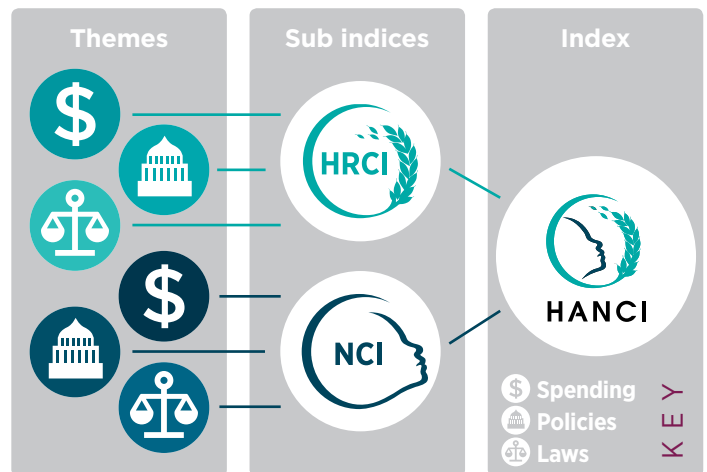
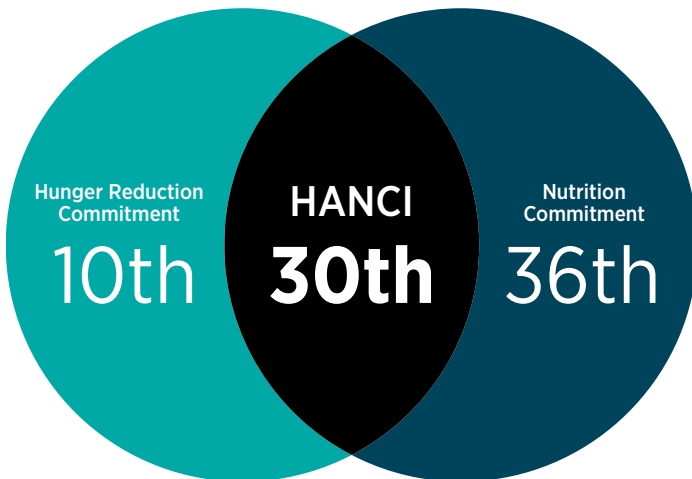


★ **Key data for Morocco**



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

Source: Government of Morocco (ENPSF, 2010-11)

**Strong Performance**

- The 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 (5.3% of public spending in 2016), 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 (7.7% of public spending in 2015) 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 (Programme 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 achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 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 <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	2016	23rd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	7.7%	2015	18th
<b>Policies</b>			
Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2016	Joint 4th
Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2013	Joint 2nd
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	94%	2010-2011	6th
Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2016	Joint 8th
<b>Laws</b>			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2016	Joint 29th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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 33rd
<b>Policies</b>			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	59%	2011	31st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	89.5%	2015	11th
Population with access to improved sanitation	83.5%	2015	4th
Health care visits for pregnant women	77.1%	2011	40th
Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Weak	2012-2016	Joint 38th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2011	Joint 36th
<b>Laws</b>			
ICMBS <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd

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

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

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes