



International
Labour
Organization



ADWA'
Advancing the Decent Work
Agenda in North Africa

ECONOMIC
RESEARCH
FORUM



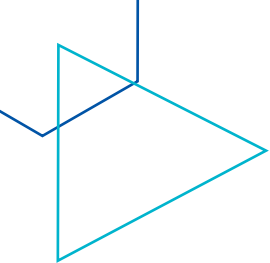
منتدى
البحوث
الاقتصادية



HIGHLIGHTS: FIRST WAVE NOVEMBER 2020

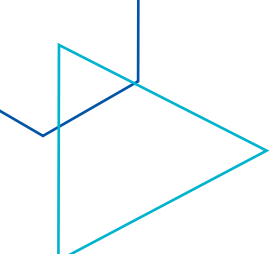
Rapid Labour Force Survey On the Impact of COVID-19 in Morocco

Published in February 2021



Contents

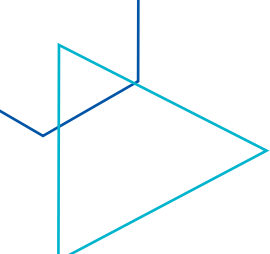
List of Figures	03
Introduction	05
The COVID-19 pandemic in Morocco and policy responses	06
1. Employment and unemployment	08
2. Wages and income	12
3. Entrepreneurs and small businesses	17
4. Shift to online and home-based work	22
5. Have you had to...? Household coping strategies	23
6. Farmers	24
Appendix	25



List of Figures

Figure 1: COVID-19 case trends in Morocco and government response	7
Figure 2: Percentage distribution of respondents, by main job/activity, as of February 2020	7
Figure 3: Percentage change in labour force distribution, February–October 2020	8
Figure 4: Percentage change in unemployment, by educational attainment, February–October 2020	9
Figure 5: Percentage change in labour market status, by sex, February–October 2020	9
Figure 6: Unemployment rates by sex in November 2020, standard definition (left) and including those not actively searching (right), %	10
Figure 7: Labour market transitions, February–October 2020 (situation of working age individuals in October as per their situation in February)	11
Figure 8: Labour market transitions, by formality, February–October 2020 (situation of working age individuals in October as per their situation in February)	11
Figure 9: In the last 60 days, have you experienced any of the following because of COVID-19 or related restrictions ? (%)	12
Figure 10: Households' total monthly income change, compared to February 2020	12
Figure 11: Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by sex	13
Figure 12: Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by educational attainment	14
Figure 13: Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by economic activity	14
Figure 14: Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by sector type	15
Figure 15: Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by formality	16
Figure 16: Average percentage change in wages by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type, economic activity (%)	16
Figure 17: Percentage distribution of enterprises, by number of workers in February 2020	17
Figure 18: Percentage distribution of enterprises' current status	18
Figure 19: Reported changes due to COVID-19 outbreak and related restrictions (%)	18
Figure 20: Percentage of employers or business-owners who applied for or currently receive any government support	19
Figure 21: Employers' or business-owners' most-requested policy support for COVID-19 (%)	19
Figure 22: Businesses' strategies to reduce physical proximity with customers (%)	20
Figure 23: Average change in sales/revenues in the last 60 days compared to sales/revenue in the same period last year, by enterprise size	20
Figure 24: Average percentage decrease in sales/revenue reported by enterprises, by enterprise size	21

Figure 25: Sales expectations for 2020 compared to 2019	21
Figure 26: Ability to work from home, by residence, sex, educational attainment, economic activity	22
Figure 27: Ability to work online	22
Figure 28: Food security: In the past 7 days, have you or any household member experienced any of the following? (%)	23
Figure 29: Did you need to resort to any of these coping strategies since the end of February 2020?	23
Figure 30: Difficulties farmers face since February 2020	24



Introduction

This report provides a summary of the key findings of the first wave of rapid labour force surveys conducted in November 2020 by ILO and ERF, to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on households, household enterprises and farmers in Morocco. This wave is part of a series of panel surveys that track the evolution of the pandemic on Morocco's labour market. The survey estimates retrospectively a baseline pre-COVID situation for February 2020, and measures key indicators for the week or month preceding its roll-out in November 2020. The survey was conducted by phone on the basis of a Random Digital Dialing (RDD) approach. It targeted mobile owners aged 18-64. A sample of 2,007 interviews has been collected. The sample is weighted to be nationally representative by including in the survey a question on the number of phone numbers within the household and other questions related to households' demographics. The survey methodology and phone call outcomes are presented in more detail in the Annex.

The household questionnaire covers demographic and household characteristics, labour market status, education, food security, incomes, social safety nets, attitudes towards risks and social distancing, coping strategies and mental health. It includes a core module, an individual module, a worker module, a farmer module, a household enterprise module, a women module and a tracking module. A more detailed presentation of findings will follow this report.



Key Findings

► The share of unemployment within the surveyed population increased by 23 per cent, from 13 per cent in February to 16 per cent in October 2020. Unemployment rates have increased significantly more among women (25 per cent) than men (14 per cent). Those with secondary and tertiary educational attainment were also more affected by unemployment with increments of 33 per cent and 31 per cent respectively

► In the last 60 days prior to the survey, 14 per cent of waged workers experienced temporary layoffs from their jobs, and 6 per cent were permanently laid off because of COVID-19 or related restrictions.

► Workers in accommodation and food

were by far the most affected by working hours and wage reductions. 38 per cent of workers reported a decrease in working hours, and 23 per cent saw their wages reduced. Workers in manufacturing, transportation and retail trade also reported significant drops in labour earnings.

► Around two-thirds (60 per cent) of surveyed households reported decreased incomes since February 2020. Incomes decreased by more than 25 per cent among 47 per cent of households.

► More than half of households reported having had to reduce their food purchase given price increases (52 per cent) or decreased incomes (54 per cent). Using savings and

getting help from relatives and friends in country, were the main coping strategies used by households in the face of COVID-19.

► Only 20 per cent of waged workers reported having been able to work from home.

► 4 per cent of enterprises that were in business in February 2020 reported having permanently shut down; 17 per cent temporarily suspended their operations, and 31 per cent reported reducing their working hours. Only 27 per cent of businesses reported no significant changes in levels of activity.

► Government supported business loans are the most commonly cited form of public support required by entrepreneurs.

The COVID-19 pandemic in Morocco and policy responses

The COVID-19 pandemic has pushed the Moroccan economy into its first recession since 1995; real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to contract by 6.3 per cent in 2020.¹ Morocco's first COVID-19 case was reported on 2 March 2020. By mid-March, the Moroccan Government had closed air and sea traffic to Spain and France, then suspending all international flights. Authorities ordered the closure of all educational institutions, restaurants, and non-essential shops, as well as the suspension of all sports and arts/cultural events. A state of emergency was officially declared and a strict lockdown imposed limiting movements to work and essential needs (health services and food).² Partial reopening measures were introduced three months later in June. Most businesses were authorized to reopen, including cafés and restaurants. International borders were reopened on 14 July. The spread of the virus had remained contained until July, and rapidly grew thereafter. New restrictions in certain urban areas and bans on large gatherings and wedding parties were reintroduced in the fall. The Government also extended the state of health emergency until 10 January 2021.³

A USD 1 billion fund to upgrade health facilities and support most affected sectors has been set-up in response to the pandemic, amounting to 3 per cent of GDP and financed primarily by the public budget and voluntary contributions from public and private entities. On the monetary side, the Central Bank of Morocco reduced the key interest rate by 75 basis points to 1.5 per cent in March 2020, and introduced a series of monetary measures to support access to credit for businesses and households. To support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the self-employed, the payment of social security contributions and bank loans were suspended until 30 June 2020. The Central Bank of Morocco also adopted prudential and regulatory measures to support credit institutions in covering liquidity, equity and the provisioning of claims.⁴



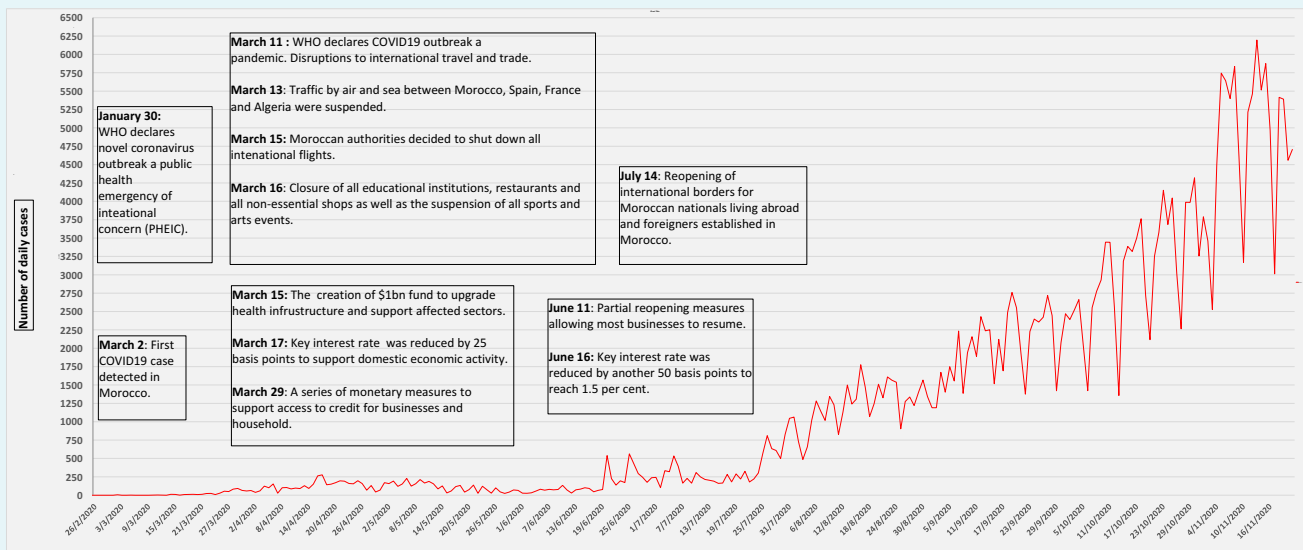
¹ World Bank Group. 2020. "Morocco Economic Monitor." July.

² EMNES. 2020. "Covid-19 in the Mediterranean and Africa - Diagnosis, Policy Responses, Preliminary Assessment and Way Forward." April.

³ IMF. 2020. "Fiscal Monitor Database of Country Fiscal Measures in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic." October.

⁴ OECD. 2020. "The COVID-19 Crisis in Morocco." May.

► **Figure 1: COVID-19 case trends in Morocco and government response**



Source: Constructed by authors using the WHO COVID-19 Database

Figure 2: Illustrates the distribution of Moroccan participants in the ERF COVID-19 survey, with respect to their job activity in February 2020.

► **Figure 2: Percentage distribution of respondents, by main job/activity, as of February 2020**

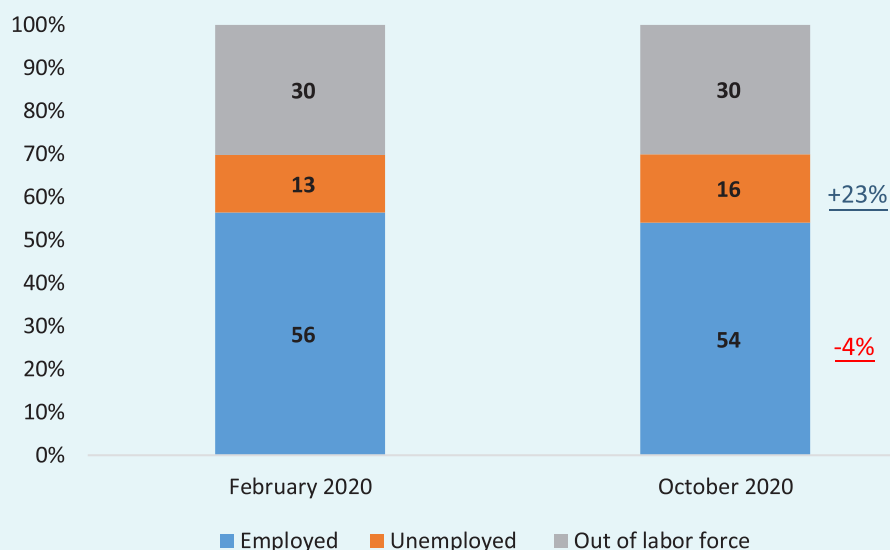


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► Employment and unemployment

Unemployment⁵ in the surveyed population increased by 3 points between February and October 2020, from 13 per cent to 16 per cent. The economic activity rate remained stable at around 30 per cent (Figure 3).

► **Figure 3:** Percentage change in labour force distribution, February–October 2020



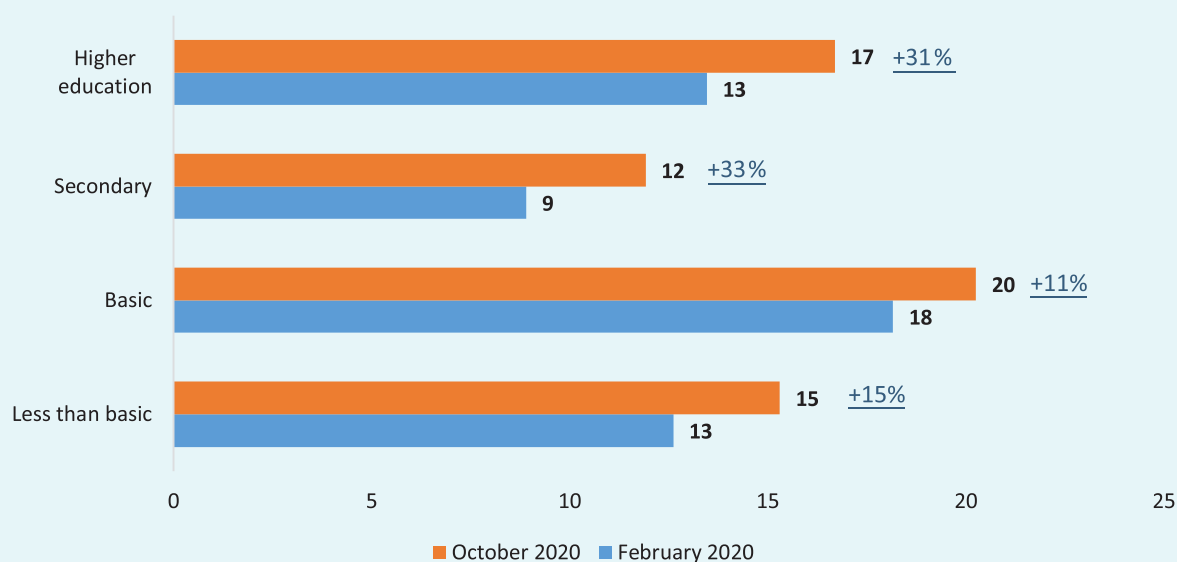
Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Note: Unemployment was measured using direct questions about respondent's job search activity in February and October 2020, without further investigation about whether respondents actually searched for a job.

The highest increase in unemployment occurred among individuals with more education, with increments of 33 per cent among secondary-degree-holders and 31 per cent among those with tertiary education (Figure 4). The increase in unemployment is substantially higher among women (+25 per cent) than among men (+14 per cent) (Figure 5).

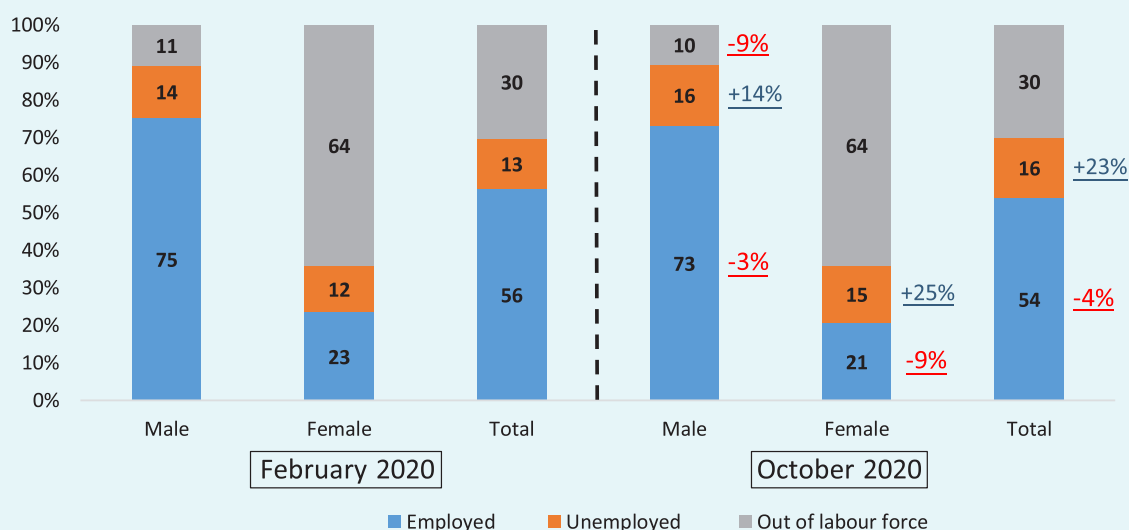
⁵ The ERF COVID-19 Monitor survey covered three reference periods in measuring employment and unemployment rates. The first is pre-COVID, prior to February 2020; the second is one month prior to the survey (October 2020); and the third is one week prior to the survey. Comparable indicators are based on the measurement, so February 2020 and October 2020. Current status indicators are based on the one-week reference period.

► **Figure 4:** Percentage change in unemployment, by educational attainment, February–October 2020



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► **Figure 5:** Percentage change in labour market status, by sex, February–October 2020

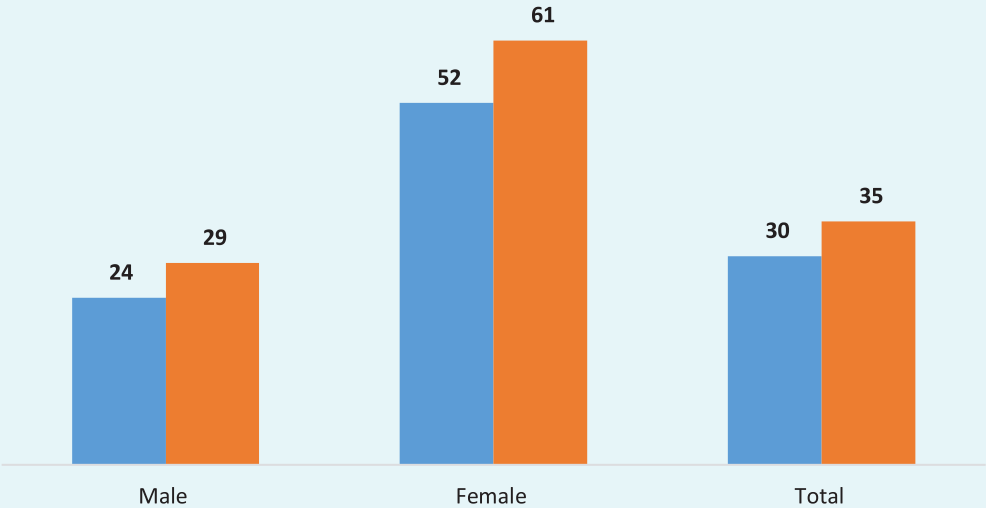


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

The lockdown has made job-search more difficult or impossible in certain cases; when dropping the job-search condition to count unemployment, as many as 35 per cent qualify as being unemployed (Figure 6). Around half of the women in our sample were unemployed in October 2020 under the standard definition, and 61 per cent when dropping the job-search conditionality.

Waged workers in the private sector and non-waged⁶ workers are the most vulnerable groups facing unemployment. Around 10 per cent of the waged workers in the private sector became unemployed in October 2020, compared to only 4 per cent of the waged workers in the public sector (Figure 7).

► **Figure 6:** Unemployment rates by sex in November 2020*, standard definition (left) and including those not actively searching (right) (%)



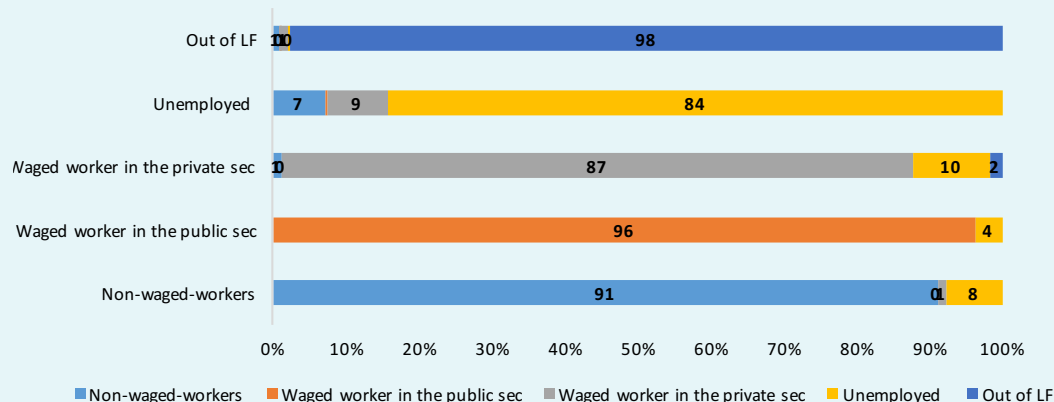
Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Note: Measured for the week prior the survey.



⁶ Non-waged workers include the self-employed (25 per cent), employers (59 per cent), and unpaid family workers (16 per cent) in February 2020.

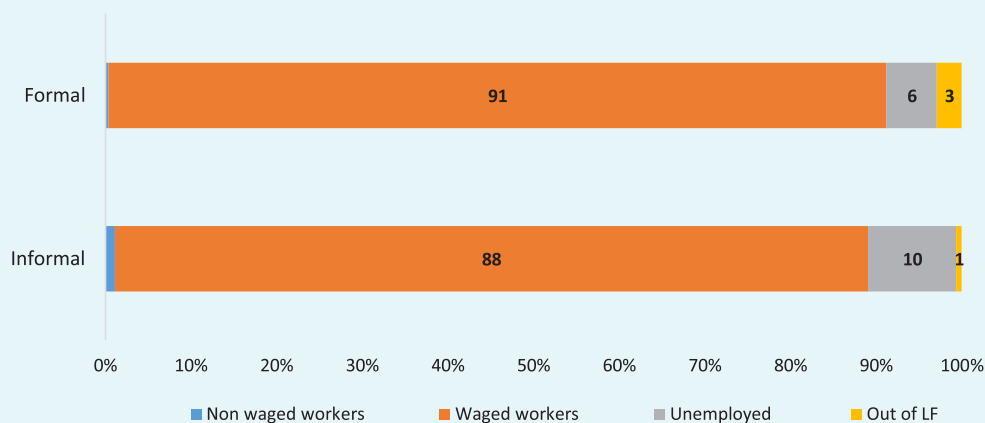
► **Figure 7:** Labour market transitions, February–October 2020 (situation of working age individuals in October as per their situation in February)



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Informal waged workers were more vulnerable to the pandemic repercussions where 10 per cent of the informal workers pre-COVID-19 became unemployed in October 2020, compared to only 6 per cent of the formal waged workers (Figure 8).

► **Figure 8:** Labour market transitions, by formality⁷, February–October 2020 (situation of working age individuals in October as per their situation in February 2020)

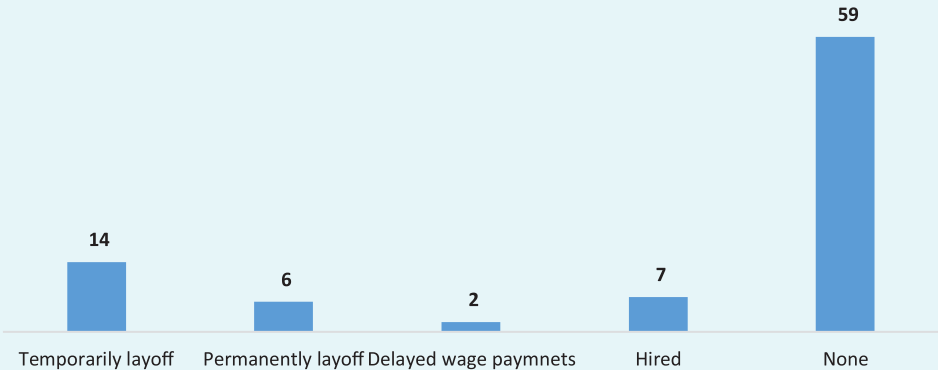


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

⁷ Formality is defined by having social insurance.

Data in Figure 9 shows that one in five respondents found to be in wage employment in February 2020 have been laid off by October 2020, either temporarily (14 per cent) or permanently (6 per cent).

► **Figure 9:** In the last 60 days, have you experienced any of the following because of COVID-19 or related restrictions? (%)

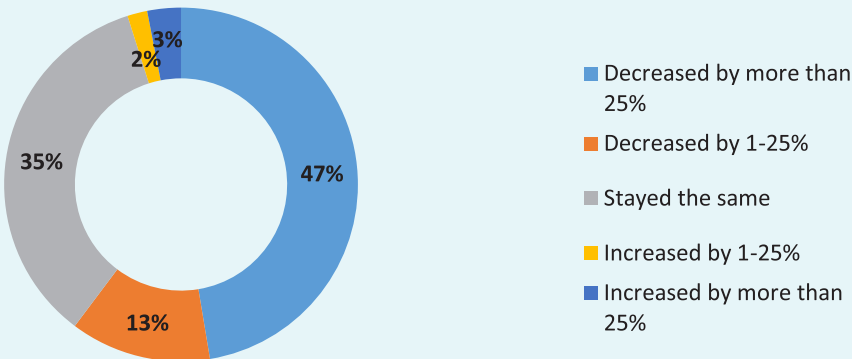


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor
Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

► Wages and income

Since February 2020, around 60 per cent of households have seen their incomes decline, while 35 per cent reported stable incomes and 5 per cent reported an increase (Figure 10).

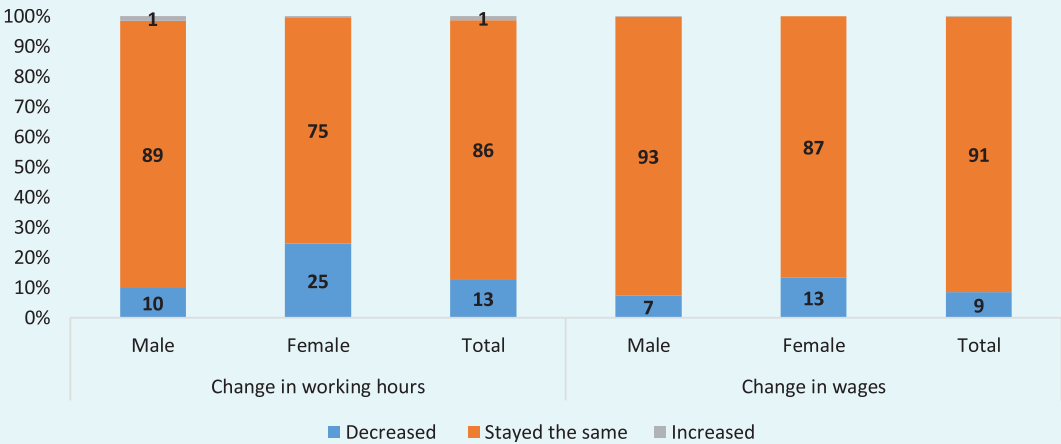
► **Figure 10:** Households' total monthly income change, compared to February 2020



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Female waged workers are disproportionately affected by reductions in working hours and wages since February 2020. Almost 25 per cent reported that they have experienced a reduction in working hours and 13 per cent had their wages reduced⁹, compared respectively to 10 and 7 per cent for male waged workers. While males waged workers witnessed an average decline of 14 per cent in their wages, compared to only 3 per cent for female wage workers (Figure 11, Figure 16). While a quarter of highly educated waged workers saw their working hours reduced, only about 8 per cent reported a reduction in their wages.

► **Figure 11:** Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by sex

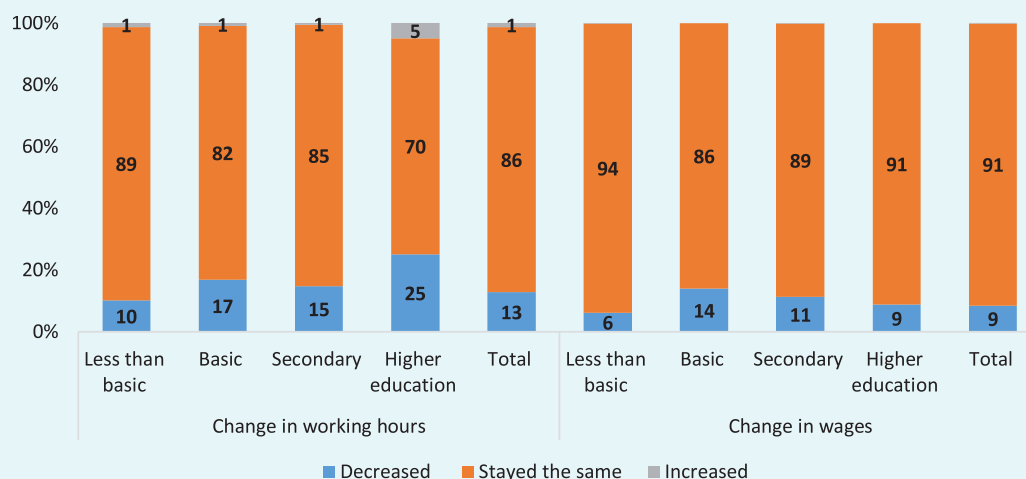


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor



⁹ The change in wages is computed only for those who have remained waged workers since February 2020.

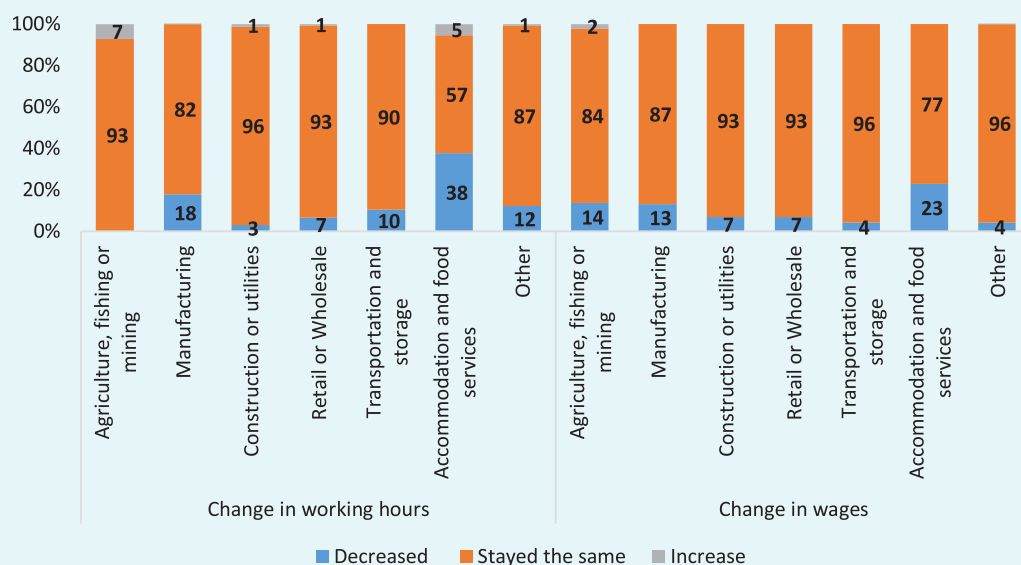
► **Figure 12:** Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by educational attainment



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Accommodation and food services was by far the sector most affected by working hours and wage reductions. 38 per cent of workers reported a decrease in working hours, and 23 per cent saw their wages reduced (Figure 13). However, in terms of wage reduction magnitude, the manufacturing sector and construction or utilities sector witnessed the highest average decrease in wages recording 22 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively (Figure 16).

► **Figure 13:** Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by economic activity

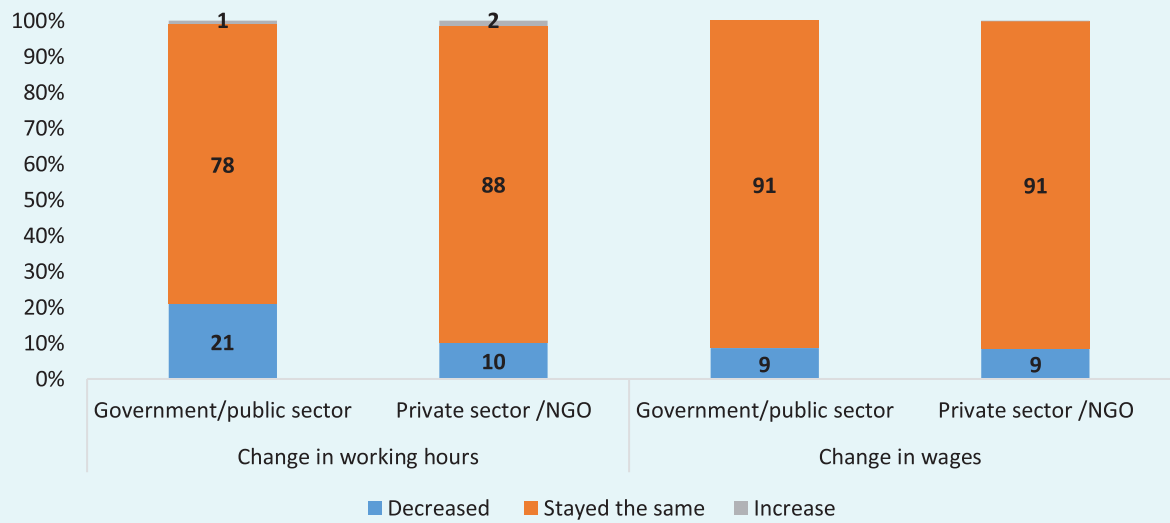


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

⁴ Non-waged workers include only self-employed and employers.

Data in Figure 14 shows that 21 per cent of public sector waged workers reported decrease in working hours between February and October 2020, compared to only 10 per cent of waged workers in the private sector. Despite the fact that the percentage of waged workers who witnessed wage reduction is the same in both public and private sectors (9 per cent), the average change in wages accounted for 16 per cent decline for the private sector and only 2 per cent decline for the public sector (Figure 16).

► **Figure 14:** Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by sector type

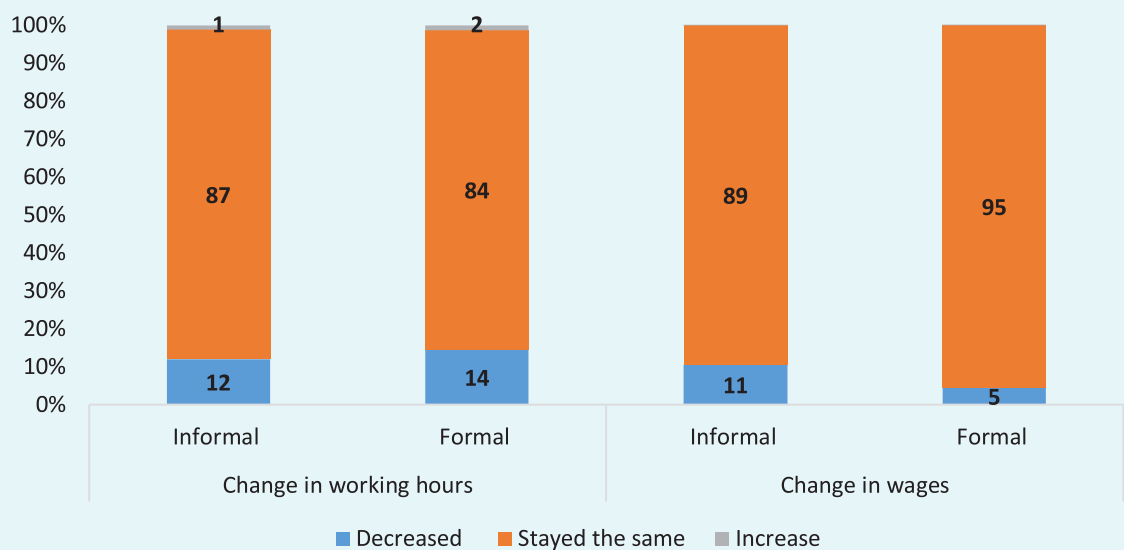


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Only 5 per cent of waged workers in the formal sector reported a decrease in wages in October 2020, compared to 11 per cent for informal waged workers. Moreover, the average change in wages amounted for only - 2 per cent in the formal sector, compared to - 17 per cent in the informal sector (Figure 15, Figure 16).

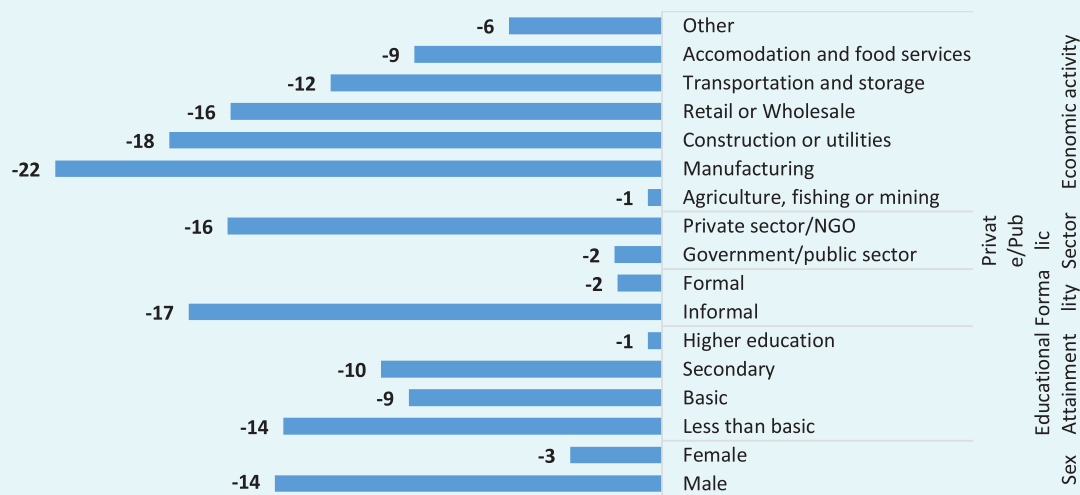


► **Figure 15:** Changes in wages and working hours, February–October 2020, by formality



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

► **Figure 16:** Average percentage change in wages by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type, economic activity (%)



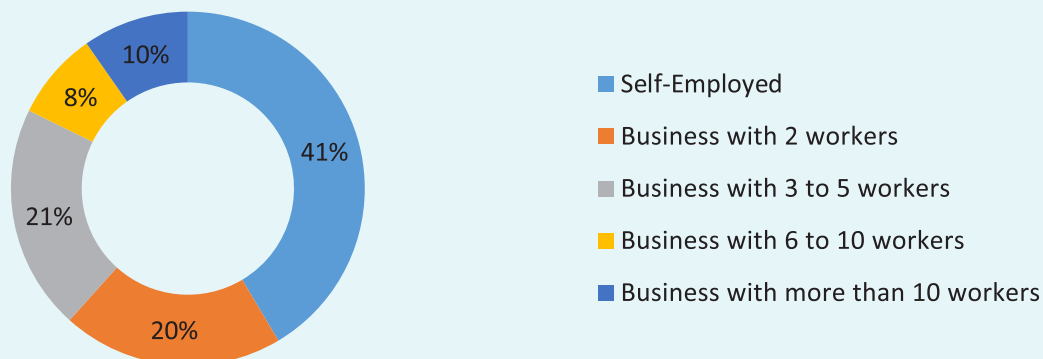
Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Note: Changes in wages are calculated using the reported wages in February and October 2020 even those reported zero wage in October 2020, after excluding the highest 1%.

► Entrepreneurs and small businesses

In our sample around two-fifths of business-owners⁹ are self-employed; 82 per cent of our sample is constituted by micro enterprises employing 5 employees or less. Only around 10 per cent of enterprises reported employing ten or more employees (Figure 17).

► **Figure 17:** Percentage distribution of enterprises, by number of workers in February 2020 (%)



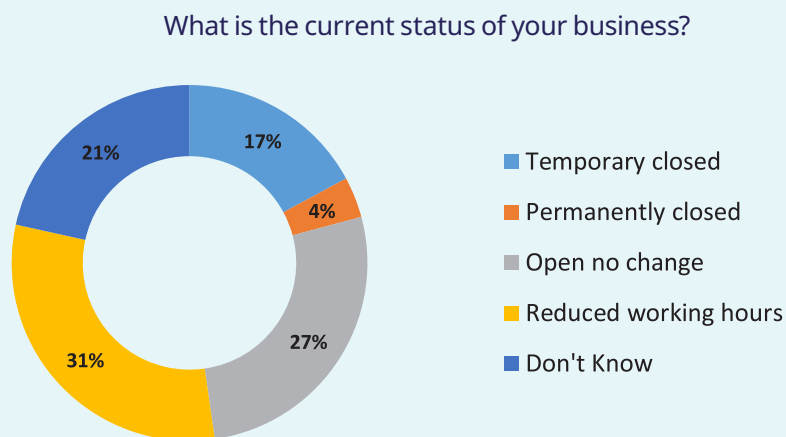
Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

4 percent of enterprises in business in February were reported to have permanently ceased activity, 17 per cent have temporarily suspended their operations and 31 per cent reported having reduced their working hours. By such a count, around half of the enterprises surveyed have reduced, suspended or ceased their activity. Only 27 per cent of businesses report being able to operate without significant changes (Figure 18).



⁹ Individuals in the household surveys reported they are self-employed or employers.

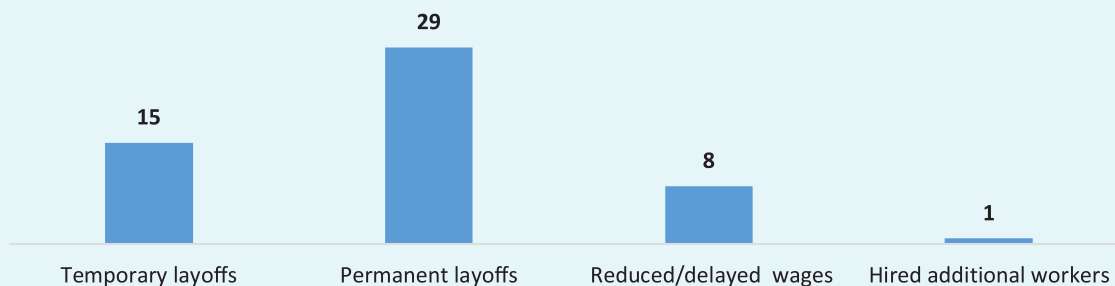
► **Figure 18:** Percentage distribution of enterprises' current status



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Around 29 per cent of employers or enterprises surveyed said they had fired workers and 8 per cent said they had reduced or delayed the wages of their employees (Figure 19). Only 8 per cent had applied for or currently receive governmental support¹⁰ (Figure 20).

► **Figure 19:** Reported changes due to COVID-19 outbreak and related restrictions (%)

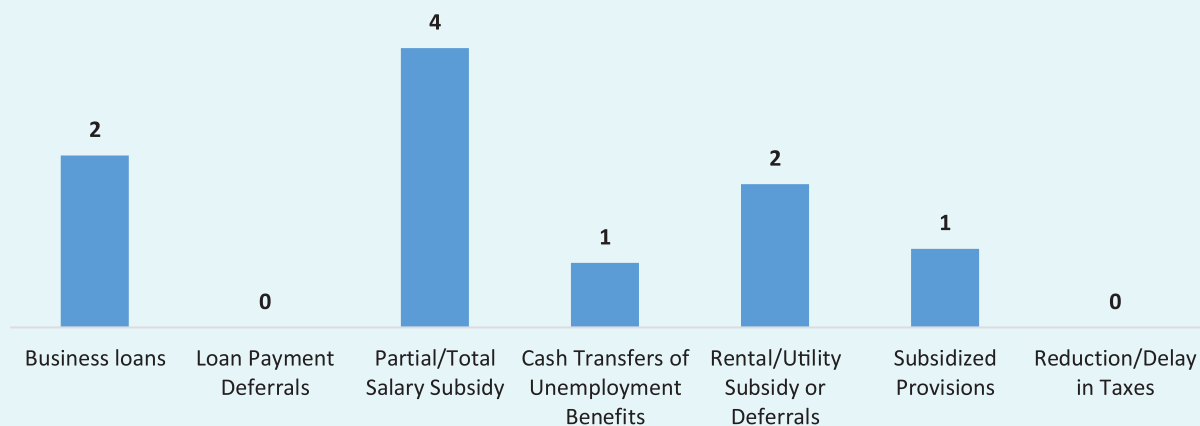


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Note: Changes reported only for employers.

¹⁰ Multiple answers are allowed.

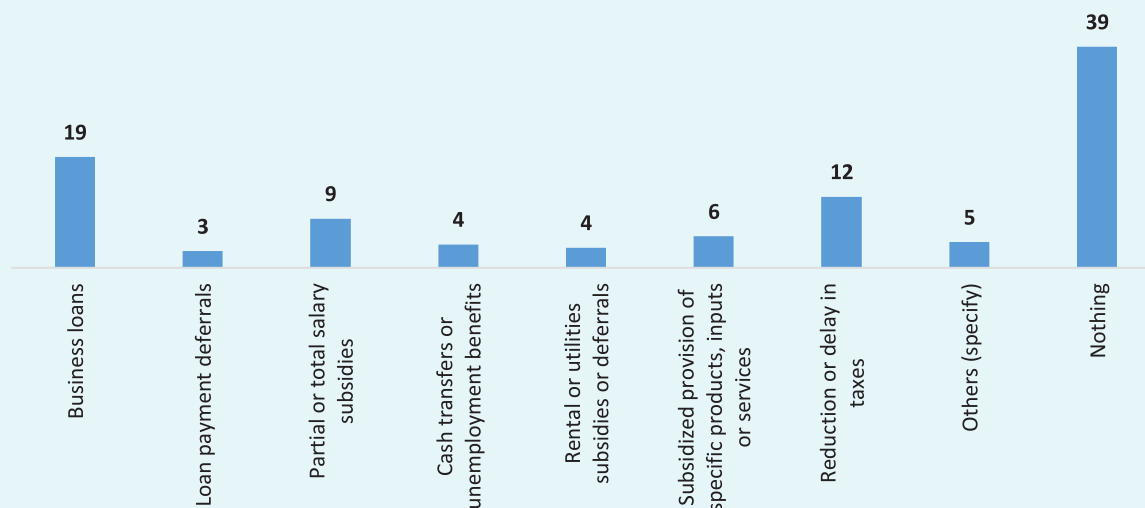
► **Figure 20:** Percentage of employers or business-owners who applied for or currently receive any government support



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

39 per cent of business-owners said they do not need public support; 19 per cent required special measures concerning business loans and 12 per cent asked for tax reductions or delays (Figure 21).

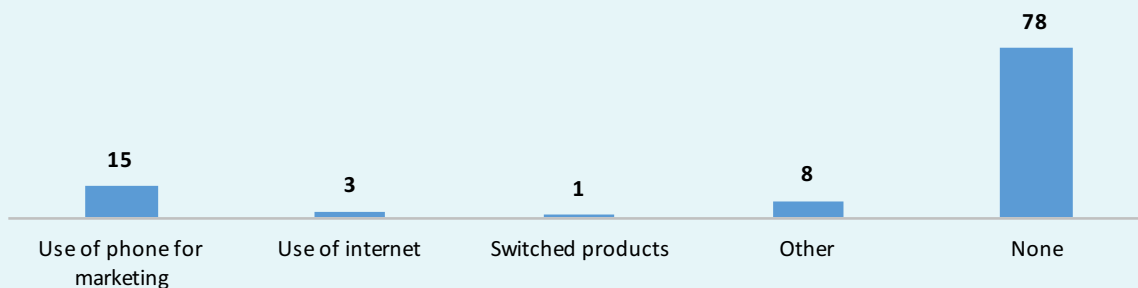
► **Figure 21:** Employers' or business-owners' most-requested policy support for COVID-19 (%)



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Only 25 per cent of enterprises managed to reduce being directly in physical proximity with customers, whether by using the phone, internet, or other options (Figure 22).

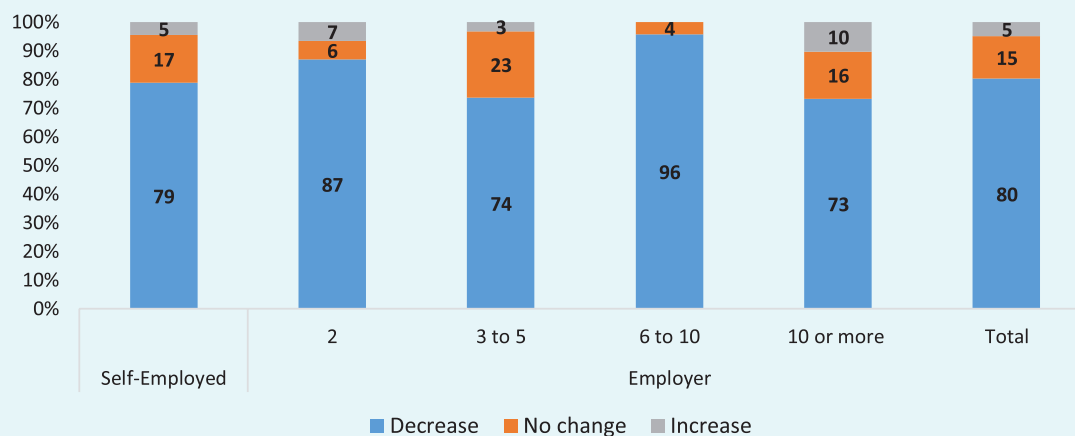
► **Figure 22:** Businesses' strategies to reduce physical proximity with customers (%)



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

80 per cent of the employers witnessed an average decrease of 59 per cent in revenues during the two months preceding the survey, compared to the same period last year (Figure 23, Figure 24). Moreover, two third of the employers foresee a decline in sales in 2020, compared to 2019 (Figure 25).

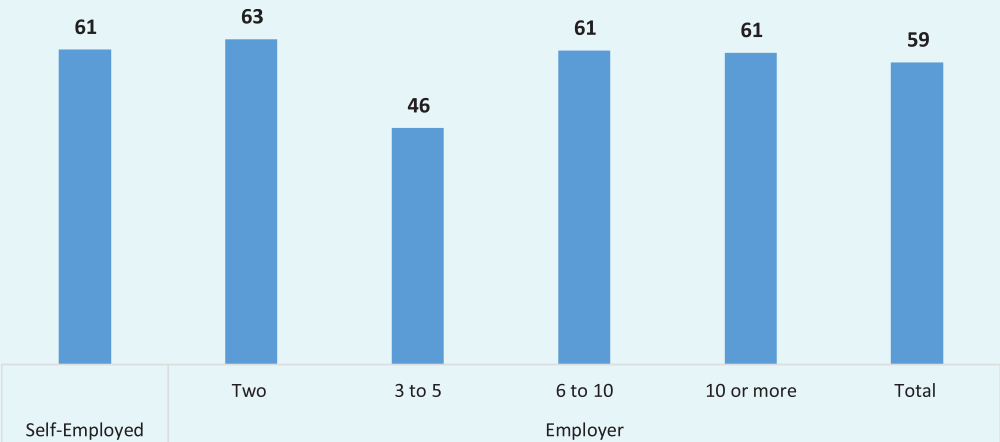
► **Figure 23:** Average change in sales/revenues in the last 60 days compared to sales/revenue in the same period last year, by enterprise size



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

⁶ While around 35% of the waged workers were in the public sector, around 69% of the formal waged workers were in the public sector.

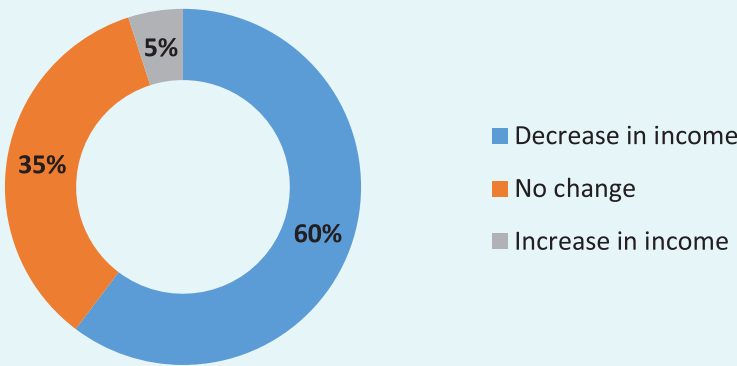
► **Figure 24:** Average percentage decrease in sales/revenue reported by enterprises, by enterprise size



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► **Figure 25:** Sales expectations for 2020 compared to 2019

In 2020, how much lower/higher do you expect your business total sales to be, compared to 2019?

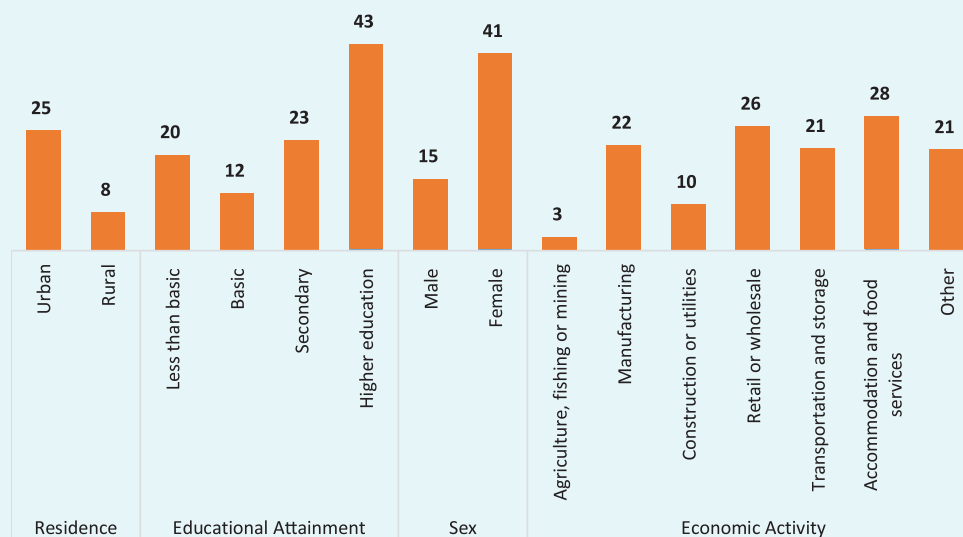


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► Shift to online and home-based work

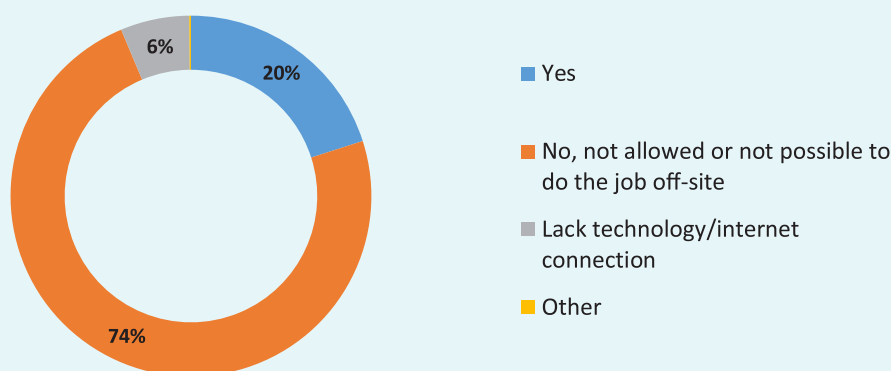
The ability to work from home varies by place of residence and level of education, in addition to the sector of activity (Figure 26). Only 20 per cent of waged workers have been able to work from home; another 74 per cent are not allowed or incapable to do so. Access to technology is a constraint for 6 per cent of the sample (Figure 27).

► **Figure 26:** Ability to work from home, by residence, sex, educational attainment and economic activity



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► **Figure 27:** Ability to work online

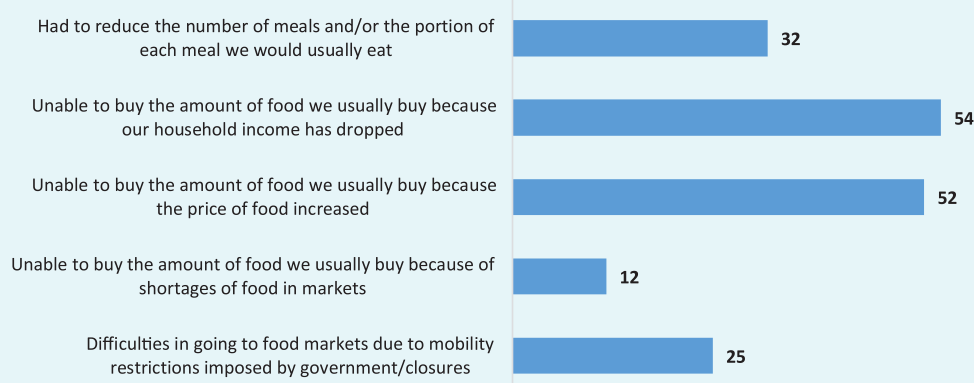


Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

► Have you had to...? Household coping strategies

In answering the question “In the past seven days, have you or any other member of your household experienced any of the following.....?”, more than half of respondents reported that they were unable to buy the usual amount of food because of an income decrease and/or an increase in food prices (Figure 28). The severity of the hardship faced decreases in proportion to the level of education.

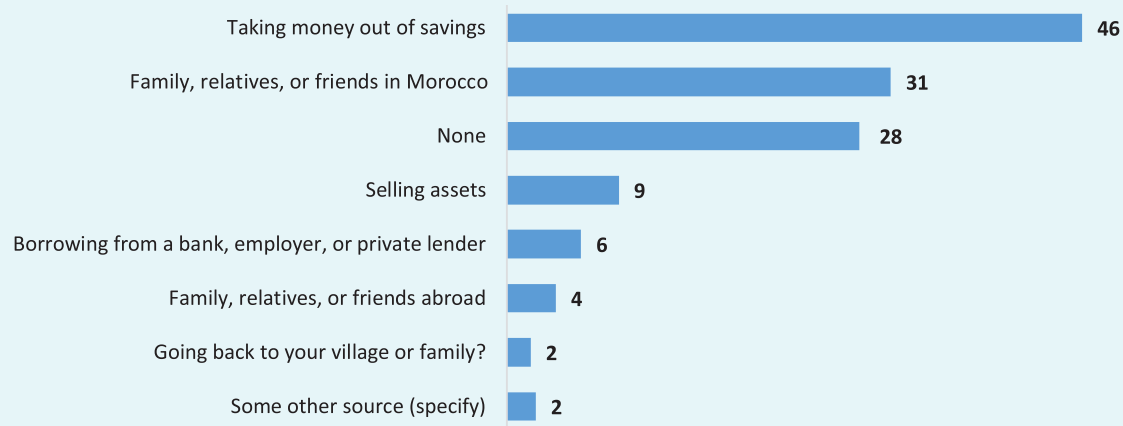
► **Figure 28:** Food security: In the past 7 days, have you or any household member experienced any of the following? (%)



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Withdrawing money from savings and getting help from friends and relatives in-country were the most commonly reported coping strategies (Figure 29).

► **Figure 29:** Did you need to resort to any of these coping strategies since the end of February 2020?



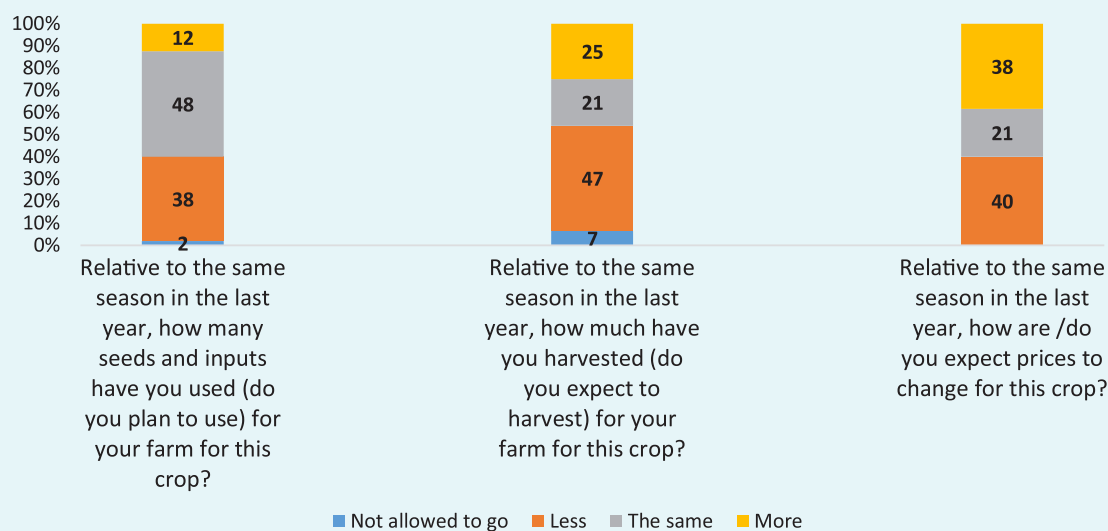
Source: Constructed by authors using ERF COVID-19 Monitor

Around 11 per cent of survey respondents reported receiving governmental support and 6 per cent received non-governmental support. The proportion of those receiving social assistance is correlated with educational attainment the percentage of support recipients receive increases among those with lower levels of education.

► Farmers

As noted earlier, around 6 per cent of the sample own or are self-employed on a farm (Figure 2). Among them, 38 per cent used fewer seeds and inputs compared to the same season last year; 47 per cent have harvested less than last year (or expect to); and 40 per cent are receiving (or expecting to receive) lower prices than the same season last year (Figure 30).

► **Figure 30:** Difficulties farmers faced since February 2020



Source: Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor



Appendix

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a particular challenge for low- and middle-income countries, as well as vulnerable groups, such as informal and casual workers, and those engaged in survival self-employment. Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of residents of countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is critically important to designing and assessing policy responses to the crisis and to formulating plans for an equitable and sustained recovery. This survey and the subsequent series of short panel phone surveys are planned as means to monitor the effects of the crisis on households in Morocco.

The sample for the household survey were mobile phone-users aged 18–64. Random Digit Dialing (RDD) was used, with up to three attempts if a phone number was not picked up/answered, was disconnected or busy, or picked up but could not complete the interview at that time. Samples were stratified by country-specific market shares of mobile operators.

Inverse probability weighting was undertaken to reduce bias along a number of observable dimensions. Weights were created on three levels: Individual, household and household member. Weights had the following inputs:

- Telephone operators and their market shares, provided by the data-collection firm
- Number of phones by operator for individuals (individual weight) and household members (household weight and household member weight)
- Representative data with comparable demographic and household characteristics to weight for non-responses

Around 17,000 random numbers were generated, two-thirds of them were in not in service. The total sample size of those who completed the survey was 2,007.

Phone calls outcomes

Outcome	Count	%
Phone disconnected- busy Try for up to 3 times	1,459	8,6
Not in service	11,398	66,8
Did not answer- try for up to 3 times	702	4,1
Picked up and refused	764	4,5
Incomplete, and refused	578	3,4
Complete	2,007	11,8
Not eligible	151	0,9
Total	17,059	100

► **Table A 1:** Changes in working hours, February–October 2020, by sex, educational attainment, economic activity, sector type and formality

Main Characteristics		Decreased by more than 25%	Decreased by 1-25%	Stayed the same	Increased by 1-25%	Increased by more than 25%
Sex	Male	3%	7%	89%	1%	0%
	Female	11%	14%	75%	0%	0%
Educational Attainment	Less than basic	5%	5%	89%	1%	0%
	Basic	2%	15%	82%	0%	1%
	Secondary	2%	13%	85%	1%	0%
	Higher education	20%	5%	70%	4%	1%
Economic Activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	0%	0%	93%	7%	0%
	Manufacturing	2%	16%	82%	0%	0%
	Construction or utilities	3%	1%	96%	0%	1%
	Retail or Wholesale	3%	4%	93%	1%	0%
	Transportation and storage	6%	4%	90%	0%	0%
	Accommodation and food services	19%	18%	57%	5%	0%
	Other	4%	8%	88%	0%	0%
Sector type	Government/public sector	8%	13%	78%	1%	0%
	Private sector/NGO	4%	7%	88%	1%	0%
Formality	Informal	3%	9%	87%	1%	0%
	Formal	8%	6%	84%	1%	1%

► **Table A 2:** Changes in wages, February–October 2020, by sex, educational attainment, economic activity, sector type and formality

Main Characteristics		Decreased by more than 25%	Decreased by 1-25%	Stayed the same	Increased by 1-25%	Increased by more than 25%
Sex	Male	4%	4%	93%	0%	0%
	Female	13%	0%	87%	0%	0%
Educational Attainment	Less than basic	4%	2%	94%	0%	0%
	Basic	10%	4%	86%	0%	0%
	Secondary	5%	6%	89%	0%	0%
	Higher education	3%	5%	91%	0%	0%
Economic Activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	14%	0%	84%	2%	0%
	Manufacturing	4%	9%	87%	0%	0%
	Construction or utilities	5%	2%	93%	0%	1%
	Retail or Wholesale	7%	2%	91%	0%	0%
	Transportation and storage	4%	1%	96%	0%	0%
	Accommodation and food services	23%	0%	77%	0%	0%
	Other	1%	3%	96%	0%	0%
Sector type	Government/public sector	6%	3%	91%	0%	0%
	Private sector/NGO	5%	3%	91%	0%	0%
Formality	Informal	7%	4%	89%	0%	0%
	Formal	2%	2%	95%	0%	0%

► **Table A 3:** Average change in wages by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type and economic activity

Main Characteristics		Average change in wages in Dirham	Average percentage change in wages (%)
Sex	Male	-295	-14%
	Female	-190	-3%
Educational Attainment	Less than basic	-252	-14%
	Basic	-330	-9%
	Secondary	-361	-10%
	Higher education	-147	-1%
Economic Activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	-299	-1%
	Manufacturing	-286	-22%
	Construction or utilities	-281	-18%
	Retail or Wholesale	-533	-16%
	Transportation and storage	-372	-12%
	Accommodation and food services	-281	-9%
	Other	-175	-6%
Sector type	Government/public sector	-61	-2%
	Private sector/NGO	-352	-16%
Formality	Informal	-373	-17%
	Formal	-74	-2%

Acknowledgements

This report is funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation's (ILO), and the project Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa – ADWA' Project.

