



KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Habitat III - 2016

National Report

Rabat, 2014



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The Minister of Habitat and the Policy of the City, President of the National Committee in charge of producing the National Report on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, expresses his thanks and acknowledgments to the members of the committee as well as to all those who have contributed to the achievement of this report.

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General Data on Morocco

Surface (land) Area	710,850 km ²
Population	29.2 million people (2004 Census) 33.2 million people (2014 Projection) 31.3% are aged less than 18 years and 9.3% are aged 60 years and more
Urban Population	19.7 million people (2014 Projection), which makes 59% of the total population
Capitale	Rabat
Official Language	Arabic and Amazigh
Borders Land	Algeria, Mauritania
Mountain Ranges	Middle Atlas, High Atlas, Anti-Atlas and Rif (highest peak: Toubkal Mountain : 4,165 m)
Climate	Mediterranean Hot and Dry in Summer, Cold and Humid in Winter
Political System	Constitutional, Democratic, Parliamentarian and Social Monarchy Government is accountable to the Parliament, House of Representatives And House of Counselors Chief of Government appointed by the king from the political party that wins the most seats in elections of the chamber of representatives. House of Representatives (elected every 5 years, 395 MPs) House of Counselors : 210 Counselors (a part is renewed every 6 years)
Administrative Division	16 regions, 17 wilayas, 75 prefectures or provinces, 8 prefectures-districts
Currency	MAD (MAD)
GDP	873 milliard MAD (2013) Agricultural GDP 14.2%
GDP per Capita	26 567 MAD/per capita. 3 232 \$US/per capita. (2013)
GDP Growth	4%/per year on average during 2011-2013
Illiteracy Rate, 10 years and +	36.7% (2012), Male (25.3%), Female (47.6%), Urban (27.0%) and Rural (51.2%)
School Net Enrolment Ratio 6-11 years	2012 : urban boys (98.9%), urban Girls (97.3%), rural boys (95.3%) and rural girls (94.4%)
Life Expectancy at Birth	73.9% (2014), male (72.6%), female (75.4%), Urban (76.8%) and Rural (69.5%)
Mortality Rate, Infant and Adolescent (per thousand)	30.5 (2002-2011), boys (35.2), girls (25.5), Urban (25.4) and Rural (35)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 100 000 births)	112% (2010), Urban (73) and Rural (148)

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Abbreviations

ADEREE	Development Agency of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
ADP	Provincial Development Agents
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AECID	The Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation
AGR	Income Generating Activities
AMO	Obligatory Health Insurance
ANHI	The National Anti-Insalubrious Housing Agency
CAS	Trust Account
CNEA	National Committee for improvement of the business environment
CCNUCC	UN framework Convention on Climate Change
CDG	Deposit and Management Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CLDH	Local Committees of Human Development
CN MDP	National Council for the Clean Development Mechanism
CNGP	National Committee for Earthquake Engineering
CPDH	Provincial Committees of Development
CRDH	Regional Committees of Development
DFCAT	Directorate of Training of Administrative and Technical Staff
DGCL	General Directorate of Local Communities
DMN	National Directorate of Meteorology
ENFPF	National Survey on Fertility and Family Planning
ERAC	Regional Institution of Management and Construction
FART	Transport Sector Reform Fund
FERC	Expertise and Capacity Building Fund
FODEP	Industrial Depollution Fund
FOGARIM	Guarantee Fund for Irregular and Modest Income
FSHIU	Housing Solidarity Fund and Urban Integration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIEC	The Intergovernmental Experts on Climate Change
HCEFLCD	The High Commission for Water, Forests and Desertification Control
ILDH	Local Initiative of Human Development
INDH	National Initiative of Human Development
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
IRESEN	Institute of Research on Solar and New Energies
MAD	Moroccan Dirham
MASEN	Moroccan Agency of Solar Energy
MEAS	Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEMEE	Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and the Environment
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPV	Ministry of Habitat and the Policy of the City
MI	Ministry of Interior
MSFFDS	Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development



MT	Medium Voltage
OMD	Millennium Development Goals
ONCF	National Office of Railways
ONE	National Office of Electricity
ONEE	National Office of Electricity and Water
ONG	Non-Governmental Organisation
OREDD	Regional Observatories of Environment and Sustainable Development
PA	Management Plan
PAC	Communal Management Plan
PAGER	Programme of Grouped Rural Drinking Water Supply
PANDDH	National Action Plan of Democracy and Human Rights
PCCM	Moroccan Climate Change Policy
PCD	Communal Plans of Development
PDAR	Development Plan of Rural Agglomerations
PERG	Global Rural Electrification Program
PFN	National Forestry Program
PIB	Gross Domestic Product
PME	Small and Medium Enterprises
PNA	National Program of Liquid Sewerage
PNDM	National Program of Household Waste
PNEI	National Pact of Industrial Emergence
PNRD	National Plan of Decentralization Reinforcement
PNRR	National Program of Rural Roads
RAMED	Medical Assistance System for the Economically Disadvantaged
RGC	General Building Regulations
RGHP	General Census of the Population and the Habitat
SAMIR	Moroccan Company of Oil Refinery
SAMU	Urgent Medical Aid Service
SARL	Limited Liability Company
SDAU	Urban Development Scheme
SDL	Local Development Company
SEGMA	Autonomously Managed Government Services
SIC	Communal Information System
SIE	Energy Investment Company
SNAT	National Plan of Territorial management
SNDU	National Strategy of Urban Development
SNE	National Strategy of the Environment
SNEC	National Company of Equipment and Construction
SOFA	Functional Organization and Management plan
SRAT	Regional Plan of Territorial Management
SRDC	Regional Plan of trade development
USDOL	The United States Department of Labor
VIH	Human Immunodeficiency Virus



Introduction

Evolution of the Size of the Population and Urbanization in Morocco

The overall size of the population of Morocco has evolved since the first general census of population and housing made in 1960 from 11.6 to 29.9 million inhabitants in 2004. During this period, the number of urban population has multiplied by 5 while the number of rural population has increased by only 1.5. The urbanization rate, which was around 29% in 1960, increased due to the natural growth of the urban population, the rural exodus, and the extension of the urban perimeter. Accordingly, the rate has changed to 35, 43, 51 and 55% in 1971, 1982, 1994 and 2004 respectively. Population projections made by the High Planning Commission in 2007 estimate that the overall size of the population in 2014 would reach 33.2 million approximately with an urbanization rate of 59%. The census of 2014, under implementation in September 2014, will contribute to the updating of population projections made in 2007. It is also expected that the urbanization rate will further increase by 2030 to reach 64%. The size of the urban population will approach in that time 24.4 million.

Although these figures highlight an alarming facet of the steady increase in the size of the urban population and urbanization rate, other indicators deriving from the same figures underline a decreasing phenomenon. If the growth of the urban population during the 1982 and 1994 censuses amounted to nearly 400,000 inhabitants per year, the same increase was attenuated between 1994 and 2004 and was steady between 2004 and 2014 with a stable level of about 310,000 inhabitants per year. The pace of the growth decline is extended for the period 2014-2030 with an average annual growth of the urban population of 290,000 inhabitants. Conversely, the increase of the urbanization rate was growing much higher between 1971 and 1982 (0.73% per year); it dropped to 0.40% per year between 1994 and 2014, and it is expected that the increasing rate of urbanization will likely be further reduced to 0.30% per year between 2014 and 2030.

As a matter of fact, several factors underlie the attenuation of the urbanization rate. To start with, phenomena which can be ascribed to the increase in the urban population size have been relatively studied and mastered, namely fertility in urban and rural exodus. With regard to fertility, measured by the total fertility rate, it dropped by two-thirds within 4 years from 7 to 2.6 children per woman in the childbearing age in 2011 (ENFPF). The speed of the second phase of the demographic transition began in the late 70s is attributed to the delay in the marriage age for women due to the noticeable progress in their access to education and employment outside the home in addition to the extension of the use of family planning methods in both urban and rural areas. The rate of current use of contraception is estimated at 67.4% (ENFPF, 2011) (68.9% urban and 65.5% rural). As far as the rural exodus is concerned, the average annual net urban migration was only about 67,000 people between 1960 and 1971 to reach 113,000 between 1971 and 1982 and 193,000 between 1982 and 1994 and finally 102,000 people between 1994 and 2004. The contribution of the rural exodus to urban population growth was reduced to 35% between 1994 and 2004 compared to 43% between 1971 and 1982 and 40% between 1982 and 1994.

At the geographical level, the population settlement in Morocco is very disparate whether by region or between coastal areas and in the interior of Morocco. Urbanization in Morocco has been marked by coastal development and urban polarization mainly in the axis Kenitra-Rabat-Casablanca El Jadida. Along this strip extended over 150 180 km, the concentrated urban population is estimated at about 40%.

The urban milieu has recorded a spreading at the expense of rural space through the increase of the number of cities and urban centers due to the extension of their perimeters. Between 1994 and 2004, the number of new towns is 38 including 29 cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants, four cities comprising 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants and 5 cities consisting of 100,000 and more.

Great challenges listed by Morocco on the occasion of the 1996 Conference

Morocco has committed to developing the national strategy of human settlements in order to absorb the accumulated deficits, as the result of the rapid urbanization, and to meet future needs. This strategy focuses on four areas:

1. Territorial planning will focus on decentralization and based on a new and more appropriate local community: the region;
2. Housing will be based on a concept of integrated development of rural housing, with priority to social housing and the development of small towns, and easy access to housing through seeking the participation of the population.
3. Environment in various human settings: housing, drinkable water, sanitation, transport and industry, disaster prevention, etc.;

4. Social development will be extended to pursue sustainable human development through providing help to poor and vulnerable groups at the economic, social, health care and education levels.

Structure of the Report

This report is structured according to the guidelines of UN-Habitat, into 6 chapters: Urban Population, Land and Urban Planning, Environment and Urbanization, Urban Governance and Legislation Urban Economy, Housing and basic services. For each chapter, the report brings to the fore progress made in various fields inscribed in that chapter and after the listing of advancements; identified constraints are displayed with the lessons learned. Each chapter concludes by the major challenges in the years and decades to come.

1. Management of rapid urbanization

As illustrated in the introduction, the pace of urbanization in Morocco has decreased since 1994. This is due to the decline in fertility rate and in the decreasing pace of rural exodus. Various programs and strategies have been the source of this curbing of rural exodus. These are: PAGER, PERG, PNRR1, NRRP2, the Urgent Plan, health care strategies, housing programs for rural population, Green Morocco Plan, Programme against drought, and strategies for tourism: vision 2010 and Vision 2020.

The outcomes of these programs are very decisive. Between 1995 and 2013, access to safe drinkable water in rural areas has risen from 14 to 94%, access to electricity in rural areas has moved from 18 to 98.51% and the serving rate of rural roads has increased from 36 to 76%. This service rate by rural roads has reached 54% in 2005.

These programs, combined with the Urgent Plan in education and successive strategies of the health care sector, culminated in the following:

- doubling of schooling enrolment rate (tripling for rural girls) and the rate of attendance at health centers,
- improving well-being by offering opportunities of access to electrical equipments within rural households,
- reduced overall expenses on electricity by replacing traditional,
- reduction to half the cost of freight.

Other indicators show the reduction of spatial disparities and the reduction of maternal mortality in rural areas by half as in the case of urban areas.

The launching of several initiatives and programs targeting the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized populations marked the period 1995-2013. The NIHD is an example of integrated strategies with its flagship program aimed at reducing rural poverty. Launched in 2005, it has strengthened the action of the State and local communities to better geographical and

social targeting of sectoral socio-economic programs devoted to poor peoples and communities. Between 2005 and 2010, the NIHD has targeted 403 rural communities in poverty rates exceeding 30%. The evaluation of this program showed its contribution to the overall reduction of rural poverty in Morocco from 14.4 to 10% between 2007 and 2011. Poverty reduction program in rural areas consists of income generating activities, construction and rehabilitation of basic facilities. The second phase of NIHD for 2010-2015 phase targets the same program of rural poverty reduction in 701 towns with poverty rates over 14%.

The medical assistance plan to the economically disadvantaged (RAMED) was experienced in 2008 in the Tadla Azilal region and then generalized nationally in 2012. The results carried out in 2014 showed that some 6.54 million people have benefited from this scheme, 77% of the potentially eligible population estimated at 8.5 million peoples.

In its second pillar, The Green Morocco Plan launched in 2008 targets the fight against rural poverty by significantly increasing agricultural income in the most disadvantaged areas. The objective is the modernization of smallholder agriculture solidarity to fight against poverty and the development of alternative sources of income and the development of an integrated rural development strategy. The target population varies between 600,000 and 800,000 farmers.

The Government has developed programs to fight against drought since 1994-95. This program aims at including drinkable water supply for the most affected areas and water supply for livestock as well as financing agricultural activities affected by the drought and the supply of seed for the next campaign.

To diversify income in rural areas, the strategies of tourism growth vision 2010 and vision 2020 inscribed within the construction of new competitive tourist destinations through a territorial approach. Two touristic areas emerge as striking examples of Sustainable Development of Morocco: South Atlantic, Grand Atlas and Valleys. Rural tourism and ecotourism are very effective in the tourism strategy by strengthening nature supply and the development of the concept of touristic receiving countries (PAT).

Within the same line of reasoning, the NIHD contributed to the improvement of the tourism demand in rural areas through the construction or development of hostels, lodges and other tourist reception structures motivated by rural tourism and adventure. Since its start, no less than 140 tourism projects have emerged favoring the promotion of economic and social activity in the target communities and creating local dynamics and openness to the outside world.

In response to the growing needs of urban populations in recreation and entertainment areas, Morocco has developed a national strategy of development and management of urban and sub-urban forests (FUP), the regional master of FUP and implemented a partnership framework for their implementation. A potential of 1,600 ha, 65 FUP were built in the first phase, an area of 54,000 ha. Morocco has also created six national parks, in addition to the existing four ones, proceeded to the extension of two national parks and created three biosphere reserves (Argan, Oasis and Intercontinental of the Mediterranean).

To develop rural housing, various programs have been developed:

- Rural Housing Programme
- Architectural Assistance in Rural Areas
- Progressive Planning Zones (PAZ)
- Emerging Rural Centers
- Shared national project preservation and rehabilitation of Oasis
- Social housing in rural areas

In urban areas, the momentum of the new towns policy launched in 2004, whose major purpose was to maintain the dynamics of territorial development and control urbanization around major agglomerations, has facilitated the restoration of spatial equilibrium, anticipating urban development, regulating real estate, and absorbing the deficit in housing, equipment and activity areas. These new platforms activities polarize investment and increase employment opportunities nearby while creating new urban settings marking values and principles of sustainability. This involves such cities as Tamansourt, Tamessna, Lakhyayta, Chrafate, City Mohammed VI and Zenata. The last two cities constitute future-oriented urban poles that follow the essential criteria of respecting environment and promoting sustainable development.

2. Management of rural-urban relationships

Linkages between rural and urban areas are diverse. Morocco continues to record rural exodus through internal migration of rural populations to settle in urban areas. These populations have maintained strong relationships with places of origin, with families in rural areas, and with family relations through solidarity.

Rural and urban areas are interconnected by flows of goods, services, people and information, and the livelihood of many households depends both on rural and urban components; Resources such as capital and labor move freely throughout these geographical areas. Same spaces or functions can also overflow on each other (urban spread on rural and urban agriculture).

Taking governance between the towns qualified as urban or rural into account, local authorities have resorted to partnerships between municipalities in the implementation of the national basic infrastructure programs (PAGER, PERG and PNRR). In addition to other programs such as Azure Plan, Urgent Plan, and Transportation, other types of partnerships have been materialized in the delegated management, weekly local markets management, and bus stations. These inter-municipal developments were generally driven either by the authorities in charge or by the implementation of sectoral projects.

In its general perception, cooperation between local authorities is a complementary approach to communal action, which may find solutions to common problems that any community alone cannot face.

Law No. 17-08 amending the Communal Charter adopted in 2002 is currently the basic judicial framework for inter-municipal cooperation. This is an important contribution to the dynamics of the process of decentralization. In this context, the urban and rural municipalities and their associations may conclude, among themselves or with other local authorities, with public administrations, or with public institutions cooperation conventions or partnership to achieve projects. This law provides a legal framework to initiate joint projects in order to improve a better social cohesion and to complement urban and rural policies.

The new constitution, adopted in July 2011, recommends in Article 136 that the territorial organization of the Kingdom to be based on the principles of free government, cooperation and solidarity. Moreover, Article 143 stipulates that when

the support of several local authorities is necessary for the implementation of a project, the authorities concerned shall agree on the modalities of their cooperation.

This procedure provides interesting results to municipalities wishing to join together to realize a project or provide a service; this, however, does not justify the creation of a legal entity under public or private law. This is a solution that allows sharing common resources and sharing the profits and benefits at lower costs.

Communal cooperation with other levels of community and State administrations passes in practice, through the provision of staff with technical support to the common areas, especially rural areas, and with co-financing projects.

Concerning territorial action, NIHD illustrates also decentralization efforts through the implementation of 770 projects in various inter-communal areas (reducing isolation through road opening, education, health...). The objective is to contribute at reducing existing disparities in basic infrastructure between rural communities, promoting economic and social activities. Thanks to training effects, these dynamics created by the project have helped to improve accessibility between municipalities and between Douars.

As part of the implementation of the advanced regionalization, local projects will be designed according to a new approach based on a new type of actions involving more communities and local actors who will identify, implement and evaluate the actions that correspond to the development of the strengths of their territories (urban and rural), adapting projects to specific potential of the place.

This measure was tested in four regions of the Kingdom: Doukkala-Abda, Chaouia-Ourdigha, Gharb-Beni Hssen Cherarda and Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate. These regions are characterized by a strong rurality and offer great potentials. They are characterized by the SNAT of gray areas that suffer from major shortcomings in terms of basic public services, underemployment, and weakness of investment.

For better social cohesion, there was the development of the SRAT of the Middle Atlas, Tadla Azilal, the functional organization and spatial management organizational schemes (SOFA) of the Regions of Kenitra-Al Jadida.

3. Addressing the needs of urban youth

Young people represent a very important segment of the population of Morocco. The age group 15-34 years represents over one third of the total population, or about 11.7 million out of 32 million inhabitants of Morocco.

In 2013, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 and 25-34 years respectively 19.3 and 13.2%, exceeding the national average level of 9.1%.

Given the persistence of unemployment particularly among young graduates, the Government continued the implementation of an action plan developed in consultation with partners to promote the employment of job seekers, improving their employability, the promotion of self-employment as well as improving the governance of the labor market.

These efforts have been achieved thanks to three programs of employment:

- *Idmaj* program or Insertion
- *Taehil* program or Qualification
- *Moukawalati* Program or My Enterprise

Two other mechanisms to promote decent employment were implemented in 2011:

- Social security coverage (PCS) supported by the State
- Professional integration contract (CIP)

An evaluation was made of these programs:

- **“Idamj” Program**

The program has succeeded in integrating about 416,525 job seekers from 2006 until the end of March 2014, including 17,456 insertions made during the first quarter of 2014.

Key results of the survey conducted by the MEAS (2011):

- 54% of job seekers who received a contract insertion complete their internship in the host enterprise;
- 75% of beneficiaries of integration contracts were able to have an insertion at the time of the survey, approximately one year later (63% on a CDI);
- Recipients of Insertion Contract access to sustainable employment more quickly than non-beneficiaries: 3.7 months against 12 months.

Among the achievements of this program, it is necessary to emphasize the increase in insertions with an average of 12.5% and an achievement rate

of over 100% compared to the goals set under the 2006-2013.

- **“Moukawalati” Program**

Since 2007 and until the end of March 2014, this program supported more than 31,400 entrepreneurs and the creation of more than 5,650 small businesses generating 15,708 jobs.

Given the modest results of the creation of enterprises including VSBs by youngsters, an assessment study was launched with the aim to identify the strengths and barriers for different devices and needs in terms of improvement. The results of this study will develop a technical support mechanism for the creation of the VSBs may be declined at the regional level and adapted to the specificities of each region. Among the key issues addressed by the study: a) Development of entrepreneurship spirit b) Process of pre and post support creation of project c) Mechanisms for financing projects d) governance arrangements of self supporting employment at national, regional and local level.

- **“Taehil” Program**

108,893 people have benefited from «Taehil» program between 2007 and late March 2014, including 3,451 beneficiaries during the first quarter of 2014.

While waiting for a rigorous evaluation of this program a small telephone survey revealed the following:

- “A la carte” Training: insertion rate rising steadily: 70% in 2008 and 80% today.
- Qualifying training: Insertion rate between 35 and 45%.
- Support mechanisms for emerging sectors: Insertion rate of 100% of the beneficiaries; appreciated system by about 70% of young graduates, believing they have improved their employability.
- Technical support for emerging sectors: insertion rate reached 100%.

For the implementation of these programs, program contracts were signed between the State and the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills (ANAPEC) (a public institution of intermediation in the labor market) defining the objectives of insertion to achieve and the means put in place to achieve these goals. Similarly, a new development plan for the period 2013-2016 is developed and includes the insertion of 275,000 job seekers.

The Government is currently working on the modalities of implementation of two new programs to promote employment for job seekers, namely the «Taetir» (influence) program to improve the employability

of difficult to integrate job seekers and «Moubadara (initiative) program» to promote employment in the associative sector with respect to the potential of this sector in terms of job creation.

Furthermore, the government approved in April 2014 an integrated national youth strategy, a strategy that is intended as a framework where different public policies converge in respect to young people. This strategy has included 62 urgent measures in 2016 and 75 additional measures for 2020 in favor of the youth.

The program of adolescent health and youth of the Ministry of Health has been carried out during the last decade through the following main actions:

- The establishment and development of Young Health Spaces (ESJ)
- Promoting the health of pupils and students to ensure their better physical and mental development.
- Contribution to promoting the health of adolescents and youth aged 15 to 25 years
- Promoting health education and healthy lifestyle in schools and universities.

The Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs has initiated, with the technical support from the International Labour Office (ILO), the development process of the National Employment Strategy (NES).

Taking into account youth participation and consultation with them was an essential element in the implementation of the NIHD. In this respect, it is worth noting that more than 2,100 young people serve in the governing bodies of NIHD.

The Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development (MSFFDS), as a governmental body responsible for the development of a government policy related to its prerogatives and following the strategy of social division 4 + 4, adopted in 2013, promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with national and international commitments to ensure their inclusion in national policies and programs.

The policy is based on strategic orientations plans to establish transversal levers, namely, a regional one single desk, and thematic levers related to health and health services, namely, inclusive educational system, training and employability as well as accessibility and citizenship.

The MSFFDS established mobile units, including social-EMAS (SAMU-social), dedicated to the protection and rehabilitation of children and people living in streets and Child Protection Units (CPUs) for the protection against forms of violence, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.

As part of the Integrated Public Policy of Child Protection, the Kingdom of Morocco aims to strengthen the detection, protection, care and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances (children in street situations, children at work, abused children...) through the establishment of territorial measures integrated child protection. These devices have a dual mission of prevention and protection, all ensuring a chain of well-defined services.

In order to provide schooling for children from poor social backgrounds, the National Mutual Aid has created 774 kindergartens during 2013 for 21,433 children across the country with over 50% rural and semi-rural areas. These institutions involved in the expansion of social protection institutions that grant tutoring activities: more than 800 institutions (Dar Talib, Dar Taliba and Traditional Schools) in favor of 50,074 children. Moreover, over than 22 institutions for 1584 abandoned children; and 18 institutions for over 300 children in difficult circumstances.

The Department annually provides not only considerable support to initiatives and projects of associations in the field of child protection and upgrading to rehabilitation centers for social protection (treatment, improving the quality of social health center services, improve the condition of the child) but also takes charge of a care system (psychological, rehabilitation).

The field of vocational qualification for young people living in urban areas has also been supported under the NIHD, projects, numbering 730, relating to the existing center's adequate training material, or the rehabilitation, which has been accomplished in the neighborhoods. Training Activities dedicated to young people from urban neighborhoods have been realized as well.

4. Responses to the needs of the elderly

Population aging is one of the economic and social challenges of the 21st century in Morocco for both governments and families. Between 1994 and 2010, the share of the population aged 60 and more persons rose from 7 to 8.4%. It is expected that it will double before 2030 (15.8% in 2030). This shows the magnitude of this category of the population and the specific needs that will be arising.

The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) created in 2011 is an institution for the protection

and promotion of human rights has produced a document about the elderly.

The welfare institutions governed by the law 14.05 has the objective of supporting and taking charge of everybody, of both sexes, who are in a difficult situation, insecurity or poverty. The elderly people without support are among these categories. Care includes reception, accommodation, food, health and socio-educational care in total respect for their physical integrity, their dignity, their age, their gender and their physical, mental and psychological capacities. This support may, depending on the type of social welfare institution, be permanent or temporary, total or partial, including facilities dedicated exclusively to the elderly.

The government provides support to associations working for the elderly without resources or family support. Support which aims to sustain the services that affect the health, social well-being, improving quality service and organization of recreational activities for this population.

In addition to the support program and to the upgrading of facilities for social protection institutions working for the Elderly (upgrading, capacity building and specification statement), in 2013, the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development brought considerable support to the creation of new institutions through the signing of a partnership convention with the associations, with a budget estimated at 1 million MAD.

The ministry has also launched a plea for assistance for older homeless people in the «Winter 2014». This campaign was placed under the slogan of «care of the elderly homeless ... everyone's responsibility», in partnership with the Ministries of Interior and Communication. This initiative consists of calling two contact phone numbers set up by the Ministry for this purpose or to move to one of the delegations of the National Mutual Aid in the different provinces of the Kingdom. An advertisement was also broadcast through various media, as well as posters and publications that were distributed to all delegations of the National Mutual Aid and local authority services.

The National Mutual is committed in this area through the management of 49 centers protection of the elderly spread in different cities of the Kingdom. In 2013, 8662 benefited from the services and benefits of the National Mutual Aid, as part of the program for social assistance through providing the elderly with homes and flats.

The Mohammed V Solidarity Foundation (established in 1999) offers diversified services for the benefit of all categories of people including the elderly. The

Foundation has set up three shelters for the elderly without financial resources and no family support centers (Taza, Guercif and Rabat).

Moreover, in accordance with the local approach and consultation adopted by the NIHD, through its governing bodies (Regional Human Development Committees, Provincials Committees of Human Development and Local Committee for Human Development), it has ensured the support for different vulnerable groups, based on the local patterns and diagnostics of precariousness.

The benefit of the elderly, protection and support can be measured through:

- Supporting the actions of associations of old persons (capacity building and awareness);
- The establishment of host centers for the elderly: 109 centers have been realized between 2005 and 2013;
- The improvement of services offered for the elderly centers.

The Government is in the process of developing a new strategy for the elderly.

5. Integrating gender in urban planning

Morocco has engaged since 1990 in legislative reforms towards gender equality. It is worth mentioning legal texts that have resulted in removing discriminations, namely Article 35 of the Commercial Code, Article 729 of the Royal Decree of obligations and contracts, the Civil Procedure Code, the Labor Code, Article 418 of the Penal Code regarding adultery and code of criminal procedure, and civil status (2002). These reforms reflect the will to fight violence against women. The reform of the Family Code in 2004 and the Nationality Code in 2006 continued in the same line of reasoning for the Elimination of all forms of discrimination in respect to women. Moreover, the Royal letter of December 10, 2008 to the advisory board of the National Council of human Rights started the process of the withdrawal of reservations expressed by Morocco on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW). The lifting of reservations on Article 9 (2) on the transmission of nationality and Article 16 on marriage, divorce and child custody took place in 2011.

The process culminated in the adoption of a new constitution in July 2011. It stipulates that women benefit, on an equal footing with men, all rights and

civil, political, economic, social and environmental freedoms. It emphasizes the fight against all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion, culture, social or regional affiliation, language, disability or any other personal situation. The constitution introduced gender as a tool to achieve equality. The constitution included the establishment of an Authority for Equality and the fight against all forms of discrimination (Articles 19 and 164). The constitution also stressed the need to effectively enforce laws that promote equal access of women and men to elected offices (Article 30).

Furthermore, Morocco set up a National Action Plan of Equality (2012-2016) aiming at gender parity called «ICRAM» (dignity) developed through a participatory approach involving all departments, aiming to implement the provisions of the Constitution and the government program and Morocco's commitments in relation to the Millennium development goals (MDGs) for 2015. It aims also to achieve convergence between the different sectoral policies and to ensure good governance implementation of this plan.

The MSFFDS has prepared a draft law on combating violence against women. The council of Ministers held on November 7th, 2013 had decided to continue the study of this project and form a committee chaired by the Chief of Government to revise the text and submit it to approval in the next meeting of the government.

All these reforms have supported the evolution of the index of gender equality in the field of education. For the school year 2011-2012, this index at the national level has reached high levels, about 91% for basic education, 78% for preparatory cycle, 92% for qualifying secondary schools and 91% in university.

Maternal mortality has reduced drastically between 1997 and 2011 from 227 to 112 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The presence of women entrepreneurs is limited to 10% of the number of enterprises. To enable women entrepreneurs to access credit in order to develop their project, a guarantee fund «Ilayki» (for you) was set up to encourage and support women to create their own enterprises.

It is worth mentioning the initiatives of the Social and Solidarity Economy manifested by the availability of opportunities to engage in employment generating activities income and the National Strategy for Social and Solidarity Economy (2010-2020) for the promotion of Social Solidarity Economy as an economy of proximity through the creation and development of income-generating activities at the territorial level.

The NIHD helped in the construction of the Women's precarious situation centers, and listening and

orientation centers for vulnerable groups, the creation of women's centers, socio-educational and socio-medical centers in targeted neighborhoods and by supporting associations working in the field abused women.

In this context, the MSFFDS has prepared a draft law on the Authority for Equality and the fight against all forms of discrimination, and it will be deposited shortly at the Secretariat General of the Government.

6. Constraints – urban demography

Constraints encountered in urban demography concern, on the one hand, the control of urbanization and the promotion of partnership between urban and rural municipalities, on the other hand. These are:

- Remote areas are neither easy to accomplish rural roads, nor access clean and drinkable water nor electricity;
- Lack of infrastructure, namely middle schools, high schools, hospitals, maternity wards;
- Droughts are cyclic and prevalent;
- The rural economy depends heavily on agriculture. Agriculture is dependent on rainfall in its majority;
- Some measures for the rural population are cyclical short term policies;
- Possibility of resurgence of rural exodus;
- In spite of the support to the solidarity agriculture, problems linked to marketing still continue; moreover, there is still constraining access to markets, dysfunctions in determining the sale's price, the extra cost benefiting intermediaries at the expense of producers and consumers, and the polarization of Moroccan exports of agricultural products in a single market with the risk of dependency.
- Problems associated with qualification, training and supervision for touristic projects in rural areas;
- Lack of infrastructure (roads, solid and liquid sanitation, etc.) required to support the development of rural tourism in some regions.
- Need to improve local technical expertise and competencies for a better implementation of NIHD projects;
- Financial mobilization by municipalities is an obstacle taking into consideration the necessary budgets needed.
- Limited role of local authorities;

- Less involvement of local communities and awareness for major projects.

The evaluation of employment programs has identified certain challenges and constraints. "Moukawalati" Program still faces:

- Difficulties to obtain bank financing;
- The deficit in entrepreneurial spirit among project holders;
- Lack of post support business creation;
- Lack of monitoring companies created within the framework of this program;

Taehil program remains constrained by the following factors:

- Failure to cover the entire national territories by training operators;
- Mobility of job seekers (difficulties in durable training, integration of beneficiaries in companies located far from their residence);
- Lack of training operators to meet the needs of emerging sectors (resort to foreign operators training).

In promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, constraints reside mainly in the low involvement of government departments on disability issues, the large amount of actors working in the field, coordination difficulties, the complexity of the field of disability and lack of expertise at the national level.

The Constraints encountered in response to the needs of older people are related to weak and weak coverage of pension systems, less than 20%, low medical coverage especially at this stage of the life cycle, the development and wide prevalence of chronic diseases. The aged people are forced to deal with the risks of poverty, disease and disability.

The needs and aspirations of old people are various. We can mention health needs, housing, transport, food, clothing ... Besides, these needs should be considered concomitantly. In terms of health, the elderly are more likely subject to the following diseases: Cardiovascular, respiratory diseases, diabetes, bone fragility, eye diseases, arthritis, deafness, mental illnesses, nutritional problems, neurological diseases, stress, cancer... However, this target population receives health services in different hospital units and outpatient care services as well as other patients but their health problems differ tremendously from younger people.

The Constraints encountered in the integration of gender equality remains challenging mainly in rural areas where it is still marked by a parity index for lower high schools cycle of about 56.4%. The participation

rate of women has remained at a relatively low level, or worse regressed, 24.7% in 2012. This rate was about 27.5% in 2000. The activity rate for men has also declined by 78.8 to 73.6%.

The participation rate of women in 2012 in urban areas was only 17.6% and 35.6% in rural areas. Nevertheless, the participation of women is marked by instability manifested by caregivers to 57.3% against 20.3% for employees. Female employment is strongly marked by unpaid work. Women's contribution to the household is considered as non-productive.

The unemployment rate for women in 2012 is estimated at 9.9% against 8.7% for men. Women graduating from higher education have an unemployment rate of 27.4% against only 14% for men graduates.

7. Challenges and priorities – urban demography

Given the advancements made by Morocco in managing rapid urbanization; linking rural and urban territories; taking into account the needs of the young and the elderly; mainstreaming gender in urban development; and taking into consideration the constraints confronted in the implementation of these policies and strategies; several challenges are to be exposed:

- Taking into account demographic evolutions;
- The sustainability of providing rural areas with drinking water, electricity and expansion of rural roads including in the remote areas;
- Targeting of remote areas and mainly the excluded from the previous measures;
- Providing rural areas with basic infrastructure, mainly in education, health and administration sectors;
- Providing adequate housing in rural areas taking into account local specificities;
- The development of natural resources and cultural heritage of rural areas;
- The creation of productive employment and the fight against underemployment in rural areas;
- Guaranteeing sustainable, consistent and inclusive development in rural areas, while preserving the specificities of this environment;
- Maintaining a spatial equilibrium of the population;
- The construction of a progressive development through prioritizing security using risk management;

- The design of a marketing channel, as part of solidarity agriculture in favor of farmers.
- The strengthening of the implementation and the development of touristic products adapted to rural areas and promoting projects to advance rural tourism.
- The generalization of PAT in the target places to accelerate the development of rural tourism and to achieve the desired objectives;
- The support and guidance of all actors in the development of rural tourism.

For the young people, the biggest challenge is creating sufficient jobs in numbers and of a satisfactory quality (decent work). The Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC) produced a report in 2011 on the employment of young people and highlighted the major and key challenges for a public policy on youth employment.

The challenges are:

- Reduce the rate of youth unemployment,
- Reverse the paradox of mismatch between training and employment,
- Fighting against the precariousness of youth employment,
- Preserve existing employment;

The ESEC recommends that the new public policy on youth employment should be based on the following five areas:

- Improving governance of the labor market and the development of intermediation services,
- The promotion of self-employment and the creation of very small businesses,
- Boosting job offers through measures of support and encouragement to the insertion and professional integration,
- Improving the employability of young people through education and training,
- The elimination of certain bottlenecks related to regulations that hinder employment dynamics;

As far as people with disability are concerned, the challenge consists of: The development of a National Strategic Plan to promote the rights of people with disability.

Priority plan actions are:

- Develop new services and specialized health services dedicated to people with disability;
- Develop a real inclusive education system and establishing bridges between ordinary, specialized and integrated plans;

- Provide teacher training on disability and the development of professional profiles dedicated to assisting the ESH staff.
- Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework on accessibility,
- Coordinate and facilitate policy accessibility for the disabled,
- Provide training and capacity building in this area,
- Building a culture of accessibility and making transportation, communication and NTIC accessible.

Regarding the elderly, the main challenges related to the promotion and protection of their rights consists in the improvement of:

- Financial resources of the elderly.
- Access to health care.

The development of an effective system of social protection (social assistance and social insurance) covering all Moroccan citizens is one of the prerequisite for the preservation of the dignity and the respect of individuals' rights.

To face to the challenge as well as integrating gender in urban development, it is of paramount importance to implement the Governmental Plan for Equality 2012-2016 (ICRAM) and meanwhile prepare strategic axes to continue efforts beyond 2016.

8. Ensuring a sustainable urban planning

Pour assurer une planification urbaine durable, To insure sustainable urban planning, major reforms have been undertaken since 2001, under the leadership of His Majesty, to put urban issues within the overall framework of territorial planning. The creation of the Superior Council of Territorial Planning was created to replace the Inter-ministerial Committee for Planning. The SCTP is a space for exchange and dialogue between all actors. It has been a catalyst for a broad debate on the key issues concerning territories and ways forward for a joint management of the challenges facing Morocco. This constructive debate culminated in 2004 by the adoption of the National Charter of Planning and Sustainable Development (NCPSD).

As recommended by the NCPSD, orientation of territorial planning and sustainable development documents were produced. Their goal is to draw the basic options of territorial planning retained by the NCPSD at the national level (SNAT), at the regional level (TARS, SOFA, metropolitan areas / bipoles) and locally (SDAU, PA, PDAR, CAP PCD). All these documents aim at targeting a harmonious regional sustainable development and the protection of sensitive areas (coastal areas, mountain zones or fragile areas such as valleys, pre-Saharan regions and oases...).

Sustainable urban planning is also ensured nationally by major sectoral strategies and policies of various departments; it is moreover insured by the NIHD and an efficient national statistical system from different stakeholders. This allows the monitoring, evaluation and recovery of initiated policies by the implementation of censuses, intermittent surveys of prospective studies, sector reports, impact assessments, preparation of human development indices and social development, surveys of households' perception of their standard of living, including the annual report on gender budgeting accompanying the annual finance law since 2006.

In 2003, a major institutional reform has been taken place by a group of 10 operators of Public Housing (7 ERAC, ANHI, SNEC and Attacharouk); they fused into a single Planning Group Al Omran. This institutional fusion aimed at correcting malfunctions that characterized the management of these operators and meeting the challenges of social housing and urban upgrading.

At the regional level, urban sustainable planning is provided by the variation of the various sectoral policies at regional and local levels. In this sense, the RPSs (regional planning schemes) are designed on the basis of wide consultation that gives them the quality of the Regional territorial Planning and Sustainable Development Charter. Currently, 6 regions have their RPSs which is their framework of reference at the regional level.

It is worth mentioning as well the SOFA and the reorganization of the urban framework around metropolitan areas / bipoles, strategic documents recommended by the SNAT, which allow getting out of the development of territories and trigger an inter-city economic and urban dynamism based on complementarity and the sharing of development tasks.

At local level, the enactments of the Communal Charter in 2002 and 2009 have effectively implemented local planning taking into account the unity of the city so that to rectify its disintegration. Urban planning at the local level is managed through the extension of urban agencies network throughout the national territories.

More specifically, local planning tools based primarily on SDAU, Management Planning (PA), Communal Development Plan (CAP), and Rural Agglomeration Development Plan (RPD) and the Zoning Plan. It is clear that significant effort was invested by urban agencies in order to extend the coverage of the national territory into territorial planning documents. Thus, in 2013, the coverage rate of planning documents in urban areas has reached 98% against 62% in rural areas.



Figure 1
Progress Status of the Regional Territorial Planning Schemes
(December 2013)

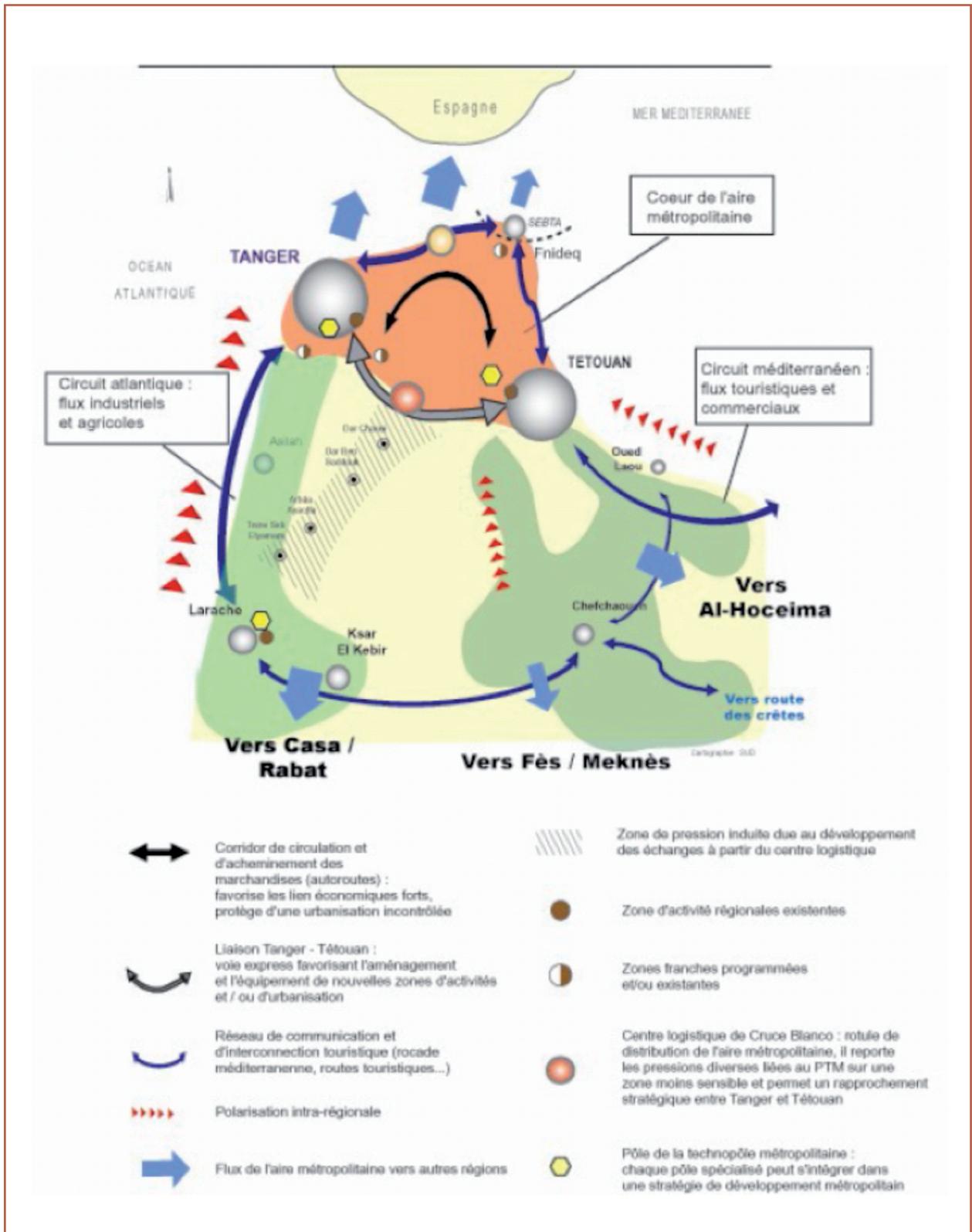


Figure 2
 Organisation synthesis scheme of the Metropolitan Region Tangier-Tetouan

Table 1
State of the coverage by the different local planning tools in late 2013

	Launching	Under Study	Approval
SDAU	Valleys 4 Coastal 11 Agglomerations 7	15	6
PA	60 PA & PDAR/year	449	650
PDAR		227	264
PAC	65	-	-

The establishment of urban development strategies of the city of Settat and that of the agglomeration of El Jadida, which were launched in July 2007 and completed in June 2008, constitute a pilot experience of implementing an innovative approach in management and development of urban areas. These two strategies have been developed exclusively by local human resources and resulting in two urban development programs in the medium term in the context of an overall vision that responds to the new challenges of sustainable development, social cohesion, competitiveness and attractiveness. To reproduce the same approach to other cities, a methodological guide was set in the context of the beginning of the implementation of the National Strategy for Urban Development. This guide shows how to develop a strategy for urban development of a city or town in a regional context, to involve their forces (authorities, economic operators and civil society) and finalize a document agreed upon by all at the local level. This document could be used as a basis for coordination in discussions and negotiations with the Central Administration.

These reforms, which complement each other, have led to a new vision of the «City Policy» which proposes a new model of «Urban Planning» that will create coherence in living areas, urban planning, transportation, economic and commercial activities, services and facilities within a framework of sustainability and welfare. A broad national debate in 2012 has reached a consensus on the future challenges faced by cities on the objectives of the Policy of the City, on the steps of its implementation, on the scale of its operations and the governance, and support procedures. This consensus constitutes a referential for the new urban policy.

9. Improved management of urban land tenure

The Strong urbanization in Moroccan cities requires increasingly an urbanized land to remedy and absorb the deficit in housing and ensure a mastery of this urbanization. However, the public land tenure and the private property land are experiencing major difficulties of mobilization. In addition, the land market is characterized by its retention, the freezing of land, speculation, difficulty of access to information and expensive costs...

Faced with this blocking property situation, the state has used the private domain of the State (DPE) and Collective Lands to meet housing and urban development. The HAO, founded in 2003, has become a specialized operator of the State in the housing sector and the development of land. Its mission falls within the public services competences: Urban planning, implementation of social housing, slum upgrading and slum housing, construction of public amenities and infrastructure. To carry out its mission, HAO signed with the State (MHPV, MEF), during the period 2003-2009, three conventions for the mobilization of 8800 ha of public land. Moreover, the HAO owns 3629 ha by ordinary assignments and 644 ha by decentralized management for the implementation of housing programs. To increase land supply in urban areas, HAO supports mobilization, development and enhancement of public land under agreement. The private sector has been equally involved in the implementation of housing programs in order to diversify the supply of housing through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP). An area of 820 ha (11%) of public land mobilized has been available to the private sector to achieve 182,447 units.

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of 8800 ha of public land mobilized by project type for the period 2003-2009

	Part of land Tenure per Project Type %
New Cities	46
VSB, HS, VIT	17
PPP	11
Integrated Projects	9
ZUN	17

This approach to public land mobilization has shown the limits of its scope. Indeed, in addition to the reduction of public land reserves suitable to the sector of Housing, there is the dominance of the logic of real estate opportunity and inequitable distribution on the national territory. On another level, 3000 ha share on 8800 ha are not yet mobilized because of property, administrative and planning constraints. Bearing in mind these conclusions, new approaches are needed. In 2011, the Ministry of Housing has adopted a new strategy based on opening New Urbanization Zones (ZUN) to accompany the urbanization of territories. Thereby, 276 ZUNs over an area of 70,285 ha spread over 15 regions. In 2012, the government program focused on the mobilization of 20,000 acres of public land for the term 2016 intended for the priority urbanization of territories, following a new approach based on good governance, transparency and optimization.

10. Improved food production in urban and suburban areas

Historically, urban and suburban agriculture have always existed within the medina and around its peripheries. Currently, suburban agriculture is present in all Moroccan cities. It supplies cities with fresh products and provides a source of income for the suburban as well as urban and rural households. The last General Census of Population and Housing (RGHP) of 2004 showed that 5% of urban households were farmers.

Besides, in order to reconnect with urban farming traditions, initiatives have emerged in several cities in Morocco. The "Urban Agriculture Casablanca" project, where the challenge is to integrate urban agriculture in sustainable development of an emerging metropolis 2008-2013, was launched in the framework of the German research program on Megacities of tomorrow. This project, which saw the implementation of 4 local projects, brings together twenty German and Moroccan partners to synergize urban agriculture in an industrial area, informal settlements, and suburban tourism in an area of a healthy food production. These projects represent an achievement of the urban-rural link even within the urban area. They predict answers to the problems, which the future megalopolis Casablanca would probably face by providing solutions to increase its resilience.

Thus, by creating jobs that generate income and by ensuring a safe food supply, urban agriculture projects could also help improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations. Hence, they participate

in food sovereignty and local economic dynamism by relocating food production and developing short channels of production and consumption. Therefore and given the challenges accompanying urban growth, mainly the megapolization of cities, urban agriculture, in all its forms (intra-or peri-, micro or macro), seems to provide convincing answers in the social, economic, and environmental sectors.

11. Responses to the challenges of urban mobility

In Morocco, urban growth, economic and societal changes and urban spread are causing a sharp increase in demand and a continued increase in the length and costs of urban transport. Therefore, in the Agglomeration of Great Casablanca, expenses devoted to passenger transport (including infrastructure expenses) amounted to more than 14.3 billion MAD, or 4.5% of GDP and households cover up to 82% of expenditures.. For the poor population living in the periphery, high transport costs de facto limit their access to the labor market and public services.

Women are quantitatively and qualitatively most affected by the situation of public transport. The majority of women in Casablanca (80%) in 2007 confirm that the difficulties of travel limit their autonomy: They are less motorized than men, more likely to use public transportation, dissatisfied with security in their movement. Conditions of urban transport influence negatively health, education and access to recreation. Public transport does not play either the facilitator for integration for the disabled, youth and women's roles.

To meet the challenges of urban mobility that arises in large cities, including Casablanca and Rabat, and to master the rapid growth of automobile usage, a national strategy for urban transport was developed in 2008. Its implementation work has involved:

1. **Strengthening the Institutional and Governance Framework:** The Amendment of the Communal Charter (17-08 Act of February 18, 2009) was meant to improve the mechanisms of service management through the creation of agglomeration, companies of local transport in Casablanca and Rabat in order to achieve and put the whole transportation network in one appropriate site. There is also the creation of Local Development Companies (LDCs): Casa Transportation Company is on a managed site, Tramway Company of Rabat-Sale, Stareo for the management of urban transport in Rabat-Sale-Temara.

2. **Support for Planning:** Financial support for the implementation of urban mobility plans (PDU) for the cities of Casablanca, Marrakech, Oujda, Fez, Agadir, Settat, Kenitra, Tetouan, Beni Mellal and El Jadida.

3. **The Development of Public Transport:** The development of public transport required the mobilization of direct public investment in infrastructure (state budget, CAS VAT Hassan II Fund) for the improvement and modernization of the services supply and urban transport infrastructure (Tramway Rabat-Sale and Casablanca); in addition to the restructuring of bus networks and the strengthening of its offer (Casablanca and Rabat-Sale-Temara) for their integration with all transport modes and in particular with the tram lines.

4. **The Development of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms:** Financial support has been introduced since 2007, the Supporting Reforms Transport Fund (FART), initially with 200 million MAD and 2 billion MAD in 2014 to finance transport infrastructure, including the TCSP.

12. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

Morocco currently has 1,282 rural communes and 221 urban districts divided into 75 provinces and prefectures, which are part of the 16 regions of the country. The town is under the authority of an elected council every 6 years.

Strengthening, consolidation of decentralization and devolution is a challenge to support the new reforms such as PNDM, PNA, the SNDU and the implementation of the Water Act, Act 28.00 on household waste law planning, 54.00 Act delegated management framework No. 99 on the communal charter laws... This assistance also aims to support Territorial Authorities for implementation of development projects, the development of human resources, anchor good governance and the integration of the gender approach. To meet the challenge of training and professionalization at the territorial level, the following measures were undertaken:

1. **Implementation of programs for initial and qualifying training** to strengthen Local Authorities in senior and qualified means able to monitor the process of decentralization and implement local development projects.

2. **Establishment of continuing education courses** in the DFCAT to drive and implement training

programs for staff of local authorities based on existing occupations and the needs expressed.

3. **Installation and implementation of cycles and training programs** internally and in partnership especially in the areas of urban travel, solid waste management, sewage and wastewater treatment, management of public lighting, the capacity building of elected local women in fields related to the provincial development agents (ADP) training local planning (CIS PCD), and the new information technologies (ICT)...

4. **Creating a state service managed autonomously (SEGMA)** since 2009 dedicated to capacity building resources.

5. **Creating a core of internal trainers** at the Ministry of Interior to provide animation-training actions on specific occupations related to territorial communities.

6. **Establishment and implementation of agreements** in the field of training and capacity building for the benefit of Human Resources of Local Authorities with National and International Partners.

7. **Promotion of networking** by creating networks of local elected women at the provincial, regional and African levels and networks of cities.

8. **Upgrading of the training:** renewal of host structures comprising three institutes under the DFCAT / DGCL.

These previous measures were strengthened in the context of the NIHD. A territorial strategy has been established since to back up local actors, particularly the chairmen of local committees of human development (presidents of municipalities), project leaders, and associative actors. This strategy allows each territorial unit to:

- Establish provincial plans of capacity building;
- Plan training actions and capacity building among stakeholders and project based on the needs identified;
- Take into account the territorial specificities training and social engineering.

These training courses include, among others, management and multi-year planning, diagnostic participatory approaches, project management and social engineering. In terms of results, it is worth noting that this strategy has helped to establish training capital of more than 400,000 H / J / F in urban and rural areas, more than 180,000 people trained and more than 3,000 training activities conducted.

13. Constraints – land tenure and urban planning

In terms of urban planning

At the regional urban planning, it is difficult to mobilize stakeholders to implement the SOFA or the metropolitan charter (the case of Tangier-Tetouan). At the Local level, the constraints are manifested by the inability of planning documents to manage spatial planning and to be reactive with respect to the new socio-economic context and strategies to support socio-economic development. These documents do not allow the secular heritage legacy to be a lever for the promotion and development of cities and territories. In addition, current architectural studies, which serve as reference tools and guidelines for intervention in this component action does not have a legal basis.

The large number of intervening actors causes a heavy burden on the development of planning documents due to the different phases of consultation and consensus between different departments and bodies concerned. It should be also noted as a constraint the administrative delays in the implementation of regulatory proceedings, public inquiry and the visa approval of SDAU decree by the various ministries. At the contractual level, constraints are manifested by the underestimation of certain amounts of public procurement, the absence of certain bidders for the study of markets and the delay in the payment of contractors and their failures.

Land tenure

Land constraints to manage rapid urbanization manifest themselves by the dwindling of land reserves of the State and local authorities, by the depletion of public land reserves appropriate to the sector of housing. These constraints are added to the inherent complexity of the land tenure system and the multiplicity of land status. The skyrocketing of urban land values and the dominance of the logic of real estate opportunism and inequitable distribution on the national territory characterize the land market.

Capacity Building of Local Actors

To ensure planning and urban management strategies training and capacity building of local actors, we observe the scarcity of expertise in the professions related to territorial communities, added to this the high cost of training to provide coverage nationally for 1503 municipalities.

Lessons Learned

Despite the constraints identified, urban planning enabled the consolidation of a rather successful urban frame mainly in the urban development of large cities to create and preserve the public domain (rail system, green belts ... etc.) and make the legacy of patrimony sustainable ... etc.

For the mobilization of land tenure, it is necessary to adopt a new approach based on anticipation, exploration and identification of potential land across the country instead of land opportunities.

A real need to develop a new urbanism which is inscribed in the continuity of major reform projects involved:

- The setting up of the Higher Council for Planning and the adoption of a charter and a national planning scheme;
- Strengthening decentralization and administrative deconcentration;
- The enactment of a new communal charter;
- The conception of the unity of the central city as a political and institutional system in upgrading cities;
- The decentralized management of investment;
- Increasing the supply of social housing for limited income categories;
- The implementation of comprehensive programs, namely those enrolled under the National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD) whose components are based on the quality of life of citizens;
- The emergence of civil society as an agent of urban development;
- The adoption of the bottom, institutional and territorial participatory approach as the basis for the construction of public policy;
- the adoption of a new constitution;
- the adoption of the organic law establishing the national charter of the environment and sustainable development.

14. Challenges and priorities – land tenure and urban planning

The challenges presented to make effective and efficient urban planning are:

- Ensure coherence, coordination and good governance for better urban planning.
- Ensure implementation of management tools and planning.

- Establish a participatory, collaborative, incentive, operational and fair planning
- Ensure sound management of public and private land and overcome the limitations imposed by land status.
- Ensure a sustainable public transportations system in favor of social inclusion and equal opportunities
- Provide urban planning with the necessary human resources.

Priority actions to meet the challenges of urban planning:

The Priority actions which arise from conformity with environmental balance so that sustainable development be the basis of any planning action by optimizing the use of space and natural resources in a rational way are: reconciliation of existing tissues with their environment, the affirmation of the Moroccan identity and promotion of natural and cultural heritage and the renewal with local planning traditions are elements to be considered in urban planning for a new urban agenda.

For greater coherence and coordination of urban planning

- Develop and adopt legal texts related to the spirit of regionalization and local communities.
- Enable the adoption of the Charter of administrative deconcentration.
- Accelerate reforms underway to implement wealth generating planning that encourages investment, supports the economic and social development of cities and promotes social and functional urban mix.

Urban Planning

- Adopt the new Town Planning Code, as the product of broad consultation, to upgrade spaces, preserve architectural heritage, fight against poverty and reduce social deficit reduction, taking into account the SNAT and its guidelines;
- Adopt a draft law defining the new cities and their funding and implementation.
- Establish institutional mechanisms to promote participatory planning which recognizes citizens' participation in public policy as a right to act and influence the policies and decisions of Planning and Development. Prioritize towns to equip them with planning document during decision making and adapt the terms of reference for studies on the development of urban and regional planning

documents and make offer calls in lot according to the needs of the centers to cover.

- Promote urban planning account agricultural issues to make the link between food, health and territory by creating an environment that supports urban agriculture through the preservation of agricultural channels, the development of local products and organizing sensitizing activities.
- Integrate urban transportation in planning documents on the medium-term: Develop master plans (traffic, parking, public transport, alternative modes of freight transport ...).
- Establish management of Urban Transportation fund of finance to enable it to borrow and accelerate the upgrading of urban transport infrastructure.
- For public transportation to play a role in social inclusion of women, youth and persons with reduced mobility and so as to have a role in the fight against poverty, it is important to integrate the component of urban mobility programs, fight against substandard housing (city without slums) and the program of new towns. There is a need to make the quality of public transport clean and upgraded to meet the current requirements of a sustainable transport.
- Implement diverse solutions sustainable multimodal transport to cater for the needs of current and future urban population.

Capacity building and improving the quality of training

- Develop a comprehensive program of efficient specialization in urban development for basic and continuous training (university and engineering schools) and a program of upgrading existing human capacities to meet the qualitative and quantitative needs in urban planning.
- Promotion and proliferation of networking and leadership to coordinate efforts made in the field of urban planning and management.
- Create a public office study like the CID / TP, dedicated to the achievements of planning documents, and to capitalize the know-how.

Tools to aid sustainable urban planning

- Establish a database service of urban planning: Results of household surveys, use of modes of transport, traffic data, accident statistics, parking data, etc.

Public-private partnerships

- Establish mechanisms to encourage private initiative and propose forms of public-private partnership in urban development projects.
- Improve current contracting practices by defining procedures for the selection of operators.
- Linking the efficient use of resources to clear conditions on the urban planning process by developing a system of conditionality that links financial participation of the state to results.

Rationalization of urban land

- Adoption of new urban standards for urban equipments to optimize the surfaces of public facilities and rationalize urban land. Rationalization of land also requires the establishment of a new policy of mega projects of structuring urban renewal and the creation of regional land management agencies of land mobilization. Legal reforms will be initiated for the urban consolidation, areas of Concerted Planning and the right of priority for the state and local communities.

15. Responses to climate change

Morocco signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 and ratified it in 1995. He also hosted in 2001 in Marrakech, the seventh Conference of the COP 7 Parties, which has operationalized the Kyoto Protocol. It has ratified this Protocol in 2002. Morocco has strengthened, since 1992, its institutional framework in conjunction with the environment by creating:

- Department of the Environment;
- National Environment Council;
- Higher Council for Planning;
- National Committee on Climate Change;
- National Council for Clean Development Mechanism.

Morocco has also carried out the strengthening of its legislative and regulatory framework dedicated to the environment, mainly laws related to water, valorizing its Environment, Impacts Studies, air pollution, waste management, Renewable Energies, the degradable or biodegradable plastic bags, protected areas, and Energy Efficiency. The legal and regulatory framework was strengthened in 2014 by the enactment of the Framework Act on National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development.

Morocco has strengthened its monitoring tools, assessment and prevention with the creation / definition of:

- The National Laboratory of Environment;
- The National Environment Observatory;
- The Regional Observatories of the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- The National and Regional Committees of impact Studies on Environmental Impact.

The tools for monitoring and evaluation have been reinforced by the definition of sustainable development indicators.

Morocco has submitted two National Communications and developed a National Plan to fight against global warming which he presented on the sidelines of the

Cop 15 in Copenhagen in 2009. In 2014, Morocco has adopted a national policy on climate change and initiated the development of its third communication on climate change.

The Strategy of Morocco in the fight against climate change is guided by two principles.

- Determination to uncouple economic growth from emissions of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Resolution to preserve territory and civilization in the most appropriate manner.

Morocco has used the GIEC methodology in its revised version of 1996. He established a national inventory of emission sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions for the base year 1994.

Table 3

Evolution of greenhouse gas emissions: Morocco 1994-2004 en Teq CO₂

	1994	2000	2004
Global Emissions of	48.07	63.44	75.04
Emissions per inhabitant	1.84	2.21	2.50

Although the situation is on the rise, Morocco remains one of the lowest gas transmitters in the MENA countries.

Morocco has embarked on plans / programs:

- Solar Plan
- Wind program
- Development of the solar water heater program
- Energy efficiency program in constructions
- Generalization program of the use of energy-saving lamps LBC

Morocco launched energy auditing, implementation of a social incentive pricing -20 -20 and super peak pricing, as well as the establishment of the zone GMT + 1.

Morocco has launched major projects to build new cities to reduce the housing deficit; an agreement for the achievement of the study on the new city

Lakhyayta was signed. It puts in competition the partnership between MHPV, the HAO and ADEREE. The first phase of the study was conducted. The study of the energetic impact on the new city Chrafate has been finalized.

In order to preserve and develop forest ecosystems, Morocco has developed a National Forestry Programme (PFN 1999) and thematic plans operationalized through an annual program (2005-2014). The achievements of this program focused particularly on:

- Preservation of property patrimony to ensure the right to exploitation by the current as well as the future populations;
- Reversing the trend of degradation of forest cover due to reforestation programs and regeneration of natural forests (+2% in 2000-2010 against -1% 1990-2000);
- Prevention, fight against fires of forests and monitoring the health status of forest stands;
- Development of watershed: to fight against water erosion, protect soil, habitat, infrastructure against the effects of floods;
- Fight against desertification through fixing coastal and inland dunes.

Regarding tourism, the Vision 2020 is based on an accompanying strategic device in its ambition to achieve a new level of tourism development incorporating sustainability in all parts of the tourism value chain and throughout life cycle of the tourism product.

As a result, tourism projects are subject to the environmental impact study. Based on regulations, it is planned to incorporate the criteria related to sustainability in the tourism standards and benchmarks, in particular in the system of hotel classification. The Ministry of Tourism in partnership with the National Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (ANPME) has set up a support mechanism related to the establishment of a sustainable approach in tourist establishments, namely «Moussanada Siyaha».

16. Disaster risk reduction

Aware of the importance of risk management after the last earthquake of 2004 in the North of Morocco, the Ministry of Interior created a monitoring and coordination center with a view to improve its system of emergency response to natural disasters. Moreover, the fund to fight against the effects of natural disasters (FLCN) established under Article

16.bis of the Finance Act in 2009 will contribute to the relief and assistance to the improved means of intervention of various departments and agencies, the implementation of recovery operations and repairing damaged infrastructure, capacity building of monitoring and warning as well as the construction of various facilities prevention.

In order to compensate for fragmented management, create synergies and better coordinate efforts in this field, the Ministry of General Affairs and Governance has conducted in partnership with the World Bank a study for the development of a national strategy for integrated risk management since 2008: in this context five major risks have been identified (earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, droughts and landslides). The study is designed to make Morocco more resilient to natural disasters and reduce the impacts associated with these events as well as strengthen prevention against natural disasters. It was used to assess the impact of shocks on infrastructure, on population and on the national economy. Morocco has, accordingly, disposed of GIS software (MnhPRA¹) for risk assessment and their impact on national, Regional, Provincial and Municipal levels.

On the one hand, training was carried out for the benefit of focal points of the ministries concerned and 29 senior managers in urban agencies on how to use this software; there was also the production of a documentary film on risk management in Morocco as a tool for communication and raising awareness. On the other hand, strategic directions have been identified. They will be regarded as an outline for the development of a national strategy for risk management.

Moreover, in 2002 Morocco approved a decree on seismic settlement construction RPS 2000, establishing the National Committee for Earthquake Engineering CNGP. 10 years after its application, this text has been revised in the context of a partnership between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy and the Mohamed V-Agdal University in Rabat; the new text was submitted to the Government Council and was approved in 2013. The objective of this regulation is to ensure public safety during an earthquake, protect property and the continuity of the functionality of basic services and mitigate the impact of earthquakes land on buildings. Another regulation was approved in 2013 regarding the seismic regulations for earth construction (RPCT).

In addition, Morocco conducted a study to develop an "aptitude urbanization" map (regulatory risk

1. MnhPRA : Moroccan Natural Hazard Probabilistic Risk Assessment.

zoning), a leaflet synthesis (Regulations) governing the constructability where appropriate, it may establish requirements and appropriate preventive measures risk on the whole territory of the province of Al Hoceima, on seismic hazards, Landslides and flooding.

Finally, the Department of Health has erected an Environmental Health in a strategic focus after the development of the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development. Sectoral strategies concern in this case intervention strategies and action plans to monitor and control health risks to water, air, and food and disease vectors. The adoption of this practice led to the eradication of a number of diseases at the national level such as cholera, malaria and bilharzias.

17. Reducing traffic congestion

In terms of urban congestion, the particular case of Casablanca showed that the network of roads in major Moroccan cities could reach saturation in the near future if no major action is taken to anticipate sustainable solutions. The PDU of Casablanca had assessed the consequences of maintaining the current urban transport, political policies. According to the plan, if no strong shift in favor of public transport is conducted in the future; Great Casablanca could see the market share of cars in total journeys (walk included) go from 16.6% to 23.2% between 2004 and 2019 and that public transport (buses and suburban trains) dropped from 14% to 11.5% over the same period. Meanwhile, the gridlock increase by 12-23% in five years and the average speed would drop, for public transport, from 14.5 to 8.6 km/h and, for passenger cars, 19.5 to 15.9 km/h.

The third pillar of the national strategy for urban transport in 2008 was devoted to the establishment of an effective traffic management and roads.

To support urban mobility in Great Casablanca and in order to meet the growing demand for it, the Ministry of Transport, Equipment and Logistics through ONCF implemented several solutions to contribute to the efforts of the city in the area of Greater regional and urban transport Casablanca. In this sense, studies have been conducted for the development of a network of regional rail (RER) connecting the Greater Casablanca, Mohammedia - Casablanca - Mohammed V Airport in Casablanca on 63 km including 9 km tunnels with 17 stations and an estimated 10.5 billion MAD investment.

In terms of road safety, the Ministry of Transport, Equipment and Logistics has launched a project for the construction of equipment for road safety for the period 2011-2013: the treatment of 47 black spots, the construction of 12,204 meters of walls of protection, planning of 33,400 meters of bike lanes, construction of 12,000 meters of lateral passages. These actions are likely to reduce traffic congestion.

In conjunction with road safety which contributes to reducing the congestion caused by accidents, the National Committee for the Prevention of Traffic Accidents carried out a series of projects: communication and sensitizing operations, integrated operations, driving education operations, research and development expertise and road safety equipment.

18. Air pollution

At the institutional level, several ministries and institutions work directly or indirectly for the purposes of preservation and protection of air quality, namely Environment Departments, Water, Energy and Mines, Health, Equipment, Transport - Logistics, Craft, ADEREE, ONEE, Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of the Environment ... etc.

On the legislative front:

- Law on the fight against air pollution (2003)
- Law on the protection and enhancement of the environment (2003)
- Law related to environmental impact assessment (2003)
- Decree on standards of air quality and conditions for establishing a network of monitoring air quality (2009)
- Decree on general limit values for air emissions from stationary sources and their control have been adopted (2010).

A national committee for monitoring and surveillance of air quality provided in the decree on the monitoring network was established in 2013 within the Department of the Environment and includes all relevant governmental institutions involved in the air control.

The transport sector has promulgated a series of decrees on fuel quality (2009) and control of exhaust gas vehicles (1998). There is also a 2001 decree on the control equipment for measuring the opacity of exhaust gases of diesel vehicles, four decrees related to annoyance caused by vehicles, and four

decrees regulating the status of those vehicles on gas emissions.

Morocco has also introduced the EURO 4 system for the certification of new cars or imported cars. Therefore, only vehicles put into circulation after 2005 (and not exceeding certain emission limits) meet this standard.

Other related decrees were published recently, including the management of waste oils (2011) and the treatment of solid waste incineration (2012).

Morocco has implemented a Network Monitoring Air Quality whose mission is to measure, predict and inform the authorities and the public about air quality. In November 2012, the network of measuring air quality included 29 fixed stations and four mobile laboratories. In 2003, the World Bank has assessed the impact of air pollution in Morocco at 3.6 billion MAD/year. In 2008, the Ministry of Equipment and Transport conducted a study to assess the pollution caused by major polluting sectors in urban areas. In 2005, the reference year of the study, total SO₂ emissions were generated mainly by thermal power units and refineries 60% and industry 29%; NO_x emissions from thermal power units and refineries (79%), industry (12%) and diesel cars (7%).

Despite the increase in thermal energy units and the number of vehicles, the overall situation regarding pollution has improved markedly since 2005 in terms of pollution through the introduction of cleaner fuels, circulation of more modern cars on the road and reduction in half of the gross emissions of SO₂ by the "Société Anonyme Marocaine de l'Industrie Raffinage" (SAMIR). Given all, the overall situation has noticeably improved.

Morocco has developed a participatory approach to regional cadastral air emissions. Some are still in the final phase.

The report of the cadastres of Casablanca, released in 2008 on the basis of 2004 data, formed the basis of the action plan developed in 2009 to reduce air pollution and is currently under implementation. It covers industrial emissions of ONEE, Lafarge Cement, SAMIR Refinery, Maghreb Steel and the Chérifienne Company of Fertilizer and Chemicals. The National Laboratory of the Department of Environment plays a key role in the control mission.

Morocco has embarked on economic instruments and incentive partnerships. It is a part of economic incentives and tax exemptions to encourage investment in projects that prevent air pollution or include measures to protect the air. Additionally, a partnership agreement was signed in 2011 with the pottery industry to co-finance the replacement of

200 pottery wood kilns by gas stoves in the two cities of Fez and Marrakech. Furthermore, to support the program of industrial pollution, industrial pollution Fund (FODEP) was established to provide industrial companies of financial subsidies of up to 40% of the total cost of their proposed upgrading.

In 2007, the National Environment Fund was created to assist in the environmental upgrading of small industries.

19. Constraints and lessons learned-Environment and Urbanization

Although Morocco has made significant progress on climate change, air pollution, disaster risk and traffic congestion, constraints remained to be overcome and the lessons learned during the implementation of strategies.

First, the response to climate change requires an integrated and multi-sectoral vision. The various initiatives undertaken are rarely developed and implemented with a view to consolidate efforts. The legal arsenal in place requires implementing legislation.

Forest ecosystems remain constrained by the lifestyle and the social situation of coastal forest population, as well as climate variations with a tendency towards greater aridity and their effects including increased risk of fire and deterioration of the health of forests. The development of urbanization was done in some cases at the expense of forest areas.

The Lessons learned primarily concern the need to develop an integrated strategy in response to climate change. The implementation of a set of regulations requires strategy and thinking in the development of expertise, training of qualified labor and the mobilization of financial measures to facilitate the implementation of the decrees.

The establishment of a system for monitoring air pollution requires its generalization. Strategy for reducing air pollution must be integrated into an overall environmental policy.

With regard to reducing disaster risk, it implies a multiplicity of stakeholders requiring greater coordination and the establishment of a national integrated system of data management.

Lessons learned indicate the need to:

- update seismic regulations to incorporate new parameters and seismic data;

- introduce new techniques to achieve the seismic performance, with regard to the use of local building materials;
- generalize aptitude urbanization maps in all towns and cities.

As for the reduction of traffic congestion, constraints lie in the slow pace of the implementation of actions likely to reduce this phenomenon especially in agglomerations (RER in Casablanca and the extension of tram lines in Casablanca, Rabat and Sale ...). Moreover, the reduction of traffic congestion depends on the development of means of mass transportation without gas and greenhouse emissions between the extremes of major cities and across several lines and branches. It also depends on the generalization of these means in all cities with a population size approaching or exceeding half a million.

20. Challenges and Priorities – Environment and Urbanization

To strengthen progress on climate change, air pollution, disaster risk and traffic congestion, and to overcome the constraints, Morocco is expected to face a set of challenges and should perform actions deemed of priority.

With regard to climate change and air pollution, Morocco has a high potential for mitigating greenhouse effect gas emissions in different sectors. Mitigation challenges are summarized in strengthening the implementation of strategies, programs and actions:

- Encouragement of renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Reduction of the number of tons transported / km within a logistics strategy to reduce costs; (specify with the Ministry of Transport)
- Rational use of raw materials through recycling and recovery of waste;
- Respect industrial preservation of the environment;
- Rehabilitation of landfills;
- Valuation of methane emissions from landfills;
- Implementation of recycling, waste recovery;
- Intensification of reforestation programs and forest regeneration
- Prevention and fight against forest fires;
- Fight against overgrazing to ensure the pastoral balance;
- Economy and mastery of wood energy;

- Implementation of change-driven projects and management of agricultural land within the Green Morocco Plan.

The challenges of climate change adaptation depend on the implementation and / or strengthening programs related to:

- Water saving irrigation, industrial and tourist usage and use of efficient practices;
- Construction of dams for the mobilization of water resources;
- Transfer of water between basins, namely from the North towards the South;
- Mobilization of unconventional resources: reuse of treated wastewater, rainwater capture, desalination of seawater and demineralization of brackish waters;
- Reduction vulnerability to floods and droughts;
- Integration of climate change in the Green Morocco Plan;
- Protection and management of watersheds and protected areas;
- Adaptation of oasis, mountain, coastal and rural areas;
- Development of urban and sub-urban Forestry.

Concerning the reduction of disaster risk, the challenge is to strengthen the resilience of Morocco to risks through moving from a logical response and repair to a partnership approach to risk prevention. This requires the improvement of the governance of the national policy of risk management, particularly through the development of a national strategy for integrated risk management, the establishment of a platform for coordination to ensure coherence of risk management, the creation of synergies between the sectors and the implementation of integrated information for the reduction of disaster risk system.

As for rural areas, an urgent program was launched in 2014 by the Ministry of Housing and urban policy to identify rural centers at risk of disasters which will be an intervention priority program. Concerning the reduction of traffic congestion, it is a major challenge to the implementation of the RER project in Casablanca, the realization of the extension of tramlines in Casablanca, Rabat and Salé and multiple branches to make the movement within large cities flowing. The second challenge concerns the construction of streets away from the entrance of large cities that spread passing vehicles to avoid traffic jam which strangely and usually occurs at the entrance of the big cities, especially during rush hours.

21. Improving urban legislation

Urban management requires a legislation whose chief aim is a unified and comprehensive vision for better efficiency. The more the multiplication of urban communes or districts within the same city can guarantee a local service, the more it is necessary that the management of the city and especially its great public services should be entrusted to a single authority; hence, the adoption of the unity of the city as a territorial scale of intervention. Moreover, the new municipal charter enacted in 2009 opened the way to inter-communal cooperation to create groupings of municipalities to the agglomeration grouping whose population exceeds 200,000 inhabitants. These are public institutions with legal personality and financial autonomy. The group performs the following responsibilities:

- Urban planning, preparation and monitoring of the master plan of the grouping agglomeration;
- Urban transportation and preparation of grouping urban transportation plan;
- Waste treatment;
- Solid and liquid sanitation stations and wastewater treatment;
- Drinkable water and electricity.

Furthermore, Morocco has recently introduced a new direction in the city policy targeting particularly the implanting of the principles of good governance, the fight against current malfunctions, the insurance of a coherent and harmonious development of cities as well as the accompanying support for the development of new cities. The operationalization of this orientation is indicated, among other things, through the establishment of the foundations of the city policy and through the transformation of the Habitat Solidarity Fund to a Solidarity Fund for housing and urban integration.

Urban legislation has been supplemented by Law No. 22-80 related to heritage preservation and Decree n° 10-03 on accessibility for people with reduced mobility; it is meant to organize the movement of

elderly people and the disabled in the urban space and the development of joint orders fixing the urban and architectural requirements for the application of Decree No. 10-03.

To improve the urban legislation, a decree was adopted to approve general building regulations, prescribing the form and conditions of licensing and all other documents required to put into practice legislation related to residential groups, housing groups and habitat fragmentation as well as the laws of implementation (No. 2-13-424 of 24 May 2013), by the introduction of legislation on the management of the land:

- The VEFA (Sale before Completion), seismic building regulations and the law on ownership buildings enacted in 2002;
- A law on the rent-access to real estate in 2003;
- Text of Law No. 67.12 on the organization of the contractual relationship between landlords and tenants of premises for residential use and for professional use in 2013.

The framework law on the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development adopted in March 2014 establishes the basic objectives of the action of the State in terms of environmental protection and sustainable development. These Principles (Article 2) are framing elements to be respected in the development and implementation of policies, strategies, programs and action plan by the State, local authorities, public institutions and state-owned companies and other parties involved in the fields of environment and sustainable development. Importantly, this charter is a repository for future improvements in urban legislation.

22. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

His Majesty Mohammed VI who defined a new concept of authority launched the decentralization policy in Morocco in October 12th, 1999. His related speech displayed the outlines of a fundamental change in

the role of the state and local governments, whose primary mission became less maintaining public order, but rather to encourage the development, catalyze local initiatives and ensure rights.

Communal planning through community development plans (PCD) is now a municipal jurisdiction. Municipal planning is an activity that aims to strengthen the institutional position of the town, the more credible decentralization and rehabilitation of local political work.

This planning, in its beginning, was facing difficulties related to the lack of planning tools and the lack of local expertise capable of conducting activities involved in the development and implementation of development plans. As part of the support of this project, the DGCL has established since 2009, a mechanism that allowed the establishment of a development guide PCD, a communal information system, training for capacity building and a support fund for local support, in partnership with a number of departments such as HCP, development agencies (North, South and East) Social Development Agency, universities and international cooperation agencies.

Thanks to this device, 1246 municipalities from 1503 were engaged in the process of planning and 1046 Communal Development Plans (CDP) were developed and adopted by municipal councils.

To strengthen decentralization, a National Plan for Strengthening Decentralization (NRDP) was launched in 2010. A fund of expertise and capacity building / FERC was dedicated to its implementation. The NRDP indicates what should be the Moroccan municipality of 2015 It is organized into the following two main directions:

- Put the citizen at the heart of local action; citizens are beneficiaries of a quality service product in a most favorable efficiency;
- Affirm gradually the local community in its leadership role in the local economy: the local community is its own player in development.

The NRDP has opened six projects to achieve this goal:

1. Development Planning Authority, local good governance.

2. Organization and management-For a quality management system.
3. Mobilizing financing resources-Main lever for development.
4. Modernization of HRM-A prerequisite for an efficient administration.
5. Strengthening of MO: Professionalization of SPL.
6. Legal framework and institutions' life-Production and application of a standard: Guarantee of quality.

In addition to the communal development plans, Local Initiatives for Human Development (ILDH) are meant to be territorial tools based on collaborative and participatory diagnosis in the context of local committees of human development. These ILDH (multi-year) are used mainly to meet the needs identified in terms of specific projects and actions.

The local authority is also strengthened by the creation of the National Association of Elected Presidents in 2013. Presidents of communal councils have a single contact person who defines their interests and contributes to strengthening their capacity through training and adherence to relevant organizations, regional and international networks.

23. Improving participation and human rights in urban development

Morocco has embarked on major reforms to promote women's rights and participation in public and political life, namely participation in decision-making spheres. Social reporting of officials and civilian officials of the Administration of the State and local governments in 2010 underlines the feminization rate of ministerial departments that reached almost 37% in 2010 against 34% in 2002. As to the access of women officials in positions of responsibility, it increased from 10% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2010.

Concerning the appointment to positions of high responsibility, a law was promulgated in 2012

encouraging the implementation of the principle of gender equality and strengthening the position of women in positions of decision-making at the administrative level. However, the application of this law has resulted in the appointment of only 16 women in high-reaching posts against 140 men, equivalent to 11.4% over a period of 3 months.

Concerning the presence of women in political decision bodies, the adoption of the Organic Law No. 27-11 dated October 14th, 2011 on access to the House of Representatives has set a quota of 60 seats (15 %) women out of a total of 395 for improving the representativity of women in the national political landscape. Thus, the total number of elected women reached during the parliamentary elections of November 2011, 67 parliamentarians, almost 17% of the total against 10.5% of parliamentary elections in September 2007.

Moreover, an incentive system was introduced for political parties and a support fund in the amount of ten million MAD per year was established to encourage and increase women's representation. This fund is intended to strengthen the capacity of women in legislative and municipal elections. The provisional toll projects supporting capacity building for women stood at the end of December 2012, 119 projects for a total of 28.84 million MAD. The effects are felt on the level of coverage of additional districts in the last legislative elections.

To meet the needs of strengthening the rights of women, the upgrading of the national statistical system incurred since 2003, has achieved in 2009 a diagnosis of violence against women and girls. This upgrading also helped refine the methodology of the time budget survey of households and its conversion into a periodic five-year survey in order to offer a database of statistics disaggregated by sex for better integration of gender issues in programs, budgets and national accounts.

To ensure the participation of young people in the second chamber after the adoption of the new constitution in 2011, the Organic Law No. 27-11 set a quota of 30 seats for young men under 40. To extend and generalize the youth participation in economic, social, cultural and political situation in Morocco, and to help them integrate the labor market and the voluntary sector, a national strategy was adopted in 2014. Preparations for the development of this strategy, the fruit of several years of work, were launched in 2009, followed by a national dialogue on youth in 2012, to strengthen the dialogue with this segment of the population, economic actors, civil society actors and with donors.

At the local level the communal charter, enacted in 2009, provides the development of PCD constitution of a mobilizing organ and local consultation: the local neighborhood committee composed of male and female leaders as well as of young male and female representatives

To strengthen human rights, Morocco adopted in 2014 a National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights (NAPDHR).

24. Improving the social inclusion and equity

Improving Social Inclusion was driven by the NIHD since its inception in 2005 through the implementation of the «Programme for the Fight against exclusion in urban areas.» A program that targets not less than 532 urban districts currently involved, whereas during the period 2005-2010 it involved only 264 districts.

This effort made, shows indeed a real willingness to treat the dimension of social exclusion in urban areas. Its objectives are:

- Fight against exclusion of people living in the target areas;
- Reduce existing glaring disparities;
- Improve and strengthen basic infrastructure;
- Improve the living conditions of the target populations;

Based on a multi-targeting (unemployment rate of population, infrastructure base deficit, the size of the beneficiary population, the existence and magnitude of slums, complementarity with local development programs) the program builds on the governance bodies of NIHD (Regional Human Development Committee, Provincial Committee of Human Development, Local Committee for Human Development) and support structures (Entertainment District Team and Social Action Department).

In terms of approach to governance, participatory approach including various local actors (governance bodies composed of elected, decentralized government departments and representatives of civil society) allows really effective territorial development that meets the needs of the target people so that the work of territorial diagnosis and consultation can best meet local needs.

In terms of support, tools are developed, procedural manuals, Local Initiative for Human Development (ILDH), pedagogical guidelines are available to

local actors for good spatial planning and efficient execution of projects.

To illustrate the projects and actions that are realized through the urban agenda, there are projects to support access to infrastructure and basic social services, strengthening local governance and capacity building, support for cultural entertainment, social and sporting activities and income generating activities.

In Morocco, the inclusion of people with disabilities is enhanced by the introduction of innovative mechanisms for intervention in 2013 through the development of public policy in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities following the current government program of action. To this end, the MSFFDS defined a work program among other measures, mainly accessibility at the roads and in public spaces as well as the introduction of accessibility component in the Urban Transport Plans and the development of a regulatory framework and a simple technical reference and practice of accessibility in buildings and urban planning to provide professionals with a legal tool for the implementation of the principles of accessibility.

Al Omran Group as constructor and planner integrated accessibility for people with disabilities in the construction of affordable housing in the context of an agreement with the Moroccan association for the disabled, signed in 2012.

In terms of social inclusion, it is important to note the important role of international cooperation in supporting various strategies and programs at the national and regional level.

25. Constraints – urban governance and legislation

For the development of roads and accessibility in public spaces, published legislation are not yet known by experienced professionals and managers. The decree of the Law 10.03 on accessibility is experiencing a delay in their publication. There is a need for competence in accessibility.

Strategic local planning is faced with the lack of ownership of the planning process by elected officials, lack of human resources at the local level for the conduct of the process (diagnosis, collection and processing of data, SIC, planning, budgeting, monitoring, control authority...) and the lack of resources for the implementation of PCD.

Improving the social inclusion and equity at the local level is faced with the constraint of coordination and synergy related to the multitude of actors and their different modes of governance. Indeed, inadequate deconcentration of external services generates some pitfalls in coordination and synergy between actors. Similarly non-mainstreaming of participatory diagnosis by all stakeholders in their local politics and non-systematic practice of program and multiyear budget planning among all stakeholders limit the effectiveness of efforts to improve social inclusion in the local.

The degree of participation in the development of projects for social inclusion is influenced by the quality of human resources.

Lessons Learned

Improving urban legislation and decentralization led to the development of the city integrating and strengthening the local authority. The institutional support is essential for a local new mode of governance to meet the needs of local communities.

The NIHD has shown that new participatory approaches could be implemented quickly.

The first five-year phase of the NIHD has succeeded, thanks to the strong involvement of all stakeholders (government, elected officials, associations, citizens...), and a good allocation of resources and extensive technical support. The NIHD has shown that many projects can be implemented in a very short period of time.

Civil society is an essential partner in the planning and social inclusion at the local level.

26. Challenges and priorities – urban governance and legislation

The challenges are:

- Shift from sectoral policies towards integrated ones with an enhanced deconcentration and decentralization policies.
- Capacity and skills building of stakeholders in urban development.
- Strengthen the financial means and tools for the implementation of the City Policy.
- Achieve the implementation accessibility of roads and public spaces in all Moroccan cities.
- Ensure the participation of women and young people in decision-making at national and local levels.

Priority Actions

We can mention:

- Develop organic laws under the constitution to strengthen decentralization and ensure the conditions for the development of local and regional government.
- Provide a multi-year budget line to accompany the implementation and sustainability of local initiatives for social inclusion and equity until the realization of the regionalization project.
- NIHDs approach of integrating a global vision of human development at the service of a national renovated policy of an integrated development.
- Strengthening participatory planning approach in improving methodologies for the preparation of ILDH with better convergence with sectoral programs and strengthening of local support, including social mobilization teams.
- For a more effective planning at the local level, improvement of the synergy between the activities of NIHDs and gender mainstreaming in PCD and needs of people with special needs. Establish the relationship between the PCD and the Budgets of municipalities with support for the implementation of PCD.
- Develop training plans and support integrated national and territorial level based on the identification of needs by level of intervention. Develop partnerships with development agencies, universities, training institutes and associations on the basis of multiannual contracts programs.
- Implement a national referential of social work developed with the participation of stakeholders.
- Enrich the urban legislation through the adoption of the bill on the threatening ruin habitat.
- Pursue efforts to promote the participation of women and youth in political life and create the parity body for the fight against all forms of discrimination and the implementation the National Youth Council.
- For the social inclusion of disabled persons, setting up accessibility cities will be performed after an inventory to develop accessibility and the introduction of accessibility schemes in Urban Transport Plans diagrams. Development of a regulatory framework and a technical reference for the implementation of the principles of accessibility. These measures will be accompanied by the Organization of training modules on accessibility for the benefit of engineers, architects and technicians within urban agencies, local authorities, and associations working in the field of disability to raise awareness and develop their technical skills in the field. Partnerships are considered for the training programs for architects, engineers and civil engineers taking into account the needs of people with special needs.
- Establish an information system at the local level capable of promoting participation. Take into account the gender analysis in internal and external evaluations by adopting specific indicators that will be integrated into the SI.
- On urban safety plan, it is necessary to revise the urban development plans with a vision that emphasizes reducing areas of tension, and distribution of new residential districts and outskirts of cities to ensure the safety of citizens. In strengthening capacity, it is necessary to incorporate the course on «Human Rights, the provisions of international humanitarian law and the rights of refugees and migrants» in basic and continuous training for persons entrusted with law enforcement. In terms of communication and information, it is necessary to strengthen the structures, means and channels of communication between security institutions and citizens (reception, orientation and information) and develop information plans and communication with citizens and media professionals on the security situation, by means of reports and communications, press conferences and publications.

27. Improving communal and local finances

Financing of territorial communities (CT) is based on a system that combines local taxation, government transfers and loans. From 1996 to 2012, budgets of local communities showed a significant increase. Their volume has shifted from 10.4 to 35.5 billion MAD, an increase of 250% with a dominance of state transfers. The share of the latter in the local government budget increased from 54% to 66% between 1996 and 2012.

Table 4

Financing of territorial communities between 1996 and 2012 (in thousand of MAD)

	1996	2012
Local Taxation	4,165.00	10,200.00
State Transfers	5,650.00	23,300.00
Loans	585.00	1,996.00
Total	10,400.00	35,496.00

In urban areas, local communities are experiencing limited budgets as they face the growing needs of infrastructure provision and improvement of living conditions of citizens. In 2012, the volume of their resources has reached 16.5 billion MAD in which the share of the state attained 38%, the local taxation about 52% and 10% of loans.

Table 5

Financing of urban communes in 2012 (in thousand of MAD)

	2012	Part en %
Local Taxation	8,553.00	52
State Transfers	6,260.00	38
Loans	1,652.00	10
Total	16,465.00	100

Moreover, great efforts were made to strengthen the financial autonomy of local communities. Reform of

local taxation in 2007 helped substantially improve tax revenue of local governments. The measures introduced by this reform were supported by actions to improve organizational management framework called recipes, including the establishment of local tax administrations.

28. Strengthening and improving access to financing housing

To finance operations related to the shanty-towns absorption and reduction, a «Habitat Solidarity Fund» has been created in 2002. Its goal is to enable low-income households to have access to a decent housing. This fund is endowed by the special taxation products on cement whose rate was amended by the 2004 Financial Law from 05 to 10 centimes per Kilogram and by the 2012 Financial Law to 15 centimes per kilogram. Starting from 2013, the endowments of this Fund were enlarged to encompass 30% of the special taxation products on sand and on reinforcing bar. This fund has enabled the acceleration of the shanty towns absorption and clearance. As a special assignment fund, the “Habitat Solidarity Fund and Urban Integration” has witnessed its uses expanding to financing operations related to integrated projects within the framework of the city policy. This Fund can help strengthen the competitiveness and attractiveness of the territories through its intervention in the urban upgrading and territorial qualification.

Facilitating access to financing housing, particularly households with modest and irregular income, was one of the main instruments of the public habitat policy. It is in this context that the State has established in 2003 the Guarantee Fund for low-income and irregular populations, called FOGARIM. The creation of FOGARIM is twofold: (i) securing banks to encourage them to become more involved in the financing of social housing and (ii) supporting low-

income and / or irregular populations to facilitate their access to bank credit with encouraging conditions.

Since its establishment, the Fund FOGARIM has carried out a series of reforms and improvements in order to adapt to changes in context. In 2008, in order to consolidate the resources assigned to FOGARIM and its capacity to guarantee, a mortgage insurance called «Damane Assakane» Fund was created by merging the resources of the Fund FOGARIM and FOGALOGÉ-Public, initially dedicated to public civil servants.

Since October 2011, the «Damane Assakane» Fund offers three products guarantee:

- The FOGARIM warranty granted to households with modest and / or irregular incomes for the acquisition or construction of main homes at an upper limit of 250,000 MAD;
- The Warranty FOGARIM-VSB is for household beneficiaries of units produced within the framework of VSB;
- The FOGALOGÉ guarantee is directed for employees of public and private sectors and people practicing liberal professions as well as Moroccan nationals residing abroad.

Currently the «Damane Assakane» Fund and more particularly the guarantee FOGARIM is central to the system of financing to home ownership access. In late May 2014, the guarantee FOGARIM and FOGARIM-VSB has benefited 102,746 borrowers where the share of women represents 53% of this guarantee. To cover its credit risk, the «Damane Assakane» Fund has been endowed with public resources. Similarly, 16,718 households have benefited from housing loans guaranteed within the FOGALOGÉ fund amounting to 5.13 billion MAD.

29. Supporting local economic development

Programs of urban upgrading of cities and urban centers are inscribed within the framework of projects initiated since 2005 to improve the attractiveness of cities, strengthen socio-economic infrastructure of communities and local services, improve the quality of public services to citizens and strengthen social facilities (sports facilities, youth centers, women's centers, houses of culture, preservation of ancient medinas, kasbahs, walls...). These multiannual programs aim to restructure the actions of community infrastructure and communal facilities around coherent and integrated programs

based on partnership and contracts between the different actors.

Since 2005, programs of urban upgrading benefited about 230 towns and cities with a total investment amount of over 57 billion MAD (excluding investments related to sanitation).

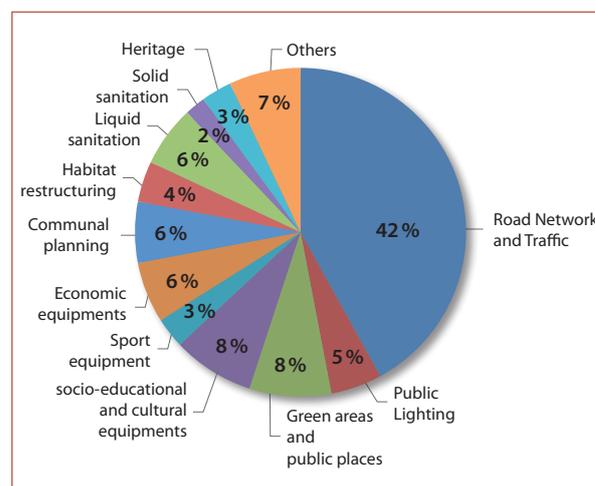


Figure 3
Distribution of overall investment by sector

Since the beginning of 2007, the upgrading programs have been generalized to major centers and cities of different provinces and prefectures to cover later almost the entire territory. Currently, a second generation of the upgrading was launched. It is the implementation of programs to upgrading and development which are geared towards more infrastructure and equipment, restructuring under-equipped neighbourhoods, the protection of cities against floods and the creation of economic projects. This is the case of urban development programs in the cities of Tangier, Marrakech, Casablanca, Rabat and Salé.

Also, in urban and suburban areas, NIHD and since its inception has sought to support the local economic and social activity, creating a dynamic supported by projects and activities funded in this framework.

Specifically over 6,000 Income Generating Activities were initiated. In urban and suburban areas, it involves 2510 IGA, in commercial, agricultural, and craft space planning marketing materials or equipment for processing sectors. They are distributed on the basis of the following main sectors:

- 46% from the commercial sector;
- 27% of the craft sector;
- 27% of marine fisheries and service sectors.

As far as valorization of built heritage is concerned, development of Architectural Charters is a tool to integrate the culture of valorizing regional architectural specificities and landscape in local development policies. It is also a response to the current problems of uncontrolled transformation of landscapes through the proposed actions in the enhancement of local heritage. Thus, 64 Architectural Charters are now initiated 8 of which are already completed and are in the process of implementation. These charters concern the following cities: Chefchaouen, M'diq, Zagora, Marrakech, Taza, Meknes, Tangier and Boufekrane.

Other measures have been taken to valorize the heritage. It is a strategy of developing the Moroccan historic cities through Rehabilitation and Development Plans and the development of regional architectural studies. In this context, it is worth mentioning the launching of a major study to define a strategy for the national landscape, intervention program for nomads, mountain and hill dwellers, as well as four projects to build architectural rural museums in the towns of Azemmour, home wealth in Ouarzazate, the architecture museum in Oujda and one in Safi.

The training program has equally been strengthened by two specialties in landscape architecture and heritage developed by the ENA (Ecole Nationale d'Architecture) and the national institute of specialized technicians in architecture and town planning to meet the needs of the promotion of local techniques, construction methods for the preservation of ancestral know-how and national heritage buildings. The feasibility study has also been launched to create a research and training of local building cultures in Rissani.

30. Creating decent jobs and livelihoods

Strengthening and modernization of major infrastructure constitute a real lever for economic development, to attract investment and to create jobs. In this regard, it is noted that the commissioning of 1000km highway between 2002 and 2011, its inception in 2007 in Tanger Med Port with a full supply of industrial, logistic and commercial zones related to the port. The 2010-2015 action plan for the rail infrastructure also covers the implementation of the TGV train project between Tangier and Casablanca and the modernization of the existing network, the pursuit of the realization of the network of logistics platforms. Therefore, the liberalization and the introduction of competition in all components of

the telecommunications market has been achieved; moreover, there is a widespread access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) among citizens with 50% of municipalities connected to the national broadband network of optical fiber base, 87% of the population is covered by 3G networks and 87% of schools were equipped. Access to ICTs has been generalized to SMEs / SMIs (small and medium enterprises), training managers of small businesses to use ICT, development and launching of e-government services...

Recognizing the need to improve the business environment, an institutional framework, called CNEA, was established in late 2009 to coordinate and monitor crosscutting reforms related to the business environment. Consisting of various ministerial departments, the CNEA combines full-fledged private sector, with a representation of the main structures of the business world (CGEM, GPBM and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Services). Since its foundation, significant legal reforms have been initiated citing among other things the reform of the law on the SARL, the reform of the Commercial Code mainly the regulation of delays in payment, the adoption of a legal framework to establish the Common identifier for Enterprise, adoption of Decree No. 2-12-349 on public procurement promoting greater transparency, achievement of the dematerialization and the simplifying of the procedures including the general regulations of construction. The reforms also included the fight against administrative abuses by the establishment of an internet portal dedicated to the reporting on acts of corruption or attempted incitement to corruption within the public markets or investment operations.

2010-2015 logistics strategy which is a program contract between the State and the private sector, has also been launched and aims to create 36,000 new jobs by 2015 and increase GDP growth of 5% over 10 years.

The trade sector is the first employer sector in urban areas with 21% of the urban labor force. To support this dynamics, Morocco has adopted Rawaj 2020 to modernize and develop commerce and distribution to better meet the expectations of consumers. This strategy has set up a new commercial urban mechanism that will allow cities to provide a balanced and harmonious development of different forms of trade taking into account the expectations of consumers and investors.

The Tourism strategy built into a Contract - program 2011-2020 targets the creation of 470,000 new direct jobs across the country, to employ by the end of the decade nearly one million Moroccans.

The Halieutis strategy launched in 2009 aims to create direct employment passing from 61,650 to 115,000 jobs and indirect employment from 488,500 to 510,200 jobs between 2007 and 2020.

2009-2015 strategy in industry called PNEI which is a program contract between the State and the private sector aims to build a strong industrial sector and create a worthy circle of growth in order to create some 220,000 permanent jobs and reduce urban unemployment. Morocco has launched a new industrial acceleration strategy (2014-2020) which focuses on increasing the pace of industrialization. To support SMEs in the implementation of development projects and strengthening their competitiveness, SMEs support, Imtiaz and Moussanada programs are deployed as part of PNEI program.

In terms of job creation and in relation to the preservation of the environment, sectoral strategies have been launched since 2007 plan to create 111,000 jobs by 2020. As part of the project «Promotion of productive employment and decent work for youth in Morocco» the government has, in June 2014, launched the development of the National Employment Strategy (NES) process.

The national labor legislation has been enriched by the development of a bill 19.12 «fixing the conditions of employment and work for domestic workers», adopted by the Council of government on May 2nd, 2013 and submitted to the Parliament on August 8th, 2013. As far as the protection of women employees is concerned, a circular promulgated by the Minister of Labor on February 2nd, 2013 encouraging labor inspectors to ensure the enforcement of legal provisions related to the subject of the female employees and completing a monthly report.

Concerning social security, there was:

- Creation and implementation of the system of basic medical coverage (AMO RAMEL);
- Significant increasing in the number of beneficiaries of social security in all sectors, and the amount of distributed benefits (retirement pensions, reimbursement of health insurance and pensions for accidents at work...);
- Increasing number of employees reported to the CNSS (private sector) from 1,900,000 to 2,710,000 between 2007 and 2012, with an annual increase of 7.4%;
- Revaluation of family allowances from 150 DH to 200 DH for the first three children;
- Generalization of family allowances in the agricultural sector;
- Upgrading of old age pensions and disability;

- Creation of the minimum pension set at 500 DH in 2009 and its increasing to 1000 DH in 2011;
- Generalization of medical coverage to widows and orphans of employees in the private sector;
- Creation of compensation for loss of employment (IPE) in the private sector;

31. Integration of the urban economy in the national development policy

The national survey on the informal sector conducted by HCP in 2007 showed that the number of informal production units amounted to 1,550,274 units; 69.8% are located in urban areas. These units and the ones registered under the trading tax constitute 80% of the fabric of SMEs at national level.

The 2013-2017 TPEs strategy was launched to support units that are at least registered in the trading tax and attracted structures operating in the informal towards the formal economy. Nearly 500,000 of 3,000,000 TPEs (very small enterprises) will benefit from this mechanism by 2017. This strategy focuses on four main axes: Appropriate taxation, improving access to credit by establishing a fund warranty for TPEs, and social security coverage.

The 2015 vision for the development of craft launched in 2006 allows the rehabilitation of the craft sector, the assistance in the emergence and development of a network of actors, producers of reference and support mono-urban and rural artisans in terms of production / sales and the improvement of their living conditions. This strategy was followed by the national strategy for the development of the social economy launched in 2010. Its objective is to facilitate the emergence of an efficient and structured social and solidarity economy. The Strategic Plan of 2011-2016 of the ODCO «Mourafaka» is a post-creation for newly created cooperatives support program. Experience has shown that starting an economic activity within the framework of a cooperative is relatively long compared to a conventional project. Thus, this program reflects this specificity and offers support to cooperatives through an integrated package of services involved on the essential links to the start-up and sustainability of its business. In quantitative terms, the program for a period of 5 years targets the capacity of 2000 newly created cooperatives (500 per year), which will enhance and sustain revenues of approximately 200,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

32. Constraints – Urban Economy

Difficulties and constraints of local finances can be summarized as follows:

- The majority of CT resources are managed by other administrative departments, namely the General Directorate of Taxes (DGI) for the most important taxes;
- The margin of the evolution of tax revenue is limited;
- The improvement of fiscal resources of CT is dependent on the involvement of several partners (land conservation, delegated services, TGR, DGI...);
- CT budgets are always structured by state transfers;

Local public administration suffers from under-supervision and from the absence of a normative framework for staff motivation.

The legislative process to improve the business environment is very slow. Moreover, there is the emergence of sub-national differences in their applications.

To meet the needs of both consumers and investors, Morocco currently suffers from a lack of planning for the development of trade in the communities. This negatively affects the organization of cities and generates strong disturbances (Traffic jam and access difficulties, unsafe products...) and leaves room for street trading.

In this regard, although the reform on urban commerce was developed and launched in agreement with the departments concerned, its implementation still knows difficulties including the establishment of regional committees of trade which will be responsible for developing planning trade as tools for this purpose (SRDC, technical sales offices repository).

The implementation of ICT regulation failed to increase competition in the markets for telecommunications services and computer equipment and thus reduced the price. Besides, there is the slow development of interactive and transactional e-gov services, lack of infrastructure networks for connectivity for the various administrations, in remote and isolated areas and the lack of a local industry, added to this, a taxation system imposed on the IT sector already at a disadvantage; this affects the high costs of IT equipment.

Social protection faces several constraints namely:

- Lack of harmonization of social security coverage (Multiplicity of social protection);
- Multiple stakeholders and problem synergy;
- Lack of finance;
- Not reporting and underreporting of employees in CNSS;

- Lack of information devices on social protection;
- Difficulty to identify the exact ages of children at work due to the specificity of certain agricultural activities and craft for learning;
- Difficulty to perform inspections specifically to female employees due to the restricted number of labor inspectors,
- Difficulty of conducting inspections specifically to female employees due to the restricted number of labor inspectors.

Despite efforts to improve access to finance housing, some beneficiary households within the context of the project, program «Cities without Slums» finds it hard to pay their monthly payment.

Lessons learned

To enhance the performance of tax revenues, it is necessary to improve the quality of management of tax revenue capable to increase their efficiency.

Participatory approach adopted to improve the business climate and involves different ministerial departments, the private sector and a representation of the main structures of the business world and the creation of CNEA as institutional framework has achieved considerable progress for improving the business climate.

The development of the information society remains dependent on development of the high and very high-speed network infrastructure, the availability of online interactive services offers, affordable computer equipment and industry systems and local applications software.

For better efficiency programs promoting employment, it is necessary to improve the targeting of relevant categories and create a mechanism of monitoring and evaluation for a better adjustment.

To fight against child labor and to promote women's rights is necessary to work on changing attitudes to accompany the various reforms.

33. Challenges and priorities – Urban Economy

- Put at the disposal of CT resources to fulfill the tasks assigned to them (delegated management of the cleaning service, urban transport...).
- Improve the competitiveness of enterprises;
- Promote green growth;
- Develop the digital economy and logistics;

- Generalize coverage to persons not covered, sustainable financing of social protection and ensure the sustainability and viability of different social protection schemes;
- Enhance the material and immaterial patrimony;
- Save sustainability of the “Damane Assakane” fund.

Priority Actions

The Priority actions to undertake to improve local finances in the context of the upgrading of local communities on the organizational and managerial plans are:

- Revision of the law on local taxation;
- Accompanying CT in terms of organization, governance...;
- Establishment of new funding mechanisms for certain public services (urban transport, cleaning...).

The institutionalization of regional committees for business environment will enable the improvement of the business climate, taking into account regional specificities and the implementation of the urban commercial mechanism. At the national level and in order to encourage investment, it is important to undertake:

- The reform of the Charter of Investment and the Charter of SMEs;
- The adoption of the draft law on judicial mediation, the implementation of the system for creating online businesses (CREOL);
- The implementation of the RGC with strengthening the simplification of the procedure for obtaining building permits;
- The implementation of the common identifier of the company;
- The implementation of single window operations for Foreign Trade;
- The adoption of the Law on Secured Transactions;
- The reform of book V of the Commercial Code for distressed companies;
- The establishment of a monitoring reforms at national and regional levels to allow quick adjustment.

This improvement in the business climate will be accompanied by the improvement of the competitiveness of enterprises through the implementation of the Moroccan industrial acceleration plan 2014-2020.

To create more jobs, the consistency of global, sectoral and regional policies with the objectives and guidelines of this strategy will follow the development of the national strategy for sustainable development. Support for research and development will be directed

in particular towards scientific innovation favorable to the creation of new jobs meeting the business of the environment and sustainable development.

To promote the development of the digital economy, it will be strengthened by conditions of effective competition on the market of telecommunications services and the development of high speed infrastructures, the development of an industry of informative, educational and entertainment digital contents; the development of applications stimulating the use of ICT and broadband, namely through the development of e-government services, e-commerce, e-education, e-health... These measures will be accompanied by developing a strategy to absorb the challenges of mega-data resulting from the development of the digital economy.

To overcome the challenge of logistics, the national plan for training in logistics, the development of integrated logistics performance, optimization and consolidation of flows as well as the development of integrated national network of logistic zones will be implemented.

The ongoing development of a national employment strategy will position employment at the center of any public policy and enhance productive employment. This strategy will be accompanied by:

- Establishment of a national strategy for social protection in the medium and long term;
- Continuing the process of reforming pension systems;
- Reforming the sector insurance;
- Adoption of the law on compensation for loss of employment;
- Establishment of social protection for self-employed and domestic workers;
- The creation of medical coverage for students;
- The adoption of the law related to accidents;
- Creating an observatory on Social Protection;
- Carrying out studies to improve the convergence of different systems of social protection and the improvement of social services;
- The strengthening of international partnerships.

To further develop the local economy, the national strategy and regional strategies to develop the historical and the national strategy for the urban landscape and action plans will be developed and implemented in cities.

Sustainability fund “Damane Assakane” will be ensured by strengthening social support for households receiving assistance credit and assistance from banks to recover loan amounts.

34. Prevention and fight against shanties

Morocco has always considered the fight against slums as one of the national priorities. It initiated, since independence, several strategies and intervention programs, through political subdivisions, integrated operations and special programs against slums, new intervention strategies leading the fight against slums and the promotion of social housing as a national priority since the 90s of last century.

Fight against shantytowns is an essential component in the fight against slums that is why the Moroccan Government has made it a priority in the field of social development, the fight against poverty and the exclusion in urban areas by launching in 2004 a national program called «Cities without Shanties» VSB.

This program aims to eradicate all shanties, 376,022 households in 85 cities and urban centers (statistics are updated while implementing the program), with an investment of around 32 billion MAD.

The implementation of this program is based on:

- The city as a programming unit through the contract "City without Shanties";
- A conventional framework setting shared responsibilities between the State and local authorities and completion deadlines programs responsibilities;
- Increasing the supply of housing prevention.

Three modes of shantytowns' clearance are privileged: the restructuring, relocation and resettlement. The intervention is developed in a partnership framework where each partner depending on the specificity of each territory has a clearly defined mission. The implementation of contractual commitments, coordination and monitoring are ensured by governing bodies namely, The National Monitoring Committee, the Regional Coordinating Committee and the provincial identification and implementation committee.

At the end of April 2014, 51 cities and urban centers have been declared without shanties of 85 cities involved. Over one million and three hundred

thousand inhabitants saw their living conditions improve. 81% of the total number of households (306,000 households) is involved in completed or in progress projects:

- 231,100 households benefited from the program;
- 34,900 households concerned by available units;
- 40,000 households concerned by units under construction.

Moreover, the human element is a fundamental concern of this program through advocating a social support process for households, strategic point of contact between institutional actors and the concerned population.

The actors intervening in the context of social support for beneficiaries of relocation and resettlement households are associations, NGOs, and Firm Engineering offices...

35. Improved access to adequate housing

Morocco has developed several programs to make adequate housing available to households of all categories. These programs have helped diversify supply and reduced the estimated deficit of 1.24 million units in 2002.

Thus, the deficit was reduced to 1,000,000 units in 2007 and to 642,000 units in 2013. The Objective for 2016 is to reduce further to reach 400 000 units.

The National Programme of 200,000 housing costing 200.000 MAD made during the period 1994-2010 has the following progresses:

- The emergence of an organized private sector and revival of the real estate sector.
- Accession of households with modest incomes to property;
- Contribution to the prevention against the proliferation of slums and lower degree of cohabitation rates;

- Nearly 95% of home buyers to 200,000 MAD property had recourse to bank loans;
- Increase in banking penetration rate having recourse to bank loans for nearly 95% of home buyers costing 200.000 MAD;
- Development of professionalism in the field of real estate promotion and development of important structures.

At the end of December 2009:

- The number of signed agreements reached 91 on the implementation of 230,500 social housing units.
- The production of 19,000 additional dwellings / year;
- The creation of nearly 10,000 jobs per year;

In 2008, a new system was put in place for the construction of housing for Low Value Properties of 140.000MAD allowed the following progresses:

- Development of the businesses of the small private property enterprises through its involvement in the realization of these units and gradual integration of informal enterprises in the formal sector;
- Strengthening public-private partnership for the implementation of housing projects of 140.000 MAD;
- At the end of 2013, the number of housing starts has exceeded 53,000 units, 26,000 of which were completed.

At the end of 2013, the number of housing starts exceeded 53,000 units of which 26,000 have been completed.

The year 2010 saw an unprecedented turning point in encouraging the supply of social housing by setting up the mechanism on the program of Social Housing of 250.000 MAD made the following progresses:

- Since the signing of the first agreement in 2010 till the end of March 2014:
 - 736 agreements were signed in order to construct over 1,263,000 units;
 - 510 projects are under construction: 366,424 units.

Housing Programme for the middle class - mechanism of 2012 and 2013 has made the following progresses:

- Establishment of a new product devoted to the middle class based on partnerships with the state and backed by a set of specifications;
- Establishment of support tools for this product;
- Since the introduction of the mechanism by the end of June 2014, 30 agreements deposited for over 12,000 housing.

Furthermore, the rental sector in Morocco is characterized by a declining rental offer. Since the 80s, the proportion of tenants is steadily declining.

This share represents a 21.7% rate which is lower than the international standard which is 25%.

To boost the rental sector and allow it to fully play its role in alternative property, the Ministerial Department is developing a dynamic strategy based on five pillars:

1. The legal framework: Promulgation of the law N.67-12 adopted and enacted in February 2014; this law aims at guaranteeing the balance between landlords and tenants and helps regulate the sector by imposing the lease contract between the two parties.
2. Promotion of rental housing;
3. Securing rents;
4. Support for tenants;
5. Governance.

It is clear that the introduction of these mechanisms requires the evaluation studies or surveys that are used to undertake intervention strategies after validation from the involved parties, which are transformed into implementing measures (tax regulatory measures...)

The Monitoring of the strategies implemented requires the establishment of tracking and guidance systems. To this end, databases are developed and supplied by local and central services ensure the traceability of projects implemented as well as their quantification (social housing of 250000 MAD, FVI housing and middle class housing...).

Broadly speaking, the observation of the real estate sector system has since its establishment produced indicators on the sector. This tool has become essential for developing strategies and in order to involve stakeholders and to improve visibility in the real estate sector, there is a need for its outsourcing.

As far as urban upgrading and intervention in under-equipped neighborhoods are concerned, the intervention strategy in QNR is based on a double approach: the first measure consists of curbing and regulating the phenomenon through integration as a form of urbanization; the second measure preventive in the sense that it is based on an ambitious land use (property) planning and adapted to the population served by the HNR. The desired objective is to generalize access to basic facilities, improve the built environment and the quality of urban spaces in cities by the realization of restructuring operations, equipment in basic infrastructure and planning of public spaces.

The intervention in these urban tissues has succeeded in funds committing from several ministerial departments. However, the contribution of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy is about 8.18 Billion Dirham in the period 2002-2013.

Regarding the threatening ruin and old fabrics habitat, intervention programs to secure and improve the living conditions of households and those affected by natural disasters have been developed and implemented. Other programs have been developed to protect and enhance the heritage in the ancient medinas, kasbahs and ksours.

Over the period 2002-2011, 132,000 households benefited from 105 habitat conventions, and 71,330 households have benefited from grants within the framework of natural disasters management of an amount of 243.74 million MAD.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy has established a priority program including 7 projects initiated in 2013 with a total of 2.5 billion MAD, targeted 9068 constructions paving the way to the improvement of living habitat conditions of 23,370 households. In 2014, 11 cities are planned as part of this program.

36. Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinkable water

The water planning in Morocco is characterized by an integrated planning across hydraulic units. The year 1995 was marked by the enactment of Law No. 10-95 on the management of water resources. This law is a modern legislative framework for water management. It institutionalizes the integrated, planned, decentralized, collaborative and participatory management of water resources. It created the Hydraulic Basin Agencies as governing body. It sets out the principles of «sample collector pays» and «polluter pays» and establishes the financial instruments associated with these two principles. It highlights the valorization of water resources and their protection against pollution and overexploitation.

Morocco has a set of authorities in the water sector. The Superior Council of Water and Climate is an advisory and coordinating body. In support to this Council, an inter-ministerial water commission bringing together departments including the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of health, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fishing and the High Commissariat for Water, Forests and Desertification Control. In connection with the use of drinkable water namely households, key stakeholders are the National Office of Electricity and Water (ONEE), Distributions board, dealers and municipalities.

Morocco's water potential and its geo-climatic position give it a potential average annual rainfall of 140 billion m³. Estimates show that about 118 billion m³ were subject to the phenomenon of evaporation processing and just 22 billion m³ is the natural water reserves, including 18 billion as surface water and 4 milliards of groundwater. A part of this reserve is mobilized.

The operationalization of the water law is evidenced by the development of the National Water Strategy (SNE) based on three pillars:

- Demand management and water valorization;
- Management and development of the supply;
- Preservation and protection of water resources of the natural environment and sensitive areas.

The main achievements and gains in management and development of the supply can be summarized as:

- Implementation of 130 large dams with a total capacity is 17.5 billion m³;
- Thousands of boreholes and wells;
- More than a dozen system water transfers.

Sustainable access to safe drinkable water in Morocco is in the process of generalization in rural areas as it is already widespread in urban areas. The coverage rate in urban areas is 100% and it is 94% in rural areas. In urban areas, the drinkable water connection rate increased from 82% in 1996 to 92% in 2006 and 94% in 2013.

37. Ensuring sustainable access to sewage facilities and drainage

Basic sewage and drainage is part of the water sector. It is subject to the Act n ° 10-95 cited in the previous section. The fact is that Morocco has made a delay in basic infrastructure in terms of networks of sewage. The phenomenon is amplified by surface drainage for several non-regulatory groups of habitat. The volume of discharged wastewater has increased exponentially rising from around 250 million m³ in 1990 to 600 million m³ in 2005. It is estimated that this volume reaches 900 million m³ in 2020. The Rate of grid connection to sewage hardly exceeded 70% in urban areas in 2005. Moreover, the level of wastewater treatment is very low, 8% in 2005.

The Superior Council of Water and Climate under the leadership of the High Royal directives concerning the protection of water resources perceived in 2001 the sector of wastewater treatment as a national priority.

A year later, in 2002, the Inter-ministerial Commission of Water has recommended the adoption of a National Plan of Liquid Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment supported by the state like the PAGER. The enactment of this program started in 2005. The Investment required for 2020 is estimated at 50 billion MAD. The State and Local municipalities will contribute up to 30%. The effective launch of this program was in 2006.

The program aims to improve the quality of life of about 10 million inhabitants, reduce pollution and environmental degradation by 34% and reducing health risks triggered off by direct contact with the population of wastewater. This program will clean up several basins including Sebu, Oum Rbii, Nador Lagoon, etc.

It includes the following actions :

- rehabilitation and extension of networks and connections;
- strengthening rainwater network;
- the establishment of 330 wastewater treatment stations;
- renewal of equipments;
- Acquisition of exploitation materials.

The rate of sewage treatment has doubled in four years from 8 to 15% between 2005 and 2009. To enable the financing of projects for inclusion in this program, the Finance law in 2007 has created an account, «National Fund of Liquid Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment» with its implementation in operation since 2007.

38. Improving access to clean household energy

Households usually use for domestic heating and cooking such sources as electricity, gas, coal or firewood. Great efforts have been made by Morocco in the mastery of the consumption of coal and firewood and in the tendency towards the use of clean domestic energies namely solar thermal energy and photovoltaics solar for homes.

The report carried out in 1994 shows that domestic consumption of biomass reached 11.3 million tons per year in its entirety (89%) in rural households, 8% for public, Moorish baths and ovens and about 3% for urban households. Firewood and charcoal are mainly used by households for cooking and heating. The Forest contributes to about 18% of the national energy balance.

To reduce the negative impact of the exploitation of forest resources on the balance of forest ecosystems, the HCEFLCD strengthened its actions on the supply through the intensification of forest reforestation programs through a rate of 18,000 ha / year, before 2005 to 36 400 ha per year for the period 2005-2014, promoting the planting of trees on private land through the free distribution of 4 to 5 million seedlings per year, encouraging private investment in reforestation projects through incentives of the National Forestry Fund and through the development and implementation of sustainable forest management, and the esparto cover.

The HCEFLCD jointly with the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment have also undertaken several actions on the demand for wood – energy. The most important actions are:

- Rationalizing the use of wood energy through the introduction of efficient technologies in rural areas, for instance, wood saving by the diffusion of improved stoves and ovens;
- Improving energy efficiency in public institutions (Moorish baths, ovens, and bakeries);

With respect to access to domestic clean energy, ADEREE's challenge was to identify and quantify the potential of energy efficiency in different fields namely in construction. The progress achieved is the development of a national program of energy efficiency in the building in the framework of international cooperation. This program includes:

- General Building Regulations fixing the energy efficiency in the construction; regulations adopted by the council of government in 2013;
- The pilot demonstration projects of buildings while integrating energy efficiency;
- The communication and advocacy for the benefit of different stakeholders in the act of building (architects, engineers, manufacturers, local municipalities, urban agencies...);
- Development of an inventory to optimize and rationalize energy consumption.

In the field of solar thermal energy, Morocco has made the following progress:

- Installation of 360,000 m² of Solar Water Heaters (CES);
- Signature of the agreement between the MEMEE and ADEREE the aim of which is to promote solar thermal applications and CES;
- Reduced VAT for importing CES 20-14%.
- Obligations on the installation of expectations for future equipment, mainly solar water heater integrated in the specifications of the procedures

of social housing or housing for the middle class by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy;

- Conducting of a study on the integration of solar water heaters in collective buildings. The objectives of this study is to identify the constraints to the installation of ESC in collective housing and identify solutions for The MHPV.

Concerning the residential photovoltaic solar energy, Morocco has made the following progress:

- Installation of photovoltaic systems particularly under the rural electrification program launched in 1996 which allowed equipping about 51,559 households;
- Installation of photovoltaic systems of small powers in some buildings.
- Achievement by the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment of a study on the advisability of the use of large-scale residential photovoltaic systems;
- Establishment of basic legal and regulatory connecting the residential photovoltaic on the low voltage network, namely the production of a legal status, legal provisions for the connection of a production facility on the low voltage network;
- The MEMEE plans to launch a national program for the large-scale use of PV connected to the BT network.

In order to cope with the increase in electricity demand, growth in urban and rural centers, The National Electricity and Water Office (Onee) increased its capacity in installed electricity power of 3842 MW between 1996 and 2013 in respect to the national economic dynamics. Electricity demand will continue to grow in the coming years. Within 17 years, the office has built the equivalent of more than half of its electricity production in 2013.

39. Improving access to sustainable transport

Public transportation in urban areas is generally provided by buses and taxis. These means of transportation have become saturated in this case in large cities. Rabat-Salé and Casablanca were the first cities to develop new modes of mass transport without CO2 emissions and low noise. In 2007, the construction of the tramway platform in Rabat and Salé was launched and implemented in 2011. In Casablanca, a company was formed in 2009 to achieve and control the Tramway and was custom-made in 2012.

In Rabat-Salé, there is the realization of two lines with a total length of 19 km. In Casablanca, one line

extends over 30 km. In Rabat, it is expected to carry out a first extension from 5 to 7 km network to serve neighborhoods, especially Kariat in Sale and Yacoub El Mansour. The second extension is programmed to reach other neighbourhoods, namely Sala Al Jadida and Hay Riad.

Tramway has a social component. It contributes to the opening up of highly populated areas, serving the suburbs of the cities concerned. It offers urban requalification along and around its tracks by quality development

The average frequency of Tramway use in Rabat-Salé is about 100 000 passengers per day. The goal is to reach 140,000 passengers per day. Tramway in Casablanca can carry up to 250,000 passengers per day.

Within the scope of complementarity, the establishment of a pilot inter-modality (Tram-Bus) is ongoing between the Company of Tramway Rabat-Salé (STRS) and the company in charge of operating the Bus (Stareo).

Tariffs applied to the entire population and to Subscribers are reviewed and take into account the purchasing power of the population and the tariffs applied by other modes of transport.

40. Constraints and lessons learned – Housing and Basic Services

Compared to the six topics discussed in this chapter concerning housing and basic services, some constraints still make the achievement of shanty towns' eradication difficult to realize, in addition to access to adequate housing and also the generalization of access to all services, including basic drinking water, sewerage, clean domestic energy and sustainable transport.

In fact, despite the significant progress made by the VSB program that have improved the living conditions of targeted populations, reduced both the demographic weight of households living in slums in Moroccan cities and poverty and ensured integration of urban spaces, some constraints persist, they can be displayed as:

- Lack of consensus on the criteria of identification and eligibility;
- Difficulty of intervention in neighborhoods located on private land.

The Constraints identified for the various programs implemented to reduce the housing deficit and diversify the offer to make available adequate housing are:

- Disengagement from the part of real-estate developers to achieve LS of 200,000 MAD after removal of certain tax exemptions;
- Problem of Marketing of low value properties in some areas;
- Low production rate of Low Value Properties (commitment of Al Omran Group in 2008 (a public operator) to produce 129,000 units);
- Difference in time between the achievement of public facilities and that of some social housing programs (LS);
- Inability of some households to acquire LS because of the amount of the money required as an advance requested by developers at the time of booking;
- Existence of the practice of «Black cash” advance in spite of the efforts in this direction in some cities which are experiencing strong demand for LS;
- Scarcity of land at a price suitable for the construction of housing for the middle class, especially in large cities.

As far as sustainable access to safe drinking water is concerned, the major constraint is mainly in the water used in agriculture namely 80% knowing that water is a scarce resource. Wastewater is not recycled at a very satisfactory level for substitution. The annual potential water resources estimated at 22 billion m³ is equivalent to 730 m³/capita/year, below the threshold of 1,000 m³. It is expected that under the influence of climate change and the evolution of the population in Morocco, this level will deteriorate further to reach 530 m³/capita/year in 2030.

On sustainable access to basic sanitation, the development of discharged wastewater is exponentially characterized. The National Sanitation Plan is part of its limitation. Constraints are related to the housing dynamics in several tissues devoid of sewerage facilities and the mobilization of financial resources.

As for access to clean domestic energy, wood energy will remain an essential source of energy in mountain areas because of the purchasing power of the poor and vulnerable households and the accessibility of alternative energy namely butane gas. Excessive consumption of water is a major factor in forest degradation. Intensive Biomass production faces scarcity of water and its optimal allocation. The lesson is to limit the use of wood energy by adopting localized and outreach measures to accommodate efficient technologies to local conditions in view of the diversity of habits and energy behaviors.

Pilot projects on integration of energy efficiency in the building showed the feasibility of thermal regulation.

The generalization of CES meets the constraint of high relative standard of living. Constraints in the installation of solar water heaters in collective housing are architectural, technical, economic, regulatory, or even related to the management, operation and maintenance of solar equipment.

Finally, for access to sustainable transport, the introduction of means of transport, mainly Tram lines in three major cities in Morocco namely Casablanca, Rabat and Salé is a solution to the people of these three cities for access to a sustainable way. However, constraints hinder the development of such means for expansion to cover isolated population. Moreover, there are difficulties related to land mobilization for auxiliary infrastructure and the multiplicity of actors in the field equipment.

However, the lessons learned are that the tram as a mode of mass public transport has a high added value for the population and the agglomeration in terms of attractiveness and competitiveness.

41. Challenges and Priorities – Housing and Basic Services

Compared to the six topics discussed in this chapter relating to housing and basic services, we presented the progress made, the constraints and the lessons learned. We display the challenges and the priority actions to address these challenges in connection with the eradication of slums and widespread access to all basic services: clean and sustainable transport, adequate housing, drinking water, sewerage, domestic energy.

The VSB program must therefore face significant challenges in increasingly difficult territories with increasing complexity especially in large cities (Kenitra-Casablanca axis) where the increase in the number of households affected by the phenomenon of shanties on the one hand, and the effort required in terms of support and awareness of households, on the other hand, requires additional effort and time.

More importantly, in order to infuse a new dynamism in cities without slums program to allow the remaining households to be reduced, to have decent housing; the MHPV, and on the basis of its new powers, wants to include the «cities Without Slums» program as part of the overall vision of the policy of the city via a new approach to promote new generations of integrated projects «cities projects» built around a convergence of local public policies.

In view of the progress and constraints identified in the implementation of the supply of adequate housing programs, a set of challenges are to overcome:

- Respect the commitment in terms of housing supply;
- Continue the encouragement of LS and targeting the quality;
- Save the purchasing power of households by reducing expenses related to habitat and pursuing diversification of supply;
- Produce quality housing while ensuring the introduction of standards related to energy efficiency and sustainable developments;
- Improvement and rehabilitation of housing programs supported by the state;
- Establishment of the rental sector strategy;
- Encouraging housing targeting young people and young families;
- Supervision of self construction.

Priority actions to meet the challenges are:

- Evaluation of the demand of LS by region and city;
- Adapt the supply to the demand for social programs and low value property;
- Develop projects supported by the State by improving quality and promoting urban diversity;
- Professionalization of the sector of real estate development;
- Evaluate the shift in homes products encouraged by the State;
- Launch an evaluation study of housing targeting the middle class;
- Encouraging the Rehabilitation tax measures.

Concerning threatening Habitat, the priority is to establish a law on ruined buildings and the establishment of the National Agency for urban renewal and rehabilitation of derelict buildings dedicated to habitat destruction which are threatening and carry out studies of expertise to begin the backup, restoration and rehabilitation of these buildings.

As to basic services and in order to ensure sustainable access to safe drinkable water, it is essential to preserve this resource. Several actions are preferred to save or mobilize water:

- encourage irrigation schemes by modern methods to reduce the pressure of agriculture on this scarce resource;
- repair water supplies that cause losses;
- mobilize water by capturing rainwater (non-conventional water);
- upgrade silted dams;
- recycle wastewater and encourage its use in various usages;

- increase the capacity of water production and equipment through additional flow.

To ensure sustainable access to sanitation, the challenge is the implementation of the national plan and sewerage wastewater launched in 2006 to achieve the objectives set in 2016, 2020 and 2030. Implementation involves increasing the capacity of wastewater treatment for at least 60%.

With regard to access to clean household energy, challenges and priorities can be summarized as:

- reduce the pressure related to the direct sampling of the forest and ensure a balance between the needs of people, especially in rural areas and the production potential of forest ecosystems;
- mobilize institutional partners, the private sector and NGOs for joint action;
- develop a national wood energy and declining regional strategy integrated as part of the energy efficiency strategy, through the identification of priority intervention areas and the development of specific action plans.

In connection with the integration of energy efficiency in buildings, the challenge is to achieve energy savings of 12% for 2020 and 15% in 2030. To do so, the priority actions are:

- The implementation of the strategy of energy efficiency;
- Conducting other pilot demonstration projects;
- Promotion of public-private partnership;
- Involvement of the banking sector in promoting energy efficiency in the building.

Concerning the CES, the challenge is to achieve the installation of 1.7 million m² in 2020 with an annual production rate of 140,000 m² twice the rate of achievement before 2010. To do this, the priority is the implementation of "Shemsi" program. The challenge is the widespread installation of ESC in all collective residential buildings. Priority actions are:

- have a guide to the installation of ESC that will accompany the specifications of housing programs;
- strengthen public awareness about the beneficial contributions of the use of ESCs;
- Involving property developers, architects and actors in the construction sector to adopt this goal of integration of solar energy for domestic hot water.

In terms of access to sustainable transport, the major challenge is primarily taking into consideration the urban transport dimension in the development of urban and regional planning documents and taking into account the need for land required for the TCSP in patterns of land use.

The preferred actions for the medium term are the realization of the different lines of the master plan of Tramway in the cities of Casablanca, Rabat and

Salé. It is also important to include the modal shift between the vehicle and tram as a priority.

List of Indicators Habitat III – Morocco (1996, 2006 and 2013)

Indicators	1996	2006	2013
Percentage of urban households living in slums (%)	9.2 (1994) a	8.2 (2004) a	6.5 (2007) b
Percentage of urban households with access to decent housing (%)	nd	nd	nd
Percentage of urban households living in non-regulatory neighbourhoods	13.8 (1993) d	16.9 (2001) d	nd
Percentage of urban households living in threatening ruin habitat (%)	nd	2.8 (2001) d	nd
Percentage of urban households connected to drinking water network (%)	82 c	92 c	94 c
Percentage of households living in urban areas with access to drinking water (%)	77.8 b	nd	94.3 (2007) b
Percentage of the population living in urban areas with access to adequate sanitation (%)	nd	79 (2004) a	85 (2007) b
Percentage of the population living in urban areas with access to regular waste collection (%)	nd	nd	ndd
Percentage of the population living in urban areas with access to clean domestic energy (%)	nd	nd	nd
Percentage of the population living in urban areas with access to public transportation (%)	nd	nd	nd
Percentage of the policies and laws on the urban issues which the local communities and decentralized services have participated in their making (%)	nd	nd	nd
The share of the budget allocated to local communities in the national budget (%)	nd	nd	nd
The share of the budget allocated to decentralized services in the national budget (%)	nd	nd	nd
The share of expenses of local communities financed by local revenues (%)	nd	nd	nd
Local Tax Revenues (in billion dirhams)	4.2 e	nd	10.2 e
Urban Tax Revenues (in billion dirhams)	nd	nd	8.2 e
State budget transfers to local communities (in billion dirhams)	5.7 e	nd	23.3 e
State budget transfers to local communities (in billion dirhams)	nd	nd	6.3 e
Percentage of urban, regional and national authorities which implemented urban policies in favor of local economic development, the creation of decent jobs and livelihoods (%)	nd	nd	nd
Percentage of urban, regional and national authorities which implemented urban security policies and strategies (%)	nd	nd	nd
Percentage of urban, regional and national authorities which implemented sustainable and resilient city plans which are inclusive and responding adequately to urban population growth (%)	nd	nd	nd
The share of Gross Domestic Product achieved in urban areas (%)	nd	nd	nd

a : Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat, Haut Commissariat au Plan.

b : Enquête sur les niveaux de vie des ménages, Haut Commissariat au Plan.

c : Office National de l'Electricité et de l'Eau Potable.

d : Ministère de l'Habitat et de la Politique de la Ville, sur la base des estimations des nombres de ménages résidant dans les quartiers non réglementaires: 354 000 en 1993 et 540 000 en 2001 et sur la base de 90 000 ménages résidant en l'habitat menaçant ruine.

e : Direction générale des collectivités locales, Ministère de l'Intérieur.