

Nutrition mapping in Morocco
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Abstract

One major limitation to targeting policies and programs to reduce under nutrition is a lack of the information in a disaggregated level. This article uses the small-area estimation technique of Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw (2002, 2003) and Tomoki Fujii (2005) to estimate multiple equations while allowing for individual-specific random errors across equations (in addition to cluster and household-specific random errors). Estimates of the prevalence of stunting and underweight for children under age 5 in Morocco from Census data are disaggregated into 1666 communes by combining the National Anthropometry Survey. The results are robust, and the estimates are useful for policy analysis and formulation.

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