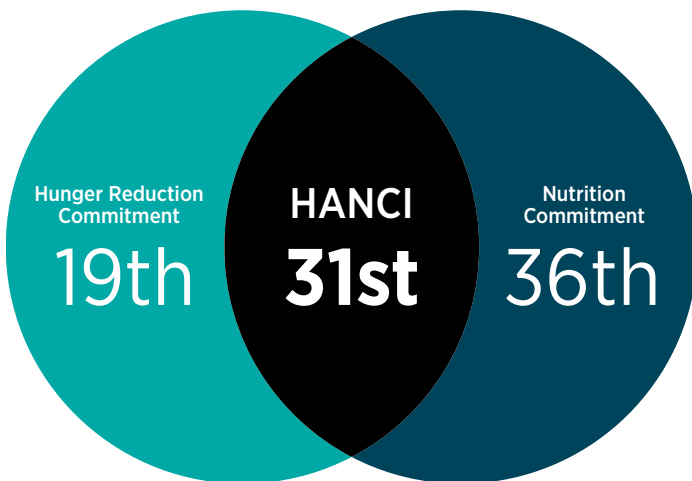



Key data for Morocco


Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2.3%** **Stunting: 14.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 3.1%**

Source: Gov. of Morocco (ENPSF, 2011)











Strong Performance




- Government of Morocco has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government of Morocco promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Morocco, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (94% in 2010-2011) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.




Areas for improvement


- Spending on agriculture (0.92% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Morocco's spending in its health sector (6% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Morocco, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Morocco's medium/ long term national development policy (Plan du Gouvernement) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Morocco does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Policymakers in Morocco do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2011.
- The Government of Morocco has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Morocco has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 59% of children in 2011.
- In Morocco, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Morocco are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.


Key data for Morocco
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)













Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	0.92%	2014	43rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	6%	2014	40th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2014	Joint 5th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	Joint 2nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	94%	2010-2011	4th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2016	Joint 8th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Weak	2011	Joint 31st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st




¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	No	2014	Joint 29th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	59%	2011	33rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	85.4%	2015	13rd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	76.7%	2015	4th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	77.1%	2011	40th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2012-2016	Joint 35th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2011	Joint 35th
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes