Public Policies of the Fight Against Informal Settlements: the Moroccan Experience

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SUMMARY

Urbanization of urban and suburban areas results mainly from population growth, emigration and the spatial redeployment. It is often accompanied by precarious habitat, irregular neighborhoods and slums with an impoverished population, privileged places of insecurity, crime and insalubrity. This anarchic habitat which doesn't obey to any urban planning, affects negatively the urban landscape quality and breaks the balance of the urban development. The Moroccan state that does not escape from this widespread phenomenon over the world and particularly in developing countries, has initiated since the independence a series of diversified programs and policies to fight against the informal settlements and establish a decent built environment likely to enhance the living environment of residents and promote the city's sustainability. This subject will help to enlighten readers on the various programs initiated by the Moroccan State through two main periods: the first which extends from the independence until the 1990s was characterized by the unique state intervention or the welfare State, while the second period knew the involvement of the private sector, alongside the State, in the implementation of these programs as part of a public-private partnership. We will focus on the consistency, the scope, the relevance and the mode of governance of these programs and actions aiming at high urbanistic objectives, by their legal, financial and institutional framing and the identification of their limitations and deficiencies recorded before suggesting the solutions and the improvement methods of the exercise of these policies likely to optimize the public burdens, to fully participate in the social integration of the concerned populations and to enhance the urban landscape by the eradication of informal settlements.