

THE LAWS OF PLANNING IN THE ENVIRONMENT IN MOROCCO

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The planning law settled in Morocco in the early twentieth century after installing the French protectorate. Given the significant population growth and urban knew Morocco, it was essential to establish a legal basis for framing the evolving situation. Thus, the laws of the Moroccan planning are primarily of French inspiration.

Since the beginning of the french protectorate until 1992, Morocco has experienced different legal texts urbanism. Among the various texts we mention here those who have a direct relationship with the planning:

- Dahir of 27 January 1931 authorizing the establishment of management plans for the centers and the suburbs of cities.
- Dahir of 20 Safar 1352 (14 June 1933) on developments
- Dahir 7 Kaada 1371 (30 July 1952) on planning
- Dahir of 20 Muharram 1373 (30 September 1953) on developments and grinds
- Law on 25-90 subdivisions and housing groups and grinds
- 12-90 Law on Planning 17 June 1992

National debates (Environmental Charter) and international pacts (Kyoto, Copenhagen ...) about the environment requires, in fact, a rereading and rewriting the legal texts relating to development that must now be more suited to reality. Indeed, the last law reserved for this sector in 1992. Since different laws and circulars (impact studies, water law ...) have enriched the legal arsenal but without giving a clear environmental ambition to urbanism.

It seems that, pending a substantive change in the law, it is sufficient to apply Article 19 of the 12-90 law allowing derogations provided restudy the sector as a whole so that the repeal is harmonious with the environment.

Another factor must be taken into account: the participation of the population and elected representatives in the preparation of planning documents in the preservation and management of the environment. We are aware that the participation of civil society is first of all by his awareness about environmental thing and respect for ecosystems through good urban management. The public must also take into account

important innovations as the concept of energy efficiency. In Morocco, a joint circular between MEMEE and MHAEU introduced the techniques of energy efficiency in the sphere of urban development. This text calls for the gradual inclusion of energy efficiency in urban development and large sets of habitat programs.

We believe it would be appropriate to impose a study of environmental impact for each project filing an application for a building permit. It would also be interesting to conduct an environmental assessment that would reveal deficiencies. Note, for example, the lack of thematic maps that could effectively guide the development of planning documents. Thus, the flood maps, slide, afforestation ... must be a holder must work.

University, especially the Faculty of Science, through scientific studies or thesis realize mapping documents that could help governments in developing documents. An open government on the University is important.