

Local development programs: Factors of economic efficiency of the city of Dakhla

Programmes de développement local : Facteurs d'efficacité économique de la ville de Dakhla

Amine LAICHI, (PhD Student)

*Laboratory of economic sciences and public policies
Faculty of Economics and management
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco*

Mounir EL BAKKOUCHI, (PhD, Full Professor)

*Laboratory of economic sciences and public policies
Faculty of Economics and management
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco*

Correspondence address :	Faculty of Economics and Management, Ibn Tofail University of Kenitra Campus universitaire Kénitra https://feg.uit.ac.ma supportfeg@uit.ac.ma +212 5 37 32 92 18
Disclosure Statement :	Authors are not aware of any findings that might be perceived as affecting the objectivity of this study and they are responsible for any plagiarism in this paper.
Conflict of Interest :	The authors report no conflicts of interest.
Cite this article :	LAICHI, A., & EL BAKKOUCHI, M. (2024). Local development programs: Factors of economic efficiency of the city of Dakhla. <i>International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management and Economics</i> , 5(4), 356-369. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11001281
License	This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license

Received: March 04, 2024

Accepted: April 19, 2024

International Journal of Accounting, Finance, Auditing, Management and Economics - IJAFAME

ISSN: 2658-8455

Volume 5, Issue 4 (2024)

Local development programs: Factors of economic efficiency of the city of Dakhla

Abstract

The evaluation of the effectiveness of local development programs is of strategic importance to examine the development programs implemented at the local level, in order to further improve the socio-economic conditions and to promote sustainable development in a given territory via key socio-economic indicators.

This article aims to evaluate the effectiveness of local development programs implemented in Dakhla, by examining their impact on various aspects of local life, including employment, education, health, infrastructure and the quality of life of residents. To do this, we have undertaken a quantitative investigation in order to corroborate our theoretical observations with empirical data.

We first examined the existing literature on the key indicators of the effectiveness of such programs, then proceeded to our survey among a sample of 120 inhabitants in different districts of the city of Dakhla. The results obtained confirmed the theoretical notions addressed by the authors on the main question of this study. It emerges from our analysis that two socio-economic factors are crucial to understand the effectiveness of local development programs: economic and employment development, as well as human and social development.

As a result, this research can provide valuable guidance to policymakers, development practitioners and other stakeholders, proposing recommendations to strengthen the effectiveness of local development programs in Dakhla, while paving the way for future research in this area.

The main limitation of our research is related to the availability and reliability of the data. Due to limited resources and the complexity of local issues, it is possible that some relevant data may not be easily accessible or that their quality may vary.

Keywords: Local development programs, economic and employment development, human and social development.

JEL Classification: O18

Paper type: Empirical Research

Résumé

L'évaluation de l'efficacité des programmes de développement local revêt une importance stratégique pour examiner les programmes de développement mis en œuvre au niveau local, afin d'améliorer davantage les conditions socio-économiques et de promouvoir un développement durable dans un territoire donné via des indicateurs socio-économiques clés.

Cet article vise à évaluer l'efficacité des programmes de développement local mis en œuvre à Dakhla, en examinant leur impact sur divers aspects de la vie locale, notamment l'emploi, l'éducation, la santé, l'infrastructure et la qualité de vie des résidents. Pour ce faire, nous avons entrepris une enquête quantitative afin de corroborer nos observations théoriques avec des données empiriques.

Nous avons d'abord examiné la littérature existante sur les indicateurs clés de l'efficacité de ces programmes, puis procédé à notre enquête auprès d'un échantillon de 120 habitants dans différents quartiers de la ville de Dakhla. Les résultats obtenus ont confirmé les notions théoriques abordées par les auteurs sur la question principale de cette étude. Il ressort de notre analyse que deux facteurs socio-économiques sont cruciaux pour comprendre l'efficacité des programmes de développement local : le développement économique et de l'emploi, ainsi que le développement humain et social.

Par conséquent, cette recherche peut fournir des orientations précieuses aux décideurs politiques, aux praticiens du développement et aux autres parties prenantes, en proposant des recommandations pour renforcer l'efficacité des programmes de développement local à Dakhla, tout en ouvrant la voie à de futures recherches dans ce domaine.

La principale limitation de notre recherche est liée à la disponibilité et à la fiabilité des données. En raison de ressources limitées et de la complexité des problèmes locaux, il est possible que certaines données pertinentes ne soient pas facilement accessibles ou que leur qualité puisse varier.

Mots clés : Programmes de développement local, développement économique et de l'emploi, développement humain et social.

Classification JEL : O18

Type de document : Recherche empirique

1. Introduction

Local development programs have become crucial instruments in promoting economic growth and improving living conditions in urban communities. However, their effectiveness often remains open to debate, especially in specific contexts such as that of the city of Dakhla. This region, located in the south of Morocco, has been the scene of various development initiatives aimed at stimulating the local economy and improving the living conditions of its inhabitants, in particular through the Southern Provinces Development Program (2015-2021) which was launched by His Majesty King Mohammed VI on November 6, 2015 and endowed with an amount of 77 million dirhams, aimed at accelerating the development and socio-economic integration of the Moroccan Sahara. Nevertheless, despite these efforts, the question of the extent to which these programs have succeeded in generating sustainable economic growth and meeting the needs of the population remains a major concern.

The previous studies carried out on local development programs in Dakhla have made it possible to identify several factors that influence their economic efficiency. These studies have often highlighted challenges such as insufficient financial resources, poor coordination between local actors and infrastructure problems. In addition, issues such as local governance, community participation and the adequacy of programs to the specific needs of the region have also been raised in the existing literature. They are highlighting the importance of understanding how local development programs affect economic growth, employment, access to basic services and the quality of life of the inhabitants of Dakhla. By focusing on this city, the article seeks to explore the successes, challenges and opportunities encountered in the implementation of these programs, thus offering valuable perspectives to guide local development policies at the national level and inform urban planning practices in other similar contexts.

In this article, we will explore in depth the effectiveness of local development programs in the city of Dakhla. By focusing on key parameters such as economic and employment development and human development, we will seek to demystify the evaluation of these parameters by highlighting both the successes and the challenges encountered. Next, we will analyze the growth rates of indicators related to local development programs, examining how these data reflect the challenges and opportunities arising from their effectiveness in the city of Dakhla. Finally, we will present the results of our confirmatory quantitative study conducted with a sample of 120 inhabitants residing in different districts of Dakhla.

Therefore, we will treat, first of all, the theoretical framework of our research. Then, we will present the methodology of the research. Next, we will touch on the results of the survey and their discussion. Finally, the conclusion of this work will be the opportunity to make a summary of this article and to present the future perspectives of research related to entrepreneurial success.

2. Literature review and development of hypotheses

2.1 Local development programs: a conceptual analysis

Local development projects aim to improve the living conditions of communities at the local level (Pecqueur, 1989) by promoting economic, social and environmental growth (Graft, 2002). They are focused on the mobilization of local resources (Colletis-Wahl and Pecqueur, 2001) and the participation of stakeholders to solve the specific problems encountered in a given region.

Local development projects are specific initiatives designed to respond to needs identified at the level of a community or a region. They usually involve the implementation of targeted

programs or actions aimed at solving local problems, strengthening local capacities and promoting sustainable development (Cormier, 2009).

Laganier (2002) considers that local development projects are often associated with the concept of endogenous development, which emphasizes the use of the internal resources of a community or region to stimulate economic and social growth. According to Nach Mback (2003), this includes the exploitation of local skills, knowledge and resources to promote autonomous and sustainable development.

Maurel (2008) spoke about the bottom-up or "bottom-up" approach that characterizes local development projects, where initiatives emanate from the local communities themselves rather than being imposed by external actors. This promotes local participation and ownership of development processes (Chevalier, 2012).

Tremblay and Fontan (1994) have often involved local development projects with the collaboration between different actors, including local governments, companies, civil society organizations and citizens, to mobilize diversified resources and maximize the impact of initiatives. Deberre (2007) linked local development projects to the concept of decentralization, which aims to transfer power and decision-making responsibilities from centralized levels to local authorities. This allows a more efficient and adapted management of resources and development policies.

2.2 Local development programs in the city of Dakhla

The analysis of local development programs focuses on the detailed examination of specific initiatives implemented at the local level to stimulate socio-economic development and improve the living conditions of residents in a given region. This part examines in depth the programs, projects and interventions launched at the level of the city of Dakhla, highlighting their objectives, their activities, their results and their impact on the local community. It includes an in-depth analysis of the various policies, strategies and measures adopted to address the specific challenges faced by the local population, such as unemployment, lack of access to basic services, and lack of infrastructure.

2.2.1 Factors of economic development and employment

Economic development and employment factors refer to the elements and conditions that influence the economic growth of a region or community as well as the creation and maintenance of jobs. For this, local development projects are of crucial importance, as they constitute the fundamental pillars for the prosperity and well-being of communities at the regional level (Vincent and Wunderle, 2011). In this sense, the majority of research works adopt this definition of factors as primary determinants of establishing local development (Cousins and Crone, 2003). These factors can include elements such as the availability of natural resources, physical infrastructure, the level of education and training of the workforce, access to finance, the business climate, political and social stability, and technological innovations. They are crucial for understanding and promoting economic development and job creation at the local level.

Certainly, many authors have dealt with the question of economic development and employment factors (Lanvin and Prieto, 1986). However, we propose to analyze them from the contribution of Phélinas (2014) and Marczewski (1956) who synthesize them into statistics demonstrating their effectiveness.

In the context of the local development programs of the city of Dakhla, employment is a central element aimed at stimulating economic growth and improving the living conditions of the inhabitants. These programmes usually include specific initiatives focused on the creation of local jobs, vocational training, support for small businesses and entrepreneurship, as well as the development of key economic sectors such as tourism and fishing.

Table 1: Evolution of the average growth rate of Gross domestic product in the city of Dakhla between 2016 and 2021.

Années	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Growth rate	7,6%	11%	0,20%	4%	1,4%	4,4%

Source: High Commission for Planning (HCP)

The adoption of the new model of development of the southern provinces has contributed considerably to making these provinces in general (and the city of Dakhla in particular) real economic centres, through the break with the rent economy, the encouragement of freedom of initiative, and the sustainable and equitable management of natural resources. In this context, the city of Dakhla has largely benefited from the contributions of the new development model of the southern provinces, and the efforts made by the State to establish the foundations of a dynamic regional economy (which encourages free initiative and stimulates employment and investment), which have allowed it to achieve economic achievements, in particular the achievement by the region of an average growth rate of gross regional Product to the tune of 7.8 (against the average rate of 3.2 at the national level), for the period 2016 - 2021, as well as the achievement of one of the best economic performances at the national level during the Covid-19 pandemic, by registering a growth rate of Gross Regional Product equal to +4.4%, for the year 2021.

Table 2: Economic development and employment indicators for the year 2023.

Average growth rate of gross regional product	7.8% (compared to 3.2 at the national level)
Rate of contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP	0,1%
Rate of the contribution of the tourism sector to GDP	0,2%
Rate of contribution of the craft sector to GDP	0.2% (together with the industrial sector)
Rate of the workforce employed in the maritime fishing sector	61.5% (together with the agricultural sector)
Area of useful equipped agricultural land	1000 ha
Employment rate in the craft sector	9.8%: (jointly with the industrial sector)
Active population rate	55,1%
Unemployment rate	8,2%
Employment rate in the fishing and agriculture sector	33,5%
Employment rate in services including administration	49,2%
Employment rate in the construction sector	5,7%

Source: High Commission for Planning (HCP)

The economic development and employment indicators of the city of Dakhla provide valuable information on the vitality of its economy and the employment situation in the region. An active population rate of 55.1% indicates an active and committed workforce in the local economy, which suggests a potential for economic growth and a willingness to participate in the economic life of the region. Despite this high participation, the unemployment rate of 8.2% remains relatively low, which testifies to the presence of job opportunities in the city and the relative stability of the labour market. The fishing and agriculture sector, with an employment rate of 33.5%, plays an essential role in job creation and the livelihood of local populations, thus highlighting the importance of these traditional industries in the region's economy. In addition, the average growth rate of the gross regional product of 7.8% is significantly higher than the national average of 3.2%, which indicates dynamic and sustained economic growth in the city of Dakhla. This growth above the national average reflects investments in various economic sectors and effective regional development policies. In summary, these indicators demonstrate the robustness of Dakhla's economy, with an active workforce, a low unemployment rate, a high concentration in key business sectors and solid economic growth, which makes it an economically dynamic city and a development engine for the region.

These results and this economic dynamic established by the new model of development of the southern provinces, as well as by the efforts and investments made by the State, particularly in the city of Dakhla, have been accompanied by a greater diversification of the region's economy, which no longer depends solely on the maritime fishing sector. However, this economic diversification remains limited, however, given the limited participation of the other productive sectors in GDP (with a participation of 0.1 for the agricultural sector, 0.2 for the industrial sector, 0.2 for the tourism sector, and 0.7 for the commercial and services sector).

Now, we want to evaluate the following main hypothesis:

H1: There is a positive correlation between economic and employment development and the effectiveness of local development programmes.

We will examine this hypothesis through the analysis of the following four derived hypotheses :

H1.1: There is a causal link between economic growth and the effectiveness of local development programs.

H1.2: There is a causal link between job creation and the effectiveness of local development programs.

H1.3: There is a causal link between local investments and the effectiveness of local development programs.

2.2.2 Human and Social Development Factors

Human and social development factors refer to the elements and conditions that influence the well-being, quality of life and development of individuals within a society (LaRose, 2016). These factors encompass a range of social, cultural, educational, health and psychological aspects that contribute to the development of individuals and social cohesion (Becker, 1964).

According To Measure. M (2017) human and social development factors are essential to promote the dignity, autonomy and potential of each individual, as well as to promote social cohesion and stability at the community and national levels (Bourdieu, 1985).

Certainly, many authors have dealt with the question of human and social development factors (Cameron and Dallaire, 2000). However, we propose to analyze them based on the contribution of Raffinot (2021) and Kakwani (1993), who synthesize them into indicators demonstrating their effectiveness.

Since the return of the city of Dakhla to the motherland, the state has made great efforts to catch up with the backlog of development, and to accelerate the pace of economic and social modernization in the region, to bring it to the level of other regions of the kingdom in terms of human and social development indicators. In this regard, the efforts made by the State testify to the will of the kingdom, under the enlightened leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI may God help him, to integrate the southern provinces in general, and the city of Dakhla in particular, like the other cities of the kingdom, in the development process. These efforts that have characterized public policies in the kingdom, through which the state has injected significant public investments into the city of Dakhla, have had a positive impact on the socio-economic development of the region. Indeed, in the space of a few years, the city of Dakhla has managed to catch up with the development delay and to achieve exceptional results by outperforming the other cities of the kingdom in terms of human development indicator which reached 0.851 (the highest at the national level). Table 3: Human and social development indicators for the year 2023.

Table 3: Human and social development indicators for the year 2023.

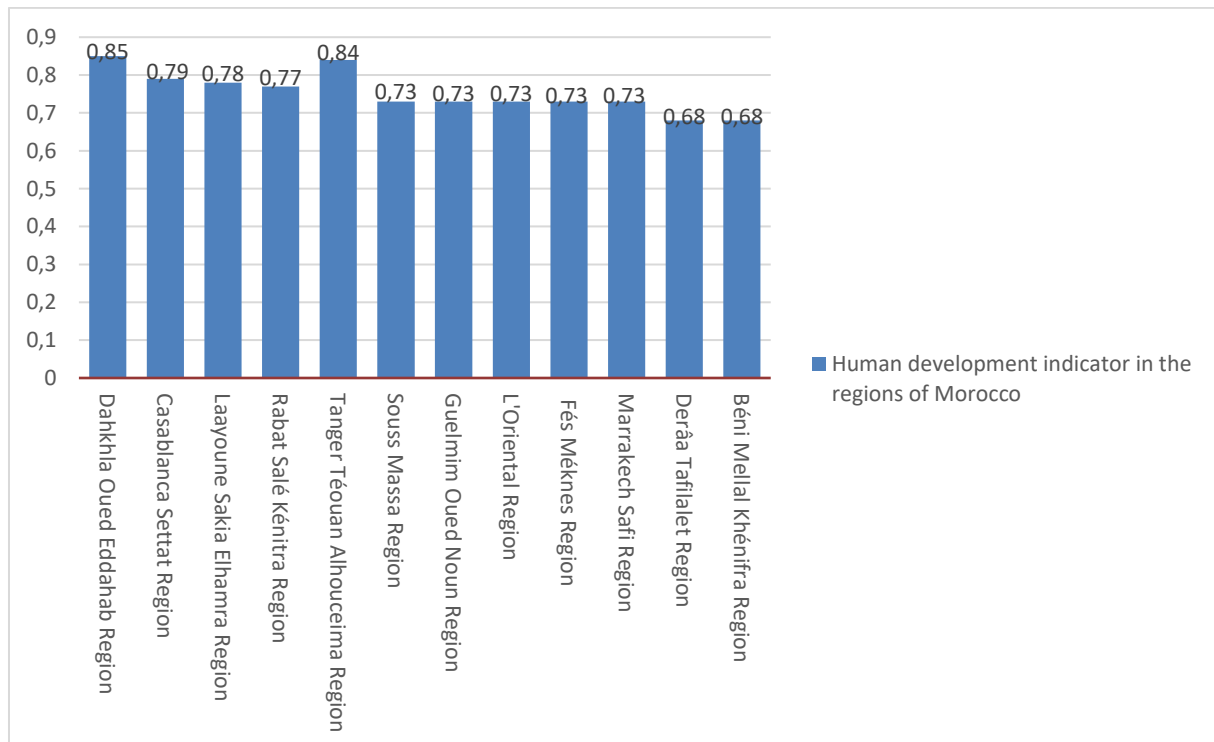
Human development indicator	0.851% (the highest nationally)
Money poverty rate	0.1% (the lowest nationally)
Multidimensional poverty rate	3,8%
Enrolment rate of children between 7 and 12 years old	98%

Illiteracy rate	22,3%
School dropout rate in primary education	2,56%
Rate of school dropout in college education	3,74%
Rate of school dropout in qualifying education	3,29%
Bachelor's degree success rate	91,3%
Medical supervision rate	One doctor for every 3388.19 inhabitants
Individual connection rate to the electricity grid	94,1%
Individual connection rate to the drinking water network	93,8%

Source: High Commission for Planning (HCP)

The indicators of human and social development of the city of Dakhla provide an overview of the socio-economic and educational situation in the region. With a multidimensional poverty rate of only 3.8%, the city shows relative economic stability, which suggests a more equitable distribution of resources and a better quality of life for its inhabitants. The high enrolment rate of children between the ages of 7 and 12, at 98%, testifies to the efforts made to guarantee access to basic education, which constitutes a crucial foundation for the future development of the community. However, despite this good enrolment rate, the illiteracy rate of 22.3% indicates that there are still challenges to be met in terms of adult education and literacy. The low school dropout rate in primary education, at 2.56%, testifies to the efforts made to keep children in school and promote their academic success. In addition, a high success rate at the baccalaureate, at 91.3%, demonstrates the quality of the education provided in the region and the preparation of students for their academic and professional future. Finally, the medical supervision rate, with one doctor for every 3,388.19 inhabitants, highlights the availability of health services in the city, although additional efforts may be needed to improve access to health care for all residents. In sum, these indicators highlight both the achievements and the areas to be improved to ensure sustainable human and social development in Dakhla.

Figure 1: Human development indicator in the regions of Morocco in 2022



Source: High Commission for Planning (HCP)

The Dakhla Oued Eddahab region has a remarkably high human development indicator (HDI), reaching 0.851, making it the highest at the national level. This exceptional

performance can be attributed to a combination of key factors, such as the abundance of natural resources, especially in the fishing and tourism sectors, sustained investments in infrastructure, basic services and education, as well as favourable political and social stability. These elements have contributed to creating an environment conducive to the economic and social development of the inhabitants of the region, resulting in a high level of well-being and quality of life, as evidenced by this exceptionally high HDI.

Based on the elements discussed as part of our analysis of the relationship between human and social development factors and the effectiveness of local development programs, we plan to field test the following main hypothesis :

H2: There is a positive correlation between economic and employment development and the effectiveness of local development programmes.

To explore this hypothesis, we will examine the following four derived hypotheses :

H2.1: There is a causal link between economic growth and the effectiveness of local development programs.

H2.2: There is a causal link between job creation and the effectiveness of local development programs.

H2.3: There is a causal link between local investments and the effectiveness of local development programs.

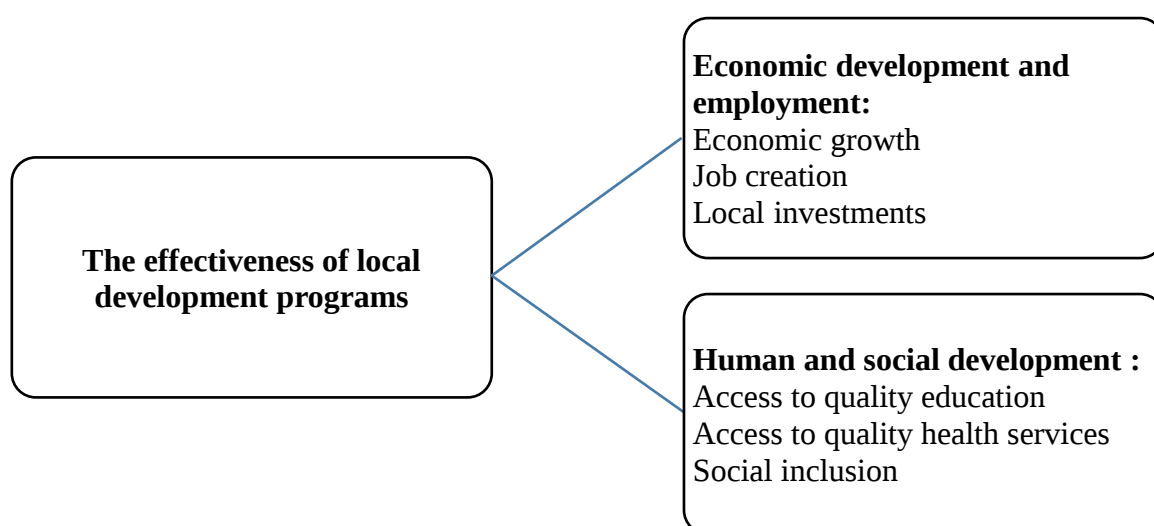
3. Research methodology

3.1 Conceptual model of research

In light of the previous analysis, we have developed a conceptual research model aimed at better understanding the various determinants of entrepreneurial success.

This model is specifically designed to explore the relationships between the determinants discussed above and the effectiveness of local development programs. Thus, our conceptual research model is presented as follows:

Figure 2: Conceptual model of the research



Source: established by our care

3.2 Description of the field of the study

We conducted a quantitative survey with a sample of residents of various districts of the city of Dakhla to validate the relationships established in our conceptual research model. The

collected data were processed and analyzed using the SPSS version 26 software. Our study involved a sample of 120 residents of Dakhla. The questionnaire used consisted of two main parts, in addition to an introduction outlining the general objective of the study. The first part dealt with data relating to economic development and employment, while the second dealt with data concerning human and social development. Respondents were asked to express their opinion using a Likert scale from 1 to 5 (Absolutely satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, absolutely dissatisfied) to evaluate the impact of each element of the measurement scales on the effectiveness of local development programs in their city.

The administration of the questionnaire took place from the beginning of November 2023 to the end of February 2024 in Dakhla and was carried out in person with the participants of the sample.

The questionnaire, including an introduction to the study, had two main sections :

Section 1: The factors of economic development and employment;

Section 2: The factors of human and social development.

The data collected were analyzed using principal component analysis (PCA) to verify the validity and reliability of the different measurement scales used. The full details of the investigation will be set out in the upcoming section.

4. Results and discussions

This part will be dedicated to exposing and analyzing the results of our study. Based on the implementation of the collected data, we will undertake the verification of the hypotheses formulated as part of this research. Our goal is to evaluate the quality of the analysis model that we have proposed.

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Exploratory and Reliability Analysis

Exploratory analyses were carried out on all the measurement scales used under the IBM SPSS 26 software.

Several ACPs with varimax rotation have been conducted on the measurement scales. The results show that:

- ✓ For all scales, the data are adequate for factorization (all KMO are greater than 0.6 and the Bartlett sphericity test is significant).
- ✓ The percentage of the variance explained exceeds 60% for the different constructed.
- ✓ The communities and the factorial weights of the items are also high (>0.5).
- ✓ The Cronbach's alpha scores are satisfactory (>0.6), which indicates a good internal consistency of the scales.

Table 3: Result of the exploratory analysis

Variables	Items	KMO	α de Crombach
The factors of economic development and employment			
Economic growth	5	0.670	0.702
Job creation	4	0.710	0.770
Local investments	5	0.800	0.850
The factors of human and social development			
Access to quality education	5	0.570	0.782
Access to quality health services	4	0.850	0.877
Social inclusion	5	0.612	0.702

Source: Adapted from the SPSS

4.1.2 Hypothesis testing

- **Testing of hypotheses relating to the factors of economic development and employment.**

- ✓ ***The effect of economic growth on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

The first hypothesis proposes that economic growth positively influences the effectiveness of local development programs. The analysis shows that the contribution of economic growth to the effectiveness of local development programs is significant (H 1.1: $\beta = 0.29$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$). This shows that economic growth plays an important role in the successful conduct of local development programs.

- ✓ ***The effect of job creation on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

The second hypothesis states that job creation positively impacts the effectiveness of local development programs. (H 1.2: $\beta = 0.531$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$).

- ✓ ***The effect of local investments on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

In accordance with hypothesis H1.3, we observe that local investments favourably contribute to the explanation of the effectiveness of local development programs (H 1.3: $\beta = 0.099$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$). This shows that local investments play a major role in the success of any local development program.

- **Testing of hypotheses relating to human and social development factors.**

- ✓ ***The effect of access to quality education on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

The H2.1 hypothesis which maintains that access to quality education favourably influences the effectiveness of local development programs has been validated by the data of the study (H 2.1: $\beta = 0.590$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$). This shows the impact of access to quality education on the effectiveness of development programs.

- ✓ ***The effect of access to quality health services on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

According to the hypothesis relating to access to quality health services, the effectiveness of local development programs is largely conditioned by the quality of health services provided by public organizations and institutions for the benefit of the inhabitants of the city of Dakhla. In this sense, the study carried out allowed us to validate the positive relationship between access to quality health services and the effectiveness of local development programs (H 2.2: $\beta = 0.799$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$), thus with a $\beta = 0.799$ it appears that the influence of access to quality health services is essential for the effectiveness of local development programs.

- ✓ ***The effect of local investments on the effectiveness of local development programs:***

The sixth hypothesis to be tested considers that local investments influence the effectiveness of local development programs. Our analysis thus indicates that this relationship is quite significant (H 2.3: $\beta = + 0.267$, $T > 1.96$, $p < 0.05$).

4.2 Discussion of the results

To discuss the links explored in our conceptual research model, we will focus on analyzing how economic and employment development factors and human and social development factors significantly impact the effectiveness of local development programs. First, we will

study the link between the factors of economic development and employment and the effectiveness of local development programs. Then, we show the favourable relationship between the factors of human and social development and the success of local development programs.

4.2.1 The factors of economic development and employment (H1)

The results of the survey highlight the crucial importance of economic development and employment variables in the success of local development programs. Economic growth, job creation and local investments are unanimously perceived by the respondents as key elements contributing to the effectiveness of these programs. This finding aligns with the conclusions of an earlier study conducted by Angeon and Carron in 2004, who also stressed that economic development plays a fundamental role in evaluating the effectiveness of local development programs. These results thus underline the universal relevance of economic development and employment factors in the context of local development, regardless of geographical or cultural specificities. By comparing these conclusions with other similar contexts, we generally observe a significant correlation between the success of local development programs and the strength of the local economy as well as the creation of sustainable jobs. For example, in regions with comparable socio-economic characteristics, such as dominant industries or similar unemployment challenges, programs that focus on stimulating economic growth and generating jobs tend to achieve more positive results. On the other hand, in contexts where economic resources are limited or where employment opportunities are scarce, programs that manage to effectively mobilize local resources and promote local entrepreneurship can have a more significant impact on socio-economic development. Thus, although each context may present unique challenges and opportunities, economic development and employment factors remain essential determinants of the success of local development programs, offering valuable lessons for the design and implementation of effective development policies around the world.

4.2.2 The factors of human and social development (H2)

The analysis of the results of the survey made it possible to highlight the positive link between human and social development variables and the success of local development programs. Thus, human and social development factors such as access to quality education, access to quality health services and local investments largely influence the effectiveness of these programs. This finding is in line with the conclusions of the studies carried out by Callois in 2004, which explained this causal relationship between human and social development and the success of local development programs. Thus, in the face of permanent changes in the population, human and social development factors are essential to guarantee the effectiveness of local development programs by contributing to improving the well-being of the inhabitants, reducing social inequalities, strengthening individual and collective capacities, and promoting social cohesion and a sense of belonging to the community. These factors must therefore be integrated in a transversal way in the design, implementation and evaluation of local development policies and programs.

By comparing these results with other contexts, it is possible to observe similarities in the importance attached to human and social development factors in the success of local development programs. For example, in regions facing similar challenges in terms of access to education and health care, programs that implement measures to improve these specific areas tend to achieve more positive results in terms of social and economic development. Likewise, in contexts where social cohesion is weakened or where inequalities are significant, programs that promote social inclusion, strengthen community ties and strengthen individual capacities can have a significant impact on local development.

In summary, although each context may present unique challenges and opportunities, human and social development factors play a crucial role in the success of local development programs, offering valuable perspectives for the design and implementation of effective policies on a local and global scale.

5. Conclusion

In the conclusion of our research article on local development programs in the city of Dakhla, it is essential to summarize the main findings and conclusions of the study.

We examined in detail the different aspects of local development programs, with particular emphasis on their effectiveness and their impact on the human, social and economic development of the region. Through our analysis, we have identified the successes and challenges encountered in the implementation of these programs, while emphasizing the importance of human and social development factors and economic development to guarantee their long-term success. By highlighting good practices and lessons learned, we have provided concrete recommendations to improve the design, implementation and evaluation of local development programs in Dakhla and other similar contexts.

The main objective of this article was to identify the determining factors of the effectiveness of local development programs in the city of Dakhla. To do this, we have proposed a research model that explains, in our opinion, the success of local development programs based on two main axes: economic and employment development factors and human and social development factors.

The results of our quantitative survey of 120 inhabitants have demonstrated the validity of our main research question: what are the main factors determining the effectiveness of local development programs in the city of Dakhla? From now on, the main conclusions that could be drawn from this study and which can also give rise to recommendations are:

✓ Economic and employment development is a fundamental condition for the success of local development programs;

✓ The increase of human and social development indicators is essential to better judge the effectiveness of local development programs.

Ultimately, our research contributes to a better understanding of the dynamics of local development and provides avenues for reflection for decision-makers, practitioners and researchers interested in promoting sustainable and inclusive development at the local level.

References

- (1). African Development Bank Group: economic outlook in Morocco in 2023.
- (2). Angeon, V & Caron, A. (2004). Valorization of resources and attractiveness of territories. The environment, a factor in the specification of resources", *Mediterranean Mountains*, 20 (December), pp. 55-68.
- (3). BECKER, G.S. (1964). *Human Capital: A theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- (4). BOURDIEU, P. (1985). "The Forms of Capital", in J.E. Richardson (ed. pub.), *Handbook of Theory of Research for the Sociology of Education*. Greenwood Press, New York, pp. 241-258.
- (5). Callois, J. (2004). "Social capital and local economic development. For an application to French rural areas". *Review of regional and urban economics*, Armand Colin, vol. 0(4), pages 551-577.

- (6). Cameron, S & Dallaire, N. (2000). "Reflection on the notion of social development and parameters for a global development model". Canadian Journal of Social Policy, N°45, pages 89 to 105.
- (7). Chevalier P., Dedeire M., Pola & Kovacs D. (2012). The implementation of the Leader program in central Europe: between a local development approach and political instrumentalization. Discussion Paper, n° 89, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 30 p.
- (8). Colletis-Wahl, K. & Pecqueur, B. (2001). " Territories, development and specific resources: what analytical framework? ». Regional Studies, 35 (5), pp; 449-459.
- (9). Cormier, A. (2009). To improve the quality of life and offer basic urban services in a developing country: the sustainable and viable development project of the Municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), In GAGNON, C. (Ed) and RIFFON, O. (in collab. with). Quebec guide for local 2nd century Diaries, website, www.a2ll.qc.ca/17570_fr.html . accessed March 2009. Deberre Jean-Christophe. (2007). "Decentralization and local development", Contemporary Africa n° 221, pages 45 to 54.
- (10). Cousins, P & Crone, M. 2003. "Strategic models for the development of obligation based interfirm relationships". International Journal of Operations and Production Management, Vol. 23, No. 12, pp. 1447-1474.
- (11). Graft, X. (2002). Local development, Bibliothèque des territoires, Ed. de l'aube DATAR, Paris.
- (12). Kakwani, N. (1993). "Performance in living standards, an international comparison". Journal of development economics, vol. 41, n° 2: 307-336.
- (13). Laganier, R., B. Villalba & B. Zuindeau. (2002). Sustainable development facing the territory: elements for a multidisciplinary research, Sustainable Development and Territories, File 1: Territorial Approaches to Sustainable Development, not paged.
- (14). Lanvin, B & Prieto, F. (1986). "Services, the key to economic development". Third World Review, N°105, pages 97 to 108.
- (15). LaRose, C. (2016). "Development and Inclusion: The Challenge of Our Time". Journal economic interventions, N°56.
- (16). Marczewski, J. (1956). "Statistical and theoretical study of the economic growth of the countries of Eastern Europe (1945-1955)". Economic Review, pages 169 to 221.
- (17). Maurel M.-C. (2008). Public action "from the bottom up": The LEADING approach in Central Europe. East-West Comparative Studies Review, vol. 39, n° 4, p. 33-61.
- (18). Measurement. M (2017). "Dignity and society. Sociological and critical approach". Review political reasons, N° 66, pages 211 to 224.
- (19). Nach Mback, C. (2003). Democratization and decentralization. Genesis and comparative dynamics of decentralization processes in sub-Saharan Africa. Karthala, Paris, PDM, Cotonou, 528 p.
- (20). Pecqueur, B. (1989). Local development, Paris, Syros, Economic Alternatives collection.
- (21). Phélinas, P. (2014). "How to measure employment in developing countries? ». Third World Review, N°218, pages 15 to 33.
- (22). Raffinot, M. (2021). The measure of development. Journal Development Economics, pages 17 to 35.
- (23). Regional development program of the region of dakhla ouedd eddhab 2022-2027.
- (24). The Economic, Social and Environmental Council N°69/2023.
- (25). The High Commission for Planning (HCP).
- (26). The World Bank: Morocco: Economic situation monitoring report (Winter 2022-2023): Morocco facing supply shocks.

- (27). TREMBLAY, D-G. & J.M. FONTAN. (1994). Local economic development: theory, practice, experiences, Quebec. University of Quebec Press.
- (28). Vincent, A & Wunderle, M. (2011). The transversal territorial development In CRISP Files, N° 77, pages 9 to 124.