

Governance of the national initiative for human development, the challenges of advanced regionalization and the requirements of administrative deconcentrating in Morocco

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Abstract:

This article aims to analyze the new governance approach of the National Initiative for Human Development, within the unique context of Morocco's territorial development. The text will focus on providing objective evaluations and clear, concise information while maintaining a logical flow of information with causal connections between statements. Technical term abbreviations will be explained when first used, and consistent academic formatting and language will be employed throughout. Any subjective evaluations will be clearly marked as such, and the language used will be formal, precise, and free from grammatical errors, biased, or embellished language. This approach is crucial, particularly given that scientific literature has demonstrated the significance of governance in socioeconomic development. It ensures transparency, efficiency, and performance in any project aimed at initiating developmental processes. Our conceptual framework is based on the increasing importance given to territorial development, principles of good governance of the National Initiative for Human Development, and the interdependence between governance of this initiative and territorial development. the objective of this research is to reflect on the convergence of public policies in their various facets. Prerequisites, challenges, best practices, strategies, and areas of improvement will be discussed. Specifically, we will focus on the institutional and organizational aspects of implementing the new governance model of the National Initiative for Human Development. Similarly, we will attempt to explore the scope and limitations of the dynamics of this initiative in terms of governance and convergence to the best of our ability.

Keywords: Governance, Development territorial, INDH, Region, Actors. Human development

Introduction

The National Initiative for Human Development came about as a corrective process and a national strategy imposed by national and international circumstances. It was born of a desire on the part of King Mohammed VI to create a dynamic for human development, while reducing the social deficit.

The National Initiative for Human Development was launched on 18 May 2005, while describing its objectives, embodying its spirit, philosophy and implementation mechanisms.

The National Initiative for Human Development has been linked to an international context, essentially Morocco's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals through the fight against poverty and precariousness in rural and urban areas, on the one hand, and through its commitment to international human rights conventions aimed at respecting the provisions of the 1948 Declaration of Human Rights, based on maintaining and guaranteeing human rights as a top priority.

As far as the domestic context is concerned, the fiftieth report was seen as a warning signal as to the outcome of social conditions, particularly in the coming years, if the necessary measures are not taken.

In the Moroccan context, the National Initiative for Human Development is at the heart of public action. It is even the subject of its own frame of reference. 18 May 2005 marked the genesis of a new policy direction setting new challenges in the field of social development. The date corresponds to the Royal speech institutionalizing the National Initiative for Human Development. "This initiative is part of the overall vision that forms the matrix of our societal project, a model built on the principles of political democracy, economic efficiency, social cohesion and work, but also on the possibility given to everyone to fulfil themselves by fully deploying their potential and aptitudes.

It was one of the flagship projects launched during the second millennium. Based on governance and stakeholder participation, this initiative aims to respond to the Kingdom's social and economic challenges. Various official and academic documents present The National Initiative for Human Development as a successful public policy with a proven impact. It is considered to be a public action that has been able to respond to several development challenges facing Morocco. As a set of projects,

Starting from a perspective of consolidating the gains made since its launch in 2005, while restructuring its programs around the development of human capital, the promotion of the status of rising generations and support for categories in vulnerable situations, and by looking to the future through the adoption of a global approach based on four coherent and complementary programs guaranteeing the participation of all social players, a third phase of the National Initiative for Human Development was launched on 19 September 2018, for a period running from 2019 to 2023, with an allocated budget of 18 billion dirhams.

A number of studies have focused on the social and economic impact of the INDH, taking a close look at the contribution made by the initiative's projects to social and economic indicators such as poverty, access to healthcare and literacy, and at The National Initiative for Human Development contribution to the development of basic infrastructure and urban regeneration.

1. Objective of the National Initiative for Human Development

The National Initiative for Human Development aims to build a modern and efficient economy by launching a number of infrastructure projects and modernizing the national production apparatus. Putting in place mechanisms to promote investment and private initiatives, Drawing up public policies and sectoral territorial development programs⁷.

1.a Program to combat social exclusion in urban areas

The urban social exclusion program targets neighborhoods characterized by high unemployment, substandard housing and inadequate access to basic social services. Its aim is to ensure integration and improved living conditions, and to strengthen human capital and social cohesion.

1.b Program to combat rural poverty

Targeting the poorest communes, the criteria to be taken into account are poverty and access to basic infrastructure. The aim is therefore to reduce poverty rates in the poorest communes.

1.c Program to combat precariousness

The aim of this program is to promote the family and socio-professional reintegration of people in vulnerable situations and to combat social exclusion. It also aims to improve the quality of

services offered by associations and public institutions in order to meet quality standards while guaranteeing human dignity;

The target categories for this program are:

- Women in precarious situations with no means of support
- Elderly people in need
- Disabled people with no means of support (physical, sensory or mental disability).
- Homeless youth and street children.
- Abandoned children.
- Needy schoolchildren and people with kidney failure who have no means of support
- AIDS sufferers without resources
- The homeless mentally ill

1.d Cross-functional program

It enables all provinces and prefectures, through calls for projects, to participate in the dynamism of the National Initiative for Human Development. It focuses on integrating poor and vulnerable populations into the socio-economic fabric through the development of income-generating activities that contribute to the promotion of local products.

2. Territorial development

Territorial issues are at the forefront of regional science. Relying on a solid ministerial base to respond first, to various social and economic issues in the early 1970s, we witnessed the emergence of new types of spaces where more space was created in the early 1980s, enabling development policies to be implemented in the regions from a more global and local point of view².

The territorial framework thus appears as a response to the "universal" aspect of socio-economic development policies, or an alternative form of operation that was implemented mainly at regional level until the 1980s.

Territorial development refers to a geographic space that is not given, but built. Constructed by history, a culture and the networks that define its boundaries. Visit content defines the container: the boundaries of territory is the (moving) boundaries of the networks socio-economic. Where the network dies out completes the territory (p. 81).

According to the above, the territory has been created by actors acting on the strengths and weaknesses of development and on the ability of a specific population to guide change based on many factors, including physical, organizational and socio-economic (resource factor, resilience, spatial organization, availability of services, social capital, business culture, leadership, identity, financing opportunities, etc.). Thus, from a territorial development point of view, "the initiative does not come from a planning body or an 'internal power mobilization organization' (Rallet, 2007, p. 80). However, it should be noted that in many cases, these forces come from the local level and, more specifically, through the geographical scale.

Territorial development policy today cannot be carried out without the contribution of structured economic thinking, and analysis of the relationship between development and territory obliges us to define the two fundamental concepts of this duality¹. As a result, we can say that the development role in a given territory is the process of distributing and enriching economic, social and cultural activities on a certain piece of land, by mobilizing and coordinating its resources and energies in order to sustainably improve the living conditions of the people living there.

As for human development, it's a strategic reference for social development, concerned with the development of the domain, and focuses on the social actor (human resources) by increasing the capacity of human beings to choose, and to enable them to make these choices, and to unleash their creative energies, to enable them to participate in the management of their local affairs. (Jean, 2003) Finally, the discourse of governance and territorial development remains essentially linked to the extent of the relationship between them, on the grounds that territorial development can only be founded on a set of principles, led by good governance. Governance, or good governance, is the guarantor of socio-economic growth. It is based on stakeholder participation, in order to meet the social and economic challenges facing the region.

3.Governance of the National Initiative for Human Development

The aim of administrative decentralization is to improve the deployment of State public policy and the quality of public service provision across the territory, by transferring decision-making

power and means of action from the center to the territory³. As close as possible to the user in terms of speed, quality and cost effectiveness for the community.

In this case, it's a modern governance regime that aims to increase the efficiency of public policies at the highest level, with a view to improving the quality of public service and facilitating user access to all basic services and social cohesion.

The 1976 Municipal Charter and pressure from elected representatives, who were increasingly demanding the presence of more operational external administrative services, led to the drafting of a decree in 1993, which remained ineffective because it had its own limitations.

It provided for shortened deconcentrating by delegating decision-making power in the form of a simple delegation of signature, and in fact lacked the enthusiasm for central political power to launch this reform under various and unconvincing pretexts, in particular, its perceived effects on the erosion of central government power.

2005 also saw the arrival of the National Initiative for Human Development which, based on a new royal initiative, represented an original experiment in devolution, territorialization of approaches and creation of new approaches.

The integrated social development actions launched as part of this work focused on the implementation of projects with an immediate and targeted impact for the benefit of marginalized and vulnerable populations in the outermost and marginalized areas of the territory, and in poor urban areas. It is also a pioneering experiment in the simplification of expenditure procedures and the deconcentrating of the budget.

4.Territorial Convergence

In this respect, we are seeking to highlight the specific nature of territorial convergence as a process of coordinating players, particularly public players, building territoriality and appropriating resources and collective management methods. This form of convergence is fundamentally based on a situation of mixed proximity (geographical proximity and institutional proximity of actors).

Thus, the question of territorial convergence is first and foremost linked to that of local development, as it is situated in the historical context of the growing involvement and mobilization of local, private, public and associative players in development dynamics. The

virtues of imagination, organization and coordination on the part of these local players are highlighted.

As we have seen, the context of Morocco presents potentialities, constraints and challenges, in relation to which the question of territorial convergence acquires all its importance. The problems inherited from the country, predominantly touristic situation, and the challenges of its reconversion, make it essential for all players to complement each other, by seeking to create synergies, pool resources and ensure the coherence of actions undertaken.

In order to analyze this issue, it is deemed advisable to refer to the analyses carried out on experiences in the field, in order to identify the salient aspects of territorial convergence and draw relevant lessons from them. The main objective is to analyze the degree of territorial convergence on the basis of themes constituting its various aspects. The actions to be analyzed fall into several categories, namely

Territorial convergence, described as the fundamental lever for good governance of decentralization, deconcentrating and multi-actor partnerships at various territorial levels:

- Intra-sector coordination and partnerships;
- Coordination and partnership between territorial levels at the same level;
- Pooling resources, intercommunity, grouping of conurbations;

4.1 Coherence of partnerships, agreements, contracts:

With regard to the coherence of partnerships, agreements and contracts (local authorities, The National Initiative for Human Development, public sector, civil society, private sector, international cooperation, etc.): design, financing, technical support, management, training, sustainability conditions, monitoring and evaluation, we note that the partnership culture, which is currently being established, seems to favor adapted and homogenized modes of contractualization, thus potentiating coherence at the level of commitments, management, control of execution, monitoring and evaluation of its actions⁵, etc.

- Those relating to local development actions, which are more numerous, focused on the realization of projects and actions in the various fields or sectors⁶;

- Construction, reinforcement and widening of urban roads;
- Landscaping of the town's main entrance and paving of sidewalks;
- Renewal and extension of the public lighting network;
- Development of public squares and green spaces;

4.2 Intersectoral coherence within the municipality:

Interviews with representatives of various institutions and organizations (government departments, development agencies, local authorities, associations ...) on intersectoral coherence in the different sectors in region enabled us to grasp how, in different contexts, players who theoretically have the same functions in their respective sectors (health, education, employment, etc.) do not experience the same realities and explain them in the same way. In fact, when we explored the initiatives to develop collaboration within the framework of the (above), as well as the elements likely to encourage or hinder the development of coherent intersectoral action in the different fields, the interviews revealed certain collaborative practices and positive interactions which allow us to conclude that certain intersectoral practices exist or are present.

From now on, sectoral coherence must be thought of as an interlocking model, where measures, decision-making levels, action logics and the roles of players fit into one another and are built on complementarity.

4.3 - Intercommunity, a factor of territorial convergence:

Inter-communality, understood as cooperation between communes, is intended to respond to the major concerns of decentralization, which are linked to the search for ways and means of making local authorities functional, providing them with sufficient resources and boosting local development. It is therefore an initiative to manage affairs of inter-municipal interest, based on their free will to draw up joint development projects, seeking to make investments and facilities profitable. In view of the territorial convergence that is articulated both on this type of network as a configuration of connections between the various communes on the flows circulating in the network, information induced by a common strategy due to the existence of an institutional proximity and finally a clear spatial delimitation, constituted by the exercise of a geographical proximity, It goes without saying that the dimensions of the network, backed by geographical

and institutional proximity, are likely to foster intercommunity through processes of identifying shared problems and seeking solutions through cooperative coordination, and through a process of transforming shared potential resources into specific assets. The current state of inter-communal cooperation has its shortcomings⁶.

Conclusion

The analysis proposed here focused on the institutional and organizational aspects of the implementation of the new mode of governance of the National Initiative for Human Development in Morocco. This involved examining and assessing the representativeness, participation and capacities of the National Initiative for Human Development management bodies, the links between these bodies, as a backdrop, we have sought to report, as far as possible, on the scope and limits of the dynamics in terms of governance and convergence in this province. The degree of articulation between the two is a crucial question for the evaluation. In this respect, it is worth recalling that convergence aspects are of prime importance in the governance of the National Initiative for Human Development. The National Initiative for Human Development various management bodies were set up primarily to function as a forum for convergence, pooling of efforts and multi-sectoral management involving the action of a variety of players located at different territorial levels of responsibility and decision-making.

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