

Challenges in Achieving Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The notion of "sustainable development" calls for a prevalent idea that emphasizes the equilibrium between humans needs, progress' economic, protection of environment, in the last the social peace. Interestingly, a method we might consider in addition to what has been depicted across a range of media, does not restrict in the long run expansion exclusively the brink of ecological devastation. There is a substantial body of literature on sustainable development, with several social structures, institutions, and groups lobbying for its implementation. The environment is regarded as a shared resource that is available to all without requiring any financial commitment. Because of the lack of cost associated with this method, natural resources have depleted and climate change has emerged, both of which represent substantial obstacles to our hopes for sustainable growth.

This essay's goal is to address this problem by presenting a review of the literature. Our content is organized around four major components. If growth is meant to benefit future generations, it is deemed "sustainable". Development that is equitable, productive, and environmentally sustainable is necessary for long-term progress. It is essential to see the economy as a means to an end, the social as a goal, and the land as a condition. In order to solve and navigate the issues confronting the planet and humanity, states, corporations, associations, organizations, local councils, individuals, and scientists must collaborate.

Key-words: Sustainable development; Environment; Challenges; Morocco; Achieving.

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Introduction

The idea of long-term (prolonged) development has been covered in a sizable body of literature. This discussion has included numerous corporate personalities, along with associations and labor unions. Security of the environment is a general principle is available to anyone without any financial responsibility. The consequences of present "crisis" have caused natural resources to be depleted plus the dramatic shift in weather, prompting concerns about Our capacity for continue growing forever. A purpose's present essay shed light on various constraints plus problems impeding Morocco's long-term development potential. Global environmental issues have grown since the early 1970s. They are triggered by industrialization, growing cities, a combination of disasters plus significant either changes in the climate or catastrophes from nature. The Worldwide Environment and Climate Council and Development of King Mohammed VI in His Majesty appropriated the Brundtland Report in 1987. When His Majesty, the Crown Prince at the time, gave his "Vision of the Essentials for the though little was known about sustainable development until the later part of the 20th century, as environmental emergencies and their effects on human populations increased, the concept's importance expanded quickly. As scholarly understanding of concerns including biodiversity, global warming, and the ozone layer decrease advances, The international community understands the significance of creating an economic framework capable of meeting our needs without harming our ecosystem. The Sustainable Development Goals set a course for a more prosperous and sustainable future for everybody. They address global issues such as poverty, inequality, the environment, environmental degradation, well-being, peace, and fairness. These objectives are interrelated, and it is vital that each of them, as well as all of their associated objectives, be met by 2030 to ensure that no one falls behind. According to (Fikri, Rhalma 2023) The concept of sustainable development is developing as a critical pillar for guiding our collective trajectory toward a balanced and viable future in terms of economy, society, and the environment. Sustainable development provides a holistic framework for solving the complex challenges confronting our planet by integrating key ideas such as the interdependence of dimensions, the precautionary principle, participation, intergenerational equity, and accountability. According to (Fikri et al, 2023, 2024) Furthermore, we will discuss how the knowledge economy is becoming a strategic factor to be taken into account not just by developed nations but also by growing ones like Morocco, whose economy depends heavily on knowledge.

SD is built on three pillars: environmental conservation, economic prosperity, and social equality. Morocco's environment is continuously getting worse, and there is a shortage of natural resources: Toxicity of the air and water, deforestation, soil erosion from wind and water, drought, and endangered ecology, to name a few. Among the many environmental difficulties, the Démocratie and Modernité Collectif has chosen to focus on three: the water crisis is the third, waste management is the second, and health and the environment are the first. A secure setting is essential for good health (WHO, 1999). The environment can be threatened by natural events, economic activity (energy, industry), and human activity (houses, workplaces). Air, water, the food chain, and ionizing radiation are the vectors between the environment and man. This article reflects on sustainable growth, a novel strategy to ensure the sustainability of our economies, ecosystems, and habitats over the long run. The following problem will be covered in our post: *What does developing countries, especially Morocco, mean by sustainable development?*

The purpose of this essay is to provide an overview of the literature in order to address this issue. Our content is arranged in four main categories. We start off by exploring the history of sustainable development. Subsequently, we will examine the issues, terminology, and metrics associated with sustainable development. Simultaneously, we delineate the parameters of sustainable development. Lastly, we examine the fundamental ideas of sustainable development.

1. Fundamentals of Sustainable Development (SD)

1.1 The History and Definition of Sustainable Development (SD)

The majority of politicians now use the term "sustainable development" when discussing growth-related policies. But this theory was born out of a lot of research on the harmful effects that human activity has on the ecology. Aiming to balance economic growth, environmental preservation, and social well-being while addressing the needs of the present without endangering those of future generations, sustainable development is a broad concept that encompasses a variety of theories and practices. Future, the adverse effects can be explained by the rise of sustainable development. But there are holes in the concept of sustainable development, which cause additional difficulties than they resolve. Consequently, providing an unambiguous definition for sustainable development necessitates lengthy conversations, especially given how difficult this notion is to grasp according to (Fikri, Rhalma 2023).

1.2 Eco, Social, and Environmental SD Dimensions

Most executive conversations and sustainable development plans include a discussion of sustainable development. This is a universal idea that emerged from extensive studies on the detrimental effects of human activity on the environment. In the early 1960s, the first criticisms of the productivist growth method surfaced. In 1968, fifty-three global entrepreneurs created the Club of Rome, which is leading this movement. Members of this group include professors, scientists, economists, humanists, and officials from both domestic and foreign organizations. Numerous environmental issues affect urban and developing cultures, such as deforestation, sustainable development, economic growth, and deterioration of food supplies. The "polluter pays" theory was embraced by the 24 nations that make up the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1971. This school of thinking is based on the ethics of obligation, which aims to provide each economic player with the chance to consider the negative consequences of his actions. These days, the concept of sustainable development is a cornerstone of most leaders' speeches and development plans. But after giving careful consideration to the detrimental effects that human activity has on the ecosystem, this idea came about. The first significant international seminars on how human activity affects the ecological systems, including took place in the final part of the 1800s, were primarily concerned with the protection of certain environmental elements, notably a single species. Three major interconnected pillars define sustainable development: three main pillars: social, economic, and environmental. The idea that the natural world, the environment, as well as society are all related led to the integration of these three elements into a single model. and must be balanced in order to be sustainable. As a result, we must never confine ourselves to the preconceived notion that sustainability is simply about environmental preservation.

1.3 SD Goals and Core Values

SD is built on three pillars: environmental conservation, economic prosperity, and social

equality. Natural resources in Morocco are disappearing, and the country's ecosystem is continuously declining: Pollution of both water and air, forest loss, erosion from the wind and water, desertification, and threatened biodiversity are only a few examples. Among the numerous environmental concerns, the Collectif Démocratie et Modernité has decided to focus on three: In the first, waste management and environmental health are the focus, in the second, water quality. An atmosphere of safety is essential for good health (WHO, 1999). The environment can be threatened by natural events, economic activity (energy, industry), and human activity (houses, workplaces). The vectors that transmit information from the environment to humans are air, water, the food chain, and ionizing radiation. A few Moroccan cities have conducted studies on air pollution in urban areas. The remaining portion connects it to peri-urban industrial settlements, while the remaining portion is connected to traffic on the roadways. The vectors that transmit information from the environment to humans are air, water, the food chain, and ionizing radiation. A few Moroccan cities have conducted studies on air pollution in urban areas. partly connected to the road network, with the remaining portion linking to industrial areas on the periphery of cities. Air, water, the food chain, and ionizing radiation are the vectors that carry information from the environment to humans. A few Moroccan cities have had studies done on urban air pollution. The remaining portion connects to the industrial villages on the fringes of cities, but its link to traffic is shaky at best. Air, water, the food chain, and ionizing radiation are the vectors that carry information from the environment to humans. A few Moroccan cities have had studies done on urban air pollution. The remaining portion connects it to peri-urban industrial settlements, while the remainder is connected to road traffic. The permitted limits for carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide are all exceeded. rises in asthma episodes, respiratory infections, this pollution causes bronchitis and the conjunctivitis index. The primary sources of air pollution are energy plants, which include thermal power plants and oil refineries, as well as the chemical, textile, food, electrical and electronic, metal, and metallurgical sectors.

1.4 Morocco as an example of the SD system

Under the steadfast direction of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Kingdom of Morocco is committed to tackling the challenges of the twenty-first century by converting sustainable advancement into a true societal enterprise and a new paradigm of development. When His Majesty—now the Crown Prince—presented his "Vision of the Basics for the Improvement of Another Model of Society" at the Rio Summit in 1992, this role became clear. For the foreseeable future, there will be a commitment to these fundamental guidelines. First Phase: Social and Economic Front Development (1992–2000). Following the conclusion of its Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), which it co-directed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (IMF: 1981-1994), Morocco has demonstrated its commitment to the essential conditions of feasible development. By taking preemptive steps, these progressive reforms hope to fortify the financial turn of events, enhance social conditions, and quicken the rate of natural accomplishments. Three significant stages may be identified in Morocco's direction advancement over the past 20 years with regard to the formation of a broad public task centered on possible consequences. These stages are as follows.

Phase I: Economic and social progress (1992–2000) Morocco began to gradually advance its economy as part of its Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), which it co-managed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF: 1981–1994). It also strengthened a few key mechanical areas that are essential to the exchange balance while emphasizing the tertiarization of its

economy. Important social initiatives aimed at fostering community engagement in rural areas have been the focus of programs such as PNRR (Programme National des Routes rurales), PERG (Programme d'Electrification Rurale Généralisée), and PAGER (Programme d'Approvisionnement Groupé en Eau Potable des Populations Rurales). Another characteristic that distinguishes this initial stage is the notable developments in the financial and financial realm in particular. In addition to the main international alliance being formed in 1995 with the European Union, which signaled the beginning of the economy's globalization.

Phase II: putting important changes into practice and accelerating the rate of progress (2000-2011) Right now, there is a lot of institutional and legal change happening quickly, particularly in the social arena with the family code reform. Furthermore, the implementation of the National Initiative for Human Development has produced a respectable and notable social planning procedure. Sectoral processes provide a more noticeable perceivability and are more concentrated on financial speculation. Transparency is also gaining ground with the formation of international alliances with the United States of America (2004), the Greater Arab Zone (2005), Turkey (2006), and the Agadir arrangements (2007). The ecological framework is further strengthened by the adoption of significant natural laws, such as Law 11-03 on Environmental Protection and Development, Law 12-03 on Environmental Impact Assessments, and Air Pollution Act 13-03.

Phase III: Adopting a workable plan of action and amending the constitution (ca. 2011) The year 2011 was a turning point in the understanding of the social task. There are certain drawbacks to sectoral approaches, especially in terms of integrating the intersecting issues that define maintainability. The important events listed above show Morocco's advancement in systematizing its economic development.

2. Key Challenges and Issues in Sustainable Development and Delivery Economics

2.1 Sustainable Development: the foundations

The multiple initiatives that were initially implemented to address crises (financial, social, ecological, and institutional) 10 National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 should now be consolidated around a public undertaking, as directed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI and approved by all Moroccan living powers. Morocco's current purposeful sectoral divisions serve to improve the nation on several important fronts. The multiple projects that were initially launched to address issues (financial, social, ecological, and institutional) related to the 10 National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 have been ordered by His Majesty King Mohammed VI to be consolidated into a public project. all Moroccan living powers. The deliberate sectoral arrangements implemented today contribute to Morocco's improvement at several levels of manageability. In addition, the specific destinations that this method should meet were formed during the testing stage. The NSDS should be:

- An operating procedure based on the realities of the field and the projects currently underway.
- A method that enables more collaborations between the public, financial administrators, and various government operations;
- A method that aims to infuse aspects of supportability into proposed alternatives, but does not present a substitute for the important choices that have already been made in the future.

Four criteria determine how clear the National Sustainable Development Strategy is. To guarantee coherence throughout the plan, a National Sustainable Development Strategy must

to abide by some fundamental principles set forth by the government.

2.2 SD's challenges in Morocco

Morocco is facing challenges in addressing its issues, even with efforts to moor the standards of an economic turn of events: persistent price increases for energy and food, negative consequences of climate change, dwindling organic variety, consumption of unique assets, and a worsening of social imbalances. Although these obstacles have impeded Morocco's progress, the Kingdom has significantly accelerated its achievements by building on the significant changes that have recently been made. This has given the country a noticeable and well-received boost due to the coordinated and associative leadership of a few key underlying activities:

- Liberal orientation and consolidation of the economic framework; debt reduction and preservation of the macroeconomic balance; creation of multiple free trade zones (EU, USA, Arab countries, Turkey).
- Operation of large transportation infrastructures in accordance with highway, port, and airport rules.
- The energy strategy, logistics strategy 2030, Morocco innovation strategy, Plan Halieutis (Maritime Fisheries), Plan Rawaj (Commerce), Vision 2010 et Vision 2020 (Tourism), Plan Maroc Vert (Agricultural), Plan Émergence I, II, et Accélération Industrielle (Industrie), and other voluntary sectoral policies are just a few of the policies that Morocco is putting into practice.
- Water and food security: use of unconventional waters, Water Law 10-95, dam policy, Plan Maroc Vert for the agriculture sector, encouragement of agricultural research, and so forth. The agreement's implementation aims to enhance energy productivity and environmentally friendly electricity. This includes strengthening institutional and administrative structures, creating financial incentives, developing solar and wind energy plans, and more.
- Examples of natural revitalization strategies in action include the National Sanitation Program (PNA), National Program for Household Waste Management (PNDM), establishment of the Moroccan Center for Clean Production (CMPP), strengthening of the administrative system, and standardization of reasonable events (National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development).
- Enhancing human potential and societal adaptability via the National Initiative for Human Development, the Medical Assistance Scheme for the Poor (RAMED), the implementation of improved pre- and neonatal care, the growth of education, education reform, university reform, and empowerment, the Program "Grouped Drinking Water Supply for Rural Populations"¹, which supplies drinking water in rural areas, and the electrification of Even with all of this work, many issues remain to be resolved before the country can lays the groundwork for
- A number of factors cause water, which puts lives in danger and slows down the economy, to become even more scarce and dirty.
- Biodiversity in the terrestrial, coastal, and marine domains, as well as its wetlands or shoreline, is severely threatened, despite initiatives aimed at achieving its goals. Degradation, predation, dysfunction, unprecedented losses, and losses are the causes of these forces.
- The cost of imported energy is rising, and changes in price obstruct economic growth.
- The alarmingly high average unemployment rate of 9%, which disproportionately impacts new graduates, the slow progress of education system reform, and the expanding number of

¹ *Approvisionnement Groupé en Eau Potable des Populations Rurales (PAGER)*

cities without adequate urban services to meet the basic requirements of their citizens are all causes for concern. The most prevalent kinds of work are informal and low-skilled.

- The last reasons effective economic control fails are inadequate national taxes and its persistent status as an open initiative, unchanged public laws, and the continued importance of the informal sector. These falsehoods depict the reality of a "two-speed Morocco," in which the Kingdom's natural resources are running out despite efforts to preserve them, social and regional inequality still exists, and some sectors of the economy are doing well but have dangerously unstable areas that could endanger the country's future. This issue will only worsen unless we take serious measures to change our developing patterns and do nothing else.

2.3. Sustainable Development is the answer.

Given this changing context, HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI has called on the government to draft a National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development and to develop an integrated action plan enshrined in a framework that should be a true manual for our country's environmental policy, as stated in his Speeches from the Throne in 2009 and 2010. To be sure, HIS MAJESTY THE KING stressed how crucial it is to create a "model of development and democracy that we want specifically Moroccan." Long-term economic expansion is the cornerstone of this harmonic development plan and will reinforce our social solidarity policy. In addition, it aims to prioritize environmental conservation while promoting sustainable growth. Additionally, this model's methodology is founded on the principles of good governance." A Passage from King Mohammed VI's Speech The King is going to coin the terms "green growth" and "green development". This demonstrated HIS MAJESTY THE KING MOHAMMED VI's will to construct the Kingdom in accordance with principles of sustainable development. This initiative received a major boost from the 2011 Constitution, which established new democratic government institutions and made sustainable development a basic right of citizens. As a result of thorough engagement with all pertinent stakeholders, including the government and company owners, the SNDD represents the Kingdom's dedication to putting sustainable development into practice. A concerted and coordinated effort is required to meet the expectations and objectives of society. The SNDD is therefore more than just another strategy when viewed from a sustainable perspective and in the spirit of participation for all; rather, it is the rational and strategic framework that enables coherence and synergy across plans, sectoral policies, and programs. Therefore, in order to safeguard the value of the Kingdom's territories, its natural and cultural endowment, the aspirations of its youth, and the rights of future generations, it must set forth a social vision for the future. The SNDD As a result, the three pillars of sustainable development—interdisciplinarity, efficiency, and the requirement that managers implement it at all levels—as well as the elements of effective governance for sustainable development, such as public participation, scientific exchanges, and regular evaluation of its implementation—are combined and apply to both national and international governance. Put differently, the earlier evolution of empocratic government provides the useful foundation for.

2.4. Context of Moroccan Sustainable Development

According to (Ziky & Abdellaoui, 2023) In light of the SDGs, the economic and social development model poses significant queries about economic sovereignty. This paper investigates this problem through an empirical analysis and consideration of the inclusivity and sustainability of Moroccan economic policy. Financial exclusion persists despite the substantial changes that have been put in place since 2002 to advance financial sector openness and

accomplish the MDGs and SDGs. These reforms are especially noticeable for some groups, including youth, low-income households, women, the least educated, and residents of rural areas. Nonetheless, the results show that Morocco's financial stability has a favorable effect on economic expansion. And, for (Bouhazzama & Guenaoui, 2020) the social and solidarity economy (SSE), which integrates productive activities with ecological, civic, and social goals, responds to difficulties never seen before, including those related to inequality, exclusion, and access to resources and services. In fact, the cooperative that brought the SSE back to life is a symbol of democratic solidarity near to regions and communities. In order to address the demands of the population of all ages, regardless of gender or income, it therefore fosters social cohesion and inclusion, making it possible to combine social innovation for sustainable development and participatory governance for plural efficiency. The Moroccan cooperative worker has transcended the goal of self-empowerment to become a crucial component of sustainable development.

3. Conclusion

The great majority of countries in the world are committed to passing legislation that promotes "sustainable development." A lot of well-known public and private companies disclose details regarding their long-term development strategies. In the end, more people are realizing how important it is to manage natural resources and protect the environment. Even if the idea of sustainable development has gained traction, it is difficult to provide a comprehensive explanation that considers the range of perspectives this subject encompasses. Growth is considered "sustainable" if it is planned such that future generations benefit from it. Long-term progress requires development that is egalitarian, productive, and ecologically sustainable. It is imperative to view the land as a condition, the social as a goal, and the economy as a means to an end. The problems facing the earth and humanity must be addressed and navigated by states, corporations, associations, organizations, local councils, individuals, and scientists working together. It is a truth that everyone can attest to: in recent years, allusions to sustainable development have proliferated in industry, politics, media, research, and education. The more references there are in a work, the more people have criticized it since its introduction in the 1980s. The reference to a commonly held idea that provides a good rebirth but does not lead to adjustments that are appropriate for the circumstances faced carries with it the risk of opportunism (Smouts, 2005; Aubertin and Vivien, 2006). In any case, there are a lot of ways to change the fundamental textures of scientific education and production. Based on disciplinary distinctions, we attempted to identify positive examples, such as workplace reorganizations and other things. The variety of concretizations and their inclusion in a cross-disciplinary reference imply that the data presented regarding the current status of academic sustainable development implementation is up to date. We have always maintained that "specializations" in sustainable development that are degree-bound would better reflect current trends than the establishment of new disciplines in this area. Finally, expand on earlier studies to look into a new idea in sustainable development that has evolved over time. Create a benchmarking plan with a different country as well, as different countries have varied approaches to sustainable development.

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