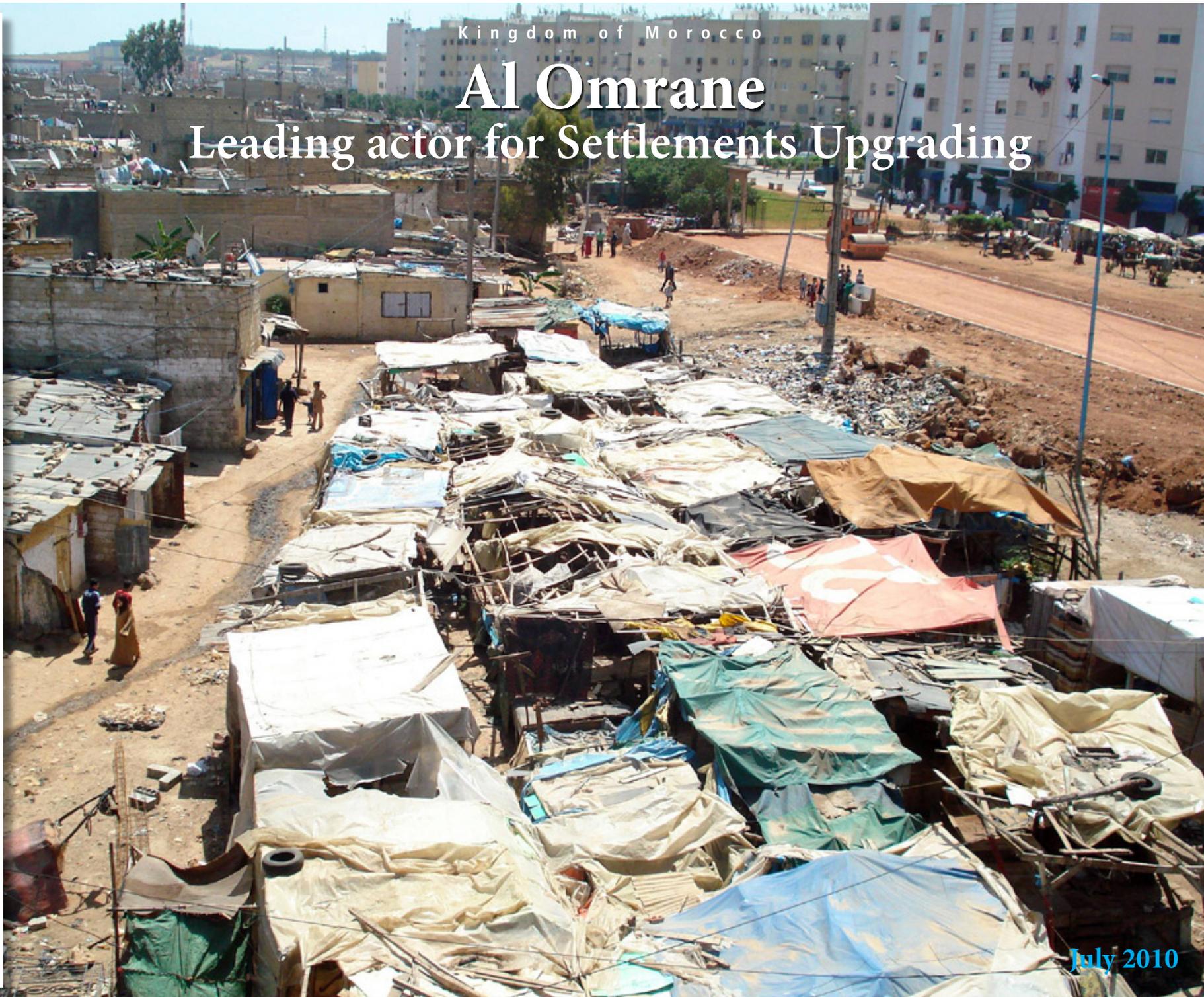


Kingdom of Morocco

Al Omrane

Leading actor for Settlements Upgrading



July 2010



Al Omrane projects - *Cities without Slums* : (i) shantytowns clearance in Khouribga; (ii) Autoconstruction Ennahda in Mohammedia; (iii) Relocation programme in Agadir.

Low cost housing in Oujda



New town development Tamansourt - Marrakech



Historical settlements rehabilitation in Meknes (i) and Errachidia (ii).



Urban upgrading in Tetuan



Al Omrane Group is candidate for the 2010 Habitat Scroll of Honour

"Our ultimate goal is not only to have cities without slums, nor is it to replace the latter with blocks of concrete that are soulless and socially insensitive. Rather, we intend to transform our cities into environments that are conducive to good living conditions, conviviality and dignity, to turn these spaces into hubs for investments and production, and into cities that are attached to their specificity and to the originality of their character."

Extract from the speech of **His Majesty King Mohammed VI**
at the National Meeting of Local Government
Agadir, 12 December 2006

Al Omrane Group presentation

• **Background information:** Al Omrane Group was born of the merger in **2004** of ANHI (National Shelter Upgrading Agency), Attacharouk Company and SNEC (National Company for Equipment and Construction). Al Omrane absorbed later the ERACs (Regional Entities for Development and Construction) which became subsidiary companies. Placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Regional Planning, Al Omrane is today a national reference in the field of slum improvement, prevention of sub-standard settlements and social housing.

• **Mission: Action against sub-standard settlements** and promotion of **Social Housing**, two strategic axes. The main mission of Al Omrane Group is nowadays identified with the national programme *Cities without Slums* (2004-2012), launched by Royal Directive. Al Omrane is a major player in sustainable development and a key instrument of public authorities' strategy for decent housing, poverty reduction and urban inclusion.

• **Goals :** Al Omrane intervenes within a global vision of human development and social integration. The Group implements its expertise in its action against slums, by associating technical approach with social assistance and proximity tools.

• **Experience in the field of human settlements:** Al Omrane draws its experience from that of ANHI, an agency dedicated to slums clearance and prevention. ANHI is actually the first entity in Morocco that advocated the participatory approach, public/private partnership and innovative financial instruments (cross-subsidy). Its experience was acknowledged by the **Best Practices Prize** in improving the living environment (Agadir Project, Prize awarded to Morocco at the *Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Habitat II, Istanbul, 1996*).

This experience was further confirmed in 2004 by the launch of *Cities without Slums* programme and by two *UN-Habitat Global Campaigns* (i) Security Tenure and (ii) Urban Governance. Al Omrane places *Cities without Slums* within the framework of **Goal 7** of the Millennium Development Goals - "Ensure Environmental Sustainability", and its **Target 11** - "By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers". Al Omrane commitment in the field of slums clearance puts **Morocco, according to UN-Habitat, in the second world rank for the achievement of Target 11: 45.8 per cent of the objectives were achieved** in slums improvement over the period 2000-2010.

Key Dates

- 1996** Habitat II Best Practices Prize - Istanbul, Greater Agadir Project (ANHI)
- 2000** Engagement of Morocco to the MDGs
- 2004**
 - Inauguration of *Cities without Slums*
 - 1st Launch of two UN-Habitat Campaigns in the Arab region
- 2006** First cities declared slum free: Essaouira, Bouznika, Fnideq...
- 2010**
 - **154,000** slum households re-housed (march)
 - **40** cities declared slum free
 - Morocco achieves **45.8%** of Target 11
- 2010**
 - Progress of *Cities without Slums*: **50%** (july)
 - *Cities without Slums* Committed Investment: **70%**

Al Omrane facts (2009)

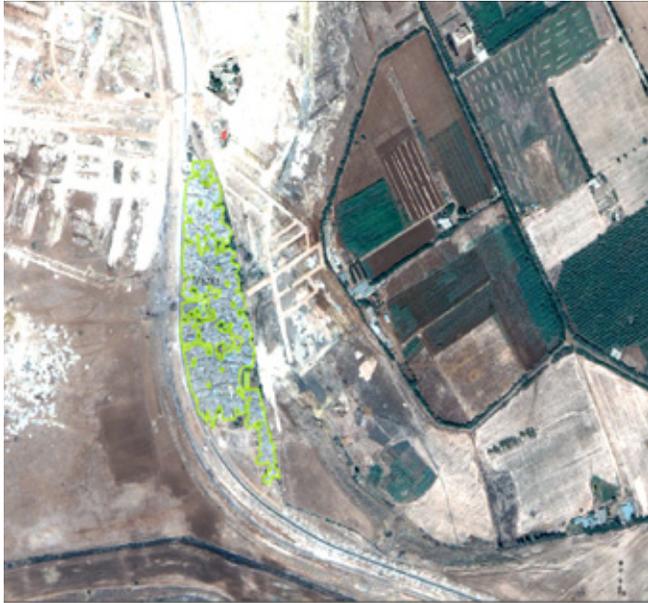
- **1** holding, **14** subsidiary companies, **40** branches
- **1157** employees
- Management staff: **56%**
- Female staff: **46%**
- Average age: **44 years**
- Housing units launched: **90.000**
- Investment 2009: **US \$ 1.02 billion**
- International Funds (2007-2010): **US \$ 340 million**



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2005



Mazila slum clearance in Meknes

2006



Kham Zerktouni slum clearance in Agadir

2006



Day-Day slum clearance in Agadir



2006



2008



2008



Cities without Slums is a large scale integrated program aimed at clearing all slums in Morocco through enabling households to have access to partly subsidized decent housing, equipped with all basic elements of urban comfort at a minimal cost. The mobilization of the development actors around this dynamics contributes to the reinforcement of local institutions capacities and of public/private partnership.

Issues at stake

- Clearance of slums in Morocco in the period 2004-2012.
- Reduction of poverty and urban divide.
- Human development via urban inclusion and social integration of poor households.
- Reinforcement of social cohesion and promotion of urban diversity.

Goals and objectives

Main goal: Clear Slums in **83 cities and urban centres by year 2012.**

• Specific objectives:

- Achieve human development of target populations in compliance with Goal 7- Target 11 of the Millennium Development Goals, by improving their living conditions (infrastructures, access to basic services, environment);
- Ensure social advancement of populations (access to property, social inclusion and access to credit);
- Reinforce local capacities, through concluding contracts with partners;
- Prevent indecent housing by involving the private sector (tax incentives), and providing government grants as mortgage instruments.

- Target beneficiaries: **327,000 slum households**, i.e. **1.6 million inhabitants**, particularly, women, youth, widows, elderly and disabled people.

Investment

The national programme *Cities without Slums* mobilizes **an investment amounting to US \$ 3 billion**, including a State subsidy of **US \$ 1.2 billion**.

A sustainable financing is secured by:

- the participation of the State (40% of the cost), through the general budget and the Solidarity Fund for Housing - FSH (tax on cement which contributes to the slum improvement up to US \$ 4,800/household),
- the **contribution of the beneficiary households** (30% of the cost),
- the contribution of Al Omrane Group via **cross-subsidy***,
- the mobilization of international cooperation funding.

(*) Balancing of Cities without Slums accounts of Al Omrane, by the margins made on the sale of housing units to upper-income householders.



Householders relocation (autoconstruction on Al Omrane equipped sites)



Ahl Loughlam project in Casablanca



Rehousing (flats in collective housing of 4 storeys buildings)



Project in Agadir



Project in Casablanca

Urban upgrading (restructuring of informal settlements)



Restructuring of housing, subject to collapse in Tangier



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Actions undertaken

- Specific contractual framework, associating the State, local governments and public operators (City Contracts).
- Public financial support: Solidarity Fund for Housing (FSH) fed with a tax of US \$ 12 per tonne of cement.
- Mobilization of funding from international agencies (World Bank, USAID, AFD, UE, Cities Alliance).
- Mobilization of public land to the benefit of *Cities without Slums*.
- Intensification of social housing offer by encouraging public/private partnership (programmes of social housing units at US \$ 16,800 and US \$ 30,000 tax-free).
- Dynamization of the social housing market by the creation of the Guarantee Fund (FOGARIM) to facilitate access to credit to low-income or irregular income households, and by the extension of current micro-credit mechanisms to social housing.

Al Omrane: Three forms of field intervention

- Relocation of slum households on equipped land parcels for the autoconstruction of their houses (80% of cases).
- Rehousing via access to a low-cost housing units, intended in priority to elderly, single-parent households and other vulnerable populations.
- Restructuring and *in situ* upgrading.

Achievements

- By end of March 2010, **154,000 households** benefited from a housing unit, including 62,000 households in the 40 centers already declared slum free.
- *Cities without Slums* programme has been already **completed up to 50%** and **works are underway to attain 70%**.
- Slum population decreased from **8.2%** of total urban population (2004) to **3.9%** (2010).

N°	Cities	Number of households	Year of declaration
1	Essaouira	133	2006
2	Fquih Ben Saleh	200	
3	Bouznika	314	
4	Fnideq	66	
5	Khouribga	1 620	2007
6	Bni Mellal	1 400	
7	Oued Zem	2 230	
8	Azrou	237	
9	Sefrou	345	
10	Machraa Belksiri	660	2008
11	Tamellalt	2 178	
12	Agouray	359	
13	Ait Yaazem	945	
14	Figuig	189	
15	Bni Tadjit	300	
16	Talssint	600	
17	Abbou Lekhal	103	
18	Ait Boumeryem	153	
19	Fahs Anjara	962	
20	Chtouka Ait Baha	310	
21	Laayoune	11 052	
22	El Jadida	329	
23	Safi	500	
24	Ouazzane	339	
25	Khmiss Zemamra	260	
26	Souk Larbaa Gharb	547	
27	Taourirt	800	
28	Agadir	15 600	
29	Saidia	572	
30	Sidi Ifni	114	
31	El Hajeb	179	2009
32	Nador	313	
33	Chefchaouene	71	
34	Bejaad	268	
35	Ain Aouda	3 555	
36	Tiffelt	338	
37	Kasbat Tadla	143	
38	Mers El Kheir	3 186	
39	Dakhla	5 106	Beg 2010
40	Boujdour	5 523	
Sub-total of slum-free cities		62 099	

N°	Cities	Number of households
Forecast by end of 2010		
41	Sidi Bennour	2 502
42	Tangier	3 244
43	Tetuan	700
44	Ksar El Kebir	504
45	Meknes	7 278
46	Ain Taoujdate	564
47	Sbaa Ayoune	244
48	Khenifra	226
49	Khemisset	3 055
50	Oujda	1 936
51	Berkane	697
52	Settat	1 590
53	Deroua	2 000
54	Hettane	150
55	Kalaa Sraghnas	3 433
56	Azemmour	653
Forecast 2011-2012		
57	Sidi Kacem	3 870
58	Sidi Slimane	7 004
59	Sidi Yahya des Gharbs	5 306
60	Souk Sebt	720
61	Brouj	450
62	Es Semara	4 800
63	Moulay Yakoub	3 118
64	Kenitra	13 442
65	Larache	6 936
66	Touisset	110
67	Al Hoceima	402
68	Fes	7 571
69	Missour	1 833
70	Tarquist	213
71	Casablanca + Nouaceur and Mediouna	80 780
72	Préfecture de Mohammedia	18 720
73	Assilah	1 260
74	Rabat	6 611
75	Sidi Yahya Zaers	4 000
76	Ain Attiq	560
77	Skhirate	4 467
78	Temara, Oum Azza, El Menzeh	14 920
79	Moulay Abdellah	1 620
80	Sale	8 134
81	Guercif	8 000
82	Taza	1 460
83	Marrakech	19 066
Total		316 248



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Agadir **City Contract** signature ceremony (from right to left, Minister of Housing, Governor, Mayor)



Household social support seminar coorganized with Cities Alliance, 2006



Servicing targeted households through **Single desk** approach, Ain Aouda.



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Major partners of *Cities without Slums*: State - Departments in charge of Housing, Interior, and Finance; Local authorities (governors); Municipalities; Al Omrane Group; Technical services; Institutional actors of social development; International cooperation; Civil society/NGOs; CBOs and slum dwellers. These partners are bound by a federating document, the **City Contract**

Partners' Tasks

- The Ministry of Economy and Finance intervenes within the scope of its competence (programme financing, State general budget).
- The Ministry of Interior ensures the coordination of the programme' territorial development, through the Governors and the General Direction of Local Collectivities.
- The Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Regional Planning carries out housing operations for slum improvement and insures financing via the Solidarity Fund for Housing (FSH).

The entities attached to the Ministry of Housing participate actively in the programme implementation:

- Urban Agencies decide on urban planning documents and intervene in the decision making for the granting of building permits,
- Regional Inspections of Urban Planning ensure the secretariat of the Local Follow-up Committee, take part in the demolition operations and contribute to the social assistance of households.

- Al Omrane Group ensures, through its 14 subsidiary companies, (i) the acquisition of land for rehousing, (ii) the overall technical aspects of these operations (studies, reception of authorizations, follow-up and supervision of development and construction works), (iii) the financial follow-up of projects, (iv) collection of beneficiaries' contributions, (v) preparation of sale contracts (vi) delivery of individual property titles. Al Omrane provides, free of charge, the households with architectural schemes and technical assistance for autoconstruction.
- Local authorities ensure the coordination of actors. They validate the lists of the programme beneficiary households, facilitate land acquisition, supervise the demolition of barracks and play a key role in awareness raising of households.
- Municipalities expedite the issuance of building and occupancy permits and bear their related taxes. They take part, together with local authorities, in the validation of the lists of households, and awareness raising activities.

- Other partners take part in the programme via the management tools developed: technical services (water, electricity, sanitation, and telephony), institutional actors of social development, international cooperation representatives, NGOs, CBOs, experts and trainers...

City Contract : a strong focal point

- *Cities without Slums* is an innovative initiative in the field of local governance, characterized by **City Contract**, contractual mechanism that governs its implementation at local level. More than a standard document, it represents a real binding contract, specific to each local government. Its objective is to define the conditions of financing and implementation of the programme and specify the tasks of every intervening party. For every city, the contract indicates : (i) the areas of intervention, (ii) the nature of operations to be realized, (iii) the social assistance measures and (iv) the financial contribution of each partner.



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Social assistance provided to vulnerable households requires regular ground intervention.



Participatory decision making



Low-cost housing interior views.



Summer camps and school bags distribution



Since its inception in 2004, *Cities without Slums* has enabled 813,000 inhabitants to access a decent housing. With the operations launched up to July 2010, this programme concerns 1,136,000 inhabitants, i.e. 70% of slum dwellers nationwide. The mobilization of the actors enabled an increase of the pace of slums demolition, which went from 5,000 to 30,000 annually.

Improvement of the living conditions of 813.000 inhabitants (2004 - July 2010)

- **Access to a decent housing and secure tenancy.**
- **Access to basic services:** 100% of the housing units, delivered to slum households are serviced with roads, water, electricity, sanitary drainage, and telephony. The inhabitants of new neighborhoods have access to public transport and benefit from solid waste collection.
- **Better balance** between the nature of housing, occupancy rate, comfort indicators and environmental health.
- Substantial drop of **diseases** and infections in connection with unhealthy environment.
- Improvement of access to **social and educational services** in the new hosting areas.

- **Allocation of housing products, giving priority the most disadvantaged populations** (women, youth, widows, single-parent households, extremely poor households, elderly, disabled people). These latter are given priority in social housing units in collective buildings, ready for occupancy.

Induced economic and social development of households

- The households concerned with the *Cities without Slums* program obtain **individual property titles**. The access to ownership, a specificity of slum improvement in Morocco, allows a sustained socio-economic development of beneficiary households : better access to credit, business opportunities, etc.

Inclusion, social assistance and participatory decision making

- In accordance with the prime objective of bridging the urban divide, the hosting sites are designed within the framework of **large scale integrated operations**. This urban planning choice mixes diversified housing products, promoting social diversity and allowing better equipment dissemination.
- The social assistance of households during crucial phases of rehousing (barracks demolition, transfer to hosting sites and autoconstruction) strengthens their capacities and induces positive behaviours. The appropriation of new neighbourhoods is visible and measurable (setting up of businesses in ground floors, private gardens...). The households also benefit from related social activities carried out by Al Omrane and its partners with CBOs (distribution of school bags, summer camps, etc).
- **Participatory decision-making process** (draw for parcels allocation, choice of shops...) is a guarantee of participation and social cohesion.



Sustainability of the slum housing clearance process

Mobilization of public land



On 16 February 2009, **His Majesty King Mohammed VI** presided over the signing ceremony of a convention related to the support of social housing.

The objective of this convention is **to mobilize 3,853 ha of public lands to the benefit of Al Omrane Group**, responsible to develop 200,000 housing units (distributed at a rate of 1/3 each between low costs housing, social housing and middle class housing) for an estimated cost of US\$ 6,2 billion. By end 2009, construction works were already launched on 30% of the mobilized land.

Prevention



Al Omrane undertakes the equipment of informal settlements with basic infrastructure networks, Tangier.

Capacity building actions



Technical assistance to autoconstruction, Agadir



Support to solid waste management in Mdiq.

INHD : Coherence of targets and objectives



Al Omrane is partner in local associations actions within the framework of INDH, Casablanca.



Appropriation by the households of their new neighborhoods: Business and private garden in the ground floor in autoconstruction housing, Agadir.



Cities without Slums achieves sustainability through: state commitment, institutional partners networking, adequate land strategy, and sustainable financing mechanism. In order to put the results within the logic of sustainable improvement of the urban, economic and social environment, the programme invests above all in... Man.

Guarantees for programme Sustainability

- *Cities without Slums* provides sustainable solutions to the urban divide, embodied in slums. This programme differs from the previous public policies by its **holistic approach**, in the sense that it targets all slums nationwide. Beyond the dynamics induced, sustainability is ensured by achieving coherence between the human development goal of the program and those of poverty and exclusion reduction national strategies, particularly the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH). Launched by Royal Instruction in 2005, INDH is one of the major complements of the programme, especially in terms of social inclusion.



- *Cities without Slums* contributes to the reinforcement of capacities at regional and local levels, by involving all the actors in innovative institutional and financial set-ups and encouraging **partnerships** (public/private and public/private/civil society). The strengthening of the institutional framework will guarantee the sustainability of the set-ups put in place: The **City Contract** is an example; it mobilizes all local actors (state authorities, elected bodies, technical services...) around operational projects for the clearance of slums.

- To ensure the programme sustainability, several strategies are implemented upstream:
 - **Mobilization of public land** in favour of insalubrious housing improvement, including *Cities Without Slums* Programme,
 - Development of a **sustainable financing: Solidarity Fund for Housing - FSH**, fed with the proceeds of a tax on cement, instituted by a Budget Act and fixed at US \$ 12/tonne).
 - **Actions for the prevention** of the proliferation of insalubrious housing by increasing the housing offer: Programmes of low cost social housing (US \$ 16,800 and US \$ 30,000 tax free), carried out by Al Omrane in partnership with private developers, New Cities Policy, upgrading of the sub-standard settlements ...

Sustained behavioural change

- Through the implementation of *Cities without slums*, Al Omrane enables a **reinforcement of the capacities of theurban poor**. Access to ownership allows slum dwellers to improve their living conditions and induces a new social behaviour as well as an increased involvement in local affairs.

- This process is backed by a **technical assistance** to autoconstruction, a **social accompaniment** during the transfer of households, and by other strategies: town planning favoring social diversity, programming of basic services, etc.





Follow-up committee in Casablanca



Al Omrane provides free technical schemes and assistance

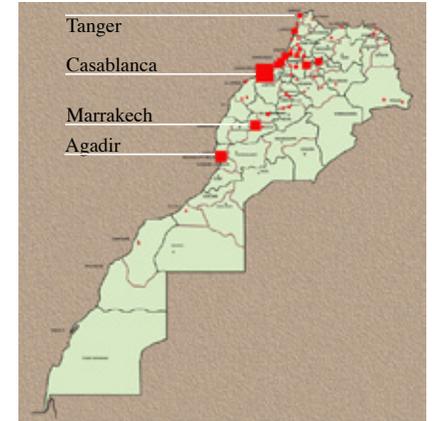


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The nation-wide scope of the *Cities without Slums* programme is a guarantee for its transferability. The various local, historical, urbanistic and social contexts reinforces the capacities of the programme to adaptation.

A programme replicated in 83 cities nationwide

- *Cities without Slums* was successfully transferred in 83 cities, and today **40 have become slum free**. By the end of March 2010, the programme enabled **154,000 households** (of the 316,248 slum households censused) to benefit from a decent housing. This includes 62,000 households in the cities already declared slum free. By the end of June 2010, the completion rate of the *Cities without Slums* programme reached **50%**.
- The strong points of the approach lies in its **capacities of adaptation** to urban specificities, starting from small centers (Fnideq, 66 slum households) to regional capitals (Greater Casablanca, 80,780 households). While the strategies are harmonized at national level, the improvement depends on urban and social typologies, available lands, infrastructures...
- The programme improves continuously, building upon the **lessons** gained from local constraints (several City Contracts had to be amended). The projections to 2012 set the completion rate at 70%. From now on **the quality-oriented approach will gradually take over the quantitative one**, and the instruments of social assistance will be reinforced.



Répartition des bidonvilles à travers le Maroc

Transfer vectors

- **Al Omrane** is in the forefront of the dissemination of the Best practices of *Cities without Slums*, particularly through its 14 subsidiary companies. The institution builds upon the gained experiences to develop its strategies of prevention, mobilization of public land and cross-subsidy to the benefit of social housing. At the institutional level, the transfer vectors are **the authorities and elected bodies**. With the support of civil society, the **target populations** are involved in this dynamics, reinforcing local democracy.
- The programme evaluations confirm the impact of these transfers, and highlight an international dissemination through visits by foreign delegations to Morocco, interested by this experience (South Africa, Gabon, Jordan, Syria...).



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Public/Private Partnership for social housing



From top to bottom, housing build-up by Al Omrane private partners :promoteur
Marinador (Al Omrane Tamesna)
Mactram (Al Omrane Fes)
Kounzi (Al Omrane Marrakech).

Single desk



Bridging the urban divide through large scale integrated urban plans





The innovative aspects of *Cities without Slums* are drawn from the development of the institutional capacities of Morocco, in particular in terms of urban governance. Slums clearance confirms state voluntarism, while implementing consensual instruments, for a shared decision making in favour of social cohesion.

Upstream innovative aspects

- **Capacity to develop a nationwide territorial coverage**
- **Synergy of actions** in specific urban contexts. All slums must be cleared simultaneously, within short periods of time, in order to guaranty the involvement of populations at local level, and maintain the mobilization of the various actors.
- Adoption, **at the institutional level**, of instruments to:
 - Implement a programme announced in the Government's Declaration, and City Contracts at local level,
 - Mobilize land reserves,
 - Develop a sustainable financing mechanism: State Budget + Solidarity Fund for Housing (FSH) + contribution of the beneficiaries,
 - Set up a Guarantee Fund (FOGARIM) of housing loans for underprivileged households and adapt the microfinance systems to housing,
 - Institutionalize the cross-subsidy system and encourage public/private partnership.
- Introduction of a **unified system of prevention** of insalubrious housing proliferation:
 - Programmes aiming at boosting social housing offer (housing units at US \$ 16,800 \$ and at US \$ 30,000) and urban upgrading,
 - Involvement of private developers, by providing them with public land, in return of producing a percentage of social housing.

Downstream innovative aspects

- Integration of the approach within a strategy of social cohesion, urban integration and human development, in conformity with the Millennium Development Goals, particularly its target related to **access to a decent housing**.
- Responsibilization of beneficiary households through their financial involvement and effective participation in the programme implementation.
- Prevention of exclusion risks (new "ghettos"), by the mobilization of sufficient land reserve, enabling an integrated town planning, in favor to **social diversity**.
- Free of charge technical assistance to autoconstruction, social assistance to transferred households.



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Press release : Al Omrane achievements with regards to Cities without Slums programme generates several press articles monthly

March / April / May 2010

AL BAYANE	Al Omrane : 8.5 milliards DH d'investissements
AUJOURD'HUI LE MAROC	Al Omrane : des investissements de 8.5 milliards DH en 2010
L'OPINION	Le Groupe Al Omrane prévoit des investissements de 8.5 milliards DH en 2010
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	Tiflet : Convention pour la réhabilitation du quartier Rashad
ASSAHRAA AL MAGHRIBIA	Al Omrane a réalisé 52000 logements de la catégorie sociale jusqu'en 2009
MAGHREB ARAB PRESS	Skhirat-Temara: Destruction de près de 500 baraques du bidonville Al Fath
ALWATAN (AL BIDAOUI)	Le Groupe Al Omrane promet l'élimination des bidonvilles
LE MATIN DU SAHARA	Destruction de près de 500 baraques à Skhirat Témara
AUFAIT	Bidonvilles : 500 baraques ont été détruites à Témara
LE MATIN DU SAHARA	Sidi Bennour et Azemmour : Villes sans bidonvilles en 2010
LE MATIN DU SAHARA	Villes sans Bidonvilles : nettes avancées dans l'Oriental
ANNAHAR AL MAGHRIBYA	L'annonce de trois villes sans bidonvilles dans la région Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	Ouazzane, Mechraa Belksiri et Souk El Arbaa : sans bidonvilles
AL MOUNTADA	Al Hoceima ville sans bidonvilles en 2012
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	Programme villes sans bidonvilles
RISSALAT AL OUMMA	Kénitra sans bidonvilles en 2010
ANNAHAR AL MAGHRIBYA	Khénifra : 9 millions DH pour le relogement de 123 familles
LE SOIR ECHOS	Tanger : Bientôt ville sans bidonvilles...
AL ALAM	Ouazane, Souk El Arbaa et Mechraa Belksiri, trois villes déclarées sans bidonvilles
ANNAHAR AL MAGHRIBYA	L'éradication de 30% des bidonvilles
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	Khenifra : Plus de 9 millions de dirhams pour financer le relogement
AL MASSAE	Hjira : déclaration de la guerre contre les bidonvilles
AL BAYANE	Eradiquer les bidonvilles : l'échéance approche à grands pas !
LE MATIN DU SAHARA	Villes sans bidonville : relogement de 70 familles à Al Hoceima
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	98 mille familles vivent dans 480 bidonvilles
ANNAHAR AL MAGHRIBYA	Aïn Aouda : des problèmes de bidonvilles
ASSABAH	Le Conseil de Casablanca se réunit avec la population des bidonvilles
AL ITTIHAD AL ICHTIRAKI	La région de Marrakech-Tensift-El Haouz : rencontre sur les bidonvilles
AL AHDAT AL MAGHRIBIA	La démolition des bidonvilles à Tétouan

June / 2010

ASSABAH	Programme Villes sans Bidonvilles
AKHBAR AL YOUM	Les efforts de l'État pour éradiquer les bidonvilles à Casablanca
FADA AL HIWAR	Le programme de lutte contre les bidonvilles continue...
RISSALAT AL OUMMA	Skhirat : ville sans bidonvilles
L'ECONOMISTE	Casablanca : résorption du bidonville «Douar Silbat»

International recognition : «State of the World's Cities 2010/2011 - Bridging the urban divide» ranks Morocco second in the world.

"The more successful developing countries are found in **North Africa**.

...In Morocco, an estimated 2.4 million people moved out of slum conditions over the past 10 years, reflecting a 45.8 per cent reduction in slum prevalence between the year 2000 (24.2 per cent) and 2010 (an estimated 13 per cent), thanks to strong political leadership, clear targets and adequate budget resources."

Source : UN-HABITAT "State of the World's Cities 2010/2011- Bridging the urban divide"

Figure 1 : Slum improvements in absolute numbers (2000-2010) millions

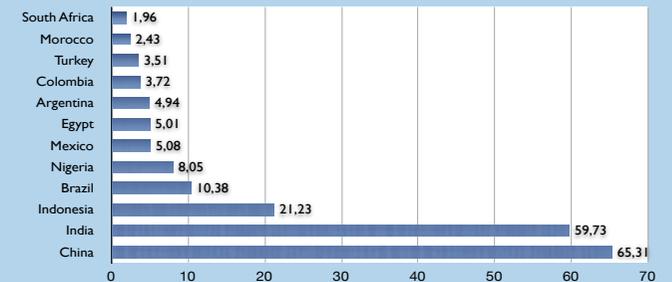


Figure 2 : % of population lifted out of slum condition (2000-2010)



Source : UN-HABITAT - GUO, 2009. Note: 2010 data are predictions.



alomrane@alomrane.ma
www.alomrane.ma

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Leading actor for Settlements Upgrading

