

Precariousness in Morocco: A Brief State of the Place

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Abstract: *Through this article, we attempt to shed light on the interest of the concept of "precariousness" in the design and execution of programs and government actions that aim to combat poverty and the vulnerability of important category of the population in Morocco. The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) has treated precariousness as a situation of social exclusion and marginalization resulting from the deprivation of economic and social rights. In this sense, the program of the fight against precariousness envisages to guarantee to the most vulnerable social strata their human dignity and to promote their living conditions. However, Moroccan women and children still face difficulties in accessing basic services, public services, education and the development of income-generating activities.*

Keywords: Development, Exclusion, Marginalization, Precariousness, Poverty, Vulnerability

1. Introduction

In Morocco, it is in the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) launched in 2005 that the term "precariousness" has taken a big place in the framework of the promotion of economic and social development oriented mainly to the poorest and most disadvantaged populations. precarious.

In this sense, Nadira Guermai, the former governor-coordinator of the INDH, said that "precariousness classified by gender, age and living conditions, can be defined as a situation of social exclusion and marginalization resulting from the deprivation of economic and social rights"¹.

The program of fight against the insecurity falling under the INDH

Indeed, the NHRI, as an open social project, among its programs, a specific program called "Program to fight against precariousness" with the overall objective is to improve the living conditions of certain categories of Moroccan society.

According to this program, precariousness is "the most visible social phenomenon that illustrates the poverty affecting mainly the child, the woman and the persons with specific needs, confronted with the problems of health, housing, schooling."²

The program aims to guarantee the most vulnerable social strata their human dignity and to promote their living conditions while providing support to successfully integrate

or reintegrate into the social and economic fabric of the country.

Indeed, it aims to improve care and promote family and social reintegration of target populations and to develop the quality of services currently offered by associations and public institutions to achieve quality standards. In addition, it will consider as an objective the creation of additional reception capacities where necessary and the support of actors and associations working in the field of services for vulnerable people. Thus, it plans to ensure effective prevention by identifying and carrying out any action to curb the phenomenon of precariousness.

The categories concerned by the precariousness phenomenon

Under the INDH, the categories of people targeted by the program are as follows³:

- Women in situations of great precariousness
- Homeless youth and street children
- Ex-inmates without resources
- Abandoned children
- Poor elderly
- Homeless mental patients
- Beggars and vagrants
- AIDS patients without resources
- Drug addicts without resources
- Disabled people without resources

The projects and model actions concerned in the framework of the program of fight against precariousness aim essentially at:

- Support for family and social reintegration;
- Support for socio-economic integration through training and apprenticeship in basic trades and assistance to professional integration;

¹Meeting organized by the National Union of Women of Morocco and the National Observatory "of the Rights of the Child under the theme: Woman and child in precarious situation" Rabat..February 2018.

²Kingdom of Morocco, National Initiative for Human Development, "Program to fight against precariousness". August, 2005.

³Kingdom of Morocco, National Initiative for Human Development, "Program to fight against precariousness". August, 2005..

- Reception and benefits specific to the different categories in the appropriate reception centers;
- Capacity building of associations for the management of centers and support for their operation.

Similarly, at a meeting organized by the National Union of Women of Morocco and the National Observatory of the Rights of the Child under the theme "Woman and child in precarious situation in February 2018 in Rabat ", a roadmap has been formally presented for the fight against precariousness in Morocco. This roadmap was the result of contributions from several bodies namely: the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), the High Commissioner for Planning (HCP) and the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM). By reaching out to the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children, this paper has focused on four social components: access to basic services, access to public services, education and training, and the development of income generating activities⁴.

2. Conclusion

Few literatures have dealt with the concept of precariousness in Morocco. Through this work, we have tried to project the light on the place that takes the problem of precariousness in the design and implementation of development actions in Morocco. Thus, we aim to enrich the debate on the effectiveness and efficiency of the economic and social development programs led by the Moroccan government in order to fight against the precariousness that affects a large part of the population in Morocco.

References

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⁴<https://www.medias24.com-Les-grandes-lignes-de-la-feuille-de-route-de-lutte-contre-la-precarite>