

Contribution of Morocco Reach the Eighth Goal for Sustainable Development of African Countries

Achieving The Sustainable Development Goal Number 8 For African Countries: Morocco's contribution

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Abstract: Precariousness is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon, poverty and education are the two determining factors of vulnerability, especially of rural women. Some of the Millennium Development Goals, completed in 2015, aimed at socio-economic empowerment of rural women. The various reports published on the impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) underline, on the one hand, the lightness of results in most African countries (58% of poverty rate and 56% of enrollment rate) and point in the other hand the success of Morocco in the fight against poverty and the increase in school enrollment (4.2% poverty rate and 98% enrollment rate) thanks to a series of public actions carried out in favor of the socio-economic empowerment of the rural woman. This ongoing work under the goal of number eight sustainable development: decent work and economic growth. Thus, Morocco, being integrated into the African Union, stands as a catalyst for sustainable development according to a new innovative approach to sustainable development. Our research aims to contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of African rural women through the questioning of the results of the actions that Morocco has put in place in the context of the MDGs and SDGs.

Keywords: Training, precariousness, sustainable development, socio-economic empowerment

Date of Submission: 07-04-2019

Date of acceptance: 23-04-2019

Summary

The insecurity is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon, poverty and education are the two determining factors of vulnerability, including the wife of rural. Certain Millennium Development Goals, completed in 2015, aimed at socio-economic empowerment of rural women. The various reports on the impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) point out, firstly, lightness results in most African countries (58% poverty rate and 56% scolarisation rate) and point Morocco's success in the fight against poverty and the increasing ratios (4.2% rate of poverty and 98% of enrollment). And, thanks to a series of public actions in favor of the socio-economic empowerment of rural women. This work is ongoing in the eighth goal of sustainable development, decent work and economic growth. So, Morocco, being integrated in the African Union, stands as a catalyst for sustainable development in an innovative new approach to sustainable development. Our research aims to contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of African rural women through the share the results of questioning that Morocco has implemented in the context of the MDGs and SDGs. We believe the empowerment of women as part of the qualification and education and also under scrutiny by education strategies -Training youth and rural women from Africa and Morocco.

I. Introduction

The African economy, excluding North Africa knows many disparities between Anglophone and Francophone countries continent. Selon ranking report "Doing Business" of the World Bank in 2016, which measures the quality of the business environment, seven out of ten ranked lowest countries in terms of human development Index (out of 187) by the United Nations development Program (UNDP) are French-speaking African States¹. The poverty is falling, but progress is slow. Africa excluding North Africa has reduced poverty levels from 56.5% to 48.4% between 2010 and 2015, a decrease of 14%, which remains well below the MDG

¹ <http://www.jeuneafrique.com/188836/archives-thematique/d-veloppement-pourquoi-les-pays-d-afrique-francophone-sont-la-tra-ne/>

target set at 28.25 percent². Furthermore, the continent has recorded relatively high levels of unemployment, particularly among youth and women, as well as equally high levels of low productivity precarious jobs³. In light of these data and this reality, the value of this study proves undeniable, especially viewpoint of south-south cooperation. Indeed, the theme is social, societal, economic and geostrategic.

This paper is at the heart of the two objectives of the international conference:

- Sensitize researchers and practitioners on the challenges of achieving the 2030 objectives of sustainable development and Agenda 2063 for Africa;
- Revisiting sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the efforts made by the authorities in Morocco for the eradication of poverty;
- Share the Moroccan experience in efforts in fields of interest "education and training";
- Present and capitalize on the Moroccan vision as a standard that can be used for the benefit of neighboring countries of Africa.

We present the theoretical framework of our study and the concepts mobilized including ESS, MDGs and SDGs, then we analyze the African experience of the SSE and particularly that of Morocco, particularly through the dimension of education and training development.

1. Questioning paper

By Morocco's achievements in the social economy, as well as the different approaches made by African countries for sustainable development, several questions arise.

Concerning Francophone Africa, would it not be reviewed EHS intervention strategies for Francophone Africa? What models or approaches can be learned from the experience of Anglophone Africa? The Morocco as emerging countries in Africa can play it as an incubator compared to Francophone Africa by sharing systems, laws, language ...? Can we set up a model of constructivism between Morocco and Francophone countries? If so, what Morocco has tools and methods suited to this approach?

Concerning the English-speaking part of the continent, Morocco is he able to bring its experience in social economy for Anglophone Africa? The linguistic boundaries and different administrative approaches between the private and public sector do not they will handicap the economic and social strengthening of Morocco for Anglophone African countries, if ever the Moroccan experience is seen as a pilot in Africa? Perhaps Morocco, given its emerging development since 2011 can soak up the "social enterprise" approach to English-speaking countries? If this is possible, is that this will help Morocco to open up new international strategies in socio-economic support and will not be limited only to the European experience,

2. Concept of the Social Solidarity Economy (ESS) research paradigm

The transfer of the social economy concept in Africa should take into account several factors, including the adaptation of models and intervention approaches to the Francophone African context and / or English. This paper traite the theory of social constructivism. This theory once adapted by Morocco, will allow him to play the role of catalyst in ESS for Africa. This will enable African countries better achieve the goal of 8 sustainable development objectives in terms of decent employment with an African economic growth durable. Ains, it is important to analyze how the different Moroccans involved in the solidarity economy have real power rulemaking, not only in Francophone Africa, but also in English-speaking Africa, in a dynamic co-construction. It should first be to generate a fixed view and exogenous. The cultural and historical traditions, social relations of nature play an equally decisive role to support that Morocco can offer to the continent.

3. The social economy and the question of African Rural Women

Rural women in our study is the object but also the development of the transmission channel in developing countries. This is a major development in the heart of the pin 17 goals and SD specific theme Agenda 2063 for Africa. De facto, the activity of African women has generally been concentrated in low value-added activities (agriculture, trade) and in dependent status (caregivers), their contribution to national wealth has

²<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/librarypage/mdg/mdg-reports/africa-collection.html>

³In 2000, the index of gender parity (IPS) on gross enrollment rates at all levels of education was 0.82 in North Africa and 0.83 respectively in Africa excluding North Africa. Women's access to paid employment is a major step towards reducing inequalities and unlocking the potential necessary for their significant contribution to the socio-economic development. This will only succeed if the poverty gap between rural and urban areas and the increase in the index of the severity of poverty are revised downwards. Due to this overview,

remained low and strong invisibility⁴. Thus, research shows that when women are given a greater share of income, child nutrition, health and education improve. Consequently, the Human Development Index of the country improves. Achieving Goal 8 dice sustainable development can not be completed in Africa that through the promotion of women's employability at the rural level. More specifically, the promotion of socio-economic empowerment of African rural women will allow the continent to achieve more sustainable development goals at once, particularly Goal 1: eradication of poverty, the objective 2 on the education for all, objective 3 aimed at promoting the right to health ... etc.

Five major elements make the social economy a pillar of socio-economic empowerment of women. These elements are:

- **Team work :** The woman is by nature more sociable and accept cultural diversity of others. This feature makes it a person with the ability to adapt to the team and to work with others for the good of everyone. From this, women's groups in cooperatives or networks are larger and more successful than those of men.
- **The work at the family service:** The general rural woman is more focused on his family. While earning money is invested in children first, place, health second and then home. Female generosity and love that holds the woman for her family make it a family incubator which not only contributes to the development of women, but also the development of the family and the development of large-scale nation.
- **The female perseverance**The woman is a kind of militant especially when it comes to his livelihood. Since the social economy requires a lot of patience, a lot of sacrifice and especially an entrepreneurial perception growing in small steps, the woman remains a focal element of entrepreneurial development in rural African level.
- **Volunteering:** As described above, the woman works more hours than men and take responsibility to serve his family and his nonprofit environment. She perceived it implicitly advantage of its spots and do not expect lucrative remuneration in return.
- **The finesse :** The woman entrepreneur by his idealism is very meticulous in his work, especially when it is a local product where it sees itself and perfects it in detail. Therefore the quality of production remains high compared to that of the man himself at the farm level or we notice that the farms owners are more interested in women during seasonal harvests than men.

In conclusion, achieving the goal of eight sustainable development goals is related to the socio-economic advancement of women in Africa, particularly rural women and women who work in the informal sector of the catalytic role it plays to his family, allowing a better indicator of human development and a better achievement of development goals.

4. The levers of socio-economic development of the African woman

Morocco has seen several advances in the socio-economic development of rural women. Several meeting points between rural Moroccan women and rural African woman. Both are working in agriculture and domestic work for several hours without an expectation of financial reward and even less morals. But cultures between different countries.

The integration of Morocco in the African Union, as well as investments not established Moroccan and international companies through the United make it an incubator for the continent. However, the economic strengthening of the country alone is not enough to make the continent a true power despite the potential of human and natural resources it dispose. Le socio-economic development is the key to sustainable growth. Therefore, the development of women especially rural women must take part in this action and Morocco's investment in Africa.

To do this, three channels of intervention or approaches deserve to be reflected in African development strategies (including those of Morocco):

a) socio-economic empowerment of the African woman through cooperatives and NGOs

Morocco needs to encourage South-South cooperation between NGOs, cooperatives and mutuals and Moroccan NGOs, cooperatives and African mutuals. Cooperation between the various stakeholders in the social economy is needed. The African continent has not only require cooperatives to group small farmers and create

⁴The labor force surveys in Africa have evolved considerably over the last ten and five years, and thus remedied in part to this invisibility, especially through the inclusion of informal activities in which African women are often dominant. Women in sub-Saharan Africa collectively spend about 40 billion hours a year collecting water. Each week, the women of Guinea spend 5.7 hours collecting water, against 2.3 hours for men; Sierra Leone, women spend 7.3 hours at this task, against 4.5 hours for men; and Malawi, this figure rises to 9.1 hours against 1.1 hours for men. This has a significant impact on women's employment opportunities.⁴

value. He needs to experience Moroccan-level health mutual, as the continent suffers from several epidemics that increase government budgets and increases mortality populations. NGOs and civil society Moroccan have known several advances in the defense of women's rights, including the right to work, which can be valued with African countries. Cooperatives, Moroccans economic interest groups have begun working with other African stakeholders. But the various interventions remain limited to a framework for exchange of experience and not of international niche markets. As described above, the empowerment of rural African women can succeed only through constructive cooperation of both parties. Although experience Moroccan advanced, it is appropriate to work in a co-constructivism approach in respect of context and joint identification difficulties between nations as well as collaboration in the implementation of development strategies.

b) Social responsibility of Moroccan companies investing in Africa and its projects

Moroccan companies have even the African market not entemps economic opportunity-but as a sustainable partner for the creation of wealth. Most companies value their social responsibility vis-à-vis the population more they have more market share, and tax benefits in host countries. This rule of international trade is to strengthen the socio-economic support to the country to help them achieve the goals of sustainable development. It is important to note that the co-constructivism is not just about economic and social reinforcement, it will serve as a working approach to solve other legal, cultural, ethnic ... to serve the social and economic strengthening of a population.

c) Need to creating Moroccan "social enterprises" and in Africa

Morocco has not much experience in the context of social enterprises. This is an opportunity to encourage young Moroccans to invest in Africa in business social purpose to gain experience of English-speaking countries have adopted social enterprise as a lever of economic development of their countries. Indeed, the legal and regulatory framework does not yet favor such structures within the marocain. Cette associative ecosystem perspective carries a professionalisation of the voluntary sector in Morocco, which is full of successful experiences of associations nonprofit entrenched in development and in collaboration with public authorities in several social sectors.

However, it is important to note that the wealth of African experience in social enterprise is summed up in its difficulties. Social entrepreneurs serving poor and remote rural communities face many obstacles. Although the social mission is important for social entrepreneurs, it is also vital to draw an income from their activities. However, a major challenge is the limited purchasing power of rural population with low revenue. Un another challenge for social enterprises is that they often have to build the market, create demand for their offerings and educate customers. Poor infrastructure and the uneven geographical distribution make it prohibitive for small limited scale enterprises to achieve a network of thousands of disparate farms, while large companies face a host of problems logistiques. En conclusion,

5. Approaches and experiences of SSE, MDGs and SDGs in Africa

A. Francophone Africa Vs Anglophone Africa

It is difficult to compare the French and English speaking African countries because of their geographical and historical heterogeneity in terms of staffing raw materials - natural resources, oil in particular, are more of anglophone countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone) . The legacies of colonization are also clearly different. "The English-speaking African countries were better prepared to gain momentum at the time of decolonization, particularly in terms of governance or education," notes Paul Mercier, Director of Michael Page Africa, executive search firm and leaders.

Thus, the Anglo-Saxon world is safer for companies because of its administrative system, education and Government. The English-speaking African countries demonstrate greater political stability. In addition, "the source, the education system in Francophone Africa was designed to train officials," says Paul Mercier. On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon law is more flexible and pragmatic, it attracts investors. As for the French side, France has made a copy and paste of his system, while Anglophones have to govern, applied indirect law, keeping local structures," notes Jacques Manlay, president of the Anglophone African Commission to the Council french investors in Africa (CIAN).⁵

The French political culture revolves around public policy and private environment, while the Anglo-Saxon culture establishes the development process on a "win-win" with the private sector. British culture is not that of a single people, but that of the UK, with English people, Welsh, Scottish and Irish keeping their customs and stories. What makes the British ruled their colonies retaining local institutions (indirect rule). British culture

⁵ https://www.forbesafrique.com/Afrique-anglophone-vs-Afrique-francophone_a1312.html?utm_content=bufferd510e&utm_medium=social&utm_source=plus.google.com&utm_campaign=buffer

is not that of a single people, but that of the UK, with English people, Welsh, Scottish and Irish keeping their customs and stories. What makes the British ruled their colonies retaining local institutions (indirect rule).

However, in Francophone Africa, is also seen emerge within governments and African administrations a new generation of reformist personalities in favor of dialogue with the private sector. They are aware that the legitimacy of public policies is now linked to their effectiveness in socio-economic terms.⁶

B. Social economy vs. social enterprise in Africa

Since the 2008 financial crisis, the social economy, one whose motor activity is not primarily profit, is experiencing a resurgence of interest. This system includes a variety of areas: microfinance, fair trade, responsible tourism. On the African continent, the economy is growing at the initiative of a fledgling civil society more political will, and women play a leading role.

Francophone Africa, in particular, has been the subject of studies in the field of social and solidarity economy, especially from European and Canadian universities (DEFOURNY et al., 1999), Senegal (FALL and GUÉYE, 2003) and Burkina Faso (SOULAMA, 2005), which sought to identify, analyze and classify the different practices of social economy in the South (cooperatives, mutual societies, village associations, fair trade, sustainable tourism, etc.), some subject of more attention than others (case of microcredit)⁷. Due to these works, it should be noted that Francophone Africa is considered the concept of social economy, notably through the creation of cooperatives for the promotion of the African Rural Women. However, different practices on the African land are from the French model, considering that it is an opportune African market local products. However, support for better economic vision open in other markets than the French market remains limited.

The social entrepreneurship concept, the idea of using business to solve social problems and major environmental gains ground in Anglophone Africa and particularly in agriculture. The balance of development goals for the millennium established by the United Nations for Africa in 2014, highlights the benefits of social entrepreneurship in the continent. They are as follows: to reduce transaction costs, enable scaling by providing information, financing, the collectivization of small farmers and the establishment of trade links. The report classifies social enterprises in three levels according to their interaction with the bottom of the pyramid: access, capacity and knowledge.⁸

The social economy is a key to socio-economic development of the continent by 2030. It opens the opportunity to improve rural employment, empower communities to address the various constraints of the chain food value. For example, most small farmers are excluded from formal financial institutions and borrow at high interest rates from informal sources. Most lack information and knowledge about the benefits of improved inputs such as hybrid seeds, feed concentrates, fertilizers and pesticides or machinery. Most smallholder farmers depend solely on rainwater for their crops, while basic irrigation systems could double the productivity of a field. Social enterprises play a role increasingly important in the use of business models and innovative technologies to solve these problems.

C. Morocco's experience in social economy

Performance indicators SSE active players in Morocco have remarkable results explaining the importance of cooperatives, mutual societies and associations in the Moroccan context. The Social Economy and Solidarity in Morocco is a lever for inclusive growth against insecurity, illiteracy, and the deficit in health, housing, local infrastructure and basic facilities. This action is also oriented intensely in recent years toward the creation and support of income-generating projects, an acceleration due to the dynamics of the NHRI and civil society in particular.⁹

Among the major achievements of Morocco in terms of social economy that can help strengthen the SSE in Africa are:

- Moroccan network of social economy initiated the African Network of the Social Solidarity Economy (RAESS) membership organization nonprofit, founded in 2010 under the initiative of 25 organizations of the civil society of countries continent. It counts among her 22-Networks (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Benin, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Togo, Senegal, Mali, Niger, CPC, IPD, International Cooperative Alliance, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea Islands Mauritius, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cape Verde) acting in the field of inclusive sustainable development.¹⁰ The seat of RAESS was transferred officially in Bamako, Mali in April 2016 when RENAPESS Mali (National Network of Support to the Social Solidarity Economy) coordinates in the person of Mr. Madani Coumaré.

⁶ <http://www.lcf-magazine.com/pays-africains-francophones-vs-anglophones/>

⁷ <https://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2007-2-page-325.htm>

⁸ <http://www.alliancemagazine.org/blog/agribusiness-east-africa-innovative-social-enterprises/>

⁹ <http://www.ces.ma/Documents/PDF/Auto-saisines/2015/as19/rpas19f.pdf>

¹⁰ http://www.socioeco.org/bdf_organisme-365_fr.html

- The National Exhibition of ESS Casablanca (see Opening of the Sixth National Exhibition of social economy in Casablanca) Has said in its conclusion the African dimension which was heavily involved in this room with the adoption of the "Casablanca Declaration" for promoting the social economy and solidarity between the three countries. Morocco, Senegal and Ivory Coast are especially tuned to create a joint observatory for social economy between the 3 countries to develop and improve statistical data and increase business intelligence in this sector. The document also stresses the need to strengthen the key role of the university and scientific research in the contribution of the development of the social economy, to serve as a pillar for strengthening the partnership between the three countries. This is the Senegal which will ensure the second edition of the rotating exhibitions between the three countries
- The national development strategy of the social economy draws a roadmap for public action in favor of the social economy, comprehensive, coordinated and harmonious, promoting synergy and complementarity between the actions of different public actors in social economy. The objectives of this strategy are:
 - Strengthen and harmonize public action in favor of the social economy, both at national and regional levels;
 - Facilitating the emergence of an efficient and structured social economy can play a full role in the fight against poverty, insecurity and exclusion;
 - Contributing to integrated territorial development based on the rational use and development of resources and local potential;
 - Improving the visibility and knowledge of the sector.¹¹

6. Limitations and outlook

The social economy has a different profile depending on the context, strengths and emergencies: job creation in Morocco is different from that in Senegal and more than one in Ethiopia. But everywhere, it is designed as a response to the economic crisis, and in view of the fight against poverty and unemployment, access to goods and services.

Limits faced by this desire to become incubator of Africa in socio-economic development for the achievement of sustainable development goals are as follows:

- weak capacity and resources,
- management issues,
- fragmentation of experience,
- the lack of strategic vision,
- the voids in the commercial chain,
- deficiencies or contradictions in the policy and legislative framework, etc.¹².

Far from these general findings protruding from a state of simplistic places from us that will require further exploration. The outlook for the implementation of development goals in Morocco and Africa are as follows:

- a. means reinforcing need for rural women empowerment through training-education strategy focused on the qualification of Moroccan women.
 - i. Morocco offers now a space (hub) richer training of African women. This learning space can be facilitated by the State and the associations. Moreover, training centers and consulting firms are nowadays in training and consulting sources open on a juicy niche, we hope it is framed and driven by professionals in the Image expectations of such initiatives, meaningful, actions and wealth of content and advocacy for African youth and women;
 - ii. Training and education is a bedrock unmistakable change in the female condition, state actions and foundations and NGOs for the creation of wellness areas, education programs and literacy women and youth is a necessity.
 - iii. Private education systems (non-public) are now presented as palliative to the public education system and complete the frame of the existing curriculum and saturated reception capacities. This parallel system in African countries has been trigger race conditions and competition to positive externalities.
- b. Investing the African market through the implementation of social responsibility vis-à-vis the local population, the granting of tax benefits in the host country will be at this stage a logical equivalent of compliance with standards of CSR:
 - i. The logical "Winner-winner" should be highlighted in the policy interventions. In this sense, companies must maintain close relations with public authorities and produce or co-produce rather development with

¹¹ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mor151424.pdf>

¹² <https://www.cetri.be/L-economie-sociale-et-solidaire-3868>

the state on interesting projects located and the poor and disadvantaged. Co-responsibility must be translated through true and measurable results by period.

- ii. Approaches in terms of "rationalization" of resources and in terms of "management based on the results" are paradigms that will showcase the work done so far and promote its measurement instead of the only consumer credits or resources .
- c. Establishing strong social enterprises and anchored in the projects and markets may constitute the levers of wealth creation:
 - i. Social enterprises should be professional structures and capitalize on many years of experience in the non-associative field;
 - ii. The legal and institutional safeguards should be made to the types of social enterprise structures, these can be reclaimed in terms of taxes and economic benefits and in terms of intervention in social sectors with high added value for young people and women especially rural;
 - iii. It is a relay to the public and private sector, will serve in strengthening state capacity and its branches in niches and segments where the state is found to be incapable of producing only the development or wealth.
 - iv. The legislator found in this proposal a matter for debate, too, should he make to publish coherent legislation of social enterprise and its status in high demand on the domestic and African market very promising in terms of value creation and stabilization and association durabilisation their social projects.

In conclusion, the strategic potential of the ESS is the need to position themselves between the market and the state, the formal and informal economy, economic and social, something that is not as easy as it can appear especially when it is about bilateral cooperation and support between nations.

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IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) is UGC approved Journal with SI. No. 4481, Journal no. 46879.

Ms. Fadoua bakhadda. " Contribution of Morocco Reach the Eighth Goal for Sustainable Development of African Countries". *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, Vol. 21, No. 4, 2019, pp. -33-39