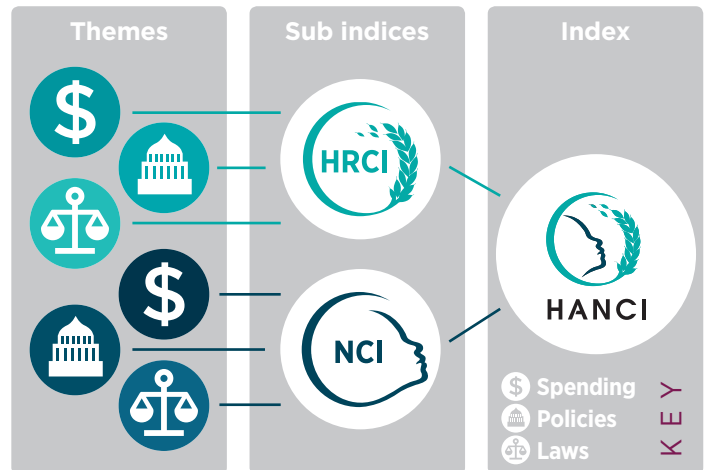
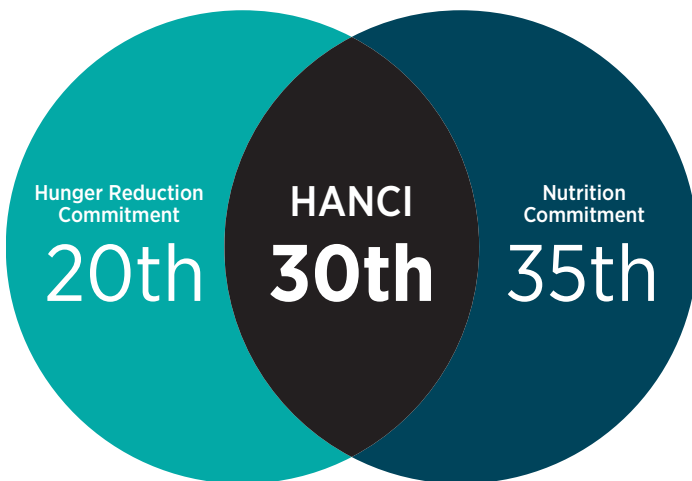


★ **Key data for Morocco**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2.6%** **Stunting: 15.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 2.6%**

Source: Government of Morocco (PAPFAM,2017)

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.
- Morocco has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government of Morocco promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2017.
- 91% of the population of Morocco in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- Strong civil registration rates (96.1% in 2018) potentially enable children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (6.5% of public spending in 2018), 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 (7.5% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Morocco, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is 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 (Le Programme Gouvernemental) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though Morocco has developed a National Nutrition Policy/ Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- 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.
- In Morocco, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security 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	6.5%	2018	15th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	7.5%	2017	22nd
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2019	2nd
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2019	24th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.1%	2018	4th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 8th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 29th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2018	Joint 26th

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

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

³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

⁴ 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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 16th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2017	Joint 2nd
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	91%	2017	10th
Population with access to improved sanitation	88.5%	2017	3rd
Health care visits for pregnant women	88.5%	2018	29th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2016-2021	Joint 40th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 36th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2011	Joint 37th
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2019	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