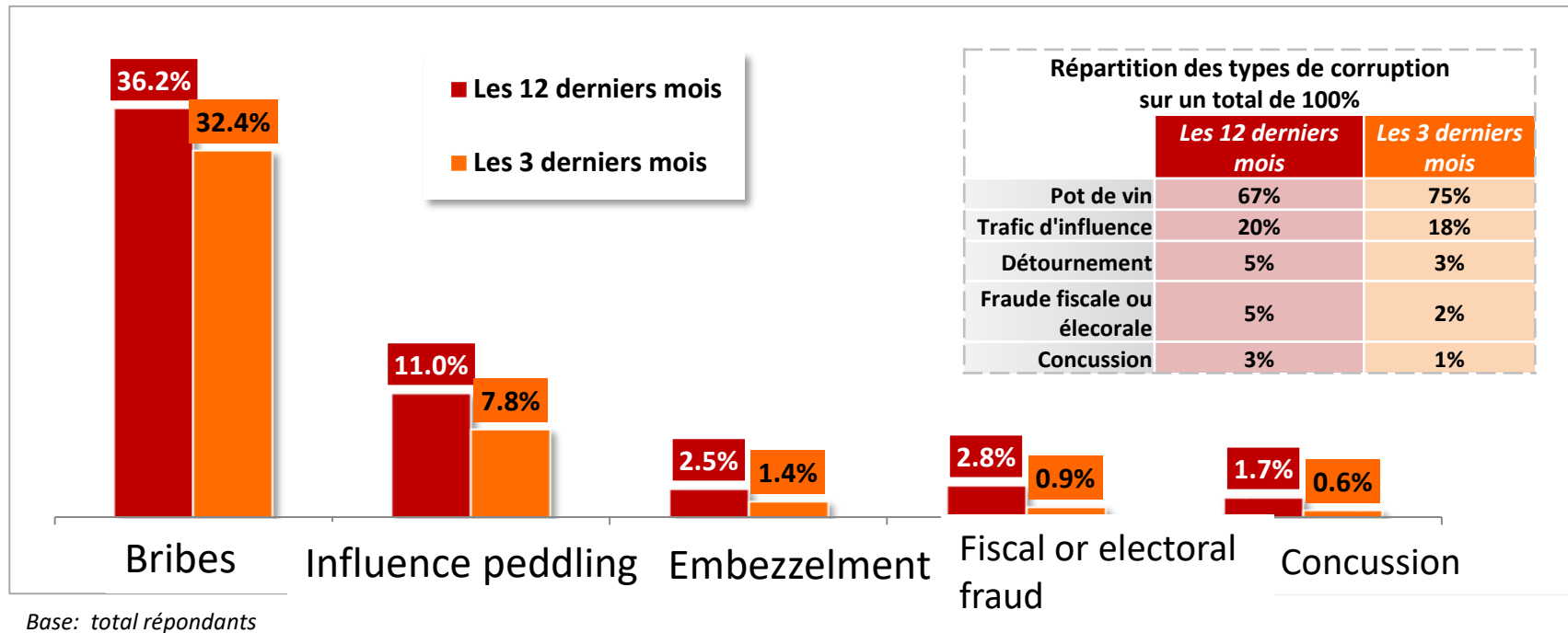


- ❑ Lorsqu'on étend la période de confrontation à 12 mois, nous observons un taux qui augmente de 4 points, passant ainsi de 36.7% à 40.7%.
- ❑ Les populations les plus touchées sont toujours la gente masculine, les personnes âgées de 25 à 44 ans, d'un niveau d'instruction secondaire ou universitaire, les personnes habitant en maison marocaine et en appartement standard, et les résidents en zone urbaine.
- ❑ Les régions qui scorent les taux les plus élevés sont Marrakech (71%) et Laayoune (63%). Le taux de confrontation à la corruption le plus bas a été enregistré à Guelmim (15%), suivi par Kenitra (20 %).

Corruption in Morocco, how is it experienced by citizens?

Niveau de corruption auquel les citoyens ont été confrontés : Les types de corruption

- % of respondents claiming they have experienced the following types of corruption :



- ❑ Le pot de vin est le principal type de corruption auquel sont confrontés les citoyens: 2 cas de corruption sur 3 sont relatifs à ce type.
- ❑ En second lieu, le trafic d'influence représente 18% des cas de corruption rencontrés au cours des 3 derniers mois, suivi par la fraude fiscale ou électorale, le détournement et la concussion, et qui sont quasiment aux mêmes proportions.

Niveau de corruption auquel les citoyens ont été confrontés : Les types de corruption - Suite

Types of experienced corruption by profile of respondent

		Pot de vin	Trafic d'influence	Détournement	Fraude fiscale ou électorale	Concussion
Rappel scores globaux		32.4%	7.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Genre	Homme	38.4%	9.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%
	Femme	26.3%	6.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Age	18 à 24 ans	27.3%	8.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%
	25 à 34 ans	39.8%	9.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%
	35 à 44 ans	35.7%	8.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%
	45 à 59 ans	28.2%	5.4%	1.6%	0.4%	0.5%
	60 ans et plus	20.1%	2.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Niveau d'instruction	Non scolarisé / primaire	29.5%	5.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
	Secondaire	34.8%	9.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%
	Universitaire	36.9%	10.1%	1.7%	2.2%	0.9%
Type Habitat	Villa	29.2%	9.8%	1.9%	0.8%	0.5%
	Appart. haut standing	30.7%	9.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%
	Appart. standard	32.8%	7.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%
	Maison marocaine	33.0%	9.3%	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%
	sommaire/bidonville	30.2%	5.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%
	Type rural	32.9%	5.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%

- Le principal type de corruption, le pot de vin, concerne plus les hommes les personnes âgées de 25 à 44 ans, les répondants ayant un niveau d'instruction secondaire ou universitaire. Selon le type d'habitat, Il touche moins les personnes qui résident en villas.
- Le trafic d'influence concerne plus les personnes d'un niveau d'instruction secondaire et universitaire.

Niveau de corruption auquel les citoyens ont été confrontés : Les types de corruption - Suite

Types of experienced corruption by region

		Pot de vin	Trafic d'influence	Détournement	Fraude fiscale ou électorale	Concussion
Rappel scores globaux		32.4%	7.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Zone d'habitation	Urbain	32.9%	9.3%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%
	Rural	31.7%	5.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%

Régions	Pot de vin	Trafic d'influence	Détournement	Fraude fiscale ou électorale	Concussion
Agadir	25.6%	5.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Beni Mellal	38.7%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Casablanca	32.6%	6.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%
El-Jadida/Safi	31.6%	8.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%
Fes	29.0%	8.7%	3.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Guelmim	7.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kenitra	10.9%	2.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.9%
Laayoune	41.8%	29.4%	1.6%	4.4%	4.3%
Marrakech	65.5%	21.5%	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Meknes	34.1%	7.6%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%
Oujda	31.2%	6.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Rabat/Salé	24.2%	4.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Settat	33.4%	5.7%	5.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Tanger-Tetouan	31.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Taza	23.9%	10.2%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%

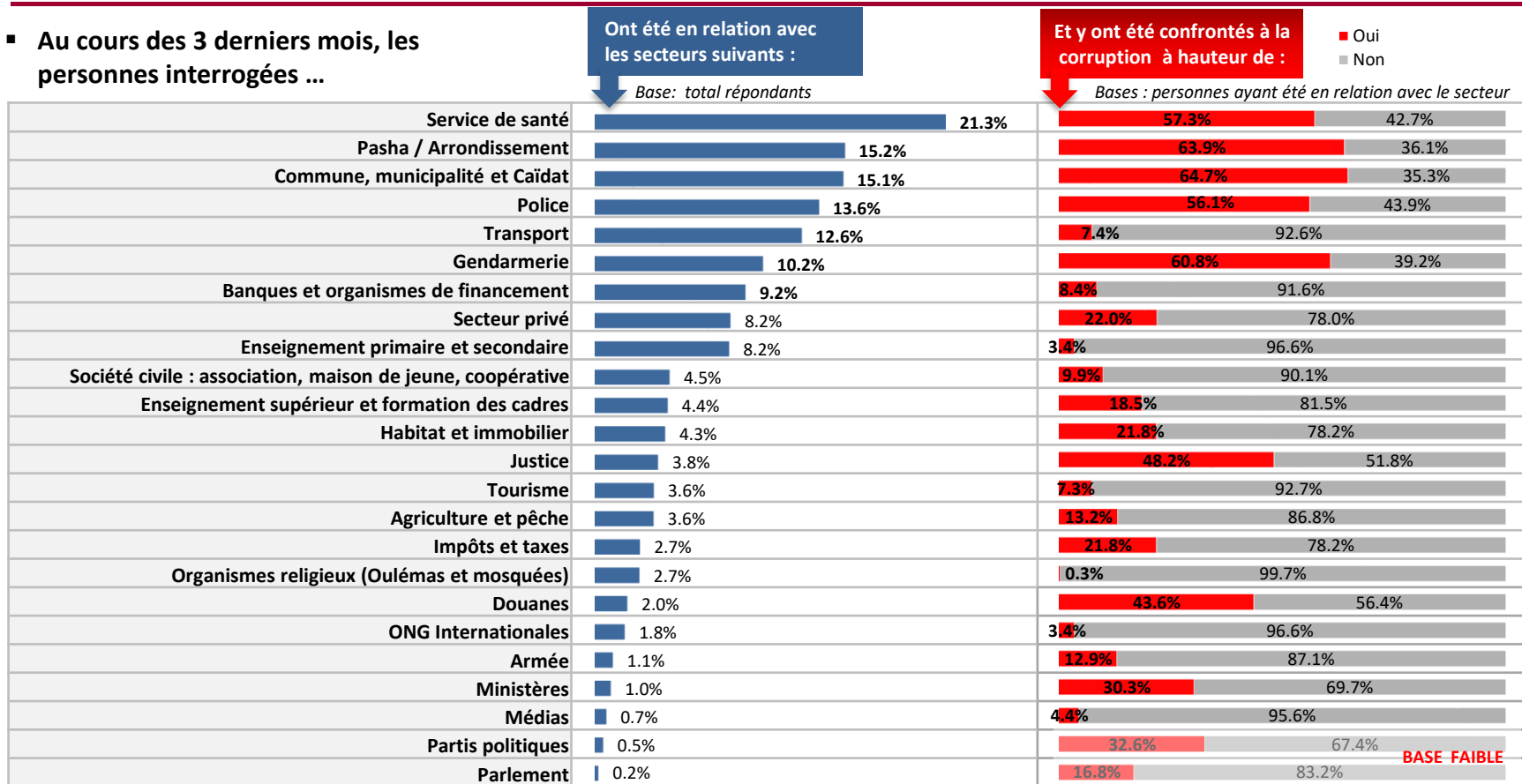
- Le pot de vin est plus présent en urbain qu'en rural, même constat pour le trafic d'influence.
- Marrakech, Laayoune et Benimellal enregistrent les scores les plus élevés pour les pots de vins, les régions les moins affectées sont Guelmim et Kenitra.
- Le trafic d'influence, second type de corruption rencontrés, est également plus affecté à Laayoune et à Marrakech.
- Le détournement concerne plus Settat.

Je vais vous citer un certain nombre de types de corruption, et je vous demanderai de me dire pour chaque type si vous y avez été confronté ou un membre de votre foyer?

Corruption in Morocco, how is it experienced by citizens?

Level of experienced corruption: sectors / institutions concerned

- Au cours des 3 derniers mois, les personnes interrogées ...



- ❑ Les principaux secteurs avec lesquels les répondants ont été en relation ces trois derniers mois sont : les services de santé, les Pasha et arrondissement, et les communes municipalités et caïdats.
- ❑ Ces trois secteurs sont également ceux où le niveau de corruption rencontré a été le plus élevé, en plus de la gendarmerie, la police, la justice, et les douanes.

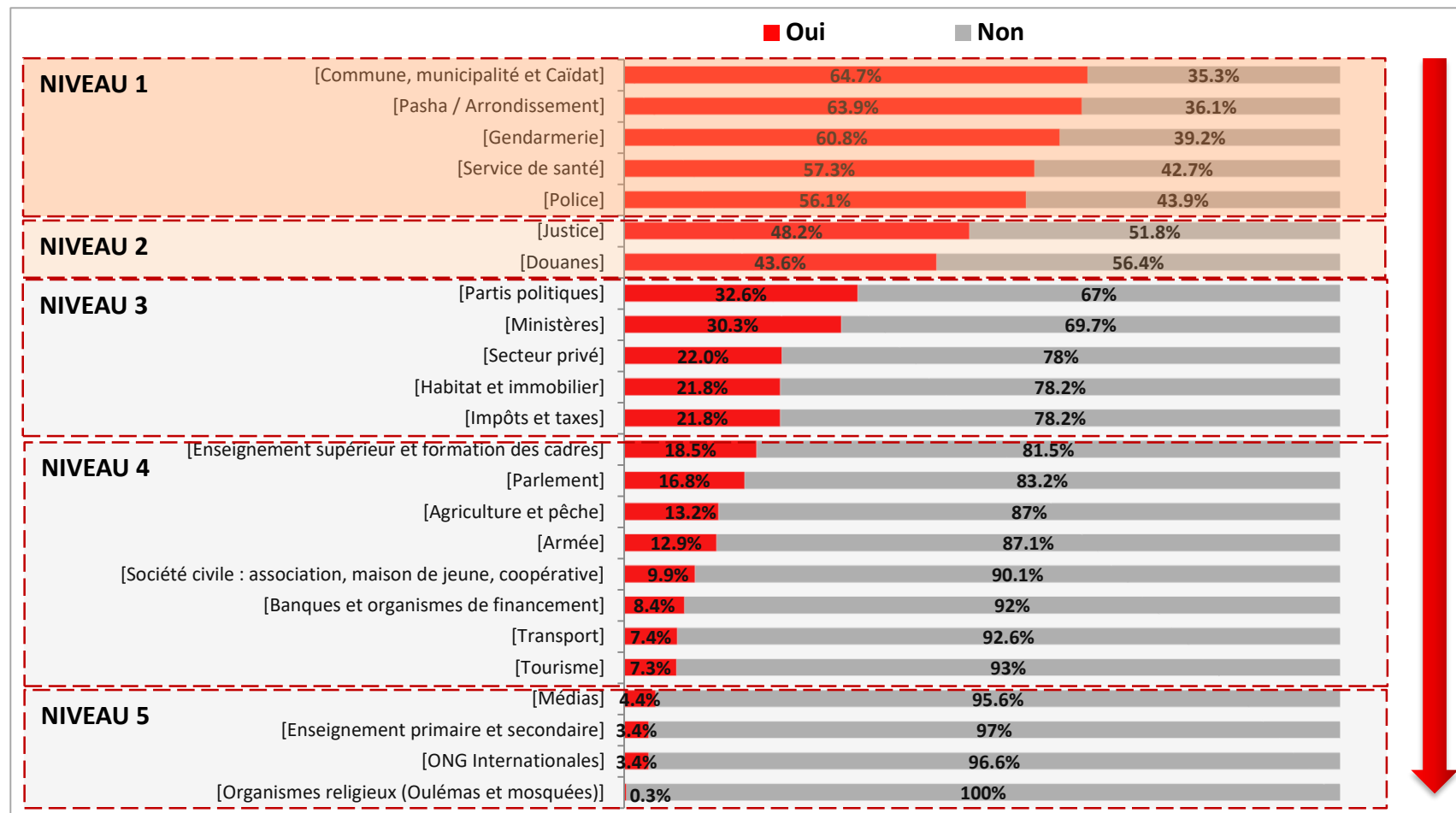
Quels sont les secteurs avec qui vous avez été en relation personnellement ou quelqu'un de votre famille pendant les trois 3 derniers mois ?
Avez-vous été confronté à la corruption dans un ou plusieurs des secteurs que vous venez de citer ?

☐ : scores plus élevés dans la catégorie

Corruption in Morocco, how is it experienced by citizens?

Level of experienced corruption: ranking of sectors / institutions concerned

Classement des secteurs selon le niveau de corruption rencontré



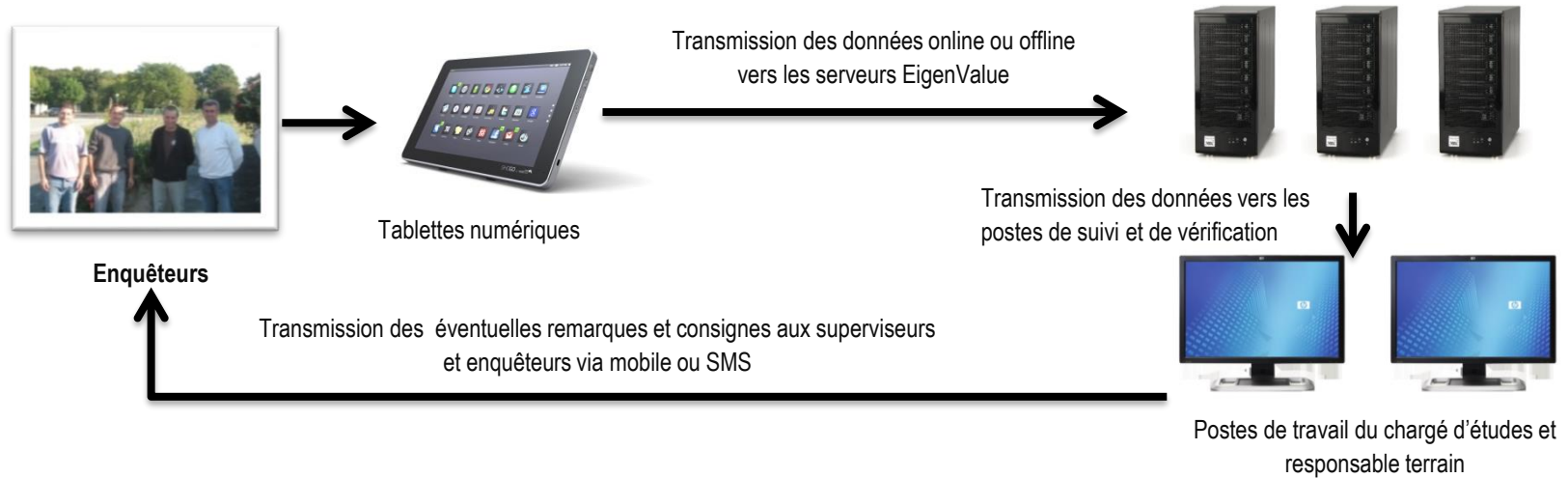
Bases : personnes ayant été en relation avec les secteurs au cours des 3 derniers mois

Avez-vous été confronté à la corruption dans un ou plusieurs des secteurs que vous venez de citer ?

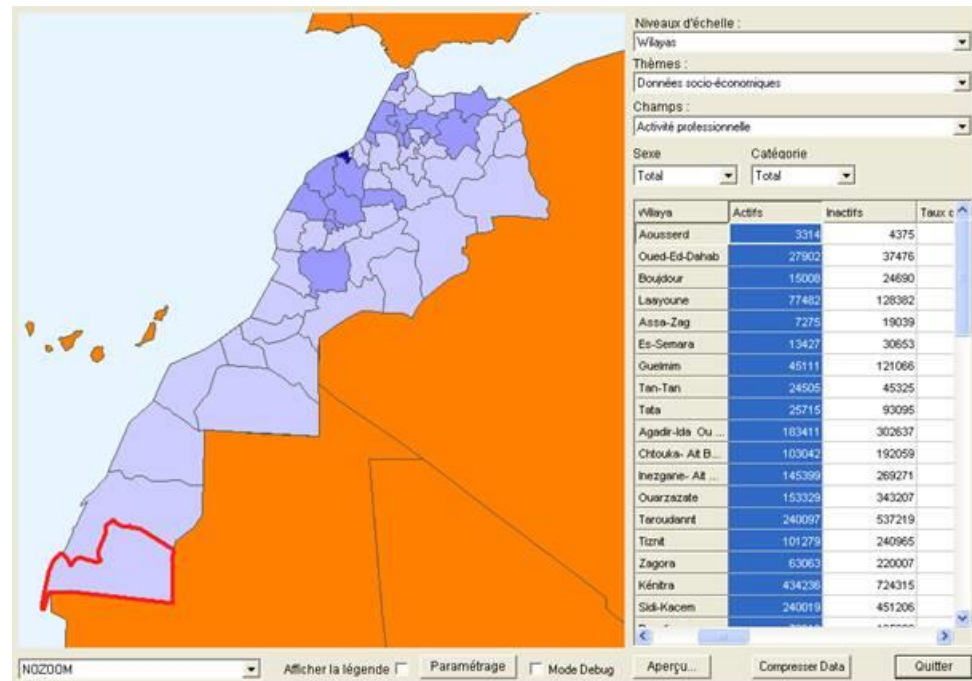
☐ : scores plus élevés dans la catégorie

A few technological aspects :

- Use of satellite-localization technology to ensure real-time quality control.



- Interactive presentation of results.



Indicators adopted in the National anti-corruption Strategy as part of a global evaluation framework

The national strategy's indicators

"توطيد النزاهة والحد من الفساد بشكل ملموس في أفق 2025"

2025	2020	2017	2013/2014	
45%	55%	65%	75%	معدل الفساد * (ICPC)
60/100	55/100	45/100	39/100	المؤشر العالمي لإدراك الفساد - IPC (TI)
< 20%	< 50%	< 75%	89%	نسبة الاعتقاد بتفاقم ظاهرة الفساد (TI)
< 30%	< 50%	< 65%	72%	نسبة عدم الرضا على عمل الحكومة في مكافحة الفساد (TI)

المساهمة في تحسين المؤشرات الأخرى التي لها آثار غير مباشرة على الفساد

+ 100%	+ 50%	+ 25%	3,4 MM \$	حجم الاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة (IDE)
ربح 40 مرتبة	ربح 20 مرتبة	ربح 10 مراتب	71/189	مناخ الأعمال (Doing Business)
ربح 30 مرتبة	ربح 15 مرتبة	ربح 10 مراتب	77/148	العوامل التي تحد من الجاذبية (WEF)
ربح 20 مرتبة	ربح 10 مراتب	ربح 5 مراتب	52/92	مشروع العدالة العالمي World Justice Project



الهدف 1

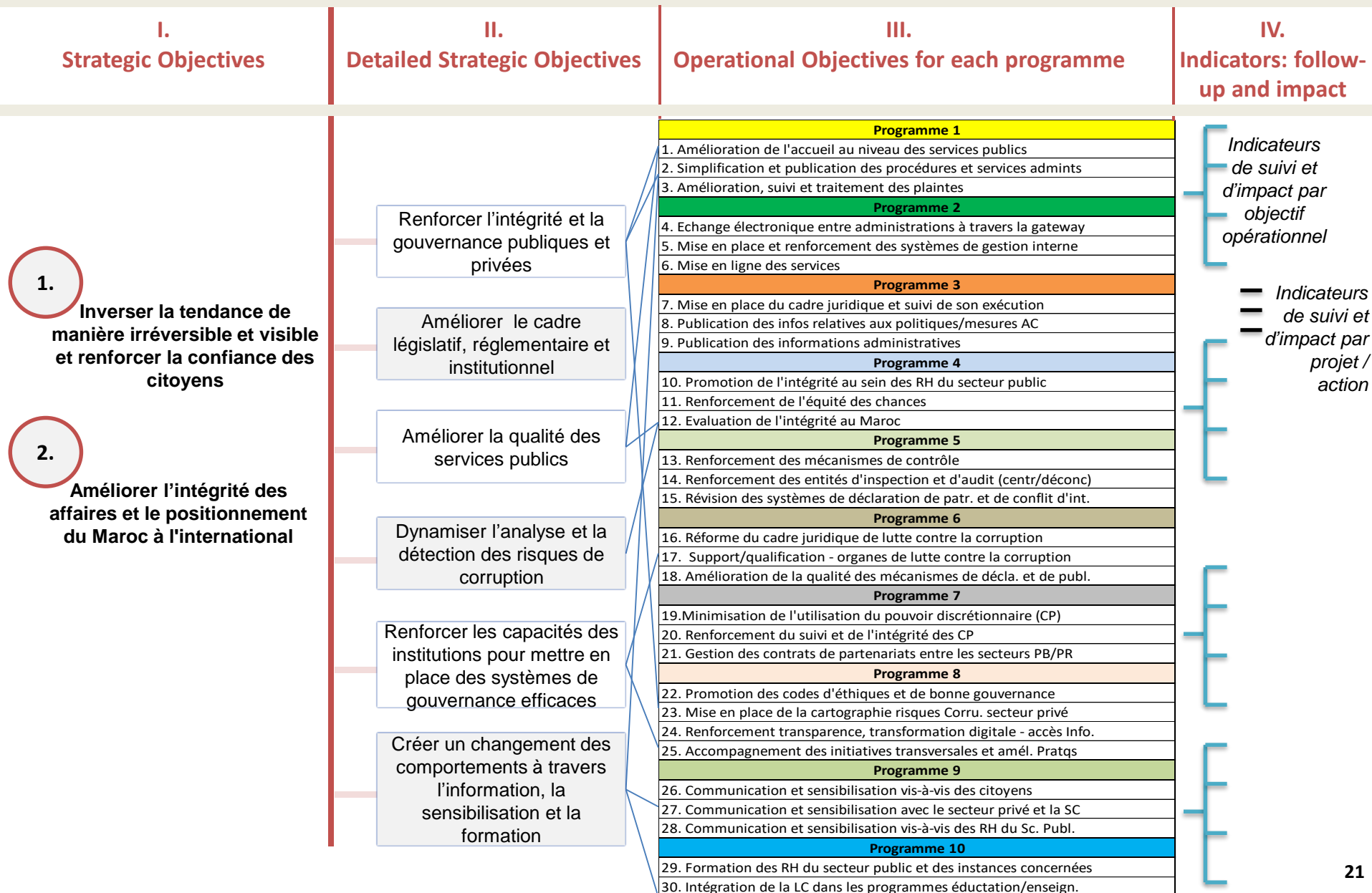
تعزيز ثقة المواطن في المؤسسات



الهدف 2

تعزيز ثقة المجتمع الدولي

The national strategy's levels of objectives and indicators



**Thank you for your
attention**

Questions?

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