



Increasing the resilience of food systems in Islamic states in the face of future food crises

Country Presentation : Morocco

9-10 October 2019

Agenda

I

PRESENTATION OF THE GREEN MAROC PLAN STRATEGY

II

FOOD SECURITY UNDER THE GREEN MAROC PLAN

III

**RESILIENCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS IN MOROCCO FACING FUTURE
CRISES**



IMPORTANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

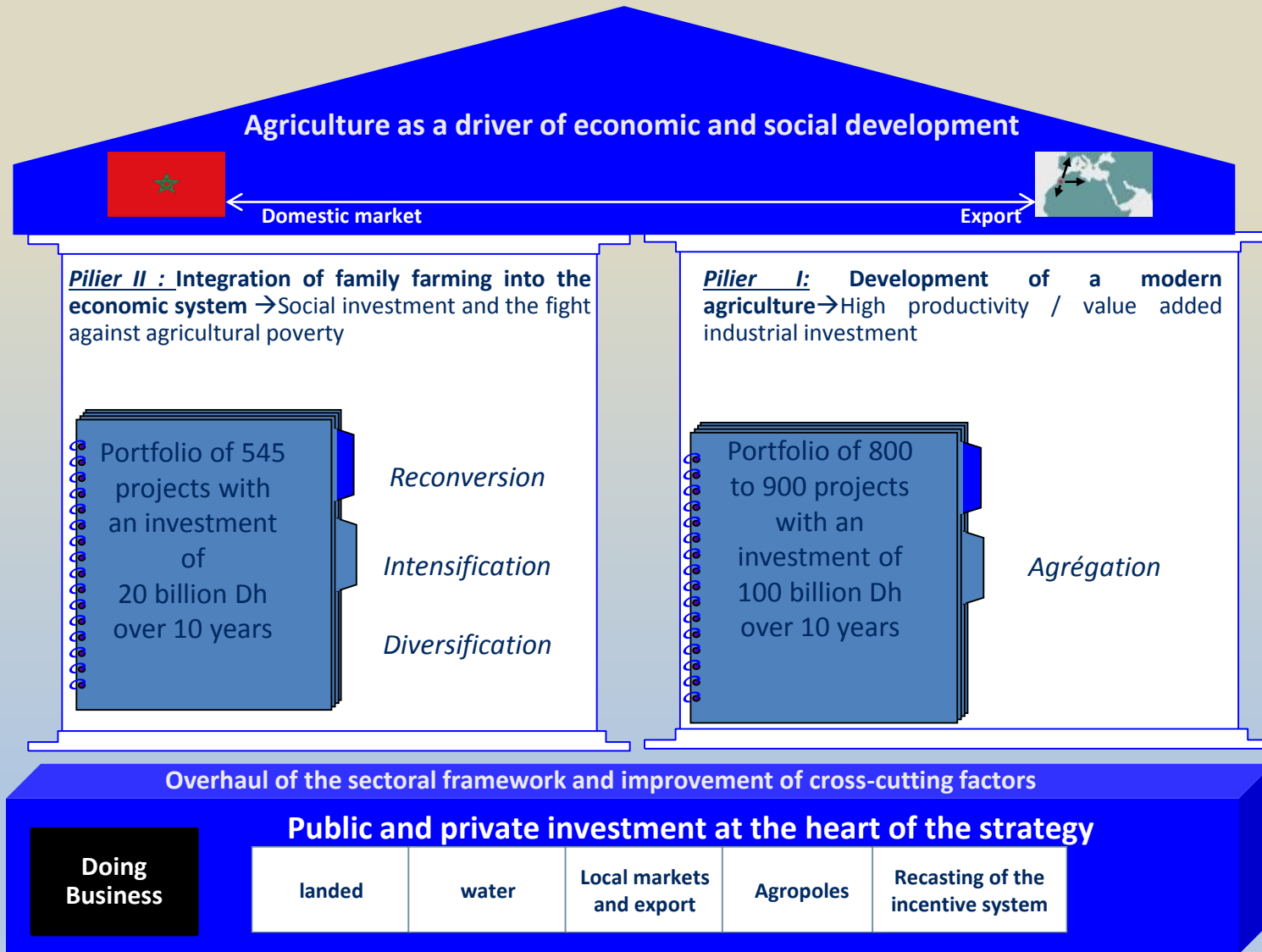
Agriculture is an important sector for economic and social development in Morocco with a contribution of 15% to national GDP, 39% to national employment and 80% to rural employment, as well as to food security of the country, the balance of territories and the management of natural resources.

Specific objectives of the Green Morocco Plan

To develop the agricultural sector, Morocco adopted in 2008, the "Green Morocco Plan" strategy. This strategy aims to make agriculture an engine of economic growth by 2020, reduce poverty, ensure food security and the long-term sustainability of natural resources in rural areas. To this end, the objectives of the PMV by 2020 are:

- Increase agricultural GDP from +60 to 90 billion DH;
- Increase the value of exports to 44 billion dirhams;
- Create over 1.5 million additional jobs;
- Improve by 2-3 times the income of 3 million rural people; and
- Manage water resources more efficiently (20 to 50% savings).

The Green Morocco Plan: a differentiated strategy around two pillars and a block of reforms in the service of sustainability and investment



..... and the huge economic, social and environmental impacts of the PMV by 2020

PMV APPROACH

The PMV has opted for **two approaches**:

- **The project approach** is based on two pillars:

Pillar II which aims at the development of solidarity and family farming and the upgrading of small and medium-sized farms in less-favored areas with mainly public funding for the benefit of their professional organization in productive investments (plantation, valorization units, ...) .

Pillar I, which aims to develop a competitive and high value-added agriculture through an incentive for private investment. These projects can be aggregation and Public Private Partnership.

- **The value chain approach** through the implementation of 19 program contracts concluded between the State and professionals.

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RESILIENCE OF THE FOOD SYSTEMS IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES IN THE
FACE OF FUTURE FOOD CRISES

- Résilience aux changements climatiques
- Résilience face à une augmentation des cours mondiaux



FOOD SECURITY UNDER THE GREEN MAROC PLAN

- There is no proper food security policy in Morocco, but several policies or strategies contribute to it.
- In Morocco, the diet as in other Maghreb countries is traditionally based on the consumption of cereals, however, there is a diversification of consumption in the city, but also in rural areas.
- The World Hunger Index (GHI) shows that in 2018, Morocco is ranked 44th out of 119 countries with an overall score of 10.4 indicating a "moderate level of hunger".
- Thanks to the GMP, the value of per capita food production has increased,
- Although Morocco covers 70% of its Cereal needs, 47% of its Sugar requirements 98 to 100% of meat and dairy products needs, and 100% of its Fruit and vegetable, it remains heavily dependent on imports especially for cereals, sugar and oil seeds.
- To limit its dependence on imports. The diversification of productions which contributes to the diversification of the diet also improves the food security of Moroccans. Morocco has also developed and implemented a National Nutrition Strategy (2011-2019) which aims to contribute in improving the health status of the population by acting on nutrition which is one of its major determinants.

Moroccan policies on food security

The strategy of the Green Morocco Plan, works fully to strengthen food security through:

- The implementation of high value-added agriculture development projects (Pillar I); and solidarity farming (pillar II);
- The implementation of 19 program contracts concluded between the State and professionals;
- The implementation of a contract agribusiness development program (2017-2021);
- The implementation of three major structuring programs: **National Program for Irrigation Water Saving** and **Irrigation Extension Program**
- Improved supply conditions for national markets and state intervention in the grain import and marketing system;
- Strengthening **Agricultural Development Fund** support for investment promotion and production development;
- Improving the purchasing power and income of rural people;
- Control of consumer prices of agricultural products;
- The establishment of storage, recovery and transformation infrastructure to better stabilize supply;
- Offsetting regulated products (sugar, cereals) for price stability.

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RESILIENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Irrigation programs

- Voluntary demand management, (generalization of water-saving irrigation techniques, crops with higher added value, etc.)
- Valorization of water resources allocated to irrigation
- Promotion of PPP in Irrigation and Unconventional Water Mobilization

PROGRAMS



National Program of Water Economy in Irrigation

- Modernize the collective networks (GH) on 220,000 ha
- Develop localized irrigation on a total area of 550,000 ha
- Save 1.4 billion cubic meters of water

Irrigation Extension Program

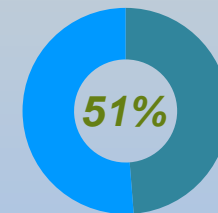
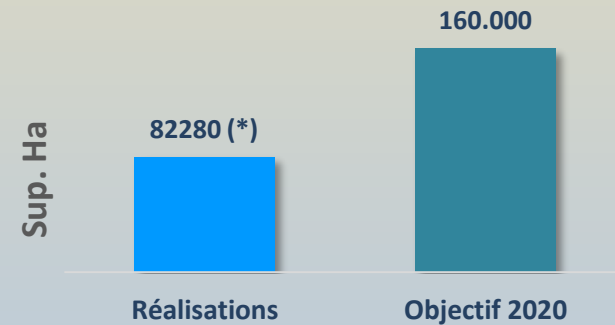
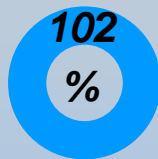
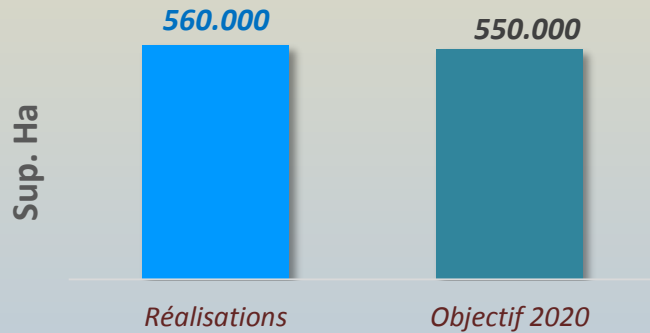
- Extend irrigated areas over 160,000 ha
- Valuing 1.2 billion m³ of water mobilized by dams made or in progress.

RESILIENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

PNEEI – Plot equipment in **localized** irrigation

Irrigation Extension Program

■ PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS



RESILIENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

FARM INSURANCE PROGRAMS

On August 24, 2011, the State and MAMDA signed an agreement for the implementation and development of the **Multi-Risk Climate Insurance product for cereals and pulses**. This product, which aims to cover **1 million hectares by 2015/16**, replaces the "drought guarantee" set up in 1999. The main characteristics of this product are:

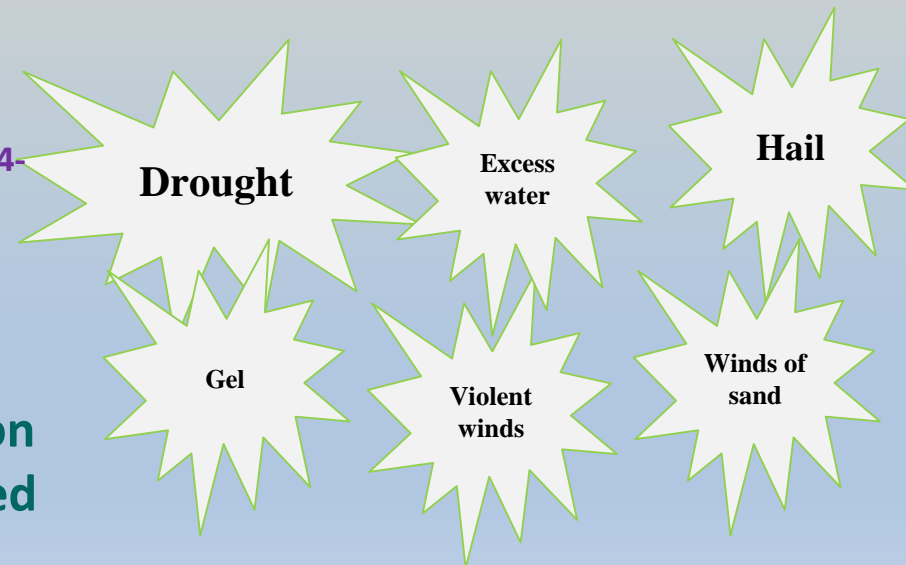
Covered crops : cereals / legumes / oleaginous crops since the 2014/15 season;

- Risks covered: drought, excess water, hail, frost, strong winds and sandstorms;
- 5 levels of insured capital according to agro-climatic zones;
- This product extends to all rural communes of the Kingdom;
- State subsidy of contributions between 57 and 90% depending on the sum insured.

Multirisk Climate
Insurance
Big cultures

- cereals(2011)
- food legumes (2011)
- oleaginous crops (2014-2015)

Since 2015-2016, the target of one million hectares to be insured has been exceeded



COMPREHENSIVE CLIMATIC GUARANTEE PROGRAM FOR FRUIT TREE FARMING

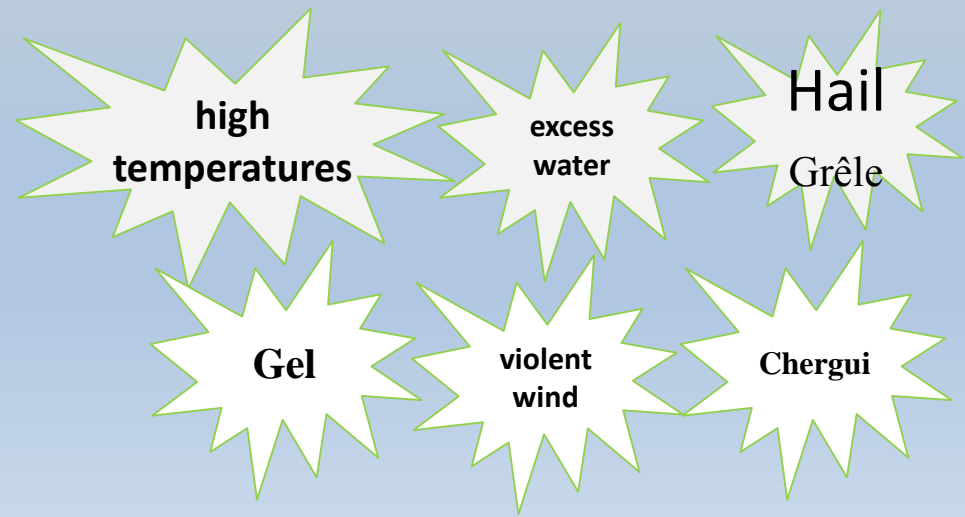
The State, in partnership with the Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine d'Assurances (MAMDA), set up from the 2013/2014 campaign, a Multi-Risk Climatic Guarantee Program Arboriculture Fruitière to cover, at the level of the main zones with arboreal vocation , tree crops. The features of this program are:

Covered crops:

- *Pippin rosaceae (apple, pear and quince);*
- *Rosaceae with stones (apricot, plum, peach, nectarine and cherry);*
- *Olive Tree ;*
- *Citrus fruits;*
- *The almond;*
- *The grenadier;*
- *The fig tree.*

The risks covered : *hail, frost, violent wind, chergui, high temperatures and excess water.*

**Climatic multi-risk
program Arboriculture
fruit**



PLANTING PROGRAM

- Planting of nearly 450 000 hectares, between 2008 and 2018, under Pillar I and Pillar II, etc.
- Use of certified seeds and seeds resistant to drought and disease;
- Use of direct seeding
- etc.

DROUGHT PROGRAM IN CASE OF DROUGHT

The program is structured around 7 axes:

- Drinking water supply in rural deficit areas;
- Livestock protection;
- Irrigation of young fruit tree plantations under rainfed conditions, resulting from the program of conversion of solidarity farming;
- Securing the availability of certified seeds for the following season;
- Compensation as soon as possible for affected farmers, underwriters of multi-risk grain insurance;
- Encouraging conversion to spring crops;
- The implementation of solidarity farming projects for the benefit of local populations,

RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF RISING WORLD PRICES

RESILIENCE TO RISING GRAIN PRICES IN THE GLOBAL MARKET

Being a product of strategic consumption, the State puts in place measures to ensure the good conditions of collection, storage and supply of cereals and marketing of flours through:



The use of a supplementary import subsidy for world cereals to stabilize consumer prices

The granting of a lump sum subsidy of 10 dh / ql to the quantities of common wheat of domestic production.

The limitation of imports of soft wheat during the period of collection of local production through the introduction of customs duties.

The use of tenders for the supply of industrial flour mills in soft wheat



Thank you ...