

CONCLUSION

The diagnosis of state of environment in Morocco has allowed to highlight the main environmental problems met in this country. They stem, in general, from the population explosion, a badly handled economic growth and a flagrant human underdevelopment. Their indications, the most spectacular, are losing the natural heritage of the country, deterioration of living standards and extension and complication of constraints to economic and social development.

Reduced to their simplest expression, environmental problems in rural areas are mainly presented in terms of deforestation, decline of the vegetable cover and natural areas under the effect of agriculture advance, mining resources and urbanization. These indications result in impoverishment of the animal and vegetable biodiversity, exhaustion of water resources, acceleration of hydrous and wind erosion processes and loss of soils arable layer and their fertility.

In urban environment, the major environmental problems concern pollution resulting from deficiencies and insufficiencies as regard to liquid drainage and sanitation, collect, discharging and processing household waste and proliferation of slums. Other forms of pollution affect surface and underground waters, as well as the atmosphere, in relation with industrial activities that use, in most cases, old technologies, which do not respect gas, liquid and solid waste standards and which do not have appropriate devices to collect and treat these wastes. This urban unhealthiness is responsible of the proliferation of parasitic, hydrous and respiratory diseases.

The analysis of indications for state of environment deterioration reveals also a shrinkage of capital resource, a vulnerable agricultural sector and a population poverty growth. All these problems related to the management of natural resources and space, are added to the attraction of the cities and cause rural populations of the most affected areas to be displaced to the greatest urban centers. Badly equipped to meet this important flood of impoverished individuals, Moroccan cities are not able to channel and control this quick growth of urban population. This brings about serious problems of liquid drainage and sanitation, and housing salubrity problems that are increased in some urban areas by a more and more worrying atmospheric pollution.


Development problems are, consequently, results and causes, at the same time, of the malfunctioning of the relation between population and environment. This dynamic is at

the core of choices retained by NAPE. It is allowed to acknowledge some key variables on which it will be possible to act to induce the wished changes. It should be recalled, however, that these variables are rarely independent and that modifications, advisable to make, will require sometimes complex approaches, and at several levels, at the same time.

NAPE has been drawn up pursuant to a participative process that integrates governmental and civil society actors, and representatives of economic operators and universities. This process has been guided by the worry of coherence of NAPE with, on the one hand, orientations retained by the National Debate on Land-use management and by the PDE and, on the other, international conventions' provisions those to which Morocco is committed. The choice of actions retained by NAPE has been set on the basis of a consensus criteria scale. Preventive interventions are generally privileged to the detriment of those having a rather curative nature.

The achievement of NAPE is, however, a difficult task. Thinking also that to give the maximum success chance to NAPE, the five following conditions must be fulfilled :

- > making the institutional framework more dynamic while instilling a new spirit to the existing institutions, reinforcing them and making them take cognizance of their respective responsibilities to better preserve and manage environment;
- > Favoring the participation of private operators, users associations and NGOs to preserve and develop the country's resources;
- > improving the State's knowledge tools and the evolution of our environment so as to refine our policy and to be able to act in due time;
- > ensuring participation and commitment of concerned actors;
- > mobilizing the internal and external financial resources necessary to NAPE implementation.



Conception et réalisation
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