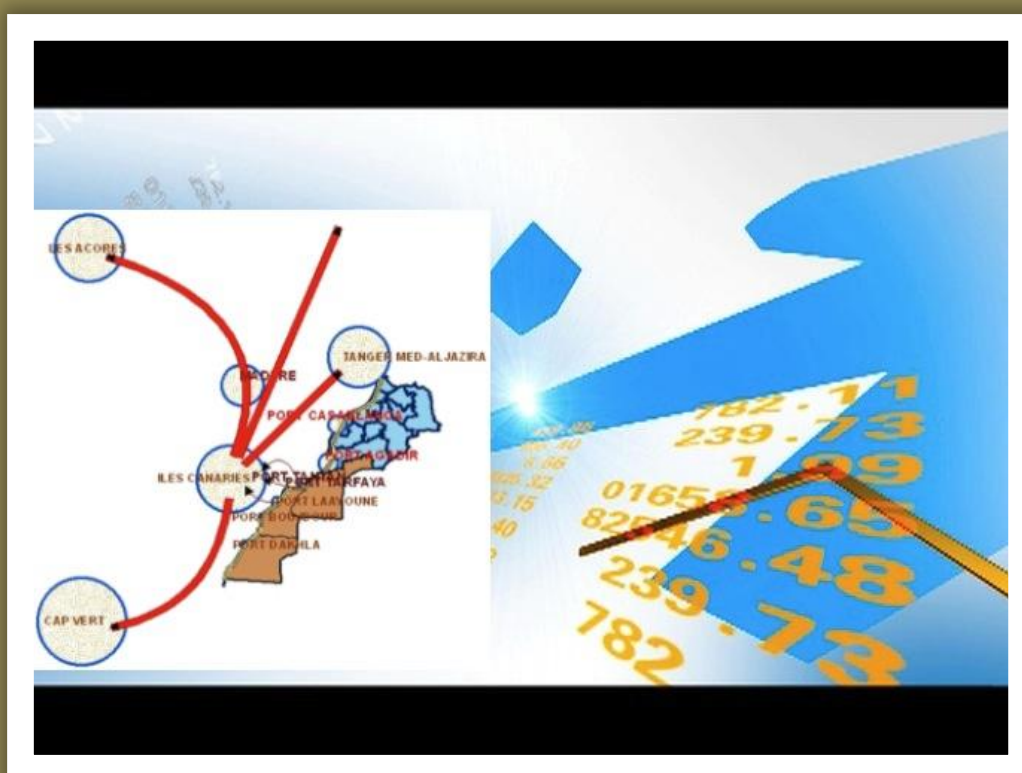


KINGDOM OF MOROCCO  
HIGH COMMISSION FOR PLANNING

Monograph of the Region  
Oued Eddahab Lagouira

2012



Regional office of planning OuedEddahab Lagouira

Dakhla, P.B : 148 LAFTIHAT

Phone: 05 28 89 81 21 Fax: 05 28 89 80 34

E-Mail: [cheikh74@gmail.com](mailto:cheikh74@gmail.com) Web: [www.hcp.ma](http://www.hcp.ma)



## Extract from Message of His Majesty the King to participants at the scientific meeting on statistics

"... بل إن ما يضطلع به الإحصاء اليوم من مهام يجعل منه خدمة عمومية حقيقية اتخذت بحكم عولمة الاقتصاد والقيم أبعادا دولية. ومن ثم يقتضي الحرص على دقة مفاهيمه وشفافية مناهجه والتوزيع الأوسع لنتائج أعماله مع الالتزام باحترام المعايير والمناهج المعتمدة من طرف المنظمات الجهوية والدولية المختصة. ولن يتأتى ذلك إلا بتوفر كل بلد على هيئة من الإحصائيين من مستوى رفيع من التكوين العلمي والتقني يتمتعون باستقلالية فعلية في ممارساتهم المهنية. وهو الأمر الذي ، بقدر ما يتطلب الابتعاد عن أي تأثير سواء كان من مصدر للتمويل أو من أي نزعة إيديولوجية أو موقف أو توجه سياسي لإعطاء صورة ومعطيات موضوعية عن الظرفية أو الاستراتيجية موضوع أعمالهم"

"...what statistics are doing nowadays makes of it a real public service that has taken - thanks to globalization - an international extent  
Therefore it's very important to make sure of the precision of its definitions, the transparency of its methodology, and a better distribution of its results all with the respect of the international standards and methods used by regional and international organizations.  
all this will not be possible without every country having a committee of highly technically and scientifically qualified statisticians having a real independence in their professional practice, this imposes staying away from any influences whether it's a source of funding or any ideological tendency or political stand, to give an objective picture and data of the strategy or situation they are working on."

## Summary

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## FOREWORD:

The regional office of Haut Commission of Planning (HCP) is pleased to publish the monograph of the Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira, which is an essential reference for regional achievements, based on socio-economic and cultural data.

The publication of this document is intended for analysis, evaluation and monitoring of development indicators in the various areas in the region. Making available to researchers and users, reliable regional data with all the necessary analysis of the different social and productive sectors.

In order to respond to the needs of users, management wishes to improve the content of this document continuously adding other regional data and statistics.

To facilitate the use of this document, the topics covered are divided into four main parts. Data are presented as tables and maps, they refer to the year 2012 and previous years sometimes to get an idea of the evolution of a given sector.

On the occasion of the publication of this issue, the regional management would like to thank in particular Mr. Mohamed Fadel Maelainin for his considerable translation efforts as well as all regional and provincial administrative services who provided statistical information, and whose contribution was of great importance for the preparation of this monograph.

Management will also be happy to receive any comments and suggestion that can contribute positively to the improvement of future editions of this document.

The Regional Director

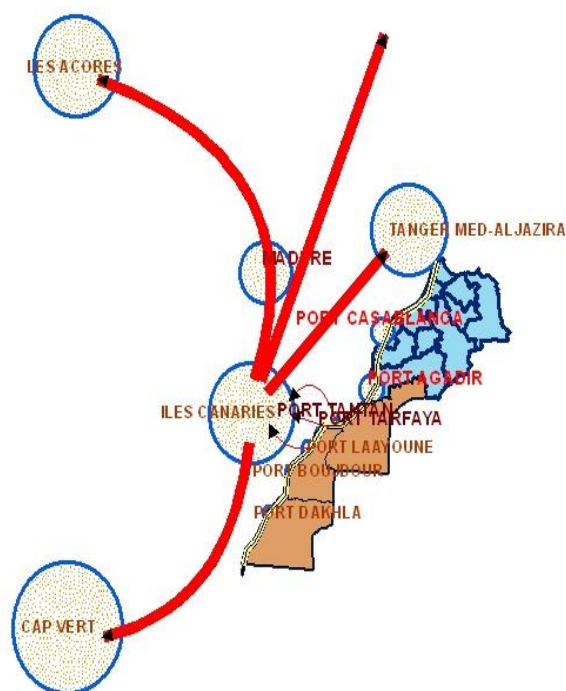
*Cheikh Mohamed Maoulainine*



## **AN OVERVIEW OF OUED- EDDAHAB LAGOUIRA REGION**

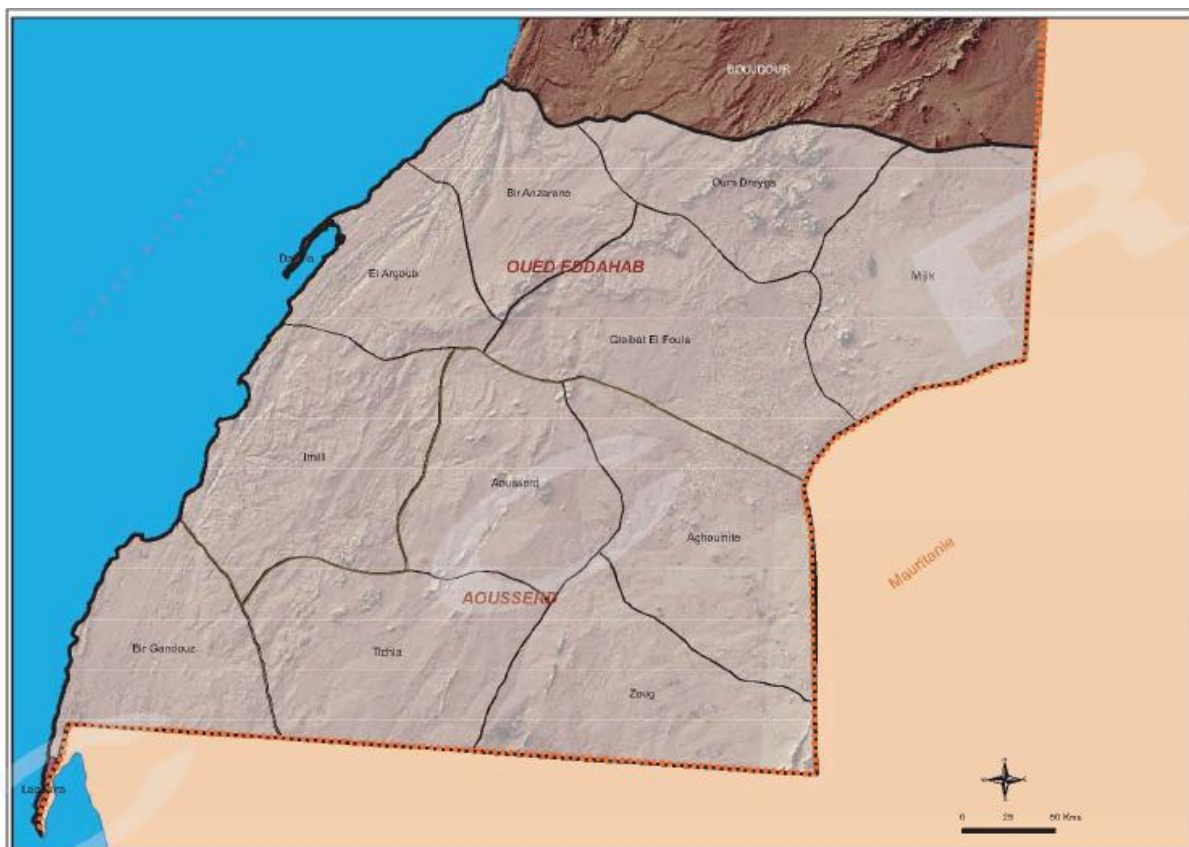
## Geographic Location of the region:

The region of Oued-eddhab Lagouira is located at the extreme south of Morocco, it is bounded on the north by the province of Boujdour, from the south and east by Mauritania And on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.



## Administrative organization of the region:

- The region consists of two provinces composed of 13 towns (2 urban districts and 11 rural communes)  
Oued eddhab province consists of two circles and an urban municipality:
  - \* Urban commune of DAKHLA ;
  - \* Circle El Argoub : - Rural cummune El Argoub ;  
- Rural cummune Imlili.
  - \* Circle Bir Anzarane : - Rural cummune Bir Anzarane ;  
Rural cummune Gleibat el Foula ;  
- Rural cummune Mijik ;  
- Rural cummune Oum Dreiga.



- Aousserd province consists of two circles and one urban commune:
  - \* Urban commune of Lagouira ;
  - \* Circle Aousserd : - Rural cummune Aousserd ;
    - Rural cummune Tichla ;
    - Rural cummune Zoug ;
    - rurale commune Aghouinit
  - \* Circle Bir Guendouz: - commune rurale Bir Guendouz ;

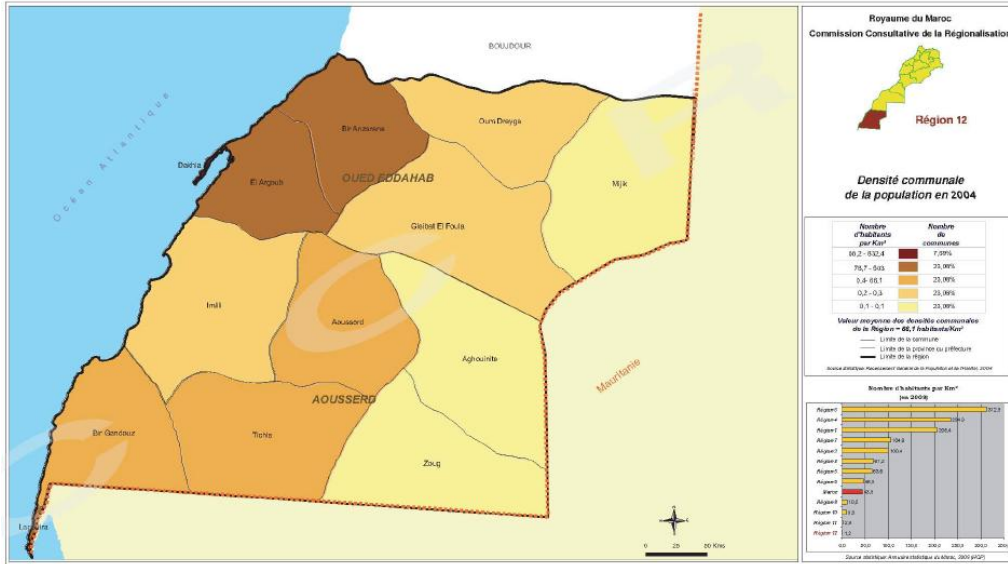
**Table 1: Administrative Organization of the Oued-eddahab Lagouira region**

	Number of circles	Number of communes		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Province Oued eddahab	02	01	06	<b>07</b>
Province Aousserd	02	01	05	<b>06</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>011</b>	<b>13</b>



## Area of the region :

Region of Oued-eddahab Lagouira extends over an area of 142865 km<sup>2</sup>, i.e. 20% of the national territory, it is the largest region in the Kingdom.



## Economic potential of the region:

The Oued-eddahab Lagouira region has significant economic potential mainly in the field of marine fisheries, agriculture and tourism.



## The region climate :

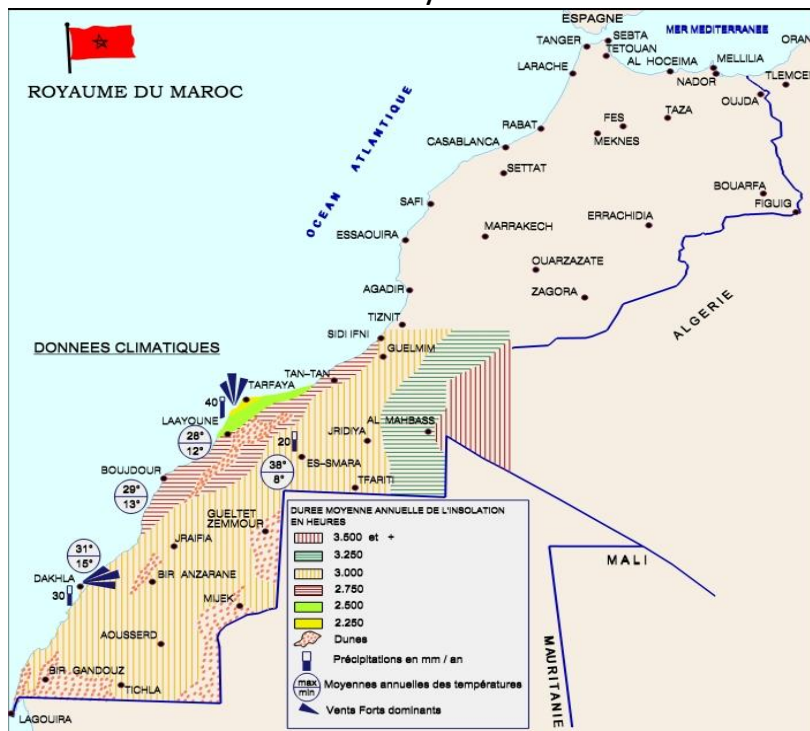
The region is characterized by an arid temperate climate under the effects of cold ocean current of Canaris and a pronounced thermal amplitudes between day and night, and we distinguish between:

\* An arid climate As one moves towards the east of the region, temperatures become high and the humidity decreases.



\* A temperate Atlantic strip characterized by low rainfall and marked by high humidity that varies between 61% and 86% and allows the development of certain crops and irrigation of course.

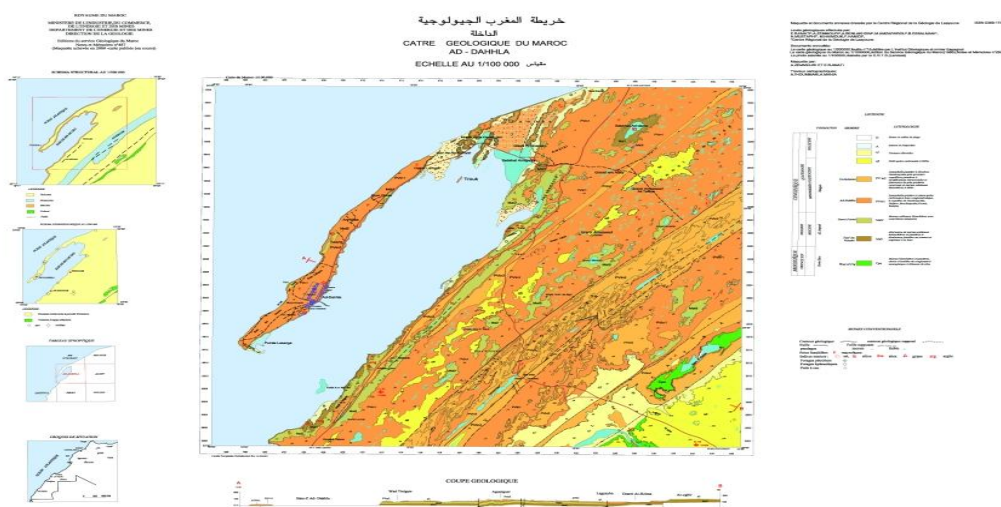
The region is dominated by wind direction North, North / West to North - East. As for the winds from other directions they are rare and slow.



### The landform :

The Oued-eddhab Lagouira region is characterized by low landforms, it consists mainly of sandy basins, dunes, sabkhas of Hmadas and plains of stony accumulation.

Going from West to East, the region is experiencing a change in topographical and geological data, the major elevations are CAPBARBAS (610 meters) and in the South ADRAR STOF (518 meters).



## Water resources :

According to the geological context, the region is divided into two main areas:

1. Sedimentary Basin: This is a network that extends over an area of 100000 km<sup>2</sup>. Hydrogeological map, the basin contains several multi layers containing a large water potential, but non-renewable with the following characteristics:

- Salt content of 1.9g / l.

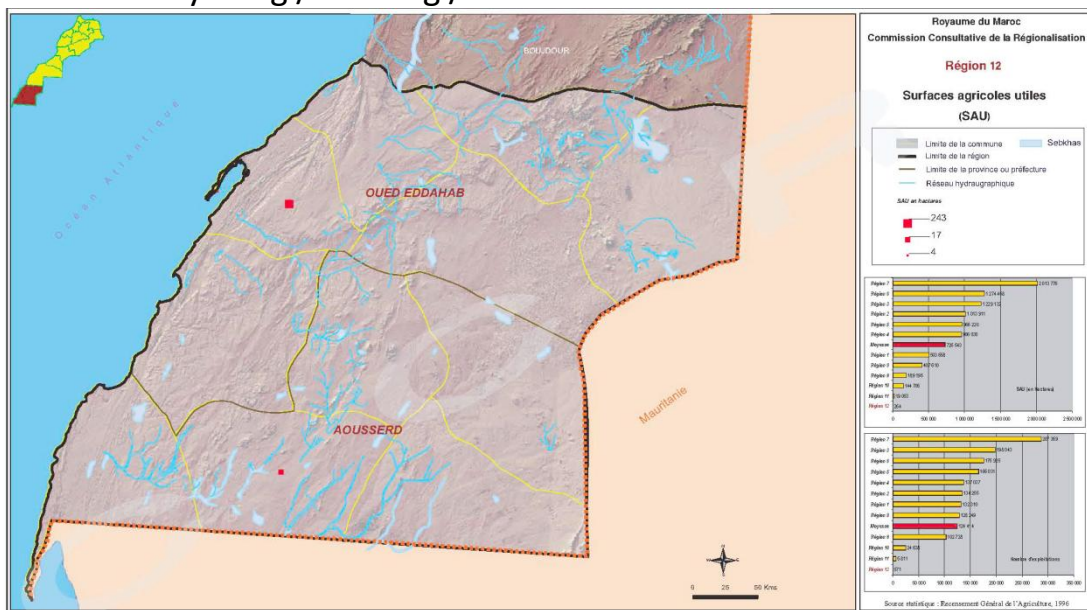
- Substratum variables tablecloths
- Sulphurous odor.

- Hot water generated by artesian

pressure.

2. Crystalline basement: This domain occupies the eastern and southern part of the region, it has the following characteristics:

- The depths rarely exceed 40 ml.
- Flows are limited to 3l/seconde.
- Salinity of 1g / l to 10 g / l.



## Drinking Water:

Drinking water is a very scarce natural resource in the region. It is characterized by an irregular distribution in area. The drinking water resource manifests itself only every 5 years under the form of floods during the rainy season.



*PART 1 :*

# DEMOGRAPHY

## THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION (RGPH 2004)

### *I – 1 Evolution of the population of the region according to the general censuses 1994 and 2004:*

According to the RGPH 2004, the population of the region which was 36 751 inhabitants in 1994, is now about 99,367 inhabitants, during this period the average annual growth rate is of 10.5%.

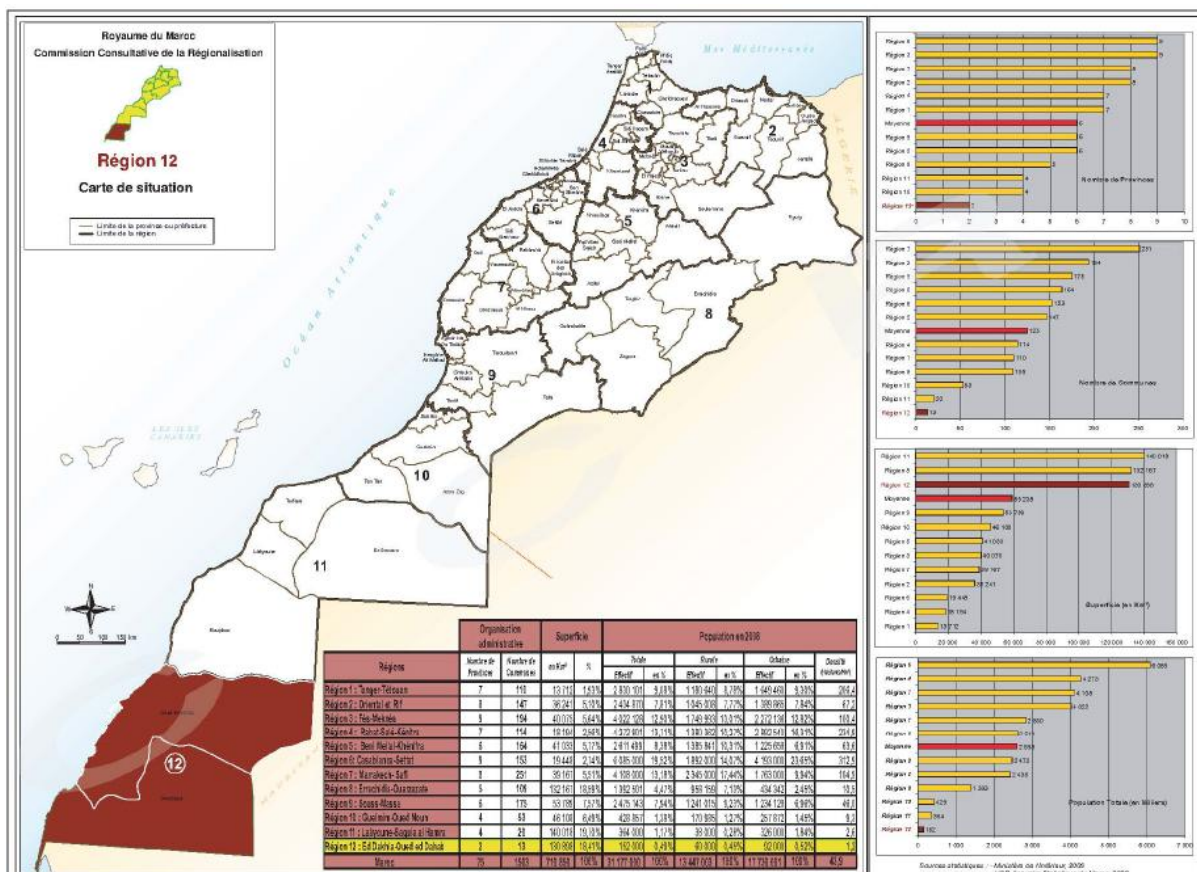
According to place of residence, 61830 inhabitants live in urban areas and 37,537 people reside in rural areas; that is an urbanization rate of 62%.

In addition, the province of Oued eddahab includes nearly 80% of the total population of the region (78,854 inhabitants). Thus, the distribution of urban and rural population of the region by province shows important part of this province, respectively 94% and 55%.

**Table 2: Evolution of the population of the region  
By province and area of residence**

	1994	2004	Growth rate
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>OUED EDDAHAB</b>	30639	58104	<b>6.6</b>
<b>AOUSSERD</b>	509	3726	<b>22.0</b>
<b>REGION</b>	<b>31148</b>	<b>61830</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>OUED EDDAHAB</b>	3605	20750	<b>19.1</b>
<b>AOUSSERD</b>	1998	16787	<b>23.7</b>
<b>REGION</b>	<b>5603</b>	<b>37537</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>BOTH</b>			
<b>OUED EDDAHAB</b>	<b>34244</b>	<b>78854</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>AOUSSERD</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>20513</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>REGION</b>	<b>36751</b>	<b>99367</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Source : RGPH 1994 and RGPH 2004 .



**Table 2 (continued): Evolution and population projections for the region  
By province**

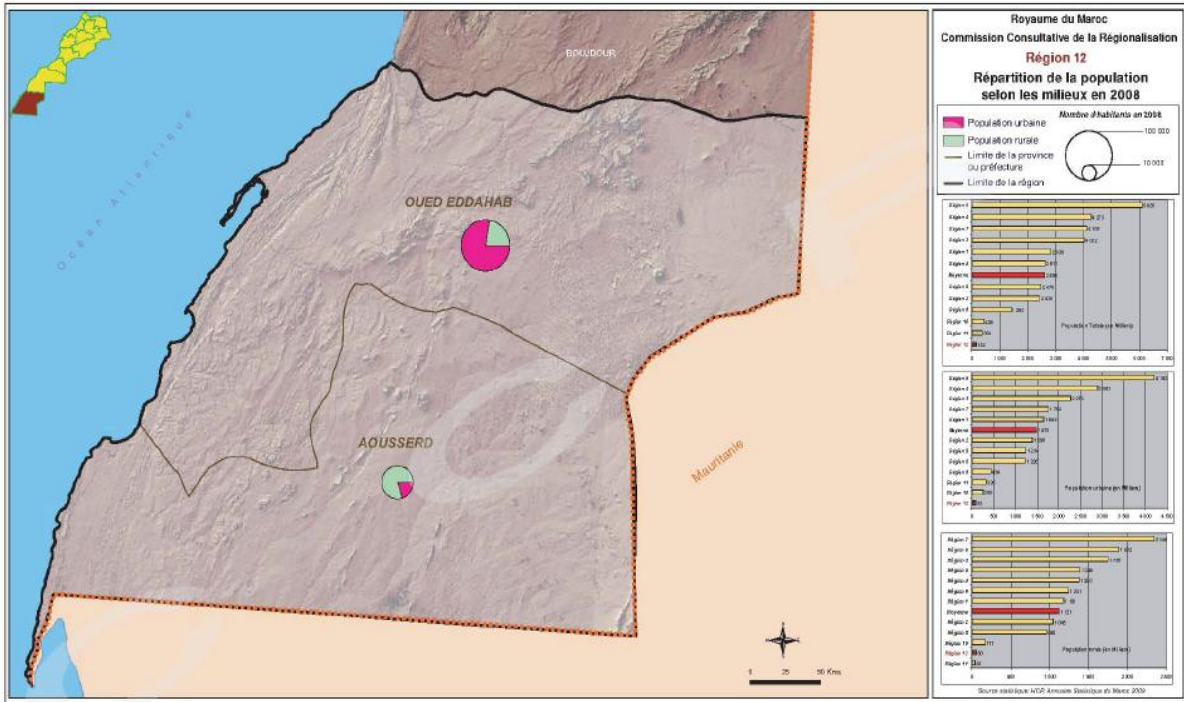
	1982	1994	2004	2010	2014
Aousserd	1587	2507	20513	45000	77000
Oued eddahab	19909	34244	78854	114000	144000
<b>Region</b>	<b>21496</b>	<b>36751</b>	<b>99367</b>	<b>159000</b>	<b>221000</b>

Source : RGP 1982,1994 and 2004 . CERED

***I – 2 : Density in the region according to the 2004 RGP:***

Although the region is more than 20% of the national area, it nevertheless features only 0.33% of the population of the Kingdom. This results in a relatively low level of the regional density. Indeed, with 0.7 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, this regional density is well below the national density (42 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>). Province Aousserd has the lowest density in the region, with only 0.3 per km<sup>2</sup>.



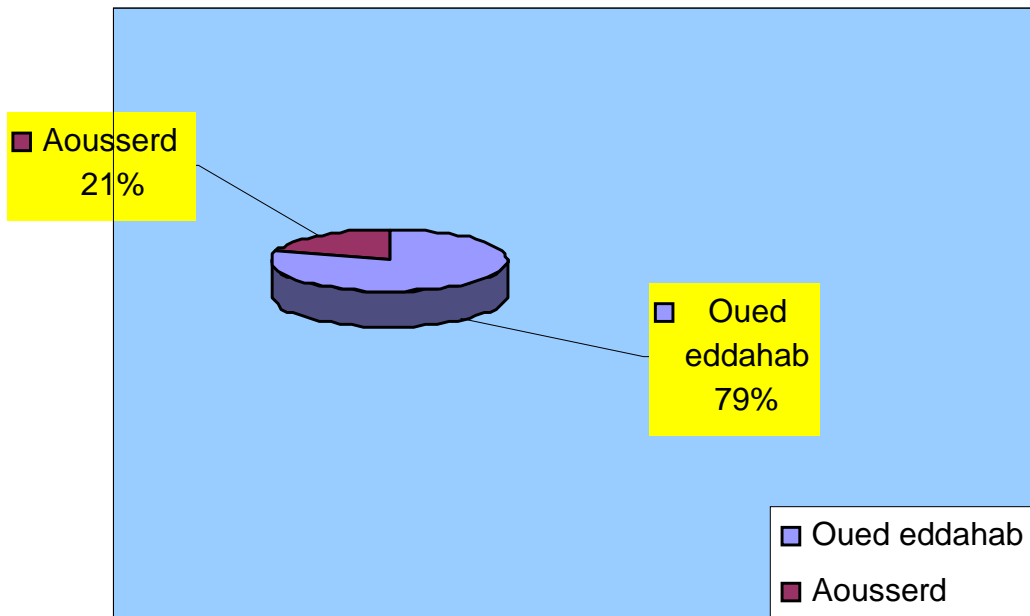


**Table 3: Population, area and density of the region**

	Population		Area		Density
	number	%	in km <sup>2</sup>	%	
Oued eddahab	78854	79.36	76948	53.86	<b>1.0</b>
Aousserd	20513	20.64	65917	46.14	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>99367</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142865</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Source : RGPH 2004 and the regional Monography of Oued eddahab lagouira 2003.

Distribution of the region's population by province





### I – 3: Structure by gender :

According to results of RGPH 2004, structural analysis by gender indicates that the male population is larger than that of women. Indeed, men represent 58% of the entire population of the region, while women represent only 42% of the total, the sex ratio that reflects the numerical imbalance between the sexes, is: 138 men per 100 women.

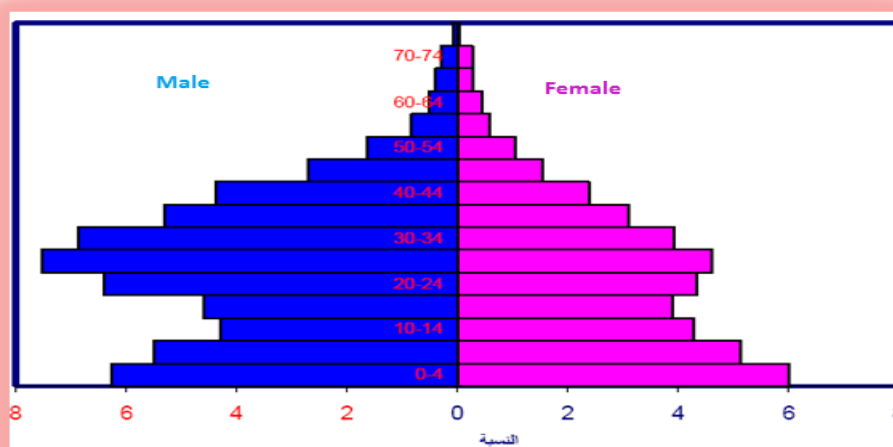
**Table 4: Sex Ratios by five-year age groups in 2004**

Age groups	Urban	Rural	Both
0-4	104	106	104
5-9	107	106	107
10-14	99	111	100
15-19	105	214	118
20-24	104	491	148
25-29	113	540	163
30-34	131	527	175
35-39	140	429	171
40-44	167	302	184
45-49	164	257	176
50-54	152	181	157
55-59	137	165	144
60-64	111	136	116
65-69	123	168	134
70-74	103	111	105
75 OR +	133	267	158
NOT DECLARED	179	186	179
Total	118	292	138

Source : RGPH 2004

### I – 4: Structure by age :

**Graphic : The population age pyramid of the region According to the 2004 RGPH**



Source : RGPH 2004

The pyramid which describes the age distribution of the population has the following characteristics:

- The observed shape reflects the characteristics of a young population, 31.3% are under the age of 15 years;
- The enlarged base of the pyramid shows a still high fertility;
- A male predominance for all age groups.

**I – 5: Population by the large age groups :**

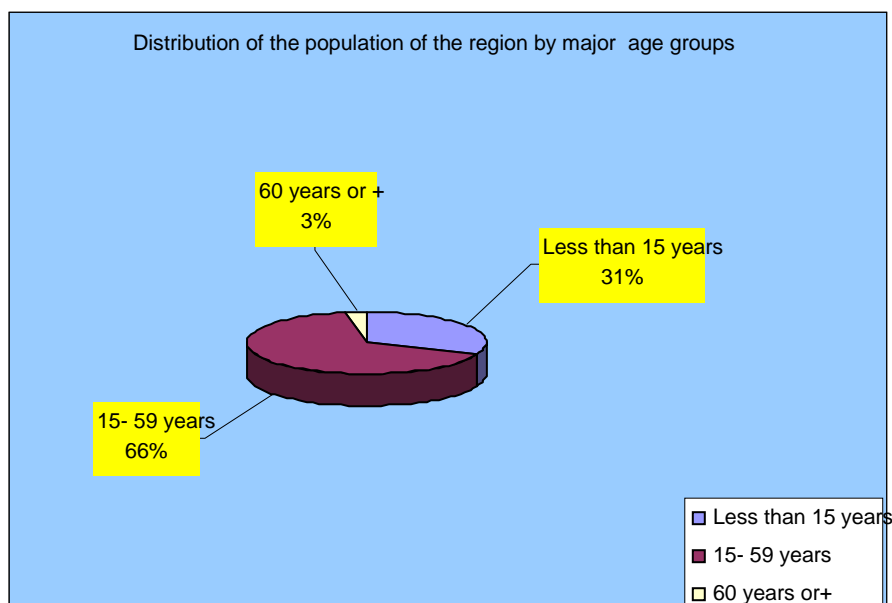
**Tableau 5 : Structure percentage of the population by large age groups by province**

	Oued eddahab	Aousserd	Region
	<b>Male</b>		
Less than 15 years	27.8	26.8	<b>27.7</b>
15-59 years	69.7	68.3	<b>69.5</b>
60 years or +	2.5	4.9	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Female</b>		
Less than 15 years	36.9	35.1	<b>36.7</b>
15-59 years	60.5	59.7	<b>60.3</b>
60 years or +	2.6	5.2	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Both</b>		
Less than 15 years	31.6	30.2	<b>31.3</b>
15-59 years	65.8	64.8	<b>65.8</b>
60 years or +	2.6	5.0	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004

According to the results of the General Census 2004, the population of the province of Oued eddahab is characterized by its youth (31.3% under 15 years). By sex, women (36.7%) are younger than men (27.7%).

By provinces, the proportion of the population under 15 years is almost the same (31.6% in the province of Aousserd and 30.2% in the province of Oued eddahab), the proportion of this category of population is higher in women than in men, are respectively 36.9% among women and 27.8% among men in Oued eddahab, and 35.1% among women and 26.8% among men in Aousserd.



### I – 6 : Marital status of the population of the region:

**Table 6: Distribution (%) of the population aged 15 years and over by marital status and sex**

	Male	Female	Total
single	47.7	24.7	38.8
Married	49.5	63.6	55.0
Divorced	1.0	6.3	3.1
Widowed	1.8	5.4	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004

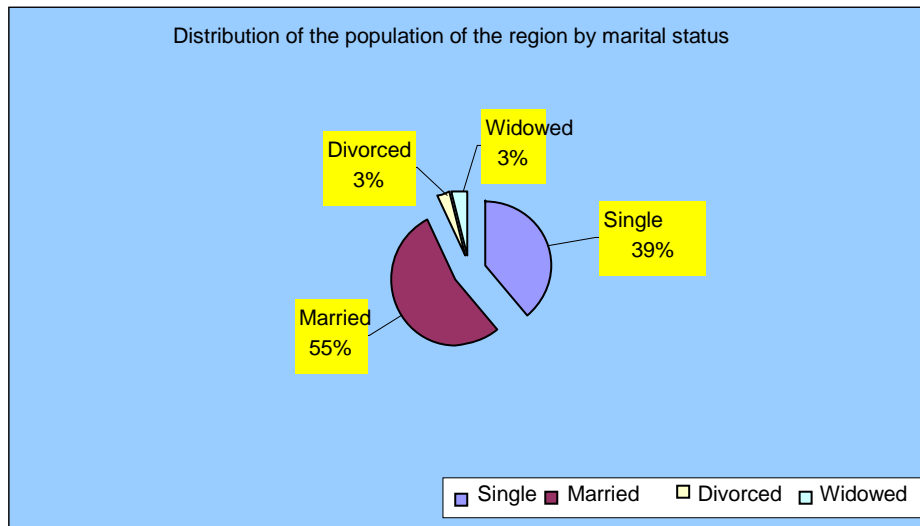
According to the results of the General Census 2004, the proportion of singles, married people or separated; differs from one sex to the other. The proportion of married is higher among women (63.6%) than men (49.5%). That of singles is 47.7% for men and 24.7% for women.

By place of residence, the analysis of the following table shows that the proportion of singles is higher in rural areas (52.5%) than urban areas (34.7%). In contrast, the married is higher in urban areas (59.4%) than in rural areas (39.8%).

**Table 7: Distribution (%) of the population aged 15 years and older by marital status, sex and Place of residence**

	Urban :			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	43.7	23.3	34.7	57.0	35.5	52.5
Married	54.6	65.4	59.4	37.1	49.6	39.8
Divorced	1.2	6.2	3.4	0.7	7.0	2.0
Widowed	0.5	5.1	2.5	5.1	7.8	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

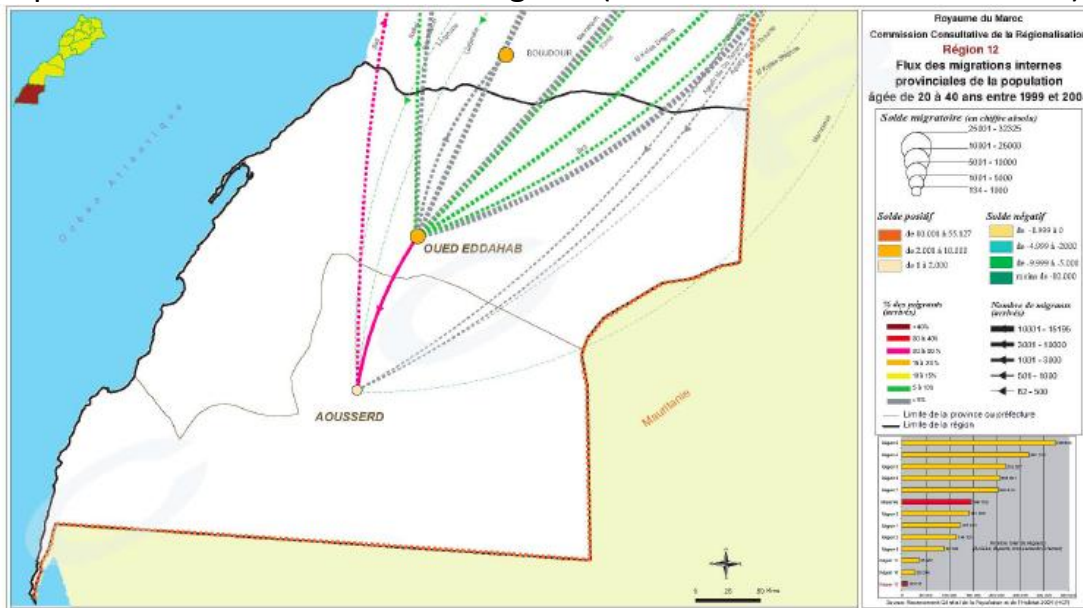
Source : RGPH 2004



**I – 7: Permanent celibacy:**

According to the following table, in the whole region, permanent celibacy affects men more than women: 2.4% of men are definitely against 1.1% of single women.

By place of residence, this phenomenon affects rural areas (3.8%) more than urban areas (1.3%) and in rural areas nearly 96% of the population were married before age 55 (94.7% among men and 98.9% women) in urban areas 98.7% of the population were married before age 55 (98.6% men and 98.9% women).



**Table 8: Percentage of celibacy at age 55 by sex  
And place of residence in 2004**

	urbain	rural	Total
Male	1.4	5.3	2.4
Female	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>

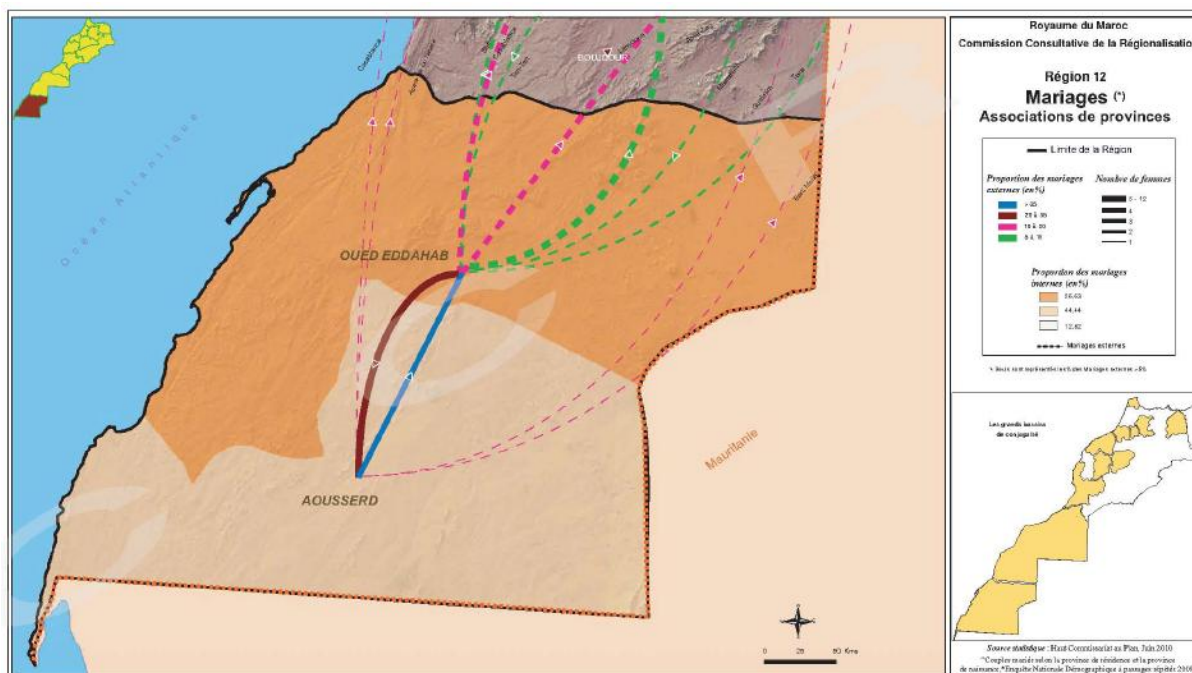
Source : RGPH 2004

## I – 8: The average age at first marriage:

**Tableau 9 : Average age at first marriage  
For the population aged 15 years or over, by sex and  
Place of residence in 2004**

	urbain	rural	Total
Male	30.3	31.8	<b>30.8</b>
Female	22.1	27.3	<b>22.8</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>

Source : RGPH 2004



According to the results of the General Census 2004, the average age in the region is 27.7 years. It is higher among men (30.8 years) than women (22.8 years).

On the other hand, age at first marriage varies according to place of residence and sex. Rural women marry 5.2 years later than in urban areas. For men the difference is 1.5 years.

## I – 9: Fecundity :

The results of RGPH 2004 the ISF at the region Oued edddahab Lagouira which stood at 3.4 children per woman varies from 2.6 in rural areas to 3.6 in urban areas. This means that if the current fertility levels are maintained invariable, women living in urban areas have, at the end of their reproductive life, one more child than those living in rural areas, this is justified by the fact that many women from rural municipalities in the region are located in the city of DAKHLA.

**Table 10: Rate (in ‰) and total fertility rate  
According to place of residence**

Age groups	Urban	Rural	Both
15-19 ans	60.8	12.0	<b>55.1</b>
20-24 ans	152.8	83.6	<b>144.9</b>
25-29 ans	173.5	120.9	<b>167.3</b>
30-34 ans	157.1	116.0	<b>152.5</b>
35-39 ans	107.0	118.4	<b>108.3</b>
40-44 ans	50.8	66.0	<b>52.7</b>
45-49 ans	8.3	6.9	<b>8.1</b>
<b>ISF</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source : RGPH 2004

Depending on the level of education of women, a decline in fertility with increasing level of education was observed from the RGPH 2004 results, fertility being lower, the higher the level of education gets. This appears quite clearly in the TFR values ranging from 4.2 children for women with no education to 3.4 for women primary education and 3.1 for those with secondary or higher. The same pattern emerges when considering repair ISF according to these two variables, but with fertility is higher in urban than rural areas.

**Table 11: Total fertility rate  
Depending on the level of education of women and the place of residence**

Education level	Urban	Rural	Both
None	4.2	3.1	<b>4.2</b>
Primary	3.5	2.6	<b>3.4</b>
Secondary and above	3.2	2.2	<b>3.1</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source : RGPH 2004

## CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS RGPH 2004

### II – 1: Definitions of concepts :

A household is defined "as a group of people, parents or not, who usually sleep in the same principal residence and, to a greater or lesser degree, have common provision for the basic needs of their existence, i.e. expenses for housing, food, clothing and medicine. "

By the head of household, "it suggests the nucleus of household who declares as such. It may be the oldest man in the household although he no longer works or the one who commands and who decides on the use of money or other resources of the household. "

The average household size is defined as the average number of people per household is calculated by dividing the total number of municipal population in the household.

### II – 2: Households in the region in 2004 :

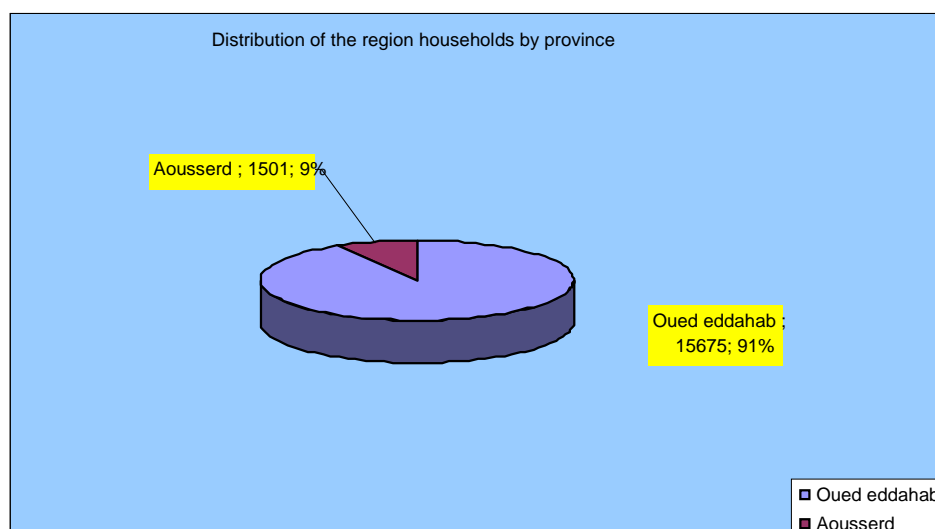
According to the results of the General Census 2004 the number of households recorded at the level of the entire region is 17176 households, 14,399 households residing in urban and 2777 residents in rural. The majority of these households reside in the province of Oued eddahab that is 91.3% of the entire region.

**Table 11: Distribution of the number of households  
By province and area of residence**

	urban	rural	Total
Oued eddahab	13715	1960	15675
Aousserd	684	817	1501
<b>Region</b>	<b>14399</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>17176</b>

Source : RGPH 2004





### II – 3: Evolution of the number of households in 2004:

Compared to the 1994 census, the number of households has increased significantly. It went from 7250 households in 1994 to 17,176 households in 2004. I.e an annual growth rate of 9% (8.9% in urban areas and 9.3% in rural areas).

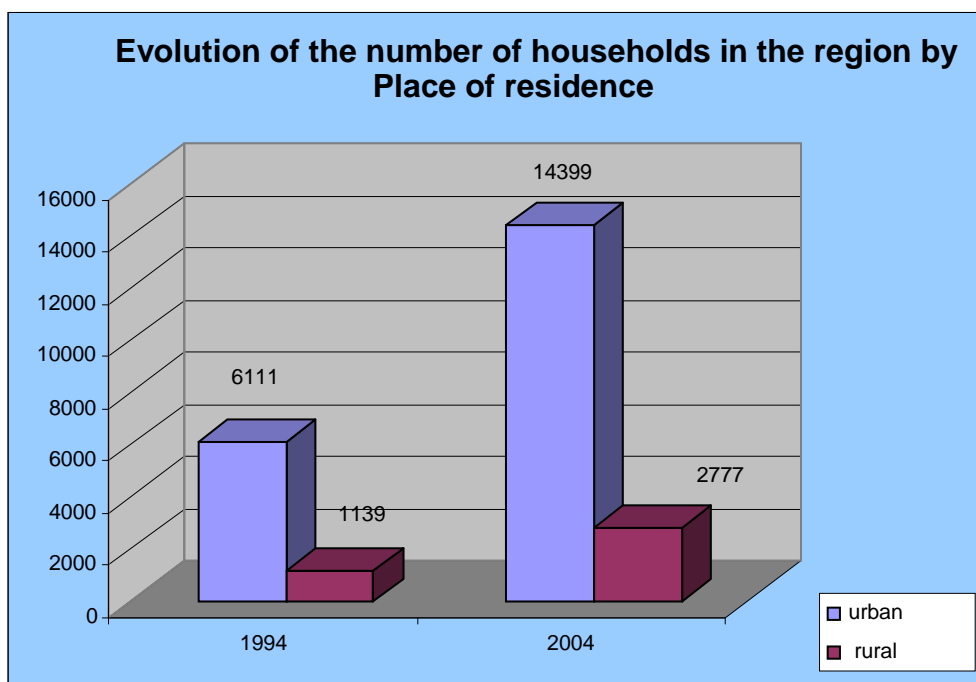
At the province of Oued eddahab, the number of households increased from 6740 in 1994 to 15,675 households in 2004, registering an annual growth rate of 8.8% (8.62% in urban areas and 10.20% in rural areas).

In the province of Aousserd, the number of households increased from 510 households in 1994 to 1501 households in 2004 thus registering an average annual growth of 11.4% (19.7% in urban areas and 7.5% in rural areas).

**Table 12: The evolution of households' numbers  
By province and residency**

	1994	2004	Average annual household growth
<b>REGION</b>			
urban	6111	14399	<b>8.9</b>
rural	1139	2777	<b>9.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7250</b>	<b>17176</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>OUED EDAHAB</b>			
urban	5998	13715	<b>8.6</b>
rural	742	1960	<b>10.2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6740</b>	<b>15675</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>AOUSSERD</b>			
urban	<b>113</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>19.7</b>
rural	<b>397</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>11.4</b>

Source : RGPH of 1994 And of 2004



## **II – 4 : Average size of households:**

The average household size recorded in the region is 4.3 people (4.1 in urban areas and 5.1 in rural areas).

RGPH Results 2004 showed that this size is higher in the province of Aousserd compared to Oued eddahab, it is 5.1 persons in the first (5.4 in urban areas and 4.9 in rural areas) and 4.2 in the second (4.1 in urban and 5 rural).

**Tableau 13 Average households size by province and place of residence**

taille moyenne des ménages	
<b>OUED EDDAHAB</b>	
urban	4.1
rural	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>AOUSSERD</b>	
urban	5.4
rural	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>REGION</b>	
urban	4.1
rural	5.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source : RGPH of 1994 and of 2004

## II – 5 : characteristics of household heads:

### II – 5 -1 : By level of education:

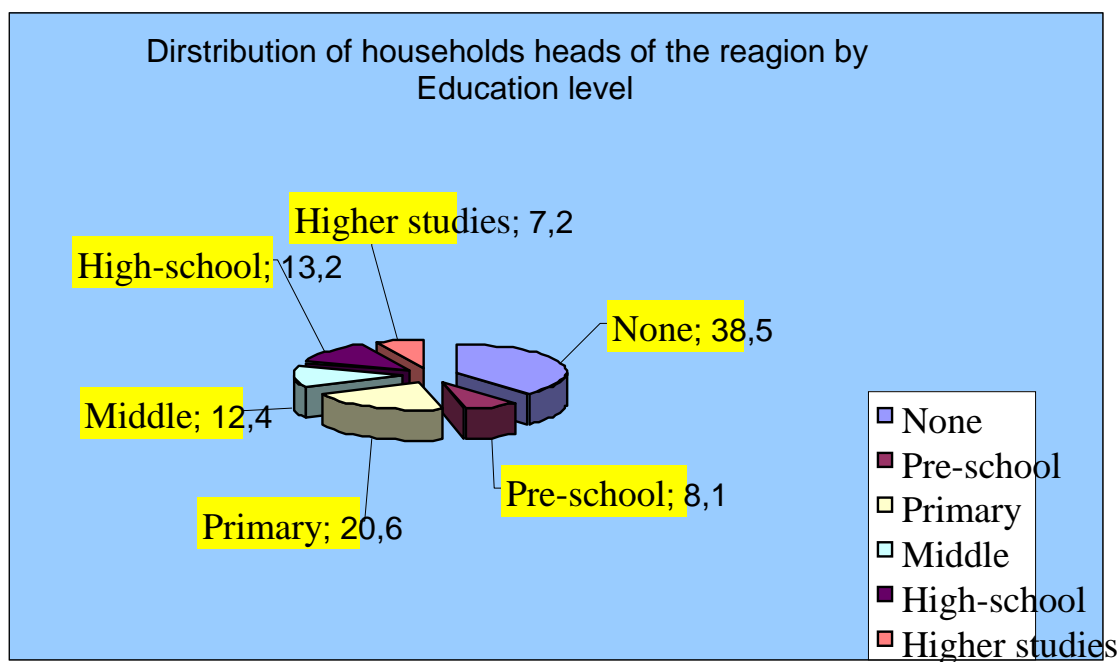
Based on the results of the General Census of 2004, 61.5% of heads of households in the region have attended school; 20.6% in primary level, 13.2% attended middle and high-school , and 7.2% reached higher education.

Concerning the level of area of residence, urban households have indeed an advantage over rural, since 64.6% in urban areas have already attended school against 45.8% in rural areas.

**Table 14: Distribution of the number of household heads  
By level of education and place of residence**

	urban	rural	Region
None	35.4	54.2	38.5
Pre-school	7.5	11.5	8.1
Primary	21.6	15.2	20.6
Middle	12.9	9.9	12.4
High-school	14.4	6.8	13.2
Higher studies	8.1	2.4	7.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : RGPH 2004



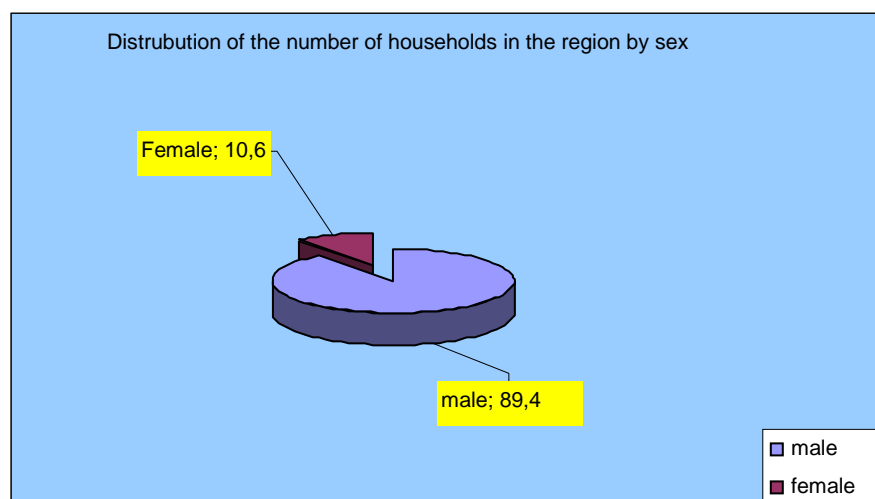
### II – 5 -2 : By gender :

Based on the results of the RGPH 2004, 9 out of 10 households are headed by men. This finding is the same in both urban and rural areas (90.7% of rural households are headed by men against 89.2% in urban areas). In 10.6% of cases, households are headed by women.

**Table 15: Distribution of the number of household heads  
By sex and place of residence**

	Male	Female	Total
urban	89.2	10.8	<b>100.0</b>
rural	90.7	9.3	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004



**II – 5 -3 : By age :**

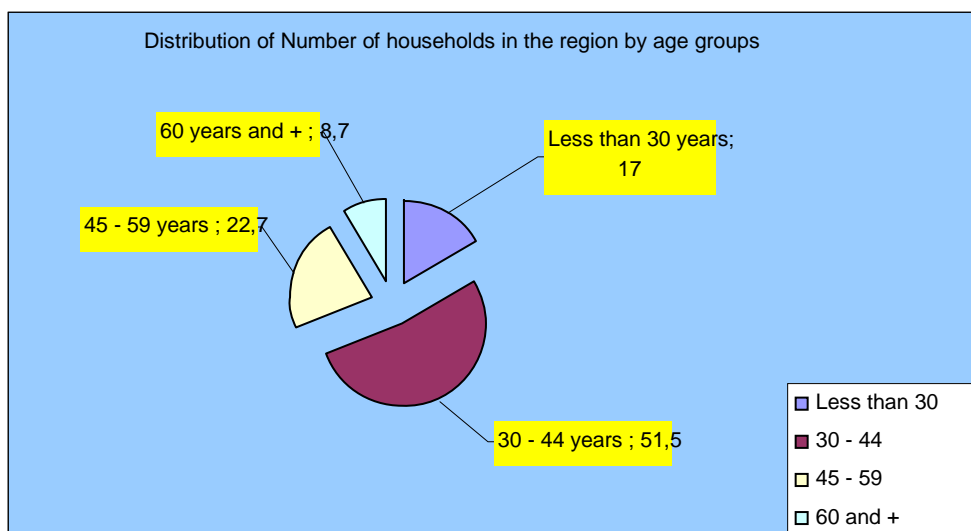
**Table 16: Distribution of the number of household heads  
By age and place of residence**

	- from 30 years	30- 44 years	45-59 years	60 +	Total
urban	16.2	53.2	22.7	7.9	<b>100.0</b>
rural	21.6	42.8	22.4	13.2	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004

According to the results of the General Census 2004, the Heads of households within the region aged between 30 and 44 years account for over half of the total, 51.5% followed by 22.7% for heads of households aged 45 to 59 years 17% are under the age of 30 years, while the heads of households aged 60 and over account for only 8.7%.

Concerning the area of residence, rural 42.8% of heads of households aged 30 to 44 years, 22.4% are aged 45-59 years 21.6% are aged under 30 years and 13.2% were aged 60 years and older. IN urban 53.2% of heads of households aged 30 to 44 years, 16.2% are aged under 30, 22.7% are aged 45-59 years and 7.9% are aged 60 years and older.



## II – 6 : households housing conditions:

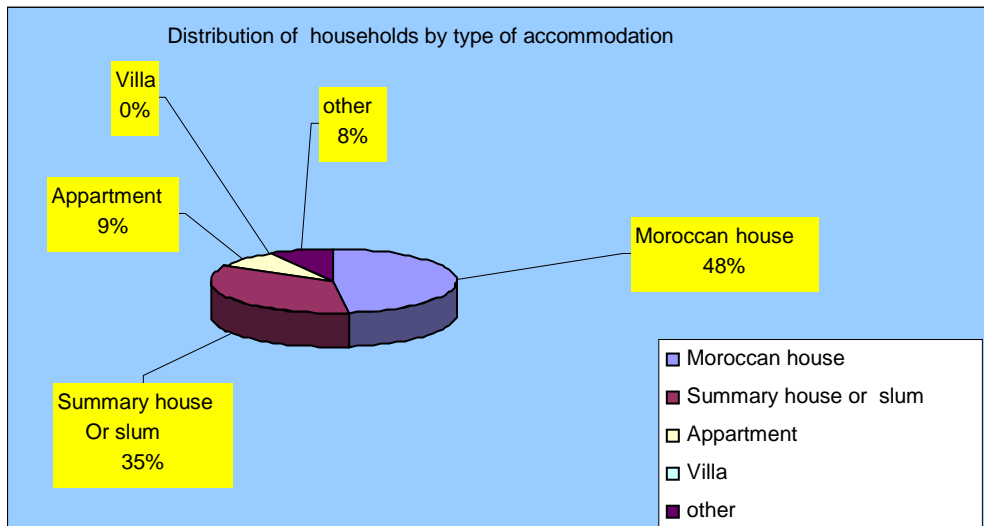
### II – 6 -1 : Type of accommodation:

According to the results of the General Census 2004, the most dominant habitat type in the region is "Moroccan house" with 48% of total housing, followed by "summary home or slum" with 34.5%. Nearly one in 10 households uses apartments. The data shows low proportions of households using a villa or a villa level, and residential rural type with respectively 0.4% and 0.2%.

**Table 17: Distribution of households  
Depending on the type of used Accommodations**

<i>Accommodation type</i>	<i>Rate %</i>
Moroccan house	<b>48.0</b>
Summary house or slum	<b>34.5</b>
apartment	<b>8.8</b>
Villa	<b>0.4</b>
other	<b>8.3</b>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source : RGPH 2004



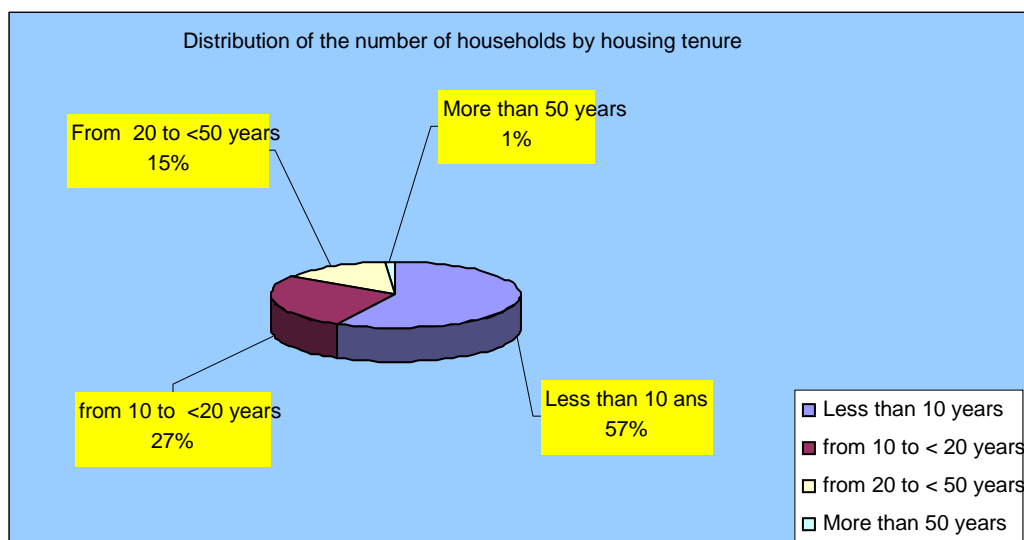
### **II – 6 -2: Housing tenure :**

Based on the results of the RGPH 2004, 57.6% of homes have an age lower than 10, 26.5% and 14.5% of dwellings are respectively aged between 10 - 20 years and 20-50 years. On the other hand, the proportion of dwellings with an age greater than 50 years is low (1.3%).

**Table 18: Distribution of Number of households in the region  
by age of the housing**

Housing age	weight (%)
Less than 10 years	<b>57.6</b>
from 10 to less than 20 years	<b>26.5</b>
from 20 to less than 50 years	<b>14.5</b>
More than 50 years	<b>1.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004



### **II – 6 -3 Tenure status:**

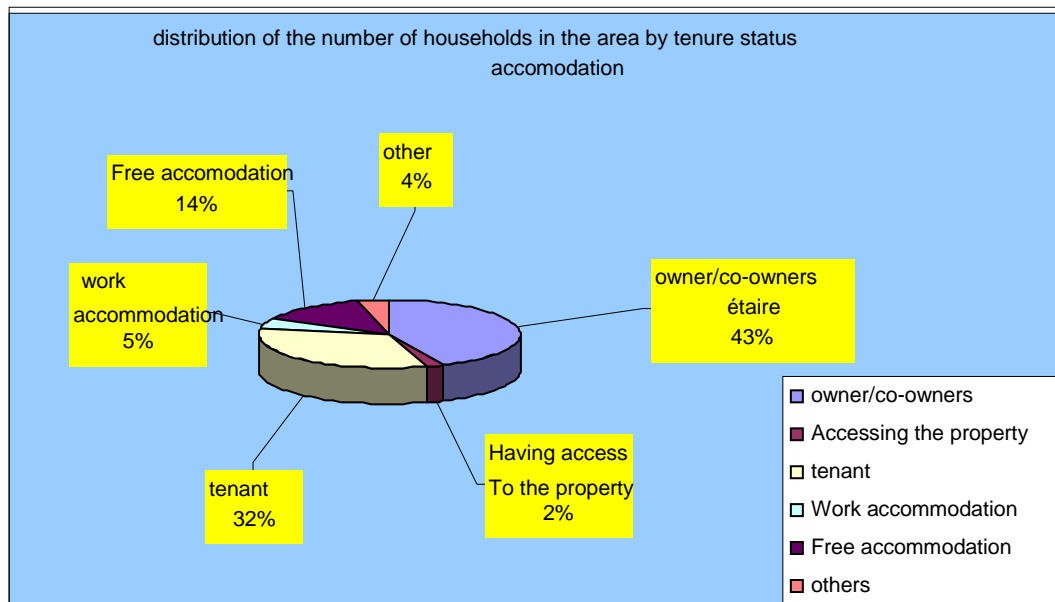
According to the results of the General Census 2004, more than 4 in 10 (43.2%) are owners or co-owners of their homes throughout the region, it should be noted that this rate does not exceed 7% in 1994 RGPH. The proportion of tenants and stay free households are also high, respectively 32.2% and 13.7%. The proportion of households who have other types of tenure is very low and rarely exceeds 10%.

**Table 19: Distribution of Number of households in the region  
Depending on the occupancy status of housing**

Occupancy status	1994	2004
Owners / co-owners	6.5	<b>43.2</b>
Accessing the property	1.1	<b>2.2</b>
tenant	34.1	<b>32.2</b>
work housing	7.0	<b>4.9</b>
free accommodation	19.4	<b>13.7</b>
other	12.8	<b>3.8</b>
undeclared	19.0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : RGPH 2004





**II – 6 -4: Water and electricity connection to households in 2004:**

From the results of the 2004 RGPH. 59.1% of households are connected to a water network. That is 6 out of 10 households. 55.7% of the rest get their drinking water through public fountains and 14.5% from wells.

77.1% of households live in a house provided with electricity (that is 8 out of 10 households). For the 23% of households with housing not connected to a public electricity distribution network, 46% of them use butane gas and 40% use kandil and candles for lighting mode.

**PART 2 :**

**PRODUCTIVE SECTORS**

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IN THE REGION

Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira region has a very interesting agricultural and natural potential. Indeed, the region is characterized by a large and diverse livestock, extensive route, a temperate climate on the coastal bands and mobilizable underground water resources.

The main agricultural activities practiced in the region are livestock and produce . The region has also units of poultry production, white meat productions only cover less than 20% of the region's needs.

### I-1 : Agriculture :

Agriculture in the region of Oued eddahab Lagouira is based primarily on the production of early vegetables especially tomatoes and melon. This region offers ideal conditions for the practice of these cultures including:

- ideal climatic conditions;
- ideal photoperiod for vegetable crops;
- indemnity against diseases / insects (eg whitefly in tomatoes).

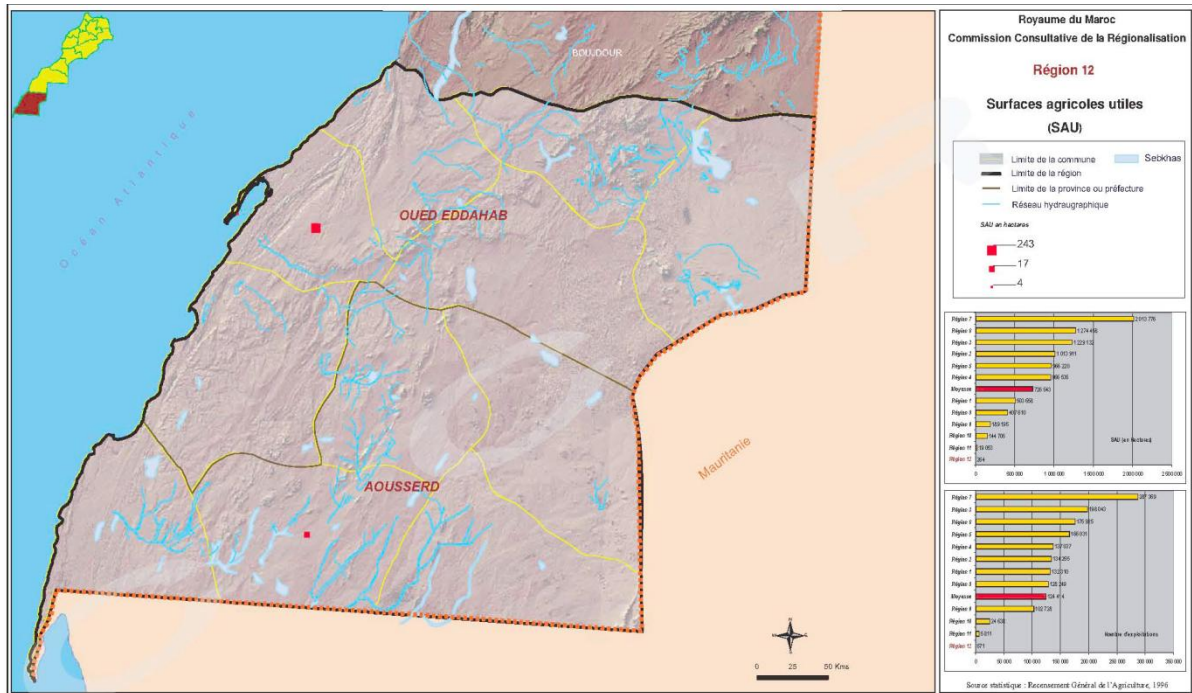
Potential associated with these efforts by the state in terms of education, installation and projects equipment have shown that this region offers significant potential for the development of vegetable crops in greenhouses for Export .

The following table shows the areas equipped / exploited and practiced in cultures of the region:

**Table 20: Distribution of UAA per irrigated or private sector in the region**

Perimeter / private domain	Total Area (ha)	Equiped Area (ha)	Exploited Area (ha)
Perimeter Tawarta	94	37	37
Perimeter Dhar El Haouli	40	40	-
domain Tiniguir	2500	120	120
domain Tawarta IV	150	57	57
D. Maraichage du Sahara 1	150	115	115
D. Maraichage du Sahara 2	80	80	80
D. Maraichage du Sahara 3	105	105	105
Domain Mijik Agricole	150	85	85
Domain Nagjir Agricole	150	76	76
Domain Agridak	200	30	30
Domain Primsud	200	90	80
<b>TOTAL</b>			

Source : Regional Directorat of Agriculture DAKHLA



The evolution of the area reserved to vegetables production in this region shows disparities between cultures. 10 hectares is used for the forage corn and 7 hectares for lucerne irrigated by gravity system. The area of lucerne(alfalfa) regressed 50 hectares due to lower rates of irrigation wells.

However, for early vegetables in greenhouses, the evolution of the area used in the region of Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira shows a significant increase, rising from 45 hectares in 2002 to 691 hectares now. Thanks to the climatic conditions of the region and the expertise of investors , yields for export are made very satisfactory and amounted to 95-160 tons /ha for tomato , 40-45t/ha for melon , 100t / ha for cucumber and 80 t / ha for pepper .

Production exported in 2011 is estimated at over 240,180 tons, while in 2008 it was 35,000 tons for mainly European, Canadian and Russian market.

The total amount of private investment in the sector of early vegetables rises to more than 423 million DH .

Thanks to investments made at the perimeters of gardening production, agriculture occupies in the region of Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira the second place after the fishing in employment. In 2008, the sector created approximately 1.2 million workdays and increased to 2,000,000 workdays in 2011.

This figure is increasing in parallel with the progress of the projects planned under the strategy of the Green Morocco Plan .

**II-2 : Benefits, constraints and prospects:**

**\*BENEFITS :**

- Climatic conditions; Ideal for the production of early vegetables.
- Important resources, mobilizable water;
- Production precocity is 2-3 weeks compared to other regions.

### **\*CONSTRAINTS :**

The main constraints to the sector are:

- The scale of investment required in this sector due to the high cost of greenhouse equipment and the creation of water irrigation works (drilling);
- Need to develop marketing channels outside traditional markets;
- Lack of scoping studies on exploited groundwater water resources for irrigation;
- The distance from markets, inputs and equipment;
- The distance from European markets (land transport via Tangier);
- High investment cost (600,000 dh / ha)

### **\*PROSPECTS :**

Given the existence of underlying water resources, a climate that fosters early crop production, potential markets and experiences in the field of intensive agriculture in the region, the Dakhla region offers great opportunities in the development of cultures of early vegetables. These crops would generate high added value and create jobs (high activity of mobilizing labor).

## **II-1 : livestock :**

The importance of rangelands (extended species and forage value) makes livestock in the region a major source of prestige and income for the populations. This livestock allows the production of animal protein (milk and meat) and maintains the nomadic tradition. The number of farmers is 600. Direct jobs created is estimated at 2,000 jobs.

Livestock camel is the largest in the region, the number recorded is 70,000 heads.

Moreover, the introduction of dairy cattle in the perimeter of Tawarta ( 250 head ) has an intensive type of farming , milk production is estimated at 600 liters per day.

Two poultry units with a capacity of 20,000 chickens/bands , with an annual output of around 240tons/year settled in the region. This production covers only 40 % of the needs of the population of the region.

The region also has a favorable biotope restocking ostrich farming , indeed the region has an ostrich production unit whose numbers amounted to more than 360 birds.

Note that the livestock development in the region, as evidenced by the numbers and animal production , is nothing but the result of efforts of the Department of Agriculture through the following measures :

- \* Increased health supervision;
- \* The subvention of compound elements and support of transportation costs for animals foods;
- \* The creation and development of an extensive network of water points ;
- \* watering livestock by tankers.

## **II-1 : Benefits, Constraints and Prospects :**

### **\*Potentiels :**

The importance of range courses and their plant diversity keep livestock in the region one of the main sources of income and prestige of local populations. The region mainly has the following potential:

- Importance of exploited livestock;
- Expertise of breeders in the camel breeding area;
- The presence of a favorable environment for the repopulation of the Ostrich biotope;
- Favorable climate for the production of white meat (broilers) or eggs (laying hens) climate.

### **\*Constraints :**

The major constraints to the sustainable development of pastoralism are essentially:

- An arid Saharan type climate characterized by scarce rainfall;
- High degree of degradation by overgrazing of rangelands and the succession of drought years;
- The current regulations of the use of rangelands are not conducive to rational and sustainable exploitation of these resources;
- The absence of regional research structure specializing in breeding areas in the Sahara;
- Lack of genetic improvement programs for camels;
- The professional organization of farmers is undeveloped and does not contribute to the local development of the region;
- Underdeveloped marketing tours for agricultural products, particularly those of the livestock;
  - Distance from the area of supply of factors of production centers (chicks, animal feed .....);
- Dominance of the use of scarce and unproductive locals;
- The traditional approach of livestock is transhumance and for great distances.

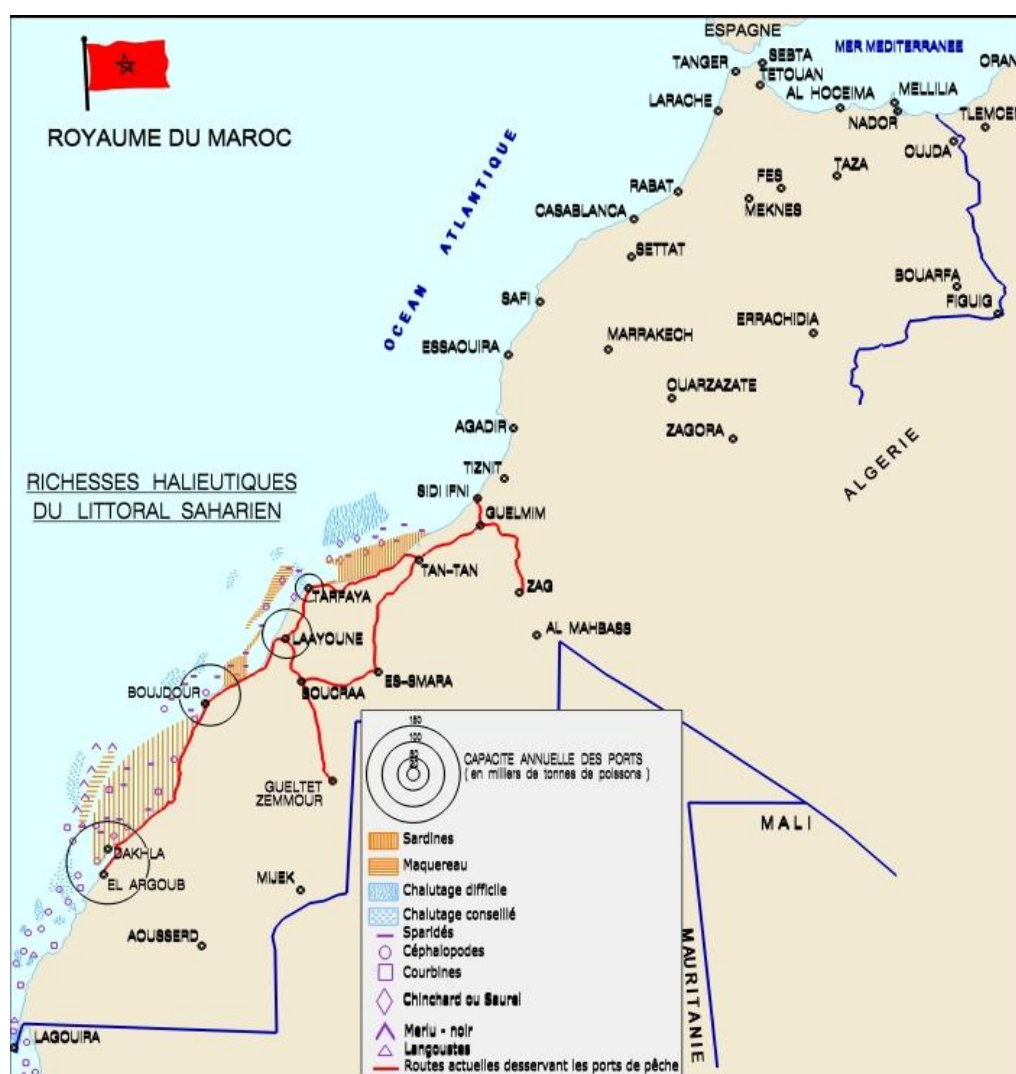


## SEA-FISHING IN THE REGION

In the region of Oued-eddahab Lagouira, the sea-fishing sector plays a more important role in the economic and social development.

The region Oued eddahab Lagouira is considered one of the richest fishing regions of the kingdom, its coastline and its bay stretching for respectively 667 km and an important areas of 400 km<sup>2</sup>. With waters which contain 65% of the national fisheries potential, favored by trade winds from the North, which are sources of the phenomenon called upwelling of cold water resurgence, the fish fauna of the region is also rich and varied. It consists in fact of several species: cephalopods, crustaceans, shellfish and white fish and pelagic fish

In 2010, coastal fisheries production was of 357,199 tons and the total value is estimated at 1000824 Million dirhams.



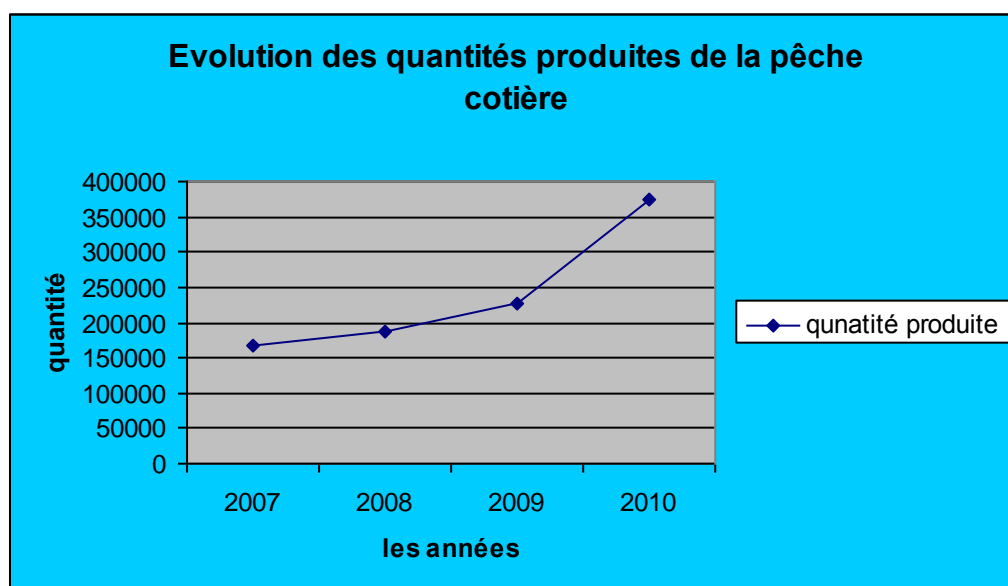
## II-1 : The fishery products :

### Evolution of coastal fishery products

Qty in tons  
Value in 1000 DH

2007		2008		2009		2010	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>168593</b>	615135	188574	1084218	227616	915261	375243	1000824

Source : Delegation of sea fishing in Dakhla



### Débarquement des produits de la pêche côtière et artisanale Par port

DEBARQUEMENTS DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE COTIERE ET ARTISANALE PAR PORT AU COURS DES ANNEES 2012 ET 2013						
	Poids en Tonne 2012	Poids en Tonne 2013	Valeur en KDH 2012	Valeur en KDH 2013	Variation Poids	Variation Valeur
AINBIDA	142	44	6 708	3 545	-69%	-47%
DAKHLA	210 552	233 913	641 688	680 182	11%	6%
LMHIRIZ	1 750	1 646	31 742	25 166	-6%	-21%
NTIRIFT	3 837	4 487	163 514	159 607	17%	-2%
LABOUIRDA	4 727	7 133	170 568	178 423	51%	5%
LASSARGA	5 776	6 147	241 850	215 659	6%	-11%
DAKHLA(STOCK C)	260 460	304 215	344 291	597 488	17%	74%
IMOUTLAN	1 267	1 255	54 920	39 279	-1%	-28%

Source : Rapports statistiques de l'ONP

**Distribution of coastal fisheries production  
Depending on the species**

	2009		2010	
	qty	Value	qty	value
White fish	12634	179980	12591	179136
cephalopods	13950	440095	7312	287312
crustaceans	315	31405	638	35388
shellfish	118	647	42.5	128
pelagic fish	200598	263136	354659	498988
<b>Total</b>	<b>227615</b>	<b>915263</b>	<b>375243</b>	<b>1000824</b>

Source : Delegation of sea fishing in Dakhla

**II-2 : Fleet of inshore fishing:**

<i>Year</i>	<i>2010</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Fishing Trawler	02	326.91
Freezer Trawler	09	2484
Cephalopod freezer trawler	01	250
Shrimp trawler freezer	01	222
Pelagic freezer trawler	01	836
RSW trawler	01	702
seiner	10	903.24
longliner	06	181.34
Trawler	01	75.07
Trawler seiner	01	92
Rescue	01	68.65
Fishing boats	3250	6500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3284</b>	<b>12641,21</b>

Source : Delegation of sea fishing in Dakhla

**II-3 : Landing of small scale coastal fisheries :**

Many measures have been taken by the government to develop the fisheries sector, we cite in particular the creation of fishing villages and landing sites. Interest in this area has resulted in the construction of new port and location of fishing villages including the Lassarga and the creation of other fishing villages like: Ntireft, Imotlane, Labourirda. It is expressed more by the creation of six

landing sites of artisanal fishing and six fish halls including one in Dakhla, six fish farms and 85 processing units of fishery products.

### Landing of small scale traditional coastal fisheries by port

	2009		2010	
	qty en T	Value in KDH	qty in T	Value in KDH
<b>DAKHLA</b>	45516	252619	173039	438131
<b>LMHIRIZ</b>	1551	17040	1383	20620
<b>NTIRIFT</b>	4652	137946	2074	63530
<b>LABOUIRDA</b>	4088	117110	2500	76953
<b>LASSARGA</b>	5503	160995	3532	130705
<b>IMOUTLAN</b>	1117	34915	748	28634
<b>AIN BAIDA</b>	0	0	10	1202
<b>DAKHLA (stock C)</b>	164905	192085	174038	215556

Source : Statistical reports of the ONP



## II-4 : Fishing activities structure in Dakhla :

The fishing activity is still dominated by small-scale fisheries that make very important figures both in terms of logistics and production of fish. The main activities revolve around the following branches: the cephalopod activity (traditional, inshore and offshore), the activity of small pelagics (ship with refrigerated sea water); shellfish farming (fishing and aquaculture).

<b>DEBARQUEMENTS DU POISSON BLANC PAR PORT AU COURS DES ANNEES 2012 ET 2013</b>						
	<b>Poids en Tonne 2012</b>	<b>Poids en Tonne 2013</b>	<b>Valeur en KDH 2012</b>	<b>Valeur en KDH 2013</b>	<b>Variation Poids</b>	<b>Variation Valeur</b>
AINBIDA	34	0	239	0	-100%	-100%
DAKHILA	16 926	8 053	216 922	165 028	-52%	-24%
LMHIRIZ	1 376	1 352	13 333	10 402	-2%	-22%
NTIRIFT	59	297	433	3 669	406%	746%
LABOUIRDA	275	1 242	2 114	11 438	353%	441%
LASSARGA	527	358	2 597	4 030	-32%	55%
DAKHILA(STOCK C)	3 575	0	4 303	0	-100%	-100%
IMOUTLAN	33	104	330	972	216%	194%

Source : Rapports statistiques de l'ONP

In 2009, artisanal fisheries account for 3310 boats in all fishing sites in the region .Inshore and offshore fishing is carried out by respectively 120 ships and 33 freezer trawlers, in addition to 11 vessels for small RSW Pelagic

<b>DEBARQUEMENTS DU POISSON PELAGIQUE PAR PORT AU COURS DES ANNEES 2012 ET 2013</b>						
	<b>Poids en Tonne 2012</b>	<b>Poids en Tonne 2013</b>	<b>Valeur en KDH 2012</b>	<b>Valeur en KDH 2013</b>	<b>Variation Poids</b>	<b>Variation Valeur</b>
AINBIDA	5	0	35	0	-100%	-100%
DAKHILA	193 066	225 659	408 500	506 206	17%	24%
LMHIRIZ	81	115	621	941	43%	52%
NTIRIFT	2	8	8	45	356%	457%
LABOUIRDA	48	114	254	614	136%	142%
LASSARGA	5	19	31	89	319%	185%
DAKHILA(STOCK C)	256 886	304 215	339 989	597 488	18%	76%
IMOUTLAN	0	2	0	14	/0	/0

Source : Rapports statistiques de l'ONP

# Commerce and Industry

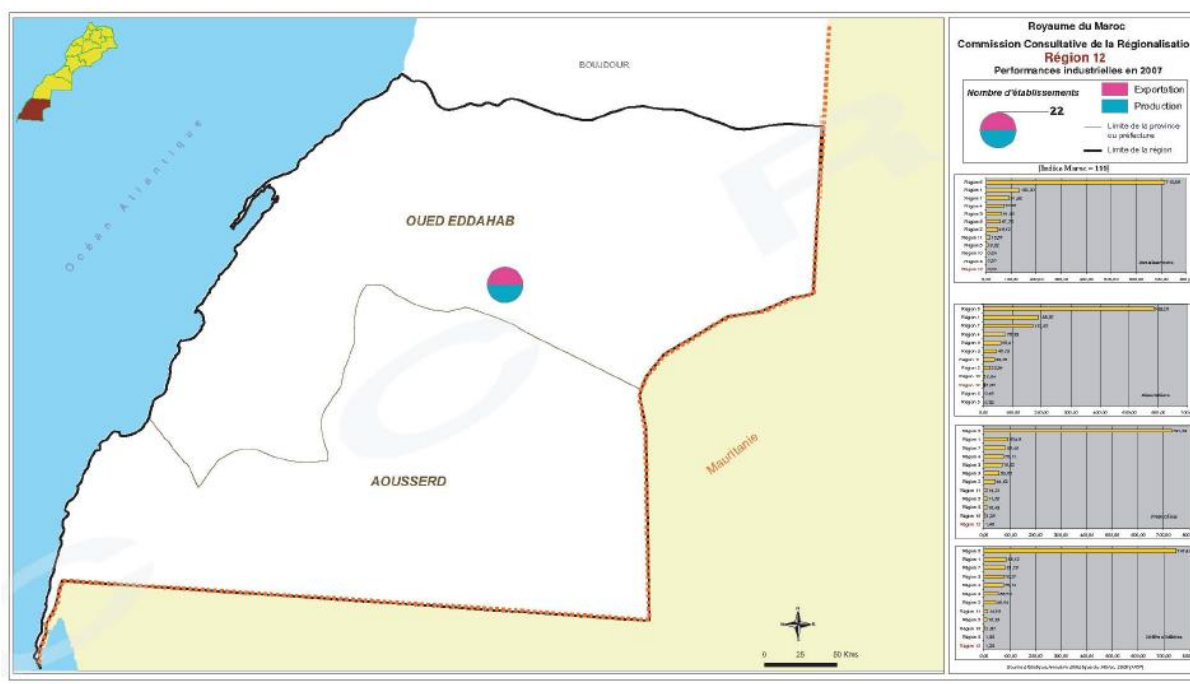
## III-1 : Industrial sector in the region :

The Industrial role in Dakhla still remains undeveloped. In comparison with the rest of the country, the current potential of the modern economy in this area is still in its infancy. It is still dominated by the industry of processing fishery products, especially frozen cephalopods. The industry offers few jobs, the rest being in the service sector, especially that of public administration. Outside the fish freezing, there is little industrial engines. Non-fishing related industries are not in a favorable position.

### Distribution of industrial units in the region by sectors

Activity	sector	Number of units	Created Jobs
Freezing and processing seafood	Food	77	1095
Ice units	Food	02	09
Baking and Pastry	Food	06	46
photo labs	Chemistry- parachemistry	05	15
printing house	Chemistry- parachemistry	01	11
Lathe	Mechanical	05	15
modern carpentry	Chemistry- parachemistry	14	52
Construction enterprises	BTP	40	329
<b>Total</b>			

Source : Provincial Delegation of Industry and Trade-DAKHLA



### **III-1-1 : The constraints of the industrial sector in the region :**

- Low training rate in local businesses;
- Lack of professional qualification appropriate to the industrial sector;
- High freezing units leading to a rise in the prices of the product;
- Deficit on valuation of seafood and low added value;
- Reluctance of local businesses towards modernization programs presented by the MICT;
- Weak leadership and innovation;
- Unstructured professional associations both in their internal organization and in their choice of strategic development;
- Lack of qualification for the majority of professionals and poor managerial capabilities (Marketing and Management).

### **III-1-2 : Future prospects :**

- Orientation towards activities with high added value for the processing industry of octopus;
- Revitalization of new port equipment and infrastructure associated;
- Encouragement of the existing units and their transformation into units of recovery and transformation of products other than octopus.
- Accession of all units in the steps of upgrading enterprises and their competitiveness;
- Rescheduling of debts for freezing units which are in difficulty;
- Study the possibility of young people integration and opportunities in the sectors of the fishing industry through an insertion training program -
- Involve professionals in decisions related to the exploitation and management of fishery resources;
- Organisation towards a more developed products in the case of sardine (fillets production) which requires appropriate equipment.

### **III-2 : Trade in the region :**

The region of Oued eddhab Lagouira counts about 20 wholesalers and almost 3720 retailers .

All traders are composed as follows:

- Intermediate traders subsidized products : 57
- general supply traders: 2780
- Clothing and footwear merchants : 250



- fishing tackle and equipment traders: 75
- Building materials and hardware traders: 140
- Spare parts traders: 32
- Pharmacies: 26
- Other services: 360
- municipal markets : 02
- mini-markets : 02
- Butane storage center with a capacity of 300 tons.

### **III-2-1 : Modernization of local shops: Rawaj Program**

- 1200 Point of Sale were modernized in 2011, and 800 points of sale will be scheduled for 2012 (total cost of the operation is 65 million DH)
- The conduct of a study on the pattern of commercial development at a cost of 3 million DH;
- The elaboration of studies necessary for the realization of a commercial platform in Bir Guendouz.

### **III-2-2: The advantages of the commercial sector in the region:**

- Concentration of population in the city of DAKHLA;
- 13% of the workforce operates in the trade;
- Large number of state officials;
- The tax exemption;
- Ease of supply (road infrastructure);
- New forms of consumption.

### **III-2-3: The constrains related to the commercial sector development in the region:**

- Inexistence of professional associations;
- Remoteness from major supply centers;
- Undeveloped traditional Trade and weak equipment;
- Lack of motivation in terms of freight transport;
- Lack of cold storage for storing fruits and vegetables;
- Complete absence of modern commerce (franchise supermarkets ...)

### **III-2-4: Development proposals and future prospects of the trade sector in the region :**



- Need for granting decision making to credit agencies;
- Modernization of existing commercial fabric (development of Rawaj plan that aims to improve conditions for traders and modernization of commercial fabric);
- Training of traders;
- Consideration of trade in local planning documents;
- The development of a mapping of commercial space;
- Relocate some polluting activities in remote locations;
- Schedule modern equipped sites for the reception of investors' integrated projects (commercial, service, leisure);
- Continue efforts to the settling of street vendors;
- Redevelopment of the former municipal markets.

## **TOURISM**

The region of Oued eddahab Lagouira , by its geographical location ( gateway to Africa and its proximity to the Canary Islands) , became the undisputed center of attraction for many tourists and investors confident of a better future and promising opportunities. This, could not be realized without the urban and tourist upgrading of the city of Dakhla, capital of the region of Oued eddahab Lagouira.

It has important tourist attractions which makes of it the pearl of tourism of the southern provinces, particularly the city of Dakhla , with its array of national and international recognition , its year-round sunshine , tourist beaches which are ideal for the practice of various water sports activities.

The tourism sector in the region has entered a new phase at the promising prospects with the adoption of a contract program that will strengthen its contribution to the development process especially in the fields of employment and investment.

The considerable public investment and actions undertaken in recent years in the region to revive the various sectors of its economy and improve the environment and living conditions of citizens, have made this part of the Kingdom to perform a major leap in the socio-economic quality and urban development in the region.

### **IV-1 : Advantages**

- \* 3 main morphological units:
  - The Atlantic coast which stretches over 667 km;
  - Dakhla lagoon;
  - The eastern desert;

- \* Plateform :

#### **Accommodation capacity**

<b>Accommodation nature</b>	<b>Number of institutes</b>	<b>Number of beds</b>
<b>classified</b>	1 hotel 4 stars	152
	1 hotel 3 stars	56
	2 hotels 2 stars	87
	2 holiday stars	218
	1 guest house	108
<b>unclassified</b>	18	673
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1294</b>

Source : Délégation de Tourisme à Dakhla

## **IV-2 :Major constraints of the Tourism sector:**

- The tourism sector has many strengths, its development and the economic growth which it can generate in the region would need to overcome first a certain number of identified constraints.
- - The region has very low classified capacity ( it has only 7 institutions which represent 0.3 % of national capacity ) and drains a very small part of the country flows (0 , 1% of overnight stays at national level) ;
- - The mid-range accommodation prices are low;
- - The current range of entertainment and leisure is insufficient to support the development of tourism in the region. However, it has potential linked to the development of water sports and marine products ;
- - The air fares are still expensive and the flight schedule is not convenient ;
- - Lack of training institutions in the tourism sector ;
- - Lack of promoting tourism in the region;
- - Lack of human, technical and financial resources at the Regional Tourist Board .

## **IV-3 : Recommandations :**

- **Supporting tourism in the region by identifying and developing new tourism opportunities;**
- **Providing the necessary means for the Regional Tourism Council to carry out its tasks and planned activities;**
- **Develop a strategy to promote tourism to all operators and travel agencies;**
- **Develop a training strategy in close collaboration with the OFPPT.**

# **Economic performance**

# **Activities and unemployment**

According to the results of the national survey on employment and unemployment conducted by the Haut Commissariat au Plan, at the end of 2012, the population aged 15 and over in three southern regions amounted to 646410 people against 23,854,036 people nationwide.

### **Distribution of the population aged 15 years and over By type of activity for the three regions**

Type of activity	Numbers	Share in %
Working population	235158	36.4
unemployed	42422	6.6
inactive	368830	57.0
Total	<b>646410</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : National Survey on Employment and Unemployment - 2012

#### **ACTIVITY :**

Activity rates recorded in the three regions of the South is 42.9%, against 48.4% recorded at the national level.

By sex, the activity rate is still dominant in men with a rate of 72.3% against 14.5% for women.

By age, the most active are young people aged 35-44 years, with a participation rate of 57.4%, followed by the age groups of 25-34 years (55.4%). By degrees, the highest rates are recorded by the higher studies degrees with 69.3%, followed by high and middle school with a rate of 42.3% and finally without diplomas with a rate of 38%.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT :**

In 2012, the unemployed labor force amounted to 42,422 unemployed in the three regions of South fixing an unemployment rate at 15.3%, the national average being 9.0%.

By sex, the unemployment rate for women is set at 35.9% against 9.9% nationally and 11.0% male against 8.7% nationally.

According to age groups, it's the young people aged between 15-24 years who have contributed most to the formation of the unemployment rate in the three southern regions with a rate of 41.2%, followed by the age of 25 to 34 years with a rate of 22.9%.

By degrees, 31.1% of the unemployed labor force with a higher studies degree, followed by 19% of the population having a middle study diploma.

#### **EMPLOYMENT;**

At the end of 2012, the employed population aged 15 and over in three regions of South had 235,158 people against 10,510,503 people nationwide, or 2.2%. The employment rate in 2012 was 36.4% against 44.1% nationally.

- By branches of activity, the "services" sector occupies a more important place in the creation of employment in the three regions of the South with a rate of 58.3%, followed by the sector "Agriculture and fishing "with a rate of 23.1%, the sector" construction "with a rate of 10.6% and finally 7.9% for the sector" industry ".

### **Distribution of the employed population aged 15 years and over By sector of activity**

Sector of activity	Number	Share in %
Agriculture, forests and fishing	54356	23.1
Industry	18474	7.9
BTP	24962	10.6
Services	137068	58.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>235158</b>	<b>100.0</b>

By professional status, employees represent 56.5% of the total active population, followed by self-employment with a rate of 35.0%, while unpaid and "other" jobs only account for 8.5% of total this population.

### **Distribution of the employed population by professional status**

Professional status	Number	Share in %
Employed	132773	56.5
Self-employment	82399	35.0
Unpaid work	19871	8.5
Others	115	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235158</b>	<b>100.0</b>

By employment sector, the private sector accounts for 67.6% of the employed population, followed by the public sector with a rate of 31.0% of the population.

### **Distribution of the employed population By employment sectors**

Employment sector	Number	Share in %
Public sector	72914	31.0%
Private sector	159062	67.6%
others	3182	1.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235158</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: National Survey on Employment and Unemployment - 2012

**THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKING POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS  
AND OVER IN THE THREE REGIONS OF SOUTH IN 2012**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>THE 3 REGIONS IN 2011</b>	<b>OUED EDDAHAB IN 2011</b>	<b>THE 3 REGIONS IN 2012</b>	<b>OUED EDDAHAB IN 2012</b>	<b>MOROCCO IN 2012</b>
<b>ACTIVE POP AGED 15 AND +</b>	<b>635458</b>		<b>646410</b>		<b>23854036</b>
<b>ACTIVITY RATE</b>	41.8	55.9	42.9	58.8	48.4
<b>ACTIVITY RATE BY SEX</b>					
<b>MALE</b>	70.5		72.3		73.6
<b>FEMALE</b>	14.5		14.5		24.7
<b>ACTIVITY RATE BY AGE</b>					
<b>15- 24</b>	20.3		22.0		33.5
<b>25- 34</b>	52.9		55.4		60.7
<b>35- 44</b>	54.8		57.4		61.4
<b>45 AND ABOVE</b>	42.9		39.2		44.6
<b>ACTIVITY RATE BY DIPLOMA</b>					
<b>WITHOUT</b>	38.2		38.0		48.6
<b>MIDDLE</b>	39.5		42.3		43.7
<b>HIGHER STUDIES</b>	68.7		69.3		61.6
<b>ACTIVE POP AGED 15 AND PLUS</b>	<b>225359</b>		<b>235158</b>		<b>10510503</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	35.5		36.4		44.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY PROFESSIONAL STATUS</b>					
<b>EMPLOYED</b>	61.7		56.5		43.7
<b>SELF- EMPLOYMENT</b>	32.5		35.0		34.1
<b>UNPAID WORK</b>	5.8		8.5		22.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BRANCHES</b>					
<b>Agriculture, forests and fishing</b>	21.8		23.1		39.2
<b>Industry</b>	5.9		7.9		11.5
<b>BTP</b>	13.0		10.6		9.9
<b>Services</b>	59.3		58.3		39.3
<b>UNEMPLOYED ACTIVE POPULATION</b>	40258		42422		1038201
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	15.2	15.0	15.3	11.6	9.0
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX</b>					
<b>MALE</b>	10.9		11.0		8.7
<b>FEMALE</b>	35.1		35.9		9.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE</b>					
<b>15 -24</b>	45.9		41.2		18.6
<b>25- 34</b>	22.7		22.9		13.2
<b>35 - 44</b>	5.3		6.1		5.0
<b>45 AND OVER</b>	0.3		0.5		1.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DIPLOMA</b>					
<b>WITHOUT</b>	6.0		6.3		4.0
<b>MIDDLE</b>	19.6		19.0		15.3
<b>HIGHER STUDIES</b>	30.5		31.1		18.7

Source: National Survey on Employment and Unemployment 2011 - 2012

**PART III :**

**SOCIAL SECTORS**



## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### I-1 :Education :

On the occasion of the 2011-2012 school year, the Regional Academy of Education and Training of Dakhla, has strengthened school infrastructure through the launch of 53 construction sites and qualification of education space and the opening of eight schools, all this in order to achieve the goals of the Emergency Plan and to redouble efforts to meet the challenge of improving the quality education.

There are two primary schools, a middle school, two high schools, an Excellency high school, an after-school establishment, primary school classes, and classes of people with disabilities and an establishment of private school education.

With regard to technical education, it has been strengthened by the opening of classes for the preparation of higher technician certificate, preparatory classes for access to engineering colleges, two new high schools and a middle school.

In terms of social support, the Academy recalls the considerable contribution of the royal initiative 1 million satchels, while emphasizing the generalization of school catering for pupils from rural areas, the provision of school uniforms for 600 students from needy families, distribution of bicycles to 120 students and the opening of a new dormitory.

### **Qualitative indicators on preschool Pre-school sector**

	2011/2012	2012/2013	Variation
<b>Nbr of institutions</b>	61	65	7
<b>Nbr of students</b>			
total	2641	3124	18
girls	1292	1546	20
<b>Teachers</b>	163	175	7

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

### - Private education

## Qualitative indicators on education primary private

	2011/2012	2012/2013	Variation
<b>Nbr of institutions</b>	7	8	14.3
<b>Nbr of students</b> total	2028	2325	15
girls	931	1089	17
<b>Number of classes</b>	97	112	15
<b>Teachers</b>	106	124	17
<b>Private schools percentage of total primary education students</b>	15.33	17.25	1.9

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

## Qualitative indicators on education private middle school

	2011/2012	2012/2013	Variation
<b>Nbr of institutions</b>	4	4	0
<b>Nbr of students</b> total	419	498	19
girls	200	235	18
<b>Number of classes</b>	18	22	22
<b>Teachers</b>	34	40	18
<b>Private schools percentage of total primary education students</b>	8.24	8.88	0.6

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

## Public education

### Primary education indicators 2011/2012 – 2012/2013

	2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Nbr of institutions</b>	18	4	22	19	4	23
<b>Nbr of classes</b>	332	16	348	320	15	335
<b>Nbr of students</b> total	11019	185	11204	10961	196	11157
Girls	5278	84	5362	5262	94	5356
<b>Students rate per class</b>	33	12	32	34	13	33
<b>Students rate per classroom</b>	44	10	42	41	10	41
<b>Students rate per teacher</b>	32	12	31	32	13	32

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

## Middle school education indicators

		2011/2012			2012/2013		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Nbr of institutions		8	1	9	9	1	10
Nbr of classes		129	3	132	135	3	138
Nbr of students	total	4627	39	4666	5055	56	5111
	Girls	2141	17	2158	2429	24	2453
Students rate per class		36	13	35	37	19	37
Students rate per classroom		33	5	31	32	7	30
Students rate per teacher		21	3	20	22	5	21

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

## High school education indicator 2011/2012- 2012/2013

		2011/2012			2012/2013		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	total
Nbr of institutions		6	1	7	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Nbr of classes		100	5	105	<u>113</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>119</u>
Nbr of students	total	3399	31	3430	<u>3463</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>3495</u>
	Girls	1690	11	1701	<u>1724</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1763</u>
Students rate per class		34	6	33	<u>31</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>29</u>
Students rate per classroom		31	3	29	<u>27</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>
Students rate per teacher		14	4	14	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>

Source : AREF A DAKHLA

## HEALTH

Everyone is aware of the importance of the health sector in economic and social development of the country, for that Morocco has committed to improving its health policy through the development of basic health care and expanding health infrastructure and providing its necessary equipment.

In this sense, Morocco has adopted in recent years several programs to modernize health services to benefit a wider population, and those living in rural areas.

### I- Health infrastructure in the region :

#### **Public health infrastructure in the region By province in 2010**

	Health centers		Rural clinics	Provincial general hospitals
	communal	Rural		
Oued eddahab	2	4	1	1
Aousserd	3	0	1	0
<b>Region</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

In the region of Oued eddahab Lagouira, most health facilities are located in urban areas (Dakhla). The number of beds in public hospitals amounted to 53 beds in 2010.

#### **Number of beds by type of public hospitals by province**

	Publics hospitals	Specialty hospitals	Total
Oued eddahab	53	0	53
Aousserd	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

## II- Health supervision :

### II-1 : Medical supervision :

Health facilities in the region of Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira are supervised in 2010 by 49 doctors whose majority practices in the public sector. Thus, the medical density in the region is for 10,000 inhabitants in 2010, resulting in a decrease of the medical staff in the region.

#### **Medical supervision in the region**

	public	Private	total
doctors	43	06	49
Dental surgeons	02	02	04
Pharmacists	02	26	28

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

Statistics relating to pharmacists and dentists show that there is a low density to 10,000.

Similarly, the region in 2010, 28 pharmacists, that is one pharmacist per 10,000.

### II-1 : Paramedical supervision :

#### **Paramedical supervision in the region**

	State graduate nurses	Patented health paramedic	Total
Oued eddahab	88	19	107
Aousserd	05	00	05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>112</b>

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

Physicians practicing in the region are supported by paramedical personnel amounting to 112 people, with a density of 10,000 inhabitants per health aides.

### III-1 Index of use of health facilities :

Regarding the use of health facilities in the region, we see that during 2010, the provincial hospital hosted 2,865 entries. The average length of stay is 03 days with 10,012 days of hospitalization.

On the other hand the average occupancy rate reached 52%, and the turnover rate was an increase of 1 point, 54 in 2010, 53 in 2009 against 62 in 2008.

### **Average length of stay and occupancy rates in the region**

	2008	2009	2010
Average length of stay	03	04	03
Average occupancy rate	44,41	51,78	51,75
Turnover rate	62	53	54

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

### **III- Some aspects of the activity of public health in the region :**

#### **III-1 National Immunization Program;**

In 2010, the vaccination program continues its progress; 12205 and vaccines have been made for BCG, DTCP and VAR.

#### **Activity of the national immunization program in 2010**

	BCG	DTCP1	DTCP2	DTCP3	VAR	TOTAL
number	1927	2390	2612	2677	2599	12205

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

BCG : Bacillus Calmette-Guérin

DTCP : Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis Polio

VAR : measles vaccine

#### **III-2 ; National Family Planning Programme;**

The control of population growth and the preservation of the health of the mother is the principal of the practice of family planning for greater access of women to modern methods of contraception goal.

At the regional level, women act in a similar manner as in the practice of family planning, the number of users (old and new) amounted to 6370 in 2010.

#### **Activities of the national program Family planning in the region**

	New acceptors					Old acceptors			
	pills	condom	inj	DIU	total	pills	condom	inj	total
effective	1218	114	259	103	1694	3677	338	461	4476

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

#### **III-2 ; National Program for the fight against malnutrition ;**

In 2010, for children aged less than 10 years, health institutions in the region have made 32276 weighed and weighed 4723 for those aged 2 to 4 years.

As shown in the table below, 1915 children have benefited from first taking of vitamin D and 4457 of second intake, it remains to note that health services have recorded no cases of malnutrition.

**Activity of the national program for the fight against  
malnutrition  
2010**

	Vitamine D 1st intake	weighed 0- months	Vitamine D 2nd intake	Infants weighed age		Case of Malnutrition
				12 – 23 months	2 – 4 years	
<b>urbain</b>	1915	32276	4457	10156	4723	0
<b>rural</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Region</b>	1915	32276	4457	10156	4723	0

Source : Direction Régionale de la Santé à Dakhla

## **CULTURE IN THE REGION**

### **I. Trends in the cultural sector in the region :**

The new Constitution of the Kingdom of Morocco has made "AL Hassanya " as one of the elements that make up the cultural identity of Morocco and has put a great responsibility over state for its maintenance and development. The region of Oued eddhab Lagouira is characterized by the great importance of its inhabitants folk arts , music , dance and poetry as well as local customs and traditions related to marriage , birth, death, education and traditional dress and other social structures that seeks the Directorate of Culture in Dakhla by the activation and implementation of the department's policy in the field of culture at regional level, to push the development and cultural work ensuring the preparation and implementation of all measures to ensure the possibility of investing Hassani cultural heritage and to increase the value of production and improve the visibility encouraging cultural practices in various forms , and the implementation of universal access policies to culture making the cultural services of citizens to strengthen the regional cultural fabric and support the work of actors in coordination and consultation and partnerships in this area .

### **II. The sector's goals in the region :**

The Regional Directorate of Culture in Dakhla has made several efforts to achieve the following objectives:

- The dissemination and development of the Hassani culture by organizing exhibitions, seminars, conferences, meetings, and many other events of a cultural nature.
- The application of laws and regulations relating to the protection of intangible cultural heritage resources.
- Developing the areas of theater, music, dance arts and fine arts and encouraging and supporting artistic creativity.
  - Preparation of measures to promote books and the development of protection and conservation of manuscripts to publicize the importance of heritage using every possible cooperation with the relevant institutions.
- The realization of development projects in the cultural context of traps with the elected local councils.
- Strengthen partnerships and finding ways to support the aim of promoting cultural structures.

### **III. The main achievements of the sector in the region:**

The Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Culture in Dakhla organizes each year many activities and events planned in coordination with the cultural and artistic associations , local actors and public institutions, the main ones being :

- The national festival of poetry and Hassani song which is a special Hassani heritage festival monitored by the Department of Culture and organized in



collaboration with local authorities under the theme " local heritage for sustainable development" to take care of the Hassani Heritage, part of Moroccan heritage and thus its employment in the service of the territorial integrity and openness to different developments in the sahraoui literary and artistic community.

- The Regional Festival of Hassani Theatre , which was organized in partnership with other associations, the contribution of the Department and local councils , which aims to create an atmosphere of competition between participants in the three regions of the South.

- The organization of the " Forum of the child" and that , with the cooperation and partnership with the Department of Education and local events, the purpose of this event is to prepare children for challenges in the future , and making children be a principle actor in many activities aimed at discovering talents.

- The regional book exhibition, which governs the theme " devote the reading culture , pillar of sustainable development" and the opportunity to highlight the importance of the book and its role in the progress of society and also the awareness of the value of life and thus contribute to the advancement of the sector as a key tool for knowledge dissemination and circulation ,

- The festival of praise of the Prophet Mohammed (madh) , organized in partnership with the Council of Ulema of the Province of Aousserd which aims to discover new talents and highlight the art that focuses on praise and appreciation of the prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) which happens in the month of March each year.

4 Cultural activities organized by the Directorate during the year 2011 : In 2011, the Regional Directorate of Culture in Dakhla organized many cultural, artistic, and entertainment activities scheduled in coordination with cultural associations and the technical and local actors and public institutions.

Parallel to these activities, the Regional Directorate of Culture has opened the doors of its libraries located in Dakhla and Bir Guendouz and Children's Library to all people of different ages and its customers who are interested in reading and scientific research, in line with its policy of stimulation and encouragement of reading and learning among readers.

## THE HABITAT AND HOUSING SECTOR

Since its reintegration into Morocco, the region of Oued eddhab Lagouira has received particular attention from the authorities. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Urban Policy being the tutelary administration of a productive sector -involved in many socio-economic areas- was assigned the task of promoting Habitat in the Region and the solve the problems left by the Spanish occupation, decongesting the economic activity of the city of Dakhla, reduce its slums and provide the region with planning documents and landscaping its territory.

1 : Housing sector in the region:

1 – 1 The projects carried out to promote social Habitat between 1980 and 1999 :

To address the challenge in housing and create a home structure, several habitat operations, were conducted by the Ministry of Habitat and Urban Development and Urban Policy since 1980, they were essentially centered in the town of Dakhla the capital of the region and its unique populous city. These projects made the city experience an accelerated urbanization level since the late 80s.

These projects are of 654 different types of housing and a total investment amount of approximately 80 MDHS and all these units are assigned to target households.

The ERAC / SOUTH unique Public Housing Real Estate Promoter Trust at the time has participated –under the tutelage of the Ministry- to strengthen the housing capacity of the city of Dakhla and this by the realization of two subdivisions of promoting of 506 lots with property value of 21 MDHS, all of these lots were sold.

1 – 2 : The projects carried out between 2000 and 2007:

The housing operations initiated in 2000 and after , confirm the the tendency for the company towards major operations as evidenced by the National Program for the Promotion of Social Housing in the southern provinces (20,000 units), called AL Aouda, and the Special Programme for the Fight against unhealthy Housing in these provinces, as well as the achievements of the ERAC / SOUTH Dakhla .

These programs aim to :

Strengthen the structure of the city of Dakhla , a city that witnessed a huge migration flows mainly due to the economic importance of the region largely

related to fish resources. In this context 700 homes were built and allocated and 208 prizes being awarded under the Social Action Programme supervised by the Wilaya , not to mention the contribution of ERAC / SOUTH by the production and marketing of two estates with a capacity of 465 lots, 82 Lots of villas and 11 lots of buildings. To diversify the offer, the amount invested in these projects was about 133 MDHS .

The participation in the efforts of the State in the creation of new urban centers and at the same time relieving the city of Dakhla by promoting the centers of El Argoub, Aouuserd and Bir Guendouz centers , and also by the fishing villages of Ntireft and Labourda ( the construction of 620 housings and servicing 1372 lots for a total amount of 134 MDHS) .

Reducing slums in the city of Dakhla: the Ministry is alarmed of the existence of slums and aware of the need to improve the living conditions of the population. Therefor it has created the Hay Hassani with 1617 lots, 1397 being reserved for resorption. With the amount of 59 MDHS. Also 832 recasements lots were allocated to families living in slums for this purpose.

It is important to note the previous existence of three slums in Dakhla totaling 6688 households; 945 of them were transferred (113 relocated to Al Ouda program 700 homes and and 832 in subdivision Hay Hassan resorption ) .

### 1 – 3: The housing projects in progress and planned under the new Habitat and Urbanism program in the region (2008-2014) :

To meet the needs of housing, the realization of large projects has been programed with a total of 13,298 lots, of which 3647 lots- real estate Madinat al Wahda 1st and 2nd parts. previously launched and designed to provide :

The demand related to the current and future needs, announced at the meeting between the Minister and the members of CORCAS in Rabat in 2006 and following that meeting , 7800 housing units have been programmed in this area of which : 6800 units distributed at the province of Oued eddahab and 1000 units at the province Aousserd to help increase the supply of housing in the region.

The demand related to the needs of the population growth within this framework and to fill the gap and meet the varied and increasing demands. The development company Al Omran Al Janoub expects to achieve the immediate subdivision of lots villas and the construction of 70 economic villas, 50 social housings 140,000 dirhams and 50 social housing 250,000 dirhams) to create a real estate market that can meet the varied and renewable needs;

The development of the city of Dakhla by the resorption of all forms of slums and during this period the city of Dakhla was announced " city without slums on the 27th of Jan 2010.

**Table of planned and underway habitat projects in the region :**

Project name	Location	details	Current state
<b>Ennahda 1</b>	Dakhla	3998 housings 509 commercial lots	Under servicing Of which 899 lots serviced at the Lahrait slum in 2010
<b>Annahda 2</b>	Dakhla	1768 housings	Under servicing
<b>Almohit</b>	Dakhla	539 villas lots 70 for economic villas	planned
<b>Riad Addahab</b>	Dakhla	543 villas lots	planned
<b>Projet unit of social housing 25 MDHS</b>	Dakhla	50 appartments	planned
<b>Arraha</b>	Bir anzarane	140 progressive development lots	planned
<b>Assalam</b>	Bir guendouz	700 progressive development lots	A first part of 288 lots is being serviced
<b>Assalam Aousserd Development project</b>	Aousserd	300 progressive development lots	planned
<b>Project of social housing unit at 14 MDHS</b>	Aousserd	50 appartments	planned

#### 1 – 4: Actions and studies carried out for a reliable and updated information on the housing sector :

The Ministry has made considerable efforts in the production, processing and dissemination of reliable and updated information relating to the sector, and to make it available to stakeholders in the domain of housing production. These efforts are measured by the deployment of monitoring and follow up systems in the sector including the follow-up of park housing programs; monitoring and inspection of construction costs. The monitoring system of building materials and tracking rents. These incorporate various studies to take into account the complexity of the sector with its different facets.

## 2 : The urban planning in the region :

To support the development process in the region and to put it in its proper context, several centers and municipalities in the region have been equipped with the appropriate planning documents , and it's in this context that the region urban planning began in 2000 with the approval of the development plan of Dakhla.

In 2002 the development plan of Aousserd and in 2003 the center of El Argoub.

Efforts to generalize the coverage centers and villages in the region planning documents is accentuated by the realization of the director scheme of urban planning in the Bay of Dakhla currently being finalized, and also by the approval of the housing plan of the center of Bir Guendouz , development plans for the centers of Bir Anzarane, Ntrift, and Imlili. And also the redesign and update of the current development plan for the city of Dakhla , which will take into account the high growth of population and the economic dynamism the city witnesses in the recent years, and also the ecological characteristics of the peninsula . In terms of urban management, actions have been undertaken to promote planning through the development of mechanisms for urban management through the development of building regulations and the creation of an aesthetic Committee and also emphasize operations control and fight against the proliferation of substandard housing and to enhance the urban and architectural quality of the built environment.

Several studies have been carried out by the Urban Agency , within this framework , we can cite as an example the study of urban upgrading , the study of under-equipped neighborhoods requalification, the study of the green plan and the study of the architectural charter. Parallel to these actions and to keep pace with the in demand growth for housing caused by the great population explosion that knows the area and to establish a balance between the different centers of the region, it was decided to open new urbanization areas whose total area is about 46,393 hectares divided between Dakhla 4293 hectares, 30 hectares in the center of Bir Guendouz and 10 hectares in the center of Aousserd intended in their entirety to the creation of tourism infrastructure to receive the new housing program and planning 2008-2012 .

## 3 The planning and development sector in the region :

regional development Sector, is considered a crossroads of all sectoral policies in the context of an overall vision, which aims to reduce regional disparities, in order to achieve sustainable development based on the long term.

In this context the MHUPV in charge of sector led several actions to innovate a process for regional and local development of this region and its various centers, through a collaborative and decentralized approach that will allow the establishment of a typology projects according to their specific areas , but also in

terms of the hierarchy of priorities for action between the different areas of the region and in this context that several studies and actions to make this great region a large competitive pole development have been initiated and we cite for example the completion in 2004 of the study of the organization and structure of the Dakhla region (SOS Dakhla ) scheme , the study served as a reference for the implementation of the study of regional development plan of the territory ( TARS , currently in its final phase ) , which will provide a strategic guidance document for the spatial development of the region in 2020 and will eventually serve as a platform of the state-region contract.

In the economic and social aspects, the guidelines aim to :

- economic projects spots , taking into account the ecological characteristics of the coastline ;
- Support fisheries through rational exploitation, strengthen and modernize farming and livestock ;
- Promote tourism based on natural and cultural assets of the region ;
- Make the region and especially center Bir Guendouz a gate and a commercial place of exchange between Morocco and Africa;
- Support national initiative for human development in the proposed income-generating and improving conditions for residents and ensure their participation in major development projects in the region .

In the territorial and environmental aspects, the guidelines aim to :

- Redeploy inhabitants in the region and decongest the city of Dakhla ;
- Make the environment an important focus in all projects of economic and social development, especially in the bay, in this context framework contribute in the development of master plans for liquid and solid waste management in the region and adopt a preventive approach to the study of the impacts of large infrastructure and development projects.

#### 4 : actions taken in the development of rural and urban policy :

Under the new powers of the Ministry of Housing in rural development , the region has benefited from the support of the Rural Development Fund (RDF ) as part of the new national strategy for rural development is and financing agreements in partnership with local partners were signed on the one hand , to develop the production of camelina industry and secondly to contribute to the development of emerging rural centers in the region.

As a part of the City policy, it should be noted that during last May in Dakhla regional consultation workshop on urban policy , it was decided that the city of Dakhla be one of the the pilot cities where this approach will be launched, an

approach which aims to make the city a place that ensures social equity , economic growth, environmental protection and sustainable urbanization.

## 5: Housing Sector, Urban and Territorial Planning between opportunities and constraints :

Despite the great efforts made by the state through the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Urban Policy and its regional components in this region, some weaknesses and constraints still exist in the three sectors in question, the following table summarizes the situation:

Habitat sector	
<b>Strengths</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A region or the whole land is domanial.</b></li> <li>• <b>Several operations of housing and businesses subdivision, since the return of the region to the motherland.</b></li> </ul>	<b>Weaknesses and constraints</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- intense speculation specially in Dakhla;</li> <li>- Several operations especially in rural centers are uninhabited which contributes to the degradation of the condition of housing;</li> <li>- The remoteness of the area of supply of building materials centers;</li> <li>- Lack of control offices, construction companies and architects;</li> <li>- An unskilled labor in the construction sector</li> <li>- No private developers to support the efforts of the State</li> </ul>
Urban development sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An ongoing effort to widespread coverage in the region planning documents;</b></li> <li>• <b>The creation of the urban agency is important to urban management and the fight against substandard housing.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of these documents are inadequate and not applied;</li> </ul> <p>Related offenses planning still exist with acuity, especially in Dakhla;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban development and little controlled rampant and uncontrolled urbanization.</li> </ul>
Land planning sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A new way of regional and local development is provided through a collaborative and prospective approach based on identifying areas projects;</b></li> <li>• <b>Studies of area management for solid and liquid sanitation.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Virtually an absolute articulation and fragile resources; to better manage</li> <li>- Tourist potential to better use;</li> <li>- A fishery wealth at risk;</li> <li>- Harmful odors generated by positioning the city dump in the middle of the peninsula;</li> <li>- Population and economic activity, centered almost entirely at Dakhla to redeploy.</li> </ul>

