



Intellectual Capital for Communities
In the Knowledge Economy



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INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY NATIONS, REGIONS, CITIES AND EMERGING COMMUNITIES

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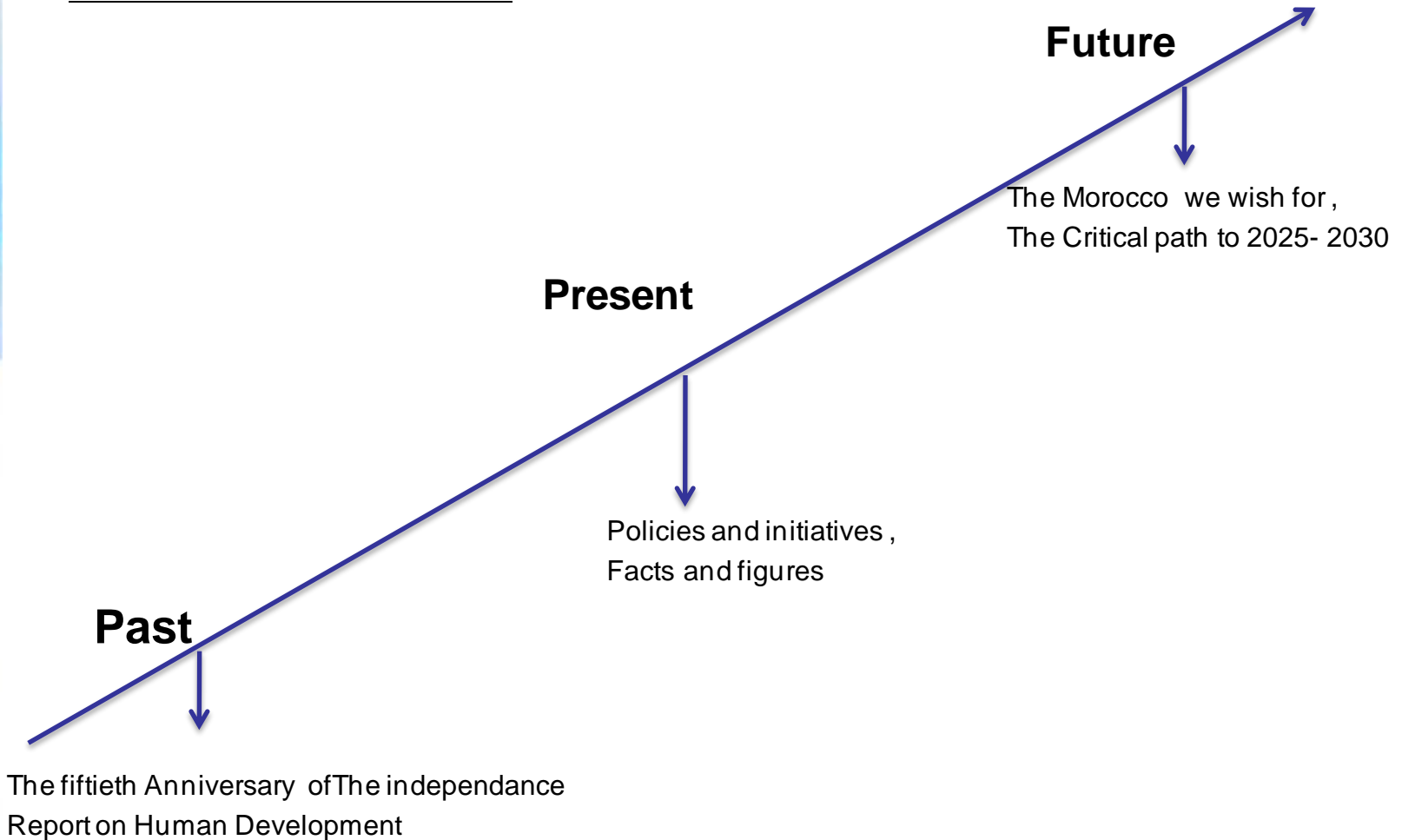


A NATION-WIDE EFFORT FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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A nation wide effort for human Development

- From Past to Future





The fiftieth Anniversary Report on Human Development

- A SWOT Analysis of 50 years of Public Policies and of the relations between State and Civil society and impacts on Human Development,
- The conclusions highlight:
 - The existence of deadknots that impeded better Development and if not unlocked will jeopardy the future of the country,
 - To go ahead towards a better future the country has some key assets,
 - The future is to be built and the better is possible : the stakes of a wished for Morocco.

Lessons from the past

The deadknots:

- 1- Knowledge: deficiencies in access, production, transmission and dissemination of knowledge, weakness of the Education system, in Recherche & Development and in capacity building...
- 2- a modern economy that masters the macro-economic fundamentals (balance of the budget, deficit, inflation...) but a small rate of growth and an uneven distribution of its fruits that hinder the country Human Development and deepen the social divide, feeding poverty, exclusion and precariousness,
- 3- the exclusion of important part of the population from the development process: the women, the youth, the rural population, the disabled,
- 4- health: access to healthcare services is uneven, its quality is weak, the medical care coverage is limited, with important implications on social costs, and Human Development,
- 5- the governance: Deficit in governance of the public and the private sectors: Gaps concern: management, leadeaship, participacion, planning, decision making.

Determinant Actions to prepare the Future

1- Urgent actions: fight the inacceptables

- Youth illeteracy
- Healhacare disparities,
- Poverty and exclusion

2- On the midterm: local and national development:

- Build infrastructure (transports, equipment of new regional development poles, urban planing and infrastructure, social housing and new housing programs for the shanty town population),
- Impove governance (anticorruption law , justice reform, decentralization, local development planning, environment charter and sustainable development policies, e-gov programs....)
- Leverage the economy (industry, services, agriculture, energy, mines...)

3- On long term: build a knowledge based society:

- **Improve** quality of Education and training, train more engineers,
- Invest in, Recherche & Development and Innovation and access to new technologies.

Five years after, Facts and figures

Main programs initiated between 2006 and 2011:

- **Economy:**
 - Plan Emergence: Offshoring, Automotive, Aeronautics, Electronics industries,
 - Green Morocco: high yield agriculture and integration plus social farming,
 - Energy: hydraulic,solar, wind energies, green energies,
 - New Development Zones: Tangier, Oujda, Kenitra...plus Casanearshore, Technopolis...
- **Housing:**
 - Cities without slums, social housing, new cities
- **Infrastructure:**
 - Toll roads, rural roads, railway network extension, TGV , ports, airports...



Facts and figures (Following)

- **Education:**
 - Plan urgency: Emergency program to reduce the drop out and improve quality,
 - Higher Education Reform, increased R&D budget, MAScIR, private Higher Education institutions
- **Health:**
 - Extension of the Medical care insurance program,
- **The National Initiative for Human Development:**
 - Poverty alleviation in the poorest counties of rural areas and fight against exclusion in the poorest quarters of the big cities,
 - New governance process: decentralisation, participation of civil society to decision making, monitoring and evaluation.

Five years after facts and figures

2004-2009 Some improvements:

- **Economy:** rate of growth 4,1% a year
average income reached \$ 3500 ~ \$ 8500 PPA
new jobs/year 133 000,
- **Social:** unemployment rate -1,7 % a year
illetteracy rate - 3,5 % a year
enrollement rate in primary school 92% (2009)
death rate of children from 0 to 5 years -20%
Relative Poverty rate dropped from 15,3% to 8,8%

But disparities still exist:

- **Economy:** share of the 20% richest in the total expenditure :48%,
share of the 20% poorest in the total expenditure: 6,5%,
youth unemployment increased: 16,6% to 18% ,
job creation under the average of 400.000 a year that are needed,
5 regions of 16 contributed to 60% of the GDP.



The National Initiative for Human Development

A piloted experience to fight poverty and exclusion as sectorial programs by government departments are not enough to improve the Human Development indicators and meet the MDGs.

The Initiative aims to alleviate: - poverty in 450 counties (communes) among the poorest and, to fight exclusion in 240 urban quarters among the poorest.

A participative management experience:

Government, local representatives, local elected bodies and local associations share responsibility in the management of the process,

Simplified procedures of budgeting, procurement and payment,

A substantial government endowment to leverage donations and others

Fundings by other parties,

A monitoring and an evaluation system to follow up and measure the impacts of the Initiative.

The outcome of the Initiative after 4 years and half

- Number of projects undertaken : 19.800
- Correspondant budget : MDH 11,9 Billions (\$ 1,5 billions)
- Average cost of a project : MDH 600 (\$ 75)
- Leverage effect : 40,6%
- Redistribution effect : 0,3% of the GDP a year
- Governance evaluated through the leadership of the partners:
 - ❖ Government 64,6%
 - ❖ Rural counties 27,8%
 - ❖ Urban counties 9,3%
 - ❖ Associations 19,1%
- The impact on the beneficiaries will be evaluated at the end of 2011.



The main assets to go toward a better future

- 1- The Political stability and the democratic transition,
- 2- The youthfulness of the population,
- 3- The advantage given by the demography transition,
- 4- The geostrategic location of the country.



The road to 2025 requires Morocco To

- 1- Consolidate political normalcy: reinforce the national cohesion and improve the system of governance,
- 2- Meet the conditions for a rigorous integration of the country into the knowledge based Economy,
- 3- Build the basis for a competitive economy,
- 4- Overcome exclusion and poverty, and reorganize solidarity,
- 5- Seize the opportunities offered by an Open Economy, overcome its threats and work toward strategies for regional positioning



The Morocco we wish for

- A country respecting the universal values and valorizing its cultural diversity,with,
- More solidarity and less inequalities,where
- Democracy, human rights, and citizenship are the foundations of a decentralized country,
- A country integrated in the global economy,
- To succeed we need ambition and commitement ,

The critical path to 2025-2030

Some of the the key targets:

- Reduce the illetracy ,to 5%,
- Increase to 70% the number of the students in K12,
- Increase the R&D budget to 5% of GDP,
- Multiply by 4 the number of engineers trained each year to reach the ratio of 40 engineers by 10.000 inhabitants,
- Invest in STEMS programs from K1 to K12, 70% of the student of K12 in Science,
- Make 40% of the responsibility positions led by women,
- Invest in Green Energy (24%) and Green Economy...



THANK YOU
