

Morocco

# Current State of Food Security

- Morocco's **agricultural sector is an important source of income to 40%** of its population which resides in the rural area. **Its contribution to the country's GDP is around 15%** in recent years. The total arable area in 2013 was 8.04 million ha, and the area equipped for irrigation was 1.53 million ha.
- Morocco depends on imports to meet its domestic food needs, consuming more than domestically produced with a **cereal import dependency ratio of 54%** (considerably high compared to the 16% world average). However it has sufficient export revenues to cover the food import bill, currently spending about **20% of export revenues on food imports**.
- Morocco's agricultural exports are mainly fruits and vegetables targeting EU markets (EU market exports in recent years accounted for 60% of total agricultural and food exports).
- In 2007 the proportion of the population living **under 1 dollar a day was 3%, and those living under 2 dollars a day was 14%**. The incidence of poverty is especially high in rural areas compared to urban areas. The average proportion of **household expenditure on food in Morocco is at 40% with higher expenditure proportions for poorer households (75%)**. Food prices are an important determinant of access and in the case of Morocco, political and social stability. The food price spike in 2007/2008 which doubled prices led to an almost 30% decline in real incomes, more heavily impacting poor and vulnerable populations.
- About 5 % of Morocco's population is undernourished, and 15% of infants are born with a low birth weight. In 2011 23% of children under 5 years are stunted, 9% are underweight and 10% are wasted. The incidence of women of reproductive age with anemia in 2011 was 33%.

# Policies Legend

- [Morocco Green Plan or “Plan Moroac Vert” PMV](#) 

The Green plan in Morocco was formulated and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 2008. It is meant to help restructure the agricultural industry of Morocco into one that is more efficient and sustainable. It uses seven “building blocks” or objectives that are first, make agriculture a lever for growth in the next 10 to 15 years. Adopt aggregation as an organization model, insure the global development of Moroccan Agriculture with exclusions, promote private investment, adopt a contractual approach to accomplish the Green Plan, establishing sustainable Moroccan agriculture, and dismantling the current segmented framework of the agriculture sector. The plan has two pillars (i) maximizing production from industrialized commercial agriculture and promoting agri-business investment (ii) supporting small-scale farming in marginal areas, supporting farmers incomes and safeguarding natural resources.

- [Halieutis Strategy](#) 

This strategy was meant to strengthen the fisheries sector in Morocco and was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 2009 till 2020. It includes stipulations that have somewhat of a mix of increasing competitiveness and production of fisheries while maintaining sustainability and increasing food security. This is done through improving fisheries infrastructure, increasing research efforts, training programs, certification programs to ensure quality and sustainability, and more. This strategy is great as it improves sustainability, accessibility through better market integration, and availability. It may not be a complete strategy but it does seem to make important changes to Morocco’s deficient fishery system. It also addresses issues of food security and nutrition via the promotion of the diversification of the national diet and includes an increased target for fish consumption of 16 kg per capita per year by 2020.

Other Existing Policies (not accessible)

- **National Irrigation Water Saving Program**
- **Nutrition Strategy 2011-2019**
- **National Human Development Initiative**
- **National Development Strategy of the Water Sector 2010-**
- **National Forestry Plan**
- National Safety Net Programme

# Food Security Analytical Matrix

## Policies

		Time Span		Scope		Partnership		Completion	
		Short	Long	Micro	Macro	Public	Private	Fragmented	Complete
Availability	Domestic Production		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	
Availability	Imports								
Availability	Offshore Production								
Access	Price Control								
Access	Entitlement/Livelihoods Marginal Communities		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		
Access	Subsidies		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		
Utilization	Diets and Nutrition		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	
Utilization	Food Safety								
Institutional	Capacity Building in Food Security		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	
Utilization	Water		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		
Utilization	Sanitation								
Stability	Emergencies and Crises								
Stability	Food Security Monitoring Program		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>			
Institutional	Infrastructure		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div>	

# Program-Level Legend

- [Direction de la Météorologie Nationale](#)



This meteorological resource has been used yearly to look into precipitation and focuses particularly on seasonal forecasts. The system is very efficient and predicts the seasonal weather patterns fairly accurate. It was modeled after the Meteo-France system. DMN's information is disseminated throughout the agricultural and hydrological services in order to keep them well informed and also warn in terms of droughts and heavy rain that could result in floods. It is but one part of an early warning framework system and is crucial, and it is considered to be highly reputable.

- [The Moroccan National System for crop monitoring and cereal yield prediction](#)



This system was established in 2011 by the National Agronomic Institute and is managed by a national consortium and the Directorate of Strategy and Statistics. It is used for the obvious reason of predicting crop yields. It can predict the results of crop and cereal plantations around two to three months before the harvest. It is also another part of essential emergency early warning systems. This is particularly essential for the MENA region as there is a significant reliance on imports of cereals.

- [Development of Argan Agriculture in Degraded Environments- DARED \(ADA and ANDZOA\)](#)



Part of the 2008 Green Plan, the project aims to develop 2.5 million ha of Argan forests into sustainably managed and livelihood enhancing production systems, making use of the market boom in Argan oil to develop rural livelihoods and communities. DARED aims to plant 43,000 ha of new argan tree orchards as a GHG emission reducing strategy, and strengthening resilience of rural communities through soil conservation and enhancing rain water conservation capabilities. The project was approved in 2016, with public funding for a period of 6 years. Implemented with the National Agency for Development of Oases and Argan Zones (ANDZOA) and the Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA).

- [Environmental Programme Morocco – 2014-2015](#)






































The program, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and executed by the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment in Morocco, had the primary objective in providing training and building the technical capacity of the Environment Ministry in designing innovative tools in the areas of environmental and climate change policy. Cooperating with private actors for environmental training and 'green jobs' it also provided advice on setting up an environmental monitoring system for establishing hazardous waste treatment centers.

Other Existing Programs (not accessible)\*

- **Programme National d'Economie d'Eau en Irrigation (PNEEI) 2009**, - aims to modernize 550 000 ha by 2020 with the usage of water-saving irrigation techniques (localized irrigation systems). By the beginning of 2014, almost 370 000 ha have been modernized (74% of targeted area by 2020).
- **Programme d'extension de l'irrigation (PEI)** -aimed to connect dams with irrigation schemes. The program set the target of improving water supply and developing localized irrigation systems in an area of 140 640 ha by 2012 (almost 70% in Gharb region). By 2010, studies for irrigation development were conducted in 128 340 ha, of which 11 300 ha had already been developed for irrigation.
- **Plan National d'Aménagement des Bassins Versants (PNABV) (The National Plan for Watershed Management)**, which aims to enhance soil conservation and fight against erosion. It was launched in 1996 with the specific target of recovering about 570 000 ha in the next 20 yea

# Food Security Analytical Matrix

## Programs

	Target		Funding		Monitoring		Achievements	
	Local	National	Local Pri/Pub	International	Data Type Qal-Qan	Indicators	Partial Success	Complete
Agricultural Development								
Overseas Investments								
International Cooperation and Trade								
Investment Programs in Food Security								
Social Safety Nets								
Price Control/Subsidies								
Diets and Nutrition								
Food Safety								
Capacity Building		  	 		  	 		 
Infrastructure and Resources								
Strategic Reserves								
Early Warning System- Markets and Droughts		 	 		 	 		 
Food Security Monitoring Program								

# Institution Abbreviations

- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: MoA&F
- Ministry of Finance: MoF
- National Agronomic Institute: NAI
- Direction de la Meteorologie Nationale: DMN
- Directorate of Strategy and Statistics: DSS
- Agricultural Development Agency: ADA
- National Agency for Development of Oases and Argan Zones: ANDOZA
- Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment: MoEMWE
- Ministry of Economy and Finance: MoEF
- National Office For Food Safety: ONSSA



# Food Security Analytical Matrix

## Institutions

	Acronym of Institution							
Agricultural Development	ADA	MOF	MoA	ANDOZ A	ONSSA			
Overseas Investments								
International Cooperation and Trade								
Investment Programs in Food Security								
Social Safety Nets								
Price Control/Subsidies								
Diets and Nutrition								
Food Safety								
Capacity Building	DSS	MoA	NAI	MoEM WE				
Infrastructure and Resources	MoA							
Strategic Reserves								
Early Warning System- Markets and Droughts	DMN							
Food Security Monitoring Program								
Infrastructure	MoEW ME							