



***ROYAUME DU MAROC***  
***ORDRE NATIONAL DES INGENIEURS***  
***GEOMETRES TOPOGRAPHES***  
***CONSEIL NATIONAL***

**BID**

**For Holding the 2011 FIG Professional Week**

**Tuesday, April 11th, 2006**

# FIG Professional Week 2011

## Introductory Note

### Preamble:

Within the framework of its actions seeking to enhance the level of the profession and to open up on the Professional Corporations operating in the field, also on associations and international professional organizations, the National Order of Surveyors and Topographers (ONIGT), in addition to organizing home-based scientific and professional events, has endeavoured relentlessly to hold international events of far-reaching consequences in the country. Hence in 2003, the ONIGT was able to organize the regional conference of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) in Marrakech.

Today, capitalizing on past experience, the dynamism of its governing body and on the propitious national atmosphere, the ONIGT is fully convinced that it has all the necessary requisites available to organize a very successful professional week of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG).

The ONIGT, thus, proposes the city of Marrakech as a venue for convening such an event in Morocco. To sustain this proposal, a brief presentation of both Morocco and the city of Marrakech are provided together with a presentation of ONIGT and a budget summary proposal.

### 1. Morocco in brief

(Most of the data have been drawn from RDH50 Report: 50 years of human development and prospects for 2025)

#### a. Geographical data

Morocco is located in northern Africa and extends over a 710,000 km<sup>2</sup> area. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. It is only a few kilometres from Spain and has borders with Algeria in the east and Mauritania in the south. Morocco accounts for 30 million inhabitants approximately, divided into almost 5 million households. The most densely populated areas are located in the northern parts of the kingdom. Rabat is the seat of the political capital, whereas Casablanca is the economic capital with 5.5 million inhabitants. The geography of the country is vast and varied with fertile plains, extending from the coastal shores to the confines of the high mountains of the Atlas and the desert areas inside and in the south of the country. This impacts immensely on population distribution and on the prevailing climate, with concomitant consequences on the agricultural and economic activities undertaken in the area.

The economy of the country rests primarily on agriculture which employs almost one third of the labour force and contributes 16% to the GNP.

Industry and trade are very important segments in the economy of the country and contribute 31% and 20% to global GNP respectively.

The policy of liberalization and privatization implemented by Morocco since 1993 has led to the privatization of more than 100 firms, leading to the increase in foreign investment capital which has practically quadrupled reaching 1.7 billion dollars. The telecommunication sector is a key element in this privatization process.

Morocco has embarked on a strategy with a view to democratizing and reorganizing its institutions and has initiated social reforms to make of the country a model in the Arab and African nations. The recent reforms undertaken in the fields of human rights (i.e. the Equity and Reconciliation Body), women's rights (family law), labour law, child rights, compulsory health insurance, are examples of the many construction sites clearly showing the commitment of Morocco to achieve social justice for all.

#### **b. Basic infrastructures and service access**

During these last years, the political willingness to modernize the country and to speed up its development pace was quite noticeable and was translated into concrete action through the launching by the government of ambitious programs to open several construction sites in various key sectors: basic infrastructure, industry, housing, health care and social welfare.

Access to housing has always been regarded in Morocco as the key indicator whereby success or failure of governmental policy can be gauged. The sector has recorded an abysmal deficit. To absorb the recorded deficit, the government has launched the construction of several social housing programs. The government has also set up a credit guarantee fund to ease access to housing by all social segments.

As regards the health sector, in addition to training doctors and constructing hospitals and university medical centres, a compulsory medical coverage was issued to ease access to health care to all the social categories.

To promote social welfare, Morocco has exerted considerable efforts in a bid to generalize electricity and drinking water. Almost 40% of the rural communities have benefited from electrification within the framework of the PERG project. As regards access to drinking water, a specific program bearing the name of PAGER has been set up since 1995 to generalize connection to the water pipes for all the population.

To relieve isolation of the rural world, the transport infrastructure has been given a choice place in the government programs, through the launching of a national program of rural roads in 1995. Until 2005, 11,236 km were built and a total of 15,000 km will be reached in 2015, bringing accessibility of the rural world to a total of 80% in 2015.

In addition, a motorway program, operating at an initial construction rate of 40 km/year, was launched between 1991 and 2003. This figure will increase to reach 100 km/year between 2003 and 2005 and 160 km/year between 2005 and 2010. Currently nearly 600 km are in operation.

As regards the rail network, the lines extend over 1907 km of which 1000 km are electrified. Morocco is considered one of the best African countries in rail transport.

To open doors to the world and to attract a great number of tourists, air transport benefited from considerable financial backing. There are currently 14 international, 4 national and 14 regional airports, with an average traffic flow of 5 million passengers/year. The fleet of Royal Air Morocco, the national carrier, is increasing the number of its aircrafts and the company has succeeded in setting up an important network of service roads and has developed its activity to acquire shares in several African airline companies.

As regards telecommunications, public investments to develop the sector were very important in the last years, reaching 1.2 billion dollars devoted to modernize and expand the network. In the last two years, Morocco has put in place a new cyber strategy aiming at consolidating the infrastructures and the applications relating to promoting the use of Internet in the country.

The burst and extension of mobile telephony and ICT have had a considerable effect on the firm from the social, cultural and economic standpoints. Both the quality and cost of the telecom services have prompted the development of many activities, which combined with cheap labour, have been instrumental in prompting the proliferation of call centres in the country and have, therefore, contributed in reducing the rate of unemployment.

In addition to agriculture, tourism is another main source of income and a way to earn hard currency. Morocco enjoys considerable natural assets (3000 km of coastal areas, a favourable climate, a remarkable network of imperial cities, fast-growing mountain tourism and the stunning beauty of the sand dunes of the Sahara). The strategic plans, which have been put in place, forecast reaching a total of ten million tourists in the year 2010 and work is conducted to build the necessary infrastructure to help make this goal a reality on the ground.

## **2. Marrakech in brief**

Founded in the 11th century, Marrakech has always struck the imaginary of western travellers through its picturesque and exotic aspects. Located in the Haouz plain and at the foot of the Atlas mountains, the city is renowned for the colour of its ramparts and its monuments having the colour of the sun rays.

Fourteen main gates allow access to the old city, surrounded by ramparts from 6 to 9 meters in height. The most renowned of its monuments are the Kotoubia minaret, which rises to a height of 77 meters, the Saadien tombs in two distinct mausoleums, Al Badiaa and Al Bahia palaces. But what still contributes to the fame of Marrakech is the famous Jamaa El Fna Square, which is a mythical and magic place offering continuous entertainment.

Marrakech is also the palm plantation, an oasis extending over a 13, 000 ha area and is considered the breathing lung of the city.

Marrakech is also renowned for excursions in the Ourika valley and for the famous Oukaïmeden ski resort, the highest of its kind in Africa with 3,270 meters of altitude. But the city development programs have not overlooked modernity, hence offering the visitors a wide range of hotels and restaurants combining modernity with authentic traditions in a very subtle manner to attract tourists from the entire world.

### **3. Why Morocco and Marrakech particularly?**

Several factors militate in favour of holding the professional week in Morocco. Some of them are provided for consideration hereafter:

- Morocco is located at a crossroad allowing massive attraction of participants: immediate vicinity of Europe, the Middle-East and Africa;
- A cultural and climate diversity;
- Political stability and security which always made of Morocco a privileged meeting ground for holding several conferences and international meetings (i.e. Arab and Islamic Summits, Environment-related conferences, music, and cinema festivals, General Assemblies of FIFA...)
- A country of tolerance where several ethnic groups and religions cohabit side by side;
- A country seeking partnerships in a globalized environment (Free Trade Agreements with Europe, the USA...);
- A country which is restructuring its democracy and initiating social reforms (the National Council of Human Rights, the family law to secure women's rights, the country is also a party to several International Conventions, the Equity and Reconciliation Body);
- Marrakech because of its location: a gateway to the desert; but also located at the foot of the Oukaimeden Mountain with its eternal snows;
- Marrakech because of its vast and varied tourism infrastructure combining modernity with authentic traditions and within reach to all social segments;
- Marrakech for its cultural diversity and the hospitality of its population;
- Marrakech is a tourist destination which has won the interest of the international community;
- Marrakech for its craft industry and its typical architecture;
- Marrakech for its Jamaa El Fna Square worthy of the tales out of the Wizard of Oz;

### **4. Introduction of the Order**

The National Order of Surveyors and Topographers (ONIGT) is a governmental institution created by the law 30-93. The law delegates and confers powers to ONIGT to regulate the pursuit of an occupation in the fields of surveying or topography. Currently, the Order is structured through a National Council and two Regional Councils. Members of the three councils are elected for a four-year term.

The Order is responsible for authorizing topographers to pursue their occupation and for registering them in the Roll of the Order of Surveyors. It is the proper authority which defends the moral and material interests of its members and which endeavours to upgrade the level of the profession through: organizing on-going training courses, scientific and professional events, ensuring compliance with the rules of professional conduct (discipline) in addition to carrying out social actions.

To date, up to 800 engineers (operating in the private and the public sectors) are affiliated with the Order.

### **a. The ONIGT at the National level**

In the twelve years of its existence, through its dynamism and the serious work of its members, ONIGT has acquired full recognition by the authorities and by the various other national partners. The dedication of the council members of the Order and their commitment to develop and enhance the level of topographers takes various forms and multiple actions aiming to maintain an adequate training level for its members and ensuring better organization of the profession.

On a regular annual basis, ONIGT takes care of organizing a scientific event of great importance and which brings together approximately 400 participants. The debated topics of the various seminars also testify to the commitment of the Order in the development of the country and to its community action. The topics discussed in the various conferences and study days pertain to the following:

- The Surveyor and his role to serve the development needs of the rural world;
- Regional development and partnership schemes;
- The Engineer for the service of local communities;
- The Geographical Information systems and their role in land-use planning;
- The training/ job balance;
- The fight against substandard housing;
- The full revision of the land law on the land registration;
- The Interaction holding between urban and rural areas for achieving sustainable environment;
- Land for the service of development.

In addition to organizing scientific events, the Order publishes a scientific magazine and has edited a charter of the Surveyor and a reference guide related to the fees for topographic services to upgrade the performance level of the profession.

The ONIGT was indeed privileged to receive a Royal Letter from the late King Hassan II on the occasion of convening its convention on October 9, 1998.

The ONIGT also signed several partnership conventions with public and semi-public organizations such as: The Ministry of Housing, the National Agency for Land Registration, Cadastre and Cartography, the National Water Carrier...

The ONIGT is consulted regularly to give its point of view on draft-law projects discussed in the Parliament and likely to have an impact on the profession.

The ONIGT is member of the Sectoral Commission for equity of diplomas within the Ministry of Higher Education.

The ONIGT is member of the Steering Committee for the training of engineers in topography at Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences.

The ONIGT is member of the National High Council for land-use planning.

## **b. The ONIGT at the international level**

ONIGT is well aware that the development of the profession must inevitably go through opening up on similar organizations, orders and trade associations at the international level. Thus, as of 2001, the ONIGT requested and gained membership to the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) during its general assembly in Seoul, South Korea.

Right after its membership to FIG, ONIGT was able to win the trust of this organization to organize the regional meeting of the FIG in Marrakech in December 2003. The recorded success of this event has prompted ONIGT to go one step further and to bid for organizing the upcoming 2011 Regional Conference.

The ONIGT has also signed partnership conventions with the Order of France, the Order of the land-surveyors of Quebec, the Order of Lebanon and the Order of Algeria.

The ONIGT is a founding member of the Arab Union of Surveyors (UAG) and holds the position of vice president. It is also a founding member of the Federation of French-speaking Surveyors (FGF) and is also vice president of this organization whose statutory meeting was hosted in Rabat on November 26, 2005.

## Budget Forecast

### For Holding the 2011 FIG Professional Week

Type	Unit Cost (Euro)	Number	Total Cost (Euro)	Observations
<b>1. <u>Inflows</u></b>				
Registration of foreigners	600	350	210.000	
Registration of nationals	300	300	90.000	
Registration of dependants	150	100	15.000	
Students	100	30	3.000	
Stands (exhibitors)	300/m <sup>2</sup>	300 m <sup>2</sup>	90.000	
Sponsoring – support – ads			100.000	
Moroccan evening event	70	500	35.000	
Gala dinner	80	600	48.000	
Pre-conference excursion	150	100	15.000	
<b><u>Total Inflows</u></b>			<b><u>606.000</u></b>	
<b>1. <u>Expenses</u></b>				
<b>1.1 <u>Pre- conference visits</u></b>				
Travel expenses	<b><u>700</u></b>	4	<b><u>2.800</u></b>	
Hotel	<b><u>150</u></b>	4persx4d.	<b><u>2.400</u></b>	
Food service	<b><u>30</u></b>	3x4x4	<b><u>1.440</u></b>	
Transportation (domestic)			<b><u>500</u></b>	
<b>1.2 <u>Logistics</u></b>				<b><u>7.140</u></b>
1. Rent of rooms				
Small-size rooms (10-20 seats)	<b><u>300</u></b>	4sx7d.	<b><u>8.400</u></b>	
Large-size rooms (500)	<b><u>6000</u></b>	1sx5d.	<b><u>30.000</u></b>	
Large-size rooms (150)	<b><u>4000</u></b>	2sx5d.	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	
Rent of Audio visual equipment				<b><u>78.400</u></b>
Video projectors	<b><u>150</u></b>	1vdx4sx5d.	<b><u>3.000</u></b>	
Sound system	<b><u>300</u></b>	5d.x4s	<b><u>6.000</u></b>	
Screens	<b><u>100</u></b>	1ex4sx5d.	<b><u>2.000</u></b>	
				<b><u>11.000</u></b>

Instant translation				
Interpreters	<u>300</u>	2px2sx5d.	<u>6.000</u>	
Boots	<u>100</u>	2cx2sx5d.	<u>2.000</u>	
Head sets	<u>2</u>	400cx5d.	<u>4.000</u>	
Transportation (minibus) (conference)				<u>12.000</u>
Shuttle service conference site hotels (2)	<u>400</u>	2bx5d.	<u>4.000</u>	
bus diner	<u>400</u>	4bx2d.	<u>3.200</u>	
bus visits	<u>400</u>	2bx2d.	<u>1.600</u>	
Pre- conference uus excursion	<u>400</u>	2x2	<u>1.600</u>	
Hostesses	<u>50</u>	10hx7d	<u>3.500</u>	<u>10.400</u>
Security			<u>2000</u>	
Stand deployment				
Rent of space and deployment	<u>100</u>	300m <sup>2</sup>	<u>30.000</u>	
Telephone + Internet			<u>2.000</u>	
Secretariat			<u>2.000</u>	
<b><u>1.3 Mass media</u></b>				<u>39.500</u>
Cameraman + photographer			<u>5.000</u>	
Press Attaché			<u>5.000</u>	
Inclusion in newspapers			<u>2.000</u>	
(Pre-announcement) report	<u>2</u>	2000	<u>4.000</u>	
Final program	<u>5</u>	600	<u>3.000</u>	
Posters	<u>2</u>	500	<u>1.000</u>	
Large posters	<u>300</u>	4	<u>1.200</u>	
Banners	<u>150</u>	20	<u>3.000</u>	
Web Site	<u>4000</u>		<u>4.000</u>	
<b><u>1.4 Hotels</u></b>				<u>72.500</u>
1. FIGaccomodation+local committee	<u>150</u>	30perx7d.	<u>31.500</u>	
2. Accomodation for other delegates	<u>150</u>	20perx7d.	<u>21.000</u>	
3. Pre-conference excursion	<u>100</u>	100x2	<u>20.000</u>	
<b><u>1.5 Food service</u></b>				
Coffee-breaks+ General Assembly+ commissions	<u>5</u>	2px100x2 d.	<u>2.000</u>	
Coffee-breaks (conference)	<u>5</u>	2px700x5 d.	<u>35.000</u>	

Breakfasts	<u>20</u>	700px5d.	<u>70.000</u>	
Moroccan diner	<u>40</u>	500	<u>20.000</u>	
Gala diner	<u>40</u>	600	<u>24.000</u>	
Pre-conference breakfasts excursion	<u>30</u>	100x2	<u>6.000</u>	
				<u>157.000</u>
<b><u>1.6 Participant kits</u></b>				
Badges	<u>3</u>	800	<u>2.400</u>	
Pens+writing pads	<u>5</u>	800	<u>4.000</u>	
Satchels	<u>15</u>	800	<u>12.000</u>	
CD+documentation	<u>5</u>	800	<u>4.000</u>	
				<u>22.400</u>
<b><u>FIG Foundation</u></b>	<u>10</u>	680x2	<u>13.600</u>	
<b><u>Overall Expenses</u></b>				<u>452.140</u>

Note:

1. Lunches are included in the participants' registration fees;
2. A pre-conference excursion to the city of Ouarzazate will be organized for 100 participants (2 days and one night in Ouarzazate);
3. For (partial or full) accommodation of some participants from African or Arab countries, steps will be undertaken to secure financial support from organizations such as (ISESCO, Cooperation Agencies, ABD, UNESCO.....);
5. A proposal in connection with field visits and tourist sites will also be made;
6. Discussions are underway to get the involvement of other governmental departments (The National Agency of Land registration and Cartography, the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Land-Use Planning.).