The Digital Territorial Development
When the Numerical Technology Reinforces Territorial Development

DIRECTION OF LAND ADMINISTRATION
www.territoires.gov.ma

Ms. Fatima Barkan
Surveyor
Chief, Division of Territorial Offer Valorization

OUTLINE

➢ LAND ADMINISTRATION POLICY
  ✓ THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES
  ✓ FOUNDATIONS AND REPOSITORIES
  ✓ THE NATIONAL SCHEME OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

☐ DIGITAL LAND DEVELOPMENT
  ➢ BACKGROUND AND PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS
  ➢ OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS
  ➢ SOME QUESTIONS
  ➢ ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS
  ➢ 1st DIAGNOSTIC OF NEEDS

FIG Working Week 2011
Bridging the Gap between Cultures
Marrakech, Morocco, 18-22 May 2011
Three basic principles

- Social equity
- Economic Efficiency
- Preservation of resources and environments

LAND ADMINISTRATION POLICY

FOUNDATIONS AND REPOSITORIES

- Bottom up: from local to regional to national
- Diagnosis of major territorial malfunctions
- Allowing everyone to contribute to a collective and concerted: SNAT (National Scheme of Land Administration)

- The synthesis of a public debate and consensus
- A framework that outlines the territorial issues and adopt the basic principles and guidelines which must be based on Land Administration

- Strategic orientations in which the state displays its policy options in terms of overall management and development planning
The debate on the impact of ICT on spatial planning has been highlighted in the SNAT

- How the creation of new satellite towns - which responds to a global planning strategy within the SNAT - integrates ICT?
- ICT are an effect of polarization or otherwise dispersed activities?
- Is Networking territories contributes to the enrichment of some territories to the detriment of the poor (effect centripetal)?
- How can ICT contribute to a new regional balance?
- How to make equitable actions to be undertaken over the next 5 years, knowing that the 16 regions are not all at the same level of development?
The dynamic that marks the more our present
- A digital revolution worldwide that affects the social and economic sphere
- The world has become a global village

Process by which stakeholders/actors in the territory encourage the spread of communications networks and conditions of access to IT

A factor of territorial attractiveness and competitiveness

How to meet the digital coverage of sparsely populated territories in satisfactory condition
- The attractiveness of the territories by the availability of a competitive telecom offer
- The competitiveness of enterprises with quality affordable services
- The social opening up by the diverse of all the services access online
In fact, the market operators are private actors who, for reasons of cost-effectiveness, invest in dense territories in terms of users (population and businesses); creating a digital divide between the territories.

It is for the principle of equity that the Moroccan Ministry of Habitat, Urbanization and Land Administration projects territories in their entirety: "making possible ICT access to all" by developing a territorial vision for digital development for the next 5 years, declined in an action plan and coordinated with the actors.
### Objectives

Identify and characterize the Moroccan territories for their digital development for the next 5 years, declined in a concerted and operational action plan with the actors.

1. Upgrade and strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework (town planning code, occupation of the public domain, etc.)

2. Elaboration of a typology of the territories, taking into account the current state and the targeted objectives

3. Formalization of knowledge through the establishment of a dedicated GIS proposal of territorial strategic recommendations and provide the necessary tools to support the territories (regulatory, technical and financial)

4. Elaboration of a plan of actions anchored and concerted with actors.

### Expected Results

- The generalization of access to telecommunications services is a structuring component of LAND ADMINISTRATION, insofar as:
  - It is essential for the attractiveness of the territories,
  - With all of the transformations that it creates at the level of the sectors of activity, and
  - For social cohesion for distant territories and strengthening social relationships
**CONDUCT OF STUDY**

**LAND ADMINISTRATION POLICY**

**DIGITAL LAND DEVELOPMENT**

### Actions Realized until now

1. International Benchmark
2. Documentation Analysis: reglementary texts et national programs
3. Assessment of actor’s needs
4. Identification keys for Digital Land Administration
Analysis of national programs

Digital Morocco 2013: An ambitious national strategy initiated in 2009

- Strategy covering: 4 fields: citizens, government, business, ICT sector
- 3 transverse directions: Governance, Trust Digital, Human Resources
- Initial measures undertaken under the eGov program with aims to improve significantly the importance of Morocco in the ranking UN eGov
- Strategy primarily aimed at national and national actors (including national governments), which implies little visibility on the impact of actions at regional level.
- Some exceptions to this observation: GENIE Program (ICT in schools), implementation of ACC program Nafid@...

There is a Complementarity

1st diagnostic of needs

The Government projects to develop the uses

- E-Government: improve the internal performance of administrations and service to citizens.
  - Already on first results: VAT and salary statements online
- GENIE: multimedia classrooms in all primary schools, colleges and high schools of the Kingdom (9000 institutions)
- Nafid @: laptops for teachers with access to the Internet
- Implementation of Community Access Center’s in IT

First Conditions of success of these access networks across

- Operations affordable and quality
- A particular action for rural
- Programs S.U. to improve coverage of the Kingdom Covenant:
  - For a 100% connected, voice and internet Morocco (PACTE; 9000 rural localities)
• Waiting for the different actors of development for a regulation more complete and precise:
  • Guidelines for new constructions of the rules
  • Clear for the construction and operation of electronic communications infrastructure of the newly developed areas
  • Means to improve the aesthetic quality of habitat (deletion of parabolic antennas)
  • Clarify the conditions of occupations in the public domain by the infrastructure of civil engineering

• Buried opportunities to enact new rules
  • Revision of the Urbanism Code
  • Revision of the general regulation of the construction planning: towards a code of construction?

• Need to understand who does what?
  • What are the obligations of planners on the one hand and operators on the other hand?
  • IAM has specific rights?
  • What is the universal service?
  • What commitments by operators on scheduled operations?

• Need to share experiences
  • earn players joining the digital development
  • project to be more effective
  • to reduce costs
• Waiting for operators act review of 1992 URBANISM CODE to account for the new context of the sector Telecom
• Clarify the conditions of occupations in the public domain by the infrastructure of buried civil engineering or surface
• That the authorities take into account the radio technologies for the digital coverage of the Kingdom
• Define conducive rules to share infrastructure for lowering the costs of deployment of networks, wired and radio
• A financial participation of the public authorities for the construction of the new networks (PPP)

• A broadband market changing
  • The mobile Internet than fixed Internet (ADSL), which runs out of steam
  • Companies seeking better network connection services (eg offshore industry)
  • A wide variety of wired and wireless technologies
    New players rent dark fiber in the wholesale market:
    • ONE on power lines
    • ONCF along its tracks
    • Marais (France) has deployed a network along roads and in major cities

• Contribution of GIS
  • Need on the part of operators, information on the territorial coverage by their services and their infrastructure network structuring.
  • Identify all infrastructure mobilized

Problems to access to operator’s infrastructures data; essential for GIS setting - NRA
CONCLUSION

NEXT STEPS

1. Elaboration of a **typology of the territories**, taking into account the current state and the targeted objectives

2. Formalization of knowledge through the establishment of a **dedicated GIS** proposal of territorial strategic recommendations and provide the necessary tools to support the territories (regulatory, technical and financial)

3. Elaboration of a plan of actions anchored and concerted with actors.

**Big PROBLEM**

Access to operator’s infrastructures data; essential for GIS setting

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Thank you for your attention

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