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RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Local Development Corporation, for an effective management of municipal waste in Morocco

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Abstract

Has the time whither the management of waste has become both an economic and environmental outcome crucial to the municipalities. The current reflections tends toward an original placement and performance which consisted of an examination in the creation of a Local Development Corporation for the management of municipal waste at the expense of private enterprises strongly present on the sector and to the exclusive benefit of the general interest. In any event, this track represents an alternative to the governed and to the delegated management by private companies who have shown their limits.

In the sector of municipal waste, the solution "Local Development Corporation" appears as a third way between the direct management and delegation to the large private groups.

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INTRODUCTION

The municipality, under the legislation in force, can manage, internally, the public service of the municipal waste, which falls within its jurisdiction, as it may have recourse to outside service providers to outsource all or part of this service. Relatively to this second option, regardless of the distance that it will decide to take with the management of the service, it will not completely divest itself of, and always retain a power of control over the public service delegate, more precisely on the delegatee. It should therefore set the rules of the game and provide the means to ensure compliance with the (GUERIN, 2005).

However, the public-private partnership projects for the delivery of public services involve partners from two sectors of activity strong different, the public and private sectors. These projects aim at the provision of public services related to the general interest of citizens and corporate citizens or businesses. The character very often of universal services offered confer to these projects a social importance and economic capital, very complex and for which the identification of typical risks can only facilitate and improve the management (PRFONTAINE and BOURNIVAL, 2004).

More broadly, the multiplicity of actors and the springs of public policies for sustainable territorial development led to place the reflection on the field of governance, understood as "describing new styles of decision, more open and negotiated in appearance, fruit of adaptations contingent of political systems taken in changing environments as" (FIALAIRE, 2008).

This concept introduced above all the idea that the "power exercised on a community cannot be effective only on condition of not being as an action purely unilateral imposing to the members of the social group, but on the contrary as the product of the involvement of members of the society in the choice concerning " (TIMIST, 1998).

Same at the level of the achievement of urban projects complex, the idea of the creation of dedicated structures, such as the mixed-economy companies is to upgrade (TIMIST, 1998).

In effect, and face the constraints encountered to the delegation of public services to private operators in the framework of a public-private partnership, the search for a new management framework is paramount, or the need to push the reflection to tension of the public-private partnership for participatory governance as a framework for management of the public service of municipal waste. Because of this, the Act 17.08 has instituted a new form of this governance called for the Local Development Corporate (LDC), recognized before this law Mixed Economy Corporations.

1 THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE IN MOROCCO: A CRISIS OF GOVERNANCE

The management of municipal waste is considered among the major issues of the protection of the environment. Therefore, a lack of effort of stakeholders in this sector, such as the insufficient collection, the wild deposit of waste, and the lack of awareness would cause adverse effects on the environment and human health: spread of diseases, insect pests, unpleasant odours, landscape degradation, and pollution of the groundwater by the infiltration of leachate...

In fact, the management of municipal waste has taken several forms, from the direct management up to the delegation to private operators.

In effect, this sector constitutes one of the major challenges of the management of the local affairs. Experience has shown the limits of the different management pathways. On the one hand, the direct control has found itself unable to meet the evolving needs and exponential quantity of waste, which is constantly increasing, exceeding in consequence the human, financial and technical resources of the territorial authority (section 1.1). On its side, the delegated management of this sector was a necessity for the improvement of the service rendered and in compliance with the international commitments of the State in the protection and enhancement of the environment. However, it has not put an end to the problems encountered (section 1.2).

- **WHAT IS THE RESULT FOR THE DIRECT CONTROL?**

There is usually a direct management communal, which shows weaknesses in terms of organization and efficiency (SOUDI and CHRIFI, 2008).

In effect, a large number of experiences of direct management of municipal waste were not allowed to achieve the expected results because of the lack of management capacity and lack of qualified personnel, and due to the financial inadequacies¹.

In this framework, this form of management is found in front of three difficulties²: the weakness of resources, problems of management leading to the deterioration of the quality of the service and the absence of local operators' holders of the technical mastery necessary to carry out major operations.

- **THE LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

The review of the structure of the municipal budget shows the absence of a specific budget line in the management of municipal waste and the absence of a system based on the analytical accounts. This gap represent a brake that blocked

¹ National Center of Independent Information on the Waste, "Sustainable of waste management m Of evidence by example, consulted the March 15, 2015.

² See: Defeuilley, C. and Lorrain, D. , op. cit. , p 8 ; and ADNANI, D. , "delegated management of public service: case of sanitation solid ", consulted the February 18, 2012 , cited by: MADANI, N., "Toward the search for a new framework for management of the DMA: the Local Development Corporation ", memory for the graduation of Master specializing in Environment and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences - Souissi, Rabat, supported the June 12, 2012, p 15.

all initiatives of commons aimed at the determination of the budget allocated to each activity, as well as the determination of the true costs of the collection³.

In addition, the weakness of the recovery rates of local taxes remains low, particularly the old municipal tax⁴ which is collected by the services of the General Treasury of the Kingdom, while the latter continue to receive 10% on the tax affected regardless of the amounts collected. This situation contributed to the insufficiency of the means communal, necessary for the management of local services.

In addition, the efficiency of the service management of household waste is currently based in relation to their cost and the financial viability, and the long-term sector is a major challenge. The management of household waste is one of the most important categories of expenditure of the municipalities. In fact, the recurring expenditure total municipalities attributable to household waste amounted to 1.3 billion dirhams in 2007, or 10.5 per cent of municipal budgets in urban areas. Of this amount, 1.1 billion Moroccan dirhams, or 85 per cent of the envelope, is assigned to the services of collection and transfer. The elimination of waste today occupies a place insignificant in terms of financial resources allocated (less than 200 million Moroccan dirhams) because there was no incentive measures political, economic or regulatory for that the commons are funding of waste disposal facilities (World Bank, 2009).

- **A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK TO EXPLODED SOURCES**

The regulatory framework prior to the Act 28.00 relative to the management of waste and to their elimination in 2006⁵ was practically absent characterized by their insufficiency which limited the effectiveness of the governance of the sector. There was not a specific framework that the regulated but of provisions scattered in direct or indirect relationships.

Because of this, the lack of specific regulatory and adapted measures for the major categories of waste (household, industrial and medical) has spawned several problems in management arrangements for, and a dilution of responsibilities in regard to the elimination of waste by the producers.

In this context, the sector of the municipal waste has been framed by the texts, which dates back, in their majority, to the era of colonization and that deal only indirectly this sector.

In effect, the sector has been regulated by a legal framework very outdated, fragmented and non-specific, and therefore no longer responds to the current constraints to optimize the management of this sector.

- **A GOVERNANCE MISSED**

By its daily rhythm of intervention, service for household waste, including that of collection and cleanup, mobilized considerable resources much greater than those allocated to other services.

Generally, in all the urban municipalities of Morocco, the management of municipal waste falls within the technical division headed by a municipal engineer and composed of six services (green spaces, public roads, buildings and feasts, Park Auto, Cleanliness, and Public Lighting). The service of Cleanliness is managed within other services of the following common rules of the direct control, which do not allow the establishment of a structure of self-management.

In addition, the management of the collection and transportation of waste is managed jointly by the service of Cleanliness up and the Park service Auto. This type of structure is a brake on an effective and efficient management of waste.

³ See: Defeuilley, C. and Lorrain, D., op. cit. , p 8 ; and ADNANI, D. , "delegated management of public service: case of sanitation solid", <http://adnanidriiss.centerblog.net/550095-gestion-deleguee-assainissement-solide> , consulted the February 18, 2012 , cited by: MADANI, N., "Toward the search for a new framework for management of the DMA: the Local Development Corporation ", memory for the graduation of Master specializing in Environment and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences - Souissi, Rabat, supported the June 12, 2012, p 15.

⁴ The tax of Communal Services has replaced the ex-tax to city and the additional tax and applies to both the households that companies under the Act No. 47-06, published in the BO no. 5583, of the December 03, 2007, supplemented by the Act No 39-07, published in the BO no. 5591, of 31 December 2007

⁵ Dahir No. 1-06-153 of 30 chaoual 1427 (22 November 2006), BO no. 5480 of the December 7, 2006.

That is why, within the service of Cleanliness, in most cases, the managers are the confusion between the organizational level, responsible for the management and control, and the functional level, responsible for the execution of the service.

However, the mode of direct management communal has not always yielded good results. To find a solution to this problem, several urban communes are committed in the delegation of the management of this sector to private businesses, including the service of Cleanliness and for the collection of municipal waste (NADIR, 2009).

- **THE DELEGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE TO PRIVATE OPERATORS: A MIXED RECORD**

The services of the cleanliness are either managed directly by the municipalities or groups of municipalities, either delegated to companies or groups of private firms. In June 2014, mode of delegated management of services for the collection of household waste, at the urban level, has reached a share of 80 %, that of the direct management being 20 per cent of the entire (Court of Auditors, 2014).

For several years, the country has initiated a vast yard of structural reforms aimed at promoting the opening up and liberalization of its economy in several sectors. These reforms are the private sector an engine of economic growth. Its involvement is also favored in the field of various urban services, including that of the cleanliness.

In effect, the management of municipal waste is considered among the major challenges for Morocco, a country for the purpose of tourism very marked. In such a context, the Morocco must climb the management of municipal waste at the level of the international standards and must also thoroughly understand its environmental impacts (World Bank, 2009).

The delegated management is today at its second generation and its benefits are recognized. The delegates are supposed to be professionals likely to ensure a quality service in conditions of modern management, effective, efficient and sustainable.

Currently, the market for management of municipal waste account a dozen private operators whose approximately ten are present on the market for the collection and ten on the transfer and landfill. The total annual turnover for the activities of collection, transfer, and landfill is of 1.38 billion DH whose 1.2 billion DH (or nearly 88 %) for the collection (World Bank, 2009).

The main operators are subsidiaries of Moroccan companies and large European groups of international repute. Almost 80% of the current market (collection and landfill) is detained by four subsidiaries of international groups. Seven companies hold nearly 96% of the total market current (World Bank, 2009).

Moreover, an analysis of the current situation of the delegated management of services of cleanliness unveiled the dominance of large corporations at the level of the large agglomerations (NADIR, 2009). This domination weakens the chances of other companies including national, which does not contribute to the development of a national expertise in the subject and devoted a monopoly of a limited number of foreign firms.

At the level of the regulatory framework, the Act No 54-05, as ambitious in its content, highlights a number of questions (ES-SIARI, 2007).

In fact, although the legislator should be inspired by the French law in order to avoid the pitfalls it has encountered, the points remain in suspension.

In addition, within the meaning of article 2 of Act No 54-05, the legislature has recognized to the delegatee the right to receive remuneration on the users and/or to generate profits on the said management. This remuneration on the users raises questions when we think of the delegates ensuring the service of municipal waste, which do not perceive in any way on the remuneration of the users. The latter pay, certainly, a general tax that the delegatee in perception of the common part.

The other important element of article 2 is that he announced that the qualification of delegation of public service is subject to what a public service activity (and not only a part) is vested in a public or private person. The result is that, in the absence of genuine transfer of management of a public service, the contract cannot be qualified service delegation. Thus, when the counterparty exercised only a limited mission, it would not be a real delegation of public service and this is the case of the separation between the collection and the landfill.

In addition, the lack of precision and clarification of procedures of choice of the delegate is the first difficulty encountered by the Commons empowered under the communal charter and of the Act No 28-00 to decide the mode of

management (NADIR, 2009). In addition, as regards the delegated management by local communities, the Act No 54.05 envisaged a derogatory regime whose case of opening are relatively vague and would deserve to be accurate through regulatory (POMMEL and NACIRI, 2009).

As regards the responsibility of commons in control of the activity of the delegatee, the law has erected broad powers. Notwithstanding, their technical capacity, medium sized, technical and human remain limited and the hinder to fill the better this responsibility. Moreover, in Casablanca, the control has been established that three years after the signing of the contract (EL HASSOUNI, 2006).

On the other hand, if the communal charter and the Act No 28-00 have conferred to the Commons the responsibility of the choice of mode of management, they did not specify or placed at the disposal of the latter the means or the skills needed to fulfill their responsibility in the case of delegation of the service or the low degree of their involvement and the intensity of their control.

These conditions have led the commons sometimes to shirk despite the problems that pile and rely on the delegates for any support when they do not have the means human, financial and material needed (NADIR, 2009).

On the pane of the design of the specifications, the terms of reference for the preparation of the contract of delegated management are frequently vague, particularly with regard to the aspects linked to the perimeter served and its evolution, the frequency of the service, to the consistency of equipment and their technical specifications and penalties which attach to the failings of the delegate (Court of Auditors, 2014).

In addition, prior studies prove to be unreliable and inadequate in many situations (overestimation or underestimation of the volume of waste, poor technical design of the landfill) and lead, as well, to the forecasts thus compromising the economic and financial balance of the contract.

The fact, the protection of the environment should be a primary concern in the award of contracts. The breaches of the contractual commitments should give rise to financial penalties to inflict to the delegates according of the "modalities of emission and of specific recovery and easy to implement " (Court of Auditors, 2014).

In addition, household wastes are managed primarily in governed or entrusted to a private operator. The proposed alternative of a LCD is to bring together the benefits of each of the public and private templates: for the governed, the transparency, the control by the elected and the commitment for the public service for its agents; and for the private, the flexibility of management, responsiveness and the creation of wealth.

2 THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF WASTE, IT IS NOT A THIRD REMEDY?

The LDC of waste occur at different levels: either as organizing authorities, either as pure operators. Other LDC, in the framework of their main activity, have been closely involved in the management of waste.

Beyond this typology, the waste management extends over a wide range of professions that LDC can cover partially or totally: organization of the sorting at the source, collection, sorting on site, treatment and recovery, landfill, or the mastery of the entire circuit.

In terms of sustainable development, it is imperative that new solutions are conceived for a win-win partnership. On this occasion, he proves very interesting that communities began to consider the practices of governance, determined by statute, and compatible with this track, intermediate between the delegation to the private sector and the governed. It will be necessary to choose between a logical national and even international based exclusively on a financial return of a share and a business project with a local control based on a logic of wealth creation, animation and local dynamics on the other hand.

As well, the use of a public-private partnership in an institutional framework, which is the LDC, will have a positive impact on this sector and will bring benefit by balancing public interest and financial profit.

In effect, the subject of the LDC will be able to borro²w two tracks: 1st scenario, which rests on the establishment of a LDC whose her main mission is the organization of the public service for the management of municipal waste (Section 2.1) or a 2nd scenario, which consists in the supported by the LDC of the whole circuit of the management of municipal waste from collection until the elimination as a pure operator (Section 2.2).

- **THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AS THE ORGANISING AUTHORITY**

The process of collection and Cleanliness, including transport to the transfer center, represents a public service whose remuneration is totally financed by the budget of the municipality fed in part by the tax on the communal services. The experience of the delegation of this public service to private operators has shown its gaps, especially with the crowding of household waste during social conflicts between the delegatee and its employees or when the political factor is put into play.

The phenomenon of crowding of waste due in most of the time the strikes of the staff of the delegates' corporations responsible for the collection and the cleanup is frequent in our Moroccan cities, and media images of cities of Tetouan, Rabat, Mohammedia and other remained engraved in the memory.

And yet, the recourse to the direct control would not be beneficial only if it is accompanied by an upgrade and a strengthening of the capacities of local authorities to manage this service by providing the human, material and technical resources, which is a little tricky.

Notwithstanding, the deficiencies in the management of this sector emanate from, in most of the cases, of the two following reasons: on the one hand, the absence of a control and a constant monitoring of the side of the delegating authority, and on the other hand, the difficulty encountered by the delegates to assume and the mission investment and equipment and the mission of exploitation and management.

In this logic, we propose as the first scenario to put in place a LDC whose main mission is the organization and the regulation of the service of municipal waste delegate to private operators in the framework of a separation of tasks, on the one hand, an operator responsible for the equipment and their maintenance, and on the other hand, another load of the exploitation through the contract of governed interested, as indeed is the case successful of the Tramway of Rabat. In effect, this scenario represents an amalgam between the delegated management by private operators and the regulation and the organization of the service by the LDC.

This proposal draws its foundations also in the fact of the absence of a remuneration of the public service rendered to the like other sectors: water, sanitation, transport, parking etc., which motivate the private sector to invest.

As to the other operation for the treatment and disposal of waste, recycling of waste represents a fertile ground for the establishment of a LDC, which will also be for role the organization and regulation of this area.

By its industrial and commercial character, the service for the treatment and disposal of waste require a large investment and a considerable expertise in areas relating thereto.

In effect, the option of creating a LDC for the organization of this service has proved a judicious solution joining the pleasant with the useful. It would promote a sector still embryonic, which is the recovery of waste, which would have as impact:

1. The reduction in the quantity of waste ;
2. A return on investment by the marketing of recycled waste ;
3. Attract investment in this domain;
4. Create employment by the integration of informal catchers in the center of sorting and recycling;
5. Reduce the energy bill by the production of energy, of the one part, and the reuse of raw materials, on the other hand.

- **THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, A PURE SERVICE OPERATOR**

With regard to the second option, it consists in the creation of a LDC who will be in charge of the whole circuit of the management of this public service, since the collection up to the final disposal of waste as a pure operator. In effect, the LDC will manage itself all the components of the waste management, as it can the subcontract to other specialized companies which can integrate the group. This last solution is more realistic given the degree of technical sophistication and expertise request in the management of these public services and requirements that exist only in the private operators. In this framework the operator(s) private(s), shareholder(s) of the LDC, would have for mission equipment or the management of the service. However, this solution tends more toward the first scenario proposed.

In effect, what we recommend for the second optical is to involve the private sector partners in the management as associates to ensure a sharing of risk and at the same time benefit from their expertise in the field.

It is interesting to note that the title of the public partners of LDC, several levels of municipalities may become shareholders, either directly or through groupings of local cooperation subject for the latter to be actually with the competence in the area of waste management. For example, it is possible to combine the expertise of intercommunalities within an LDC structure, as in the case of a controlled landfill. Other types of actors may participate, as elsewhere is the case in other areas: park, bus station...

The participation to the LDC must be open to any private, Moroccan or foreign, company or to any group of companies formed in accordance with the regulations in force.

It is therefore to introduce the private companies wishing to become shareholders of the future LDC, which would guarantee to the latter an operational role.

For the choice of future associated, it is recommended to launch a call for competition to ensure a transparent procedure. The private partner will be selected in the framework of a transparent procedure and competitive on the basis of its offers techno-financial, the object of which is the delegation of public service relating to the management of municipal waste, which must be entrusted to the future LDC, and, the operational contribution of the private partner in the execution of these tasks and/or its contribution managerial and/or financial management of the entity mixed capital.

Once chosen on the basis of objective criteria, the shareholder/private partner concluded with the(s) shareholder(s) public(s) a covenant of shareholders, which will be a sort of convention of operation intended to clarify the role and responsibilities of each within the framework of the execution of the contract.

This covenant will include grant a role specific to one of the shareholders, which will support a part of the execution of the contract without totally substitute for the LDC, knowing that the covenant will do here that retranslate the missions entrusted to the shareholder during its implementation in competition.

This pact will grant to private partners, at a minimum, two separate tasks according to their expertise: On the one hand, the management and the maintenance of the park of the management of waste: trays, buckets, equipment cleanliness etc. , to the way of the will be functional in a permanent manner ; and on the other hand, ensure the mission relating to the management of the service household and similar waste: collection, cleanup, transfer for discharge or sorting center...

With regard to the inputs of the private partners, they may be in cash and/or in kind: material and equipment in waste sector, local...

As to the role of the main shareholder, the municipality, it will be central in terms of organization, coordination and monitoring.

To appeal to this public-private partnership which is the LDC can be justified by the need, in the short term, to make available for the businesses and citizens of public facilities and services for collection, treatment and disposal of waste for a better management of the environment.

Thus, the formula for an institutional public-private partnership, in the form of a structure to mixed-capital, must be able to give answers on the issues relating to the selective collection, to the treatment of municipal waste, to sorting and recycling of the latter knowing that the burial of ultimate waste figure today in the heart of the local concerns.

The area of jurisdiction of territorial communities in the management of waste makes necessary the mobilization of know-how demanding technicity, transparency, control of cost, backup of the natural resource and sustainable development.

It is to put in place a true industrial project, with own funds, and a business plan which includes the search for private investors, an offer of services adapted to the territory and the development of practice in order to protect the environment. This industrial project is foremost in the service of the general interest. It is essential that communities have mastered all the strategic decisions that will help to ensure this purpose. It is legitimate that the private groups who have invested this sector are more concerned about the profitability of their capital that satisfy the demands of the general interest.

As an example he need only look at how develops today the implementation of a folder in a controlled landfill:

1. The landfill is still the only way of treatment of ultimate waste ;

2. This type of site is no longer interested in the recovery of waste; only a few modest experiments have been carried out such as the establishment of a co-operative of informal reclaimers for the sorting and the marketing of products for recycling to the landfill of “Umm Azza” and who still has difficulties of institutional order ;
3. The private investors can no longer move forward without the aid of the public authority;
4. The community must reappropriate the general interest is heard in the broadest sense of common economic interests and inseparable of businesses and communities.

In effect, a LDC for waste management as management of storage center for ultimate waste allows you to associate technical performance, economic, and ecological, while preserving the general interest in the service of the public. Finally, put in the charge of a single speaker, controlled by the State, organization or management, the mission to ensure the entire circuit will help to establish a coherent policy for the management of municipal waste on the same territory.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the evolution of the legal and operational frameworks related to the municipal waste offers a conducive framework for the improvement of this important sector.

On the one hand, the management of municipal waste who has suffered for a long time, to the quasi-absence of a specific regulatory framework, which has responsibility on the quality of management has been rewarded with the promulgation of the law on waste.

On the other hand, after a decade of experience, the evolution toward the delegated management allows without doubt to draw a few lessons from own to allow its improvement. As well, if it is certain that the use of the private partnership can contribute to greater efficiency of the public service, it is no less true that we must not lose sight of the primary vocation of the function of public service or the subscriber must in principle constitute the central element. All areas, which up to now have been the subject of a delegated management, have revealed major shortcomings with regard to the satisfaction of the administered. Without doubt, the projects undertaken are they of a considerable impact on the plan of infrastructure that the territorial communities cannot easily achieve (ANWAR, 2009), nevertheless, it is the challenges (EL YAAGOUBI, 2002) to raise which are to ensure the needy population to access the benefits to which they are offered.

To compensate for the weaknesses mentioned above, the general trend is to entrust the management of urban services to public institutions or the private sector. The observation of the Moroccan experience in the field has shown that this outsourcing of a number of services, including the management of municipal waste, is necessary before the indigence in expertise of the Commons, but poses a problem of responsibility vis-to-screw of the citizens. The capacity of local authorities in the field of control of urban book being low, fact that they are often unable to negotiate or follow the application clauses in contracts that bind the city to dealers of public services for example⁶.

Same at the level of the achievement of urban projects complex, the idea of the creation of dedicated structures, such as the mixed-economy companies is to upgrade⁷.

Of this fact, the success of the management of the sector of the municipal waste in general, and the LDC model, in particular, is related to the meeting of all the financial, legislative, institutional and sociocultural factors.

On the budget plan, the financing of this sector remains insufficient, which will require to consider other sources of funding, in this case, the fee required by Act No 28.00 in its article 23, and which up to today is not yet operational, which unveiled a large shortfall here above.

As regards the legislative component, there is still more to efforts to maintain, particularly, as regards the decrees of applications of environmental laws, and the establishment of municipal police able to see the offenses and a system of control and repression of the offenses committed in this area to contribute to decrease the environmental crimes.

For what of institutional order, the plurality of stakeholders in this sector biased its control and diluted responsibility. Accordingly, it is crucial to consider the establishment of a central entity, in the form of an agency under the

⁶ http://cmimarseille.org/src/ud1_wk1/ud1_wk1_report_fr.pdf, consulted the December 15, 2014.

⁷ Ibid.

supervision of the President of the government, to federate the efforts and to ensure the coherence and visibility of the governmental action in the framework of a public policy on management of municipal waste.

As to the sociocultural pane, education relating to the environment and sustainable development is the key cornerstone to the success of the other factors. In effect, education, information and awareness of citizens, as well as the opening of a public debate, are indispensable. But, what difficulties to succeed the objectives to be achieved, being: less waste, more recycling of waste, less pollution due to the storage areas and the treatment of waste, more accountability for each (individual, family, business, neighbourhood, municipality, etc.) compared to "his" waste!

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