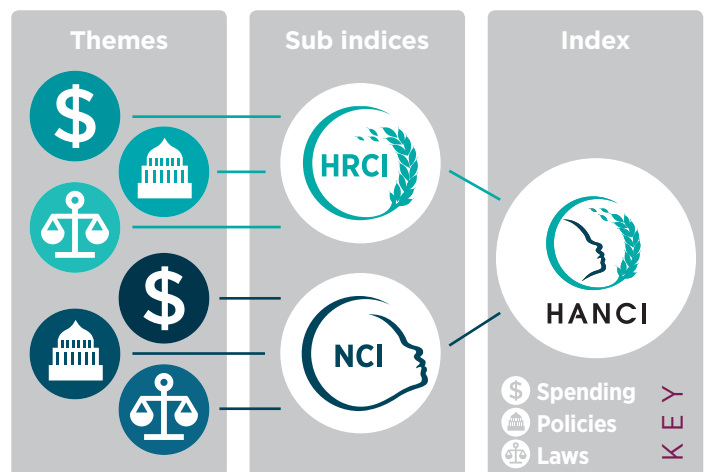
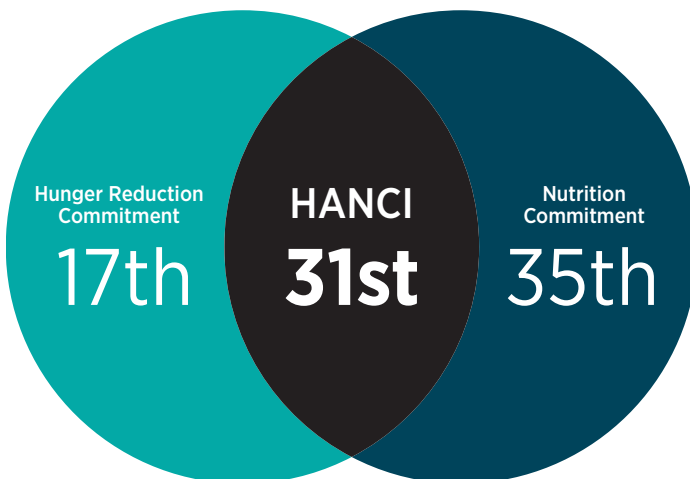


★ **Key data for Morocco**



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 (0.94% of public spending in 2013), 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 2012) 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 2003-2004.
- 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.


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 |  0.94% | 2013 | 43rd |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹ |  6% | 2012 | 40th |
| Policies | | | |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) ² |  Strong | 2013 | Joint 7th |
|  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 | 2014 | Joint 9th |
| Laws | | | |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ² |  Weak | 2011 | Joint 18th |
|  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 |
|  Constitution recognises the 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:  Weak  Moderate  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 28th |
| Policies | | | |
|  Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children |  59% | 2011 | 36th |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) |  Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Population with access to an improved water source |  83.6% | 2012 | 14th |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation |  75.4% | 2012 | 4th |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women |  77.1% | 2011 | 38th |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ |  Weak | 2012-2016 | Joint 36th |
|  National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no) |  Yes | 2014 | 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 | 2003-2004 | Joint 37th |
| Laws | | | |
|  ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² |  Voluntary Adoption | 2014 | Joint 32nd |

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes