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The Strategic supports of Morocco's transition to a green economy: Reference to the circular

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Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to explore the strategic pillars of the transformation of the Moroccan economy towards a green economy. Strategic supports he various stages of their transformation towards circular economy applications are explained. An inductive approach is used to identify the main axes in the transformation process to introduce a green and circular economy in the Moroccan economy. The results conclude that Morocco is working to activate the green economy by integrating it into all strategic sectors (tourism, agriculture, industry, etc., fisheries), focusing on three basic stages of the adoption of circular economy concepts: initial stage, progressive stage and generalization stage.

Keywords: Green economy, Circular economy, Moroccan economy.
JEL Classification: Q51, Q53, O56

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Introduction

After the End of the international gathering Held in 1972 in Stockholm, the countries of the world concluded that the alarm bell should be sounded for the state of the planet and its resources, which was due to the great increase in population density, in addition to the double growth that the global economy experienced, these changes that caused the disclosure Crises that were not taken into account or under study, and the year 2002 was an affirmation of the need to shed light on major issues in which environmental, economic and social factors must be integrated into a unified global vision. It still lacks an important and strategic element embodied in the need to break unsustainable and environmentally unsound policies and practices, and the need to move from the capitalist economic model based on the idea of economic priority at the expense of environmental requirements to a new economy. The environment defines it as the implementation stage of the transition to what is called sustainable development, this economy, which was called by the term green economy.

The growing evidence has shown that the transition towards a green economy has its social, economic and environmental justifications. Supporters of sustainable development were not satisfied with adopting the idea only, but rather worked on developing approaches to achieve this model by creating what is called the circular economy, which is also known as the circular economy.

Morocco is considered one of the countries that seek to adopt the ideology of the green economy in general and the circular economy in particular, and this is done by focusing on a set of strategic entry points and pillars in its various sectors. Shift towards adopting the green economy model? What are the stages of its transformation towards a circular economy?

In this regard, and in the light of the foregoing, the features of the problem of the study, which revolves around the following sub-questions, are crystallized for us:

- What is meant by green economy? What are the requirements to switch to it?
- What is the concept of circular economy?
- What are the strategic pillars that Morocco focuses on in the transition towards a green economy?

What are the stages of moving towards a circular economy in Morocco?

1.1. Study hypotheses:

The study hypotheses are based on:

- The green economy is a modern approach to integrating environmentally friendly practices within the previously known economic determinants.

- The circular economy is a concept that falls within the framework of sustainable development and takes place within the framework of industrial systems that seek to reduce waste as much as possible.
- There is a set of sectorial strategic entrances and pillars that Morocco focuses on in its journey to adopt the idea of a green economy.
- Morocco is focusing on a set of stages in the transition towards a circular economy.

1.2. the importance of studying:

The academic importance of the research stems from the international position that the issue of the green economy and the circular economy now occupies on the grounds that they represent one of the main pillars on which the application of sustainability thought is based on the ground, and given that the Moroccan experience is considered one of the most important African experiences in this field through an attempt to underline a strategy Integrated specializes in integrating this thought into its various practices.

1.3. Objectives of the study:

This research paper aims to:

- Spreading various concepts that revolve around the topic of the green economy
- Addressing a new topic that is considered the talk of the hour, which is the circular economy;
- Addressing a global experience that has made progress and has gone a long way in the field of transition towards a green economy by adopting the circular economy model, which is the Moroccan experience.

2. What is a Green Economy:

2.1. Definition of Green Economy:

Many terms have been used interchangeably for this concept, which was considered by many to be a newly emerging term, despite the ancient practices that surround it, including green growth, a low-carbon economy, green jobs, etc., but they all revolve around the same concept. The green economy as a term consists of a mantra and a mantra. The mantra is the economy and the mantra is green, and the green color symbolizes environmentally friendly practices or at least friendly to them, which are harmless and harmless (Mohamed, April 24, 2014., p. 03), Describing the economy as green means abandoning the various practices that resulted from the economy in its old sense, which used to deplete the various available natural and ecological resources. social, while significantly reducing environmental risks and scarcity of ecological resources. It can also be defined as "an economy in which carbon emissions are reduced and resource efficiency is increased and which accommodates all social groups",

and as "an economy that improves human well-being and social equity, while at the same time taking care to significantly reduce environmental risks" (Osaleh, 2015, p. 08).

Despite the multiplicity of the definition, they all consider it a set of economic activities that will improve the quality of life of the individual in the long term, and this without exposing future generations to environmental risks or serious ecological scarcity.

2.2. Historical Evolution of the Green Economy:

When we talk about the green economy, it comes to our mind that this term is the talk of the past few years, this term appeared in 1989 when the British researchers Markandya and Barbier presented a report to their government entitled (Green Economy Blueprint) and the report touched on cleaner production, energy and ways to sustain environmental performance (Jawad, 2017, p. 149). In 1989-1992, two university papers were published, the first presenting the concept of green economy. The first paper highlighted the interdependence between the economy and the environment as a way forward towards sustainable development and how to achieve it, while the second looked at the relationship between the environment and the economy in a broader framework, and stressed the importance of the relationship between humans and the natural world, Despite these studies, it was only in 2008, when the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGI), effectively paid attention to the issue of the green economy and reinvigorated it. This theme increased the importance of the Bali Conference in 2010, which emphasized the need to move towards a green economy, The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 emphasized the theme of green economy as an alternative for countries to overcome the distortions caused by irresponsible practices to the economic model that was in circulation and move towards the actual achievement of sustainable development.

2.3. Requirements for the transition towards a green economy:

The initiative to shift towards a green economy requires attention to a set of points and the provision of a set of conditions that are essential in this subject, which constitute an integrated set of systems and mechanisms that include (Ayed, 2014, p. 146):

- Reviewing and redesigning government policies to stimulate shifts in production, consumption and investment patterns;
- Paying attention to rural development with the aim of alleviating rural poverty while increasing resources;

- Taking care of water by controlling and rationalizing its use and preventing its pollution, as well as its use;
- Orientation towards the use of various types of green energy that are generated by renewable energy sources (such as wind energy, solar energy, etc.);
- Develop low-carbon strategies for industrial development and adopt more efficient production technology in new factories;
- Social equality among all segments of society by ensuring clean air, clean water and honest work for every individual;
- Promote green production, which includes organic agriculture and organic products;
- Supporting the mass transport sector in order to reduce environmental load;
- Rely on technological innovations that reduce the volume of pollutants and waste;
- Adopt land classification and mixed-use development systems and adopt environmental standards in construction;
- Addressing the problem of municipal solid waste and investing it in a way that is beneficial and environmentally friendly;
- Concern for the consumer because it is considered the strongest ally for the growth of the green economy by trying to instill a culture of sustainable production and consumption in it.

3. Concept of circular economy:

3.1. Definition of circular economy:

If there is something agreed upon by experts and specialists of sustainable development in general and the green economy in particular, it is obligatory to get rid of the pattern of (make-use-dispose), this pattern called the linear model adopted by societies and for at least 250 years after the explosion of the industrial revolution, this model that caused a breach of all agreements concluded between the environment and man, which increased the growing voices and ideas promoting the abandonment of the prevailing model and the trend towards the new model called the circular economy.

The concept of a circular economy dates back to 1976 according to the Swiss architect Walter Stahel, one of the founders of this model. He explains that the circular economy has different goals than the production economy in the sense that it works to preserve the value of products, inventory management, natural and human capital, factory and financial. This model looks to extend the life of products in the use phase by preserving their value, and removing harmful by-products such as toxic substances, and this to create ideal incubators for companies characterized

by innovation in the field of the environment, In her study on accelerating the pace of the circular economy, Barbara Kaiser indicates that this environmental economic pattern emerged with the idea of renewable design pioneered by landscape architect John T. Lyle on the use of renewable local resources, Walter Stahel has systematized the ideas that preceded him and put forward fundamental new ones. More recently, the German chemist Michael Braungart and the American architect William McDonagh established a system for certification of systems and products, called cradle to cradle an expression Stahel coined - that deals with industrial flow, as organisms, and with excreta as nutrients (ELLEN, 2013, p. 09).

A circular economy is a concept that falls within the framework of sustainable development and takes place within the framework of circles of industrial systems that seek to reduce waste as much as possible, as the journalist Gerald Fillion, Economic Affairs Editor at Radio Canada Television, defines it as "an industrial system based on the idea of the reuse of waste and waste within the economic cycle" (Foundation & McKinsey , 2014, p. 10), It is defined as a new economic model that is concerned with changing all unsustainable production methods and consumption patterns, so that it aims to preserve the value of products, materials and resources in the economy for the longest possible period of use and reduce waste significantly (Ministry of ecology, november2014), and also represents economics, which is based on the study of systems rich in reactions, in particular biological systems, One of the main results of this is the concept of improving systems rather than components, and the concept of design for convenience", although there are many definitions that address this subject, they all revolve around the idea that the circular economy is a vital economy that aims to change the way that must be adopted by adopting development and innovation in industry and consumption by adopting a circular model based on the idea of eliminating waste and residues and introducing them into the industrial cycle.

3.2. Importance of Circular Economy:

The circular economy works by preserving raw materials and products in productive circles for as long as possible, and aims to eliminate waste in our industrial systems, making them less dependent on extracting limited resource reserves. This concept will also enable companies to benefit from new sources of values, and will also help In creating flexible markets and supply chains capable of achieving long-term sustainable prosperity, and in general, the importance of the circular economy is evident in the following elements:

- Minimizing the depletion of raw materials in the process of producing new products, as the depletion of these materials helps to destroy the different environments from which these materials are extracted, and this helps mainly to increase pollution in some cases.
- produce new products with less energy consumption than the process of producing products from natural products, which helps to reduce the main problems that the world suffers from such as the problem of global warming;
- Providing a number of job positions, as the circular process provides many jobs, as it is a series of operations and not just one job, which helps to solve the problem of unemployment, and French statistics indicate that the circular economy has provided 545,000 jobs during 2013, which is approximately 2.1% Of the total number of jobs (ministry of the environment, Energy and the sea, March 2017, p. 23);
- Reduce the demand for raw materials, and thus their persistence for a longer period of time;
- Achieving the principle of sustainable development in order to preserve the environment and reduce the consumption of raw materials for future generations;
- The circular economy saves money and increases the profit margin. The cost of recycled materials is not the same as the cost of raw materials extracted from nature. This leads employers to sometimes rely on the recycling process. Lower costs for manufacturers increase countries' exports abroad, increasing their revenues;
- Reduces the problems of the accumulation of waste and the diseases it brings to different people, through the accumulation of pathogens on the waste, and rids the environment of non-biodegradable waste such as plastics, which may cause many problems for the different environments in which they exist, as recent studies have shown that there are more than 4 billion tons of waste produced by the planet every year (Responsibility and performance meetings, October 2016, p. 39).

3.3. Obstacles to the transition to a circular economy:

The application of circular economy standards is expected to contribute to reducing the environmental footprint, reducing waste accumulated in landfills, lowering air pollution rates, and a strategic solution to combat climate change, as it contributes to reducing the amount of energy needed by industrial production processes to convert primary raw materials into usable products, and also contributes to The idea of buying a service instead of a product is to reduce the large amount of waste that accumulates and

over the years causes environmental problems, but there are a number of obstacles that prevent this, which can be summarized as follows:

3.3.1. Knowledge: The lack of knowledge and information on how to reuse products in a more effective way is one of the biggest obstacles to the transition towards a circular economy. Accelerate this pace, and the government must provide tools and guidelines to educate municipalities, businesses, households, and consumers on the importance of the circular economy. (European commission, 2014, p. 04).

3.3.2. Technology: The circular economy requires the availability of appropriate technologies through which institutions can work to reuse and this is what most countries lack, as these technologies are often considered very expensive and difficult to acquire, and therefore research and innovation programs in the field of solutions must be encouraged and not in line with the social, cultural and political characteristics of each country.

3.3.3. Market: The market includes various driving forces such as costs, taxes, incentives and vested interests that make it difficult to take advantage of high-value reuse opportunities, and therefore the cooperation of the private sector with government organizations must be supported to enact new legislation and amend existing legislation in order to enhance the activities of the circular economy.

3.3.4. Legislation and laws: The major problem that countries suffer from is either the absence of frameworks and laws that stimulate the growth of the circular economy in them or the problem of their legislation not complying with the current market requirements that reduce the value of waste classification and management (The Public Authority for Investment Promotion and Export Developmen, 2016).

3.3.5. Culture: In the ideal world, the consumer is the focal point on which the state is based, which makes it the backbone through which various economic agents, especially institutions, are obliged to adopt the circular economy, but the reality, nature and culture of the consumer actually says the opposite, as it is difficult for them to change their nature and behaviors regarding products that can be recycled, used and reintroduced into the productive cycle again, and this requires intensifying awareness programs to change consumer behavior to achieve better results.

4. Strategic pillars of the transition to a green economy in Morocco:

Morocco is recently analyzing the obstacles that it has to overcome in order to strengthen the economic catch-up and shift towards a sustainable movement for economic transition and improving the well-being of the population, as the Kingdom aspires to accelerate the pace of the green economy, this bet that Morocco intends to consider as a strategic axis within

its sustainable development policy by activating all strategic pillars through the development of sectors and build a partnership between the private and public sectors to raise the level of investments that respect the environment and ensure the production of added value and sustainable jobs and reduce all the costs that hinder this, in this context, most of the productive sectors have prepared their vision and strategic plans, and the beginning was with tourism within the framework of Vision 2020, and The Industrial Development Acceleration Plan 2014-2020 for the industrial sector, the Rawaj Trade Plan, the Green Plan for Agriculture and Halios Fisheries, and the Development of Renewable Energies for Energy, and the plans to shift towards a circular economy 2022.

4.1. Tourism Sector:

Morocco has launched a new tourism strategy, Vision 2020, which includes doubling the number of tourists, increasing the volume of domestic tourism threefold, enhancing the capacity by 200,000 beds, reaching 140 billion dirhams of revenues and making Morocco ranked among the top 20 in the world, which will enable raising GDP by two points as well as creating 470,000 new jobs. This vision is based on four main axes (Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2011):

4.1.1. Regionalism:

Where this point includes the division of Moroccan soil into eight tourist regions (the northern region, the Mediterranean Maghreb region, the central Atlantic region, the central Maghreb region, the Marrakech region and the Atlantic, the Atlas and Valleys region, the great southern Atlantic region, the Souss region and the Atlantic Sahara).

4.1.2. Diversity and sustainability:

This includes accelerating existing strategic workshops and supporting forms aimed at valuing heritage and culture (Heritage and Inheritance Programme), diversifying the tourism offer from cultural activation products (Activation and Entertainment Programme), and finally encouraging high-value tourism products within the framework of (Tourism of a Local Character that Has Value Programme).

4.1.3. Tourism investment financing:

This axis includes the establishment of a Moroccan fund for sustainable tourism development with a capital of about 100 billion dirhams, allocating subsidies to support investments and directing them to areas that know weakness in their development indicators, as well as mobilizing 24 billion dirhams of bank financing to support strategic projects within the framework of Vision 2020.

4.1.4. formation:

This axis includes the establishment of a school of excellence in the field of hotel management in partnership with the Hotel School of Lausanne and the establishment of a center for research and sustainable tourism development in partnership with Harvard and Toronto Universities.

In addition to all this, we find that there are additions that affected the tourism sector during the year 2017, which were:

- Taking into account the environmental dimension in projects approved under the azur scheme for tourists;
- restrictions on tourism activities that could alter ecosystems;
- Creation of a pilot project to enable water saving in tourism projects (Marrakesh and Essaouira);
- Implementation of a project on "environmental management" in the hotel sector in order to motivate hotel owners to engage in the environmental methodology, which is based mainly on rationalizing the use of natural resources.

4.2. Morocco Green Plan for Agriculture:

Considering that the agricultural sector is the comprehensive and basic pillar for achieving food security, this sector enjoys great importance, which is largely reflected in the aspirations of Green Morocco, and a huge budget has been allocated for this plan, which has been set at 150 billion dirhams. The aim of this plan is to ensure food security, raise income from wages Creating job opportunities, developing exports, combating poverty. In the end, the gross domestic product was raised. For this plan, the Ministry of Agriculture worked to create 17 bio-professional centers and 16 agricultural chambers, which is a proactive step to activate local regionalization, and is based on two pillars (An article entitled, 2021):

4.2.1. First pillar:

They concern large farmers by financing their investments at rates of up to 80 per cent, or by renting lands or selling them at very preferential prices, as the budget allocated to the first pillar amounts to 80 billion dirhams, given that 70 billion dirhams belong to the farmers of the second pillar.

4.2.2. The second pillar:

This pillar is of interest to small farmers, and this pillar can be considered the pillar whose philosophy is solidarity agriculture, which relies on the program of material subsidies, for which a budget estimated at 20 billion dirhams has been set for direct projects, while an amount of 50 billion dirhams has been allocated for horizontal activities such as rehabilitation programs and accompanying farmers in studying the appropriate cultivation of their lands, and the afforestation process so that The state finances:

- Drip irrigation projects ranging from 80 per cent to 100 per cent;
- Land study projects between 80 per cent and 100 per cent;

the acquisition of agricultural machinery at a rate ranging from 20 per cent to 60 per cent;

- Financing is set between 4,000 and 6,000 dirhams for the acquisition of each selected breeding cow.
- This has relied on a set of complementary measures to support the overall shift towards sustainability requirements, and this is through (the Ministry delegated to the Minister of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment in charge of the environment, 2014, p. 23):
- Saving water (drip, fighting drip and leakage in irrigation canals, etc.);
- Encouraging the use of agricultural varieties that consume less water resources;
- Enhancing the Master Plan for Reforestation, which aims to reforest one million hectares by 2030.
- Sustainable use of soil and the transition to organic farming.

4.3. Rawaj Trading Scheme:

This scheme aims to modernize the trade sector, reduce the shortcomings that commercial activities suffer from, and make the sector one of the levers of sustainable development for the country, with a focus on diversifying supply, improving quality compared to the price, and professional organization of the sector. It is related to the achievement of the following objectives:

- Enhancing the attractiveness of the commercial offer towards national and foreign investors through the realization of trade schemes in the urban sphere at the regional, local and national levels, and the harmonization of the distribution of various forms of trade, especially proximity trade and large and medium commercial centers;
- Improving the work framework of the actors in this sector, and training them in terms of management, distribution and consumer protection in terms of health and nutrition;
- creating 450,000 jobs;
- rehabilitation of 1,000 village markets;
- Changing the structure of the sector by reducing the proportion of trade from near 91 to 70 percent and raising the percentages related to center trading to 30 percent, increasing the share of trade's contribution to the crude output and raising it from 9.8 to 15 per cent.

4.4. New Industrial Development Acceleration Plan 2014-2020:

This plan aims to raise the gross domestic product of the industrial sector to 23 per cent and to create 500,000 jobs, especially for the benefit of young

people. For a green economy and an industry acceleration scheme to encourage priority green branches, increase local productive capacity and strengthen commitment to the implementation of sustainable development (ECA, without mentioning the year of publication, p. 11).

Morocco has relied on a set of initiatives and measures to encourage clean industry, as it is the main pillar in the transition towards a green economy, which are (Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Energy, 2014):

- Creation of integrated industrial zones, taking into consideration the environmental factors;
- Economy in the use of raw materials (energy, water, etc.);
- promoting the use of clean technology;
- use of renewable energies;
- conducting energy checks;
- recovery and valorization of heat from industrial processes;
- Converting traditional ovens into gas ovens.

4.5. "Haliotis" fishing strategy:

Morocco is working to support the maritime sector by focusing on the following three main axes:

- Continuity with the aim of securing the permanent exploitation of marine resources for the benefit of future generations, by promoting research, exchanging scientific knowledge, preparing fisheries on the basis of a quota system, modernizing the appropriateness of marine fishing activities, as well as caring for fish farming to make it a lever for the national economy in light of the transition towards a green economy;
- Good performance by providing the infrastructure and mechanisms related to exploitation, as well as the necessary regulation in order to improve the quality of landing fish that are marketed, and it is mainly related to limiting fishing activities to the water areas designated for this and which are actually managed by a single actor;
- Enhancing competitiveness through the high valuation of fish resources and directing them to developing markets, while directing manufacturers towards markets and facilitating their access to raw materials, while creating three competitive poles in the north, middle and south of the Kingdom.

Morocco is working through this strategy to:

- Triple the sector's contribution to the gross domestic product, to reach 22 billion dirhams;
- Reducing the percentage of informal activities in the sector from about 50% to less than 15 per cent;

- Doubling the turnover of marine products exports from $1.2 billion to $3.1 billion;
- Increasing Morocco's share in the global market from 3.3 per cent to 5.4 per cent by entering new markets;
- Increasing the internal consumption of fish from 10 kg to 16 kg annually for each citizen.

4.6. Development of renewable energies:

The program for the development of renewable energies needs a huge financing of more than 10 billion euros, and 1.5 billion euros have already been mobilized from various financiers (the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the French Development Agency, the German Foundation for Reconstruction Loans, the European Union), within the framework The partnership between the private and public sectors aims to build the first solar power plant in Ouarzazate with a capacity of 500 MW in 2017 and the rest of the station before 2022. In general, the objectives of this program can be embodied in the following points:

- Production of 6,000 megawatts (solar and hydroelectric energy) to reach 42% of the energy mix in 2022;
- Investing more than 100 billion dirhams in solar and wind energy;
- Economy of oil use by 2.5 million tons;
- Reducing gas emissions by about 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide per year;
- Reducing energy dependence and increasing Morocco's share in the global market;
- Controlling energy costs in order to meet urgent energy needs;
- Improved electrical endurance curve.

5. Transformation plans towards a circular economy 2022:

According to the 2017 strategic report titled "Morocco's Panorama in the World: Global Challenges of the Biosphere", which was recently published by the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies, the volume of waste in Morocco could reach 12 million tons by 2022, which is equivalent to double compared to 2017. 2014, and the report indicated, according to the World Bank, that the economic cost resulting from the deterioration of the environment in Morocco, linked to poor performance at the level of solid waste management, constitutes about 0.5% of the gross domestic product due to the fact that waste, especially waste and the like, is repeatedly thrown into the waste dump. And in black spots or in the waterways without the slightest form of treatment or control, and despite the efforts made by Morocco, the recycling of waste remains limited until now, and does not

exceed 10 percent at the national level, calling in this regard for the need to put in place mechanisms And appropriate tools He also stressed that Morocco will win by strengthening its national capabilities in the field of waste treatment and recycling and by giving this sector priority within the framework of developing the circular economy (Al-Maghrib Newspaper, 2018).

Those who are deeply involved in this subject are fully aware that the biggest problem facing Morocco in the transition towards a green economy is the problem of waste in general and household waste in particular. Getting rid of the large costs imposed by this waste disposal process, in addition to the contribution of this economy to containing the problem of unemployment by providing more than 70,000 jobs by 2022, to a request to borrow an amount of $ 130 million in order to enter into the application of its path towards the transition to a circular economy, Indeed, the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank Group has approved this project in order to support it in this process, and Morocco has focused in this program on plastic waste, waste paper and cardboard, oil, batteries and tires, and branches will be created within the Moroccan Ministry of Environment to reach the advantage in the field of economy.

However, the national program for household waste adopted by the Kingdom of Morocco is considered the largest initiative to shift towards a circular economy and thus a green economy. This program is distributed over a period of 15 years and has been divided into three phases as follows (State Secretariat to the Minister of Energy, 2017):

5.1. Initial phase:

It starts from the year 2008 until 2012 and enables the integration of projects that are in the process of completion within the priority projects that also work on:

- Improving the governance system for the domestic and similar waste sector.
- Financial support for household and similar waste management services.
- Developing capabilities to take care of the environmental and social dimensions.

5.2. Progressive stage:

From 2012 to 2017 she is interested in:

- The continuity of the axis of development of the governance system for the domestic and similar waste sector, as well as financial support for domestic and similar waste management services;

- Establishing a special unit for observers and inspectors, organizing training courses for them, as well as preparing a manual for environmental monitoring procedures;
- Establishing a coordination mechanism between the various actors;
- Introducing the ecological tax for the first packaging system in the draft Finance Law of 2013 and extending it to the rest of the systems.
- Preparing the business plan for the first winding system.
- Preparing a program that concerns the social aspect and is based on the integration of actors in the informal sector of the valuation sector.

5.3. Generalization stage:

Which extends from 2017 to 2020, and with regard to this stage, a fourth loan is in the process of being prepared, as this support allocated by the World Bank will make it possible to improve governance for the waste sector, to strengthen financial and institutional support, to upgrade the environmental monitoring and monitoring system, as well as to develop Waste recycling and valorization systems.

This program aims primarily at (Communities, 2017):

- Circulating the directorate plans to all the prefectures and regions of the Kingdom.
- Increasing the rate of professional waste collection to 85 per cent in 2016 and 90 per cent in 2020.
- Completion of monitoring projects for all urban centers (100%) by 2020.
- Rehabilitation of all unattended landfills (100 per cent) by 2020.
- Professionalizing the management of this sector, especially through delegated management.
- Developing the process of sorting, recycling and valuing waste through pilot projects to raise the level of recycling to 20% by the year 2020, in addition to carrying out pilot projects related to sorting.
- Awareness and training of the main actors in the field of waste management.
- The total cost of the program is estimated at 40 billion dirhams, distributed as follows:
- Collection and cleaning: 72 per cent
- Achievement and exploitation of controlled dumps: 14.6 per cent
- Preparing and closing random dumps: 6.2 per cent
- Studies, tracking and monitoring: 3.5 per cent
- Communication, awareness and training: 1.8 per cent
- Sorting, recycling and valorisation: 1.8 per cent

6. Conclusion:

Today, the importance of the green economy has been confirmed as a new approach and a link towards globalization. Accordingly, the Moroccan economy is witnessing rapid developments at the local, regional and international levels, and this is in an attempt to shift towards a green economy, whether on a theoretical or practical level, and this directs various sectors towards the new path. The trend towards a circular economy has become an inevitability, as it is not possible to talk about the green economy without directing the element that is most harmful to the environment, which is waste and waste. Morocco intends, during 2022, to reach a high level of recycling, and this is based on a set of strategies.

But to get to the actual application of these variables must:

- Moving towards a green economy has the potential to achieve sustainable development and thus eradicate poverty and contain unemployment;
- Developing appropriate economic and financial mechanisms for the implementation of the various projects described in this direction;
- The Moroccan government must bear in all development projects the element of preserving the environment;
- It must establish new branches to valorize and recycle waste as an entry point to further activate the adoption of the circular economy.
- Enhancing cooperation between companies, institutions and research laboratories in order to find a strategy that stems from the specificity of the region and is based on its local capabilities;
- Relying more on medium, small and micro enterprises on the grounds that they are the main engine of the green economy;
- Encouraging companies and institutions to shift towards internal recycling through subsidies and developing an environmental tax system of their own.

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