

دليل المستثمر في القطاع الفلاحي بال المغرب

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المملكة المغربية
Royaume du Maroc



وزارة الفلاحة والصيد البحري
والتنمية القروية والمياه والغابات

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime,
du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts



Submission

The Kingdom of Morocco, with its geographical location on the bank of the Southern Mediterranean, and in the extreme northwest of Africa and at the gates of Europe, the farthest end of the dust For the Hebrew, Islamic and Maghrebi world, it has always been a meeting place of civilizations and today it is the intersection of large regional groupings.

And Morocco, with its historical choice Openness to
His surroundings and his strong will to continue working for a better world, he worked to accelerate the pace of completion of structural projects, relying on his liberal orientation, and to push the wheel of modernization at the political and economic and social aspects are enhanced. This stabilizes the country.

Indeed, Morocco has undertaken several structural reforms with the aim of achieving strong and sustainable growth. These reforms, in addition to the gradual liberalization of all sectors, had effects

Positive on the national economy Yes, where it was done:

- Liberalization of the financial sector and restructuring of public finances;
- Put a set of tools Sectoral development strategies are identified

Objectives for various sectors and their crystallization

Action plans and programs:**Tourism (Vision2020), trade (Rawaj Plan) and new technologies for media and communication (Digital Morocco Plan) and energy (the homeland program for energy efficiency)**
Industry (Industrial Development Acceleration Plan), fishing (Halliotis Plan), and agriculture (Aghani Morocco Plan).

- Improvement Economic infrastructure: Major projects for highways, railways, ports, and airports;

- Accompanying these workshops with appropriate policy reforms
Macroeconomics: reducing debt, maintaining macrobalances, trade liberalization, appropriateness of taxes. . . etc.

Whoever undertakes these basic sectors, we find that the agricultural sector and the food industry have proven qualifications that make Morocco one of the most attractive countries.

For investments in the region.

Wf
In this context, Morocco has made tremendous efforts to improve...

Investment climate In this sector in particular a chart frame A lighter Morocco by improving the framework conditions and modernizing the institutional, legislative and legal bodies that regulate economic activity and enhancing the Kingdom's attractiveness for Moroccan and foreign investors.

He developed the Light Morocco Plan, which was launched in a year

2008, Investment At the heart of the development equation of this sector, This is done by launching a broad investment movement led by it New national and international investors are working in it In the sector Through special projects or agricultural aggregation projects, thanks to a special and appropriate offer.

This guide for investors highlights: In the sector

Al-Falahi, the qualifications and capabilities that Morocco provides

For investors and project owners In agricultural fields

The food and semi-agricultural industry and various aspects

The T It characterizes the business climate as well as the framework conditions.

And developments related to the reforms established in In a frame

Morocco's lighter chart.



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**Context
Economic
And social**

Morocco in brief

With its location far northwest of the African continent and 14 km from Europe, after the Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco is an important meeting place for Africa, Europe, and the Hebrew world.

With an area of 710,850 km², Morocco overlooks the Atlas Ocean To the west, with a coastline of 2934 km On the northern Mediterranean Sea, with a coastline of 512 km. It also shares its borders on the eastern side with Algeria and on the southern side with Mauritania.

This location gives the geography Yes, Morocco has a pivotal strategic role, both at the political level Y Or economic or cultural Oh.



A graphic card of the Kingdom of Morocco

Official poison	The Kingdom of Morocco
Capital	Rebat
the site	North Africa is 14 km from Europe
The political system	A constitutional, parliamentary and social democracy monarchy
Chief of state	His Majesty Mohammed VI (the Uthsrin King of the Alaouite State)
the currency	The dusty dirham
Exchange rate ⁿ February 2018	€1 = 11,343 dirhams and \$1 = 9,193 dirhams
Macroeconomic data for 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gross domestic product = 1,016.1 million dirhams• Distribution of gross domestic product by sectors: primary sector 13% and secondary sector 30% and the third sector 57%• Gross domestic product growth: 4.4% (2017)• Kind income Raw: 077.1 billion dirhams• Inflation rate: 1.6%• Imports of goods and services: 408.7 billion dirhams• Exports of goods and services: 224 billion dirhams• Investment percentage: 33.1%• Watf savings ratio Y: 28.8%
Demographic data (estimates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population (2017): 34,996,167 people• Active population (2017): 47.5%• Fossil population (2017): 61.9%• Average life expectancy (2014): 74 years
Official languages	Arabic and Mazigh. Official and administrative documents are written in Arabic and French
Secondary languages	French, Spanish and English
Official religion	Unfortunately Islam Western Constitution guarantees the freedom to practice rituals for other religions
Timing	Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+1: daylight hours) F Mediterranean the north, the Atlantic in the west, and the deserts in the south.
Climatic conditions	The cause of climate differences is due to the influence of several factors: Geographic expansion Oh, the sea, p Hira, continental, Canary Islands currents, exposed Sloping basins....

The agricultural sector in numbers

Agriculture is a fundamental pillar of Morocco's development. Its economic and social importance, its structural proficiency in the rural world, as well as the diversity of its functions, especially those related to the nutritional, economic, social and environmental aspects, make it the natural engine of development.

The importance of the agricultural sector ~~is contribution~~ ^{Yf} the composition of the country's gross domestic product in particular, creating job opportunities. In the world rural areas, where agriculture remains the most important employer ~~and income for~~ ^{income for} 5 million farmers.

The food industry sector also constitutes one of the basic pillars of the economy with a production value of 110 billion dirhams. Where he is tired...

One of the most important industrial sectors at the national level ~~is~~ ^{Yf} is the most important pillar of the country's development (30% of value added and 5% of output (Rough domestic income and 12% of continental job opportunities, excluding fish canning).

Notable contribution The composition of the gross domestic product: from 13% to 20%

An important source of employment: 40% of job opportunities and a source of income for 74.5% of the rural population.

Important contribution Bringing in hard currency through exports: 1.8 billion euros, or 11% of the total value.

Balanced coverage of food needs: 100% for milk and meat, 100% for snacks, 60% for cereals, 43% for sugar,...

Important arable areas: 8.7 million hectares, of which 1.6 million hectares are irrigated

Important hydro-agricultural infrastructure: 139 dams that can fill 15.2 billion cubic meters of water, of which 13.3 billion are destined for agricultural use.

Diverse agricultural production: one million hectares of olives, 250,000 hectares of olives, 125,000 hectares of citrus, and 28 million heads of livestock, including 66% sheep.

1.1 Macroeconomic climate

By working tirelessly to improve its macroeconomic climate, Morocco has been engaged for several decades **In a series of reforms**

And a continuous dynamism of development, especially with regard to the political, economic and social aspects.

In the political field, developments witnessed in the Constitution confirm the convictions of political leaders and their choice to democratize institutions and work

For political development, social and social aspects of **their reign**, since its independence, Morocco has known six constitutions issued in a row

The years 1962, 1970, 1972, 1992, 1996, 2011. The recent constitution is considered a major democratic turning point.

The social aspect has also seen developments in Cape Watley that have accelerated since the beginning of the millennium (2000s) with the aim of improving the living conditions of the population. In addition to the successive reforms of the Western social security system, a very ambitious review of the Family Code was undertaken.

As of 2005, Thepsravian development has received a new strong impetus thanks to the National Initiative for Thepsresian Development.

The fight against poverty and fragility has also been strengthened. Regular increases have been recorded

The appropriations allocated to the sectors

Social as well as more **in social expenditures in recent years.**

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In the field of health, the public authorities sought to improve the situation by expanding the offer of medical treatments and taking them seriously

With intractable health aspects. In addition, the compulsory sickness insurance was made mandatory for the benefit of private sector employees, and the medical assistance system was circulated for the benefit of needy groups.

The education sector, for its part, witnessed a reform organized by the "Education and Training Charter," which aims to improve the quality of the education and training system, expand its coverage, and universalize education.

Finally, with regard to the economic aspect, Morocco sought to stabilize its macroeconomic framework, improve the business climate, and strengthen

Competitiveness of the product **territory** and launching ambitious programs to develop infrastructure and improve promising sectors.

Wf

In this context, a trade code was drawn up in 1996 and since then it has not stopped incorporating macroeconomic changes.

The country knows it. This was accompanied by other structural reforms, such as those related to corporate law, price freedom, competition, and consumer protection.

In addition, the financial market was liberalized in stages: liberalization of loans, approval of partial transfer For the dirham, reform of the drainage system, Modernization of the banking sector and financial market, establishment of the "Casablanca Finance City" business city. This latest program aims to make...

The city of Casablanca, and through it Morocco, serves as a gateway to the world of finance at the regional and continental levels. The Moroccan also succeeded **Y**

Control program in external debt and continuously sought to enhance private investment in MAF. This will attract direct investments

Foreign in the context of giving dynamism to its economic fabric and strengthening its relations with its most important partners.

To attract national and international investors, Morocco has many integrated qualifications, the most important of which are:

- **Competitive costs:** Morocco is a competitive export ground thanks to its wage costs and other production factors Export and tax costs;

- **Stable economic fundamentals:** They are the result of the following macroeconomic policiesFollowed and followed calls for regular and steady growth And contrdflation and..The development of public debt;

- **The privilege of entering a large consumer market:** Thanks to the free trade agreements followed It was concluded by Morocco and its membership in the World Trade Organization, enabling investors to access the markets of more than 60 countries, which represent more than a billion consumers and 60% of the global gross domestic product, which are: the European Union, the United States of America, Turkey, and the Arab countries.;

• Infrastructure with international standards: Morocco has great infrastructure. It is important and very important: it includes the port of Tangier Med, a wide network of highways, good coverage with international airports, and many fully developed areas of economic activity, in addition to an effective telecommunications system.

• Qualified and effective staff resources: Morocco has the necessary capital, which constitutes a significant gain. The service of competitive investment has created added value: a young and active population, appropriate levels of training, and open culture. Oh, mastery of languages and modern technologies, spirit of entrepreneurship, the ability to adapt to changing activities and competitive wage costs;

• Tamanayef Investment Facilitation: Morocco has established a set of mechanisms aimed at strengthening competition and encouraging investment:

Simplifying procedures and procedures for enterprises, strengthening business law, developing a flexible market, creating structures for regulation and control.

And enhancing the competitiveness of Moroccan economic customers.

Wf Finally, the sectoral strategies developed by Morocco clearly demonstrate its ability to succeed in reforms and control In its development.

Given its importance, we will address below the strategies adopted at the economic level:

Industrial development acceleration plan

The Industrial Development Acceleration Plan sets the following general objectives: On the horizon of 2020:

Creating half a million jobs, half of them from foreign direct investments and the other half through textile renewal

Industrial Waf;

Increasing the industry share. The GDP increased by nine points, from 14% to 23% By the year 2020;

For this purpose, the strategy is divided into ten basic actions and three categories:

1. Industrial systems for fusion industries

Establishing industrial systems that would create a new dynamism and a new relationship between Al-Bakki companies and small and medium enterprises. This new cooperation between major industrial companies and small and medium enterprises aims to make the industry an important source

For jobs, especially for young people, and part of a strong circle. In this field.

The logic of industrial systems seeks to improve the social and economic benefits of public orders through industrial budgeting.

It represents 20% of the gross domestic product.

Wf Within the framework of establishing these industrial systems, special attention was paid to pushing the informal economy towards the formal, while establishing a mechanism

Integrated integration of very small enterprises, including MAF. This creates a self-entrepreneur situation, and establishing an appropriate theoretical framework in addition to

Social coverage and special financial support. In order to match the competencies with the needs of companies, two mechanisms will be allocated for

this purpose, namely a bank of approved thematic resources "contractual pool" and (pool inter contrats).

2. Supports compatible with synthetic fabric

The industrial development acceleration plan includes a series of integrated measures to ensure adequate support for the needs of enterprises and provide them with an appropriate framework for developing their activities.

At the financing level, a public fund to finance industrial investment (Industrial Development Fund), for which a financial cover of 20 billion dirhams has been allocated, will allow the development of the industrial fabric after integration and modernization and after developing its ability to replace imported products.

In parallel with government support, support for the banking sector is being renewed by launching a new strategy, which includes integrated and competitive refinancing.

A partnership agreement between the state and the banking sector that undertakes to support industrial enterprises (competitive interest rate, Incentive restructuring

And internationalization...), in addition to framing and accompanying project owners.

With regard to preparing the industrial real estate base, 1,000 hectares will be allocated to create industrial areas for rent with ready-made shops.

These industrial complexes are added to the industrial zones and integrated industrial stations, as they have a single network, a local labor market, special services, and a system for creating the necessary resources.

The plan to accelerate industrial development includes trainings that respond to the sector's needs for competencies, in order to ensure better fit

Working to meet the needs of enterprises, it also provides immediate assistance  Configure thepsre resources.

3. Dowell's positioning is more prominent

The third package of measures aims to improve Morocco's position at the international level, as support efforts will be focused on sectors with high export potential in order to improve the competitiveness of the Moroccan export supply. In parallel, this strategy intends to encourage foreign investments by establishing a "deal-making" culture, so that Morocco opens up to growth opportunities that are not provided by the global market.

Rawaj Roya Program2020For internal trade

The "Rawaj - Vision 2020" program aims to develop internal trade (large and medium stores, neighborhood stores, wholesale markets...)

This is in order to improve the conditions of food supply for the Western citizen, the standard of living of merchants, and increase the contribution of this ~~The output~~

~~The interior is raw and tends~~ create new job opportunities. Its objectives have been defined **By 2020, Increasing the contribution of internal trade**

~~The gross domestic product increased to 15%, compared to 11% in 2006, and created more than 450,000 job opportunities. This program is being implemented later~~

Three specific axes:

Rebalancing the commercial network by encouraging the adaptation of shops to the types of areas as well as new forms of distribution; Increasing the attractiveness of this activity by modernizing the proximity trade and commercial revitalization;

Improving the quality and diversity of products by proposing an offer appropriate to the needs of consumers.

Horizontal plans have also been adopted, mainly related to stimulating internal trade, improving the general business climate, organizing actors, supporting professional regulations, as well as enhancing information and consumer protection.

The national plan for the development of trade exchange

The plan is based on the ~~part~~ develop trade exchange on 3 axes distributed over 20 workshops and 40 procedures:

First axis: It throws El ThiembDeveloping and promoting exports as a basic solution **To reduce the trade deficit, through:**

Defining a common and comprehensive vision for developing foreign trade, in line with various sectoral strategies; Enhancing the effectiveness of the measures accompanying exporting companies;

Rationalize and improve the benefits of the export promotion system;

Anticipating economic, social and environmental developments and promoting exploration of existing business opportunities; Opening new markets by negotiating trade agreements.

The flex axis: It aims to regulate imports and facilitate  Measures related to foreign trade, especially through:

Regulating imports by strengthening customs control and combating smuggling;

In foreign trade;

Accelerating workshops on the digitization of documents related to foreign trade; Improving the efficiency of the trade protection system.

The third axis: Focuses on developing the local added value of the Wataf product It aims to achieve the following projects:

Promoting and supporting the economic model;

Implementing existing industrial compensation agreements and developing new compensation projects of interest to large public investments.

National energy strategy

The national energy strategy is based on: By 2030, there are 7 strategic directions:

1. Adopting a mixOptimize reliable and competitive technology options;
2. Increase the share of renewable energies;
3. Adopting energy efficiency as a national priority;
4. Mobilization of national resources;
5. Regional integration;
6. Balance in national production and energy imports;
7. Implementing the Waf Charter for sustainable development.

The strategy includes a number of accompanying

- measures: 1. Energy Development Fund;
2. Organization and governance of the sector;
3. Communication in order to mobilize all citizens;
4. Strengthening training to support the strategy;
5. Approval of governance and organizational code;
6. Financing and incentive framework for private investments;
7. Establishment of the Energy Observatory.

Haliotis plan in the fishing sector

The Haliotis Program aspires to make the fishing sector a lever for sustainable growth of the national economy Y. The strategy that was adopted is based on:

On three main axes:

1. Sustainability: Achieving sustainable exploitation of resources in order to preserve them for future generations through:

Promote and share scientific knowledge; Approach

Fishing is based on a quota system;

Adapting and modernizing fishing

operations; Development of fish farming.

2. Effectiveness: Making the sector equipped and organized to achieve high quality, starting from unpacking to marketing♦:

Development of infrastructure and unloading equipment;

Preparing and managing fishing grounds for fishing;

Enhancing the attractiveness of the facilities that have

been prepared; Structuring and revitalizing the internal market.

3. Competitiveness: More valuable and competitive products in the most important promising markets, through:

Facilitating the factory's access to raw materials; Directing the factory towards the most important and promising markets;
Creating three poles of competitiveness for seafood products in the north, center and south of the Kingdom.

National strategy for traditional industry

This strategy aims to restructure the traditional industry sector, as well as the emergence and development of a network of leading producers. Among the following goals drawn up in the long term, we find: Knowing the qualifications and capabilities for export while investing in European markets.

Nearby, developing and increasing sales directed to tourists The number of transactions in the national market

At the quantitative level, the national strategy for traditional industry aspires to:

Creating 117,500 new jobs;

Double the number of transactions of traditional industries with cultural content Oh;

The increase is 10 times in structured exports;

Adding 4 billion dirhams to the gross domestic product;

The implementation of this vision depends on the following policies:

Creating a fabric of active enterprises consisting of real traditional factories, following the emergence of a "referential" actor;

Increase in the number of transactions and improving the living and working conditions of the traditional craftsman.

National strategy for developing logistical competitiveness

The national strategy for developing logistics competitiveness, which was launched in 2010, aims to control The popularity and development of goods

Sector capabilities and supporting its growth. The most important measures to be taken are sun Reducing costs and thus increasing added value

And contribute to sustainable development. To achieve these goals, the implementation of this strategy is based on five main axes:

Improving the performance and intensification of various commodity flows;

Implementation of an integrated national network of multi-flow logistics areas; Effective and
logistical emergence of greater integration and effectiveness.

Strengthening competencies through the Watf scToneconfiguring logistics professions;

Establishing a governance framework and appropriate organizational measures.

Morocco's digital strategy2020

The Morocco Digital Strategy aims to develop the digital economy by making Morocco a regional technology center and making communication technology a means of digital development, a pillar of the economy, and a source of added value for other economic sectors and public administration.

This strategy falls within the framework of monitoring the progress achieved over the field of communication technology, it aims to Make

Morocco is a regional pole. It will also enable the provision of services to both citizens and enterprises, especially small and medium-sized ones.

Several evaluations were carried out to study various developments In the technological field to make the new digital strategy harmonious

With technological development, through the integration of innovative concepts, including cloud computing, smart cities, technological trade, and the development of appropriate infrastructure. Therefore, it revolves around the following strategic priorities:

Raising the awareness of Moroccan youth in order to develop a culture of information security that requires modern communication technology.

Social transformation by enabling citizens to connect with their families and encouraging access to knowledge networks;

Implementing a structural governance program for effective, transparent and quality user-oriented public services; Encouraging the computerization of small and medium enterprises to increase their productivity;

Developing a local communications technology industry by supporting local players and encouraging the emergence of export-oriented technology poles.

Vision2020For the tourism sector

The 2020 vision for the tourism sector set ambitious goals, the most important of which are:

Promoting Morocco to the top tier of global tourist destinations. Doubling the size of the sector in Morocco;

Achieving national and regional ambition **In this field;**

Enhancing quality and competitiveness through highly qualified resources;

Establish a Watf program for innovation and tourism competitiveness;

Keeping pace with the emergence of an active influencer in the distribution of travel;

Establishing the Land Fund for Tourism Development to mobilize investments.

Thus, this strategy will enable:

Creating 470,000 jobs nationwide ♦;

Increase Tourism revenues reach 140 billion dirhams In the year 2020;

An increase of 2% in the tourism sector's share The country's gross domestic product To reach 150 billion dirhams **2020 vs 60 billion dirham 2010.**

2.1 Green Morocco Plan - trends, strategies and programs associated

Adoption of the Green Morocco Plan

FIn April 2008, the Moroccan government adopted a comprehensive strategy for the agricultural sector, under the name of the Morocco Light Plan.

Including the full exploitation of Morocco's agricultural potential. It also aspires, in the next 10 to 15 years, to double output

Inland agricultural raw materials, and the creation of 1.5 million additional jobs. Oh, combating poverty and improving agricultural income by a weak to weak percentage

Three times the current level for the benefit of 3 million villagers, as well as an increase in rates. The value of exports ranges from 8 to 44 billion dirhams

aThey have production chains in which Morocco enjoys competitive advantages. This is achieved through:

Increased economic growth for the country;

A significant increase in exports and private investments;

Fighting poverty more effectively and on a larger scale at the village level and in marginalized areas of the peninsula;

A clear increase in the secret power and The quality/price ratio for the dusty consumer.

Employing important financial, institutional and managerial capabilities that match the size and scope of the challenges ahead, which exceed most previous sectoral programmes, in order to adopt agriculture as the main focus to the growth of the dusty economy;

Winning the stakes of sustainable development and developing the field in a reasonable manner over a period of 15 to 20 years, allowing for a rebalancing.

Bombard in Yemen, food Enabling better exchanges and confronting water-related challenges;

Modernization and better organization for outside the sector in order to increase their ability to face fluctuations sufficiently. This is natural and market And to keep pace with the necessary developments.

The Morocco Light Plan was prepared based on 7 main foundations:

The first basis: Considering agriculture as a main lever for development on the horizon of the next 10 to 15 years, by increasing its contribution

Y

Raw domestic product Creating job opportunities, promoting exports and fighting poverty.

a
The second foundation: Adopting "pooling" as an innovative regulatory mechanism aimed at equitable sharing of profits. The agricultural value chain and upgrading The quality of agricultural inputs, the transfer of technology and competencies, the establishment of balanced relationships between small farmers and the inclined market, in addition to price stability.

The third basis: Adopting agriculture for all and without excluding anyone. Laying the following pillars: The first pillar concerns ordinary agriculture With high added value and high productivity, while the second pillar is concerned with solidarity agriculture In inappropriate areas.

The fourth basis: He wants to bring in private investment of an amount 10 billion dirhams annually, after developing a "Morocco offer" carefully directed and supported by aid from public sources.

The fifth basis: Adopting the participatory and contractual approach as a dialogue and practical basis for the completion of the planned projects.

This approach depends on the mobilization of all stakeholders, including the administration, the institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests, the local and regional elections, the economic activists and their professional organizations.

Targeted partnerships take different forms:

1. The following regional agricultural plans were prepared jointly by the agricultural authorities and chambers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests;

2. Contracts and programs for general agricultural production chains through interprofessional bodies or professional organizations with representation and a ministry.

Agriculture, fishing, rural development, water and forests;

3. Assembly agreements signed within the country, represented by the Agricultural Development Agency and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture ~~plan and implement~~
Assembly contracts signed in the same ~~ministries~~ and ~~parties~~ of them.

The sixth basis: It is important to restructure the sectoral framework, which affects several aspects: real estate, water policy, and fiscal policy National marketing channels, monitoring, tracking and evaluation.

The real estate aspect concerns the special management ~~of public property~~ terms and the adoption of conditions - a framework that helps in aggregation and partnership **F**
It aims to exempt the public and private sectors and continue structural reform efforts related to memorization and registration, as well as the legislative ones. Conclusion
Real estate property fees.

Regarding water policy, it is about creating incentive pricing within private areas, encouraging investment for better exploitation of existing areas, developing delegated management of irrigation water and disseminating modern irrigation techniques.

At the literal level, efforts are directed towards developing an appropriate approach ~~that takes into account the regional and economic specificities of the sector~~
The farmer.

At the market level In...

Medium-sized schools, as well as providing better conditions for accessing wholesale markets and slaughterhouses.

In order to keep pace, track and evaluate programmes, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests was restructured, and new specialized mechanisms were created to implement the Morocco Light Plan.

The seventh basis: It is important to preserve natural resources for sustainable agriculture, through:

Developing projects aimed **Y** at improving the agricultural sector's ability to face climate change In the future as well as protecting well-being **Y**
biodiversity;

The projects emanating from Morocco's Lesser Plan for Technical Innovations include assistance in adapting to climate change, through the expanded use of selected and approved seeds, as well as resorting to better techniques for water conservation, soil protection, agricultural fertilization, and good agricultural practices.

Supporting the use of renewable energies **in** the agricultural field on a large scale, especially solar, wind and biogas energy;

Launching the Wataf plan **To save** irrigation water;

Preparing a soil fertility map for better agricultural productivity at the national level **F** **?**;

Establishing the national **To prepare** shelf maps **in** Morocco, this is for the optimal use of livestock qualifications The farmer.

To achieve the Morocco Light Plan and its relationship to the aforementioned pillars, the first pillar was fully consistent with market requirements.

It will enable the establishment of 1,000 farms **in** agricultural production and food industries, for the benefit of 397,000 farmers, with a total investment of 78 billion dirhams.

The second pillar concerns the solidarity support of small-scale agriculture with the aim of improving the income level of the most vulnerable group. **WF** **This**

The framework expects to launch 911 projects of a social nature for the benefit of 934,000 beneficiaries, with an investment envelope estimated at 21 billion dirhams.

With the aim of improving the production of plant and animal **in poor areas**, and improving the agricultural income of the farmers concerned.

Economically, these projects have the potential for continuity and depend mainly on state intervention In areas of scarcity, taking into account
Importance of preserving natural resources and working to implement 3 categories of projects:

Conversion projects: replacing grain cultivation areas with high-value-added crops; Intensification projects: improving productivity and enhancing local production;
Diversification projects: creating supplementary agricultural incomes thanks to additional products (saffron, honey, aromatic and medicinal plants).

Creating professional organizations

Interprofessional bodies have exhausted mechanisms created by the most representative professional organizations of production, valuation and/or marketing of products

Agriculture, and its main tasks are to ensure the completion of the following:

Marketing the series products ~~in~~ domestic and international markets;
Developing new markets and keeping pace with professionals in order to market their products; Provide information about products and markets;
Directing efforts towards taking into account the proportionality of production and logistics with demand, in accordance with the ~~existing~~ **Only applicable market rules;**
Proposing programs for applied research for product development;
Determine standards and values related to product quality; Encouraging and developing geographical indications of the product and its quality;
Keeping up with ~~the~~ **applying health** standards and plant protection and treatment standards for their products;
Contribution ~~in~~ the technical form ~~in~~ **the** professional setting;
Urging professionals to interpret rules and good practices protecting and preserving the environment;
Resolving potential conflicts and establishing agreements professionally;
Signing charters and agreements ratified by professional organizations, stipulating the carrying out of work related to their activities, the purpose of which is to provide added value in the public interest and to be in accordance with the applicable legal texts.

Developing the marketing of regional products

According to the priorities adopted by the Morocco Light Plan, the development of industrial products, in view of the real qualifications that it abounds with.

Morocco in terms of suitable ecosystems, diverse biodiversity and the experience gained ~~in~~ **Oh** In this field and for the cultural dimension
Related to those products that have become part of the dusty heritage, as well as the social conditions surrounding their production. **Often in areas**
It is not remote and poor.

In this regard, the Hamfen directive was specified ~~in~~ the framework of the regional product marketing strategy:

Reconsider marketing tools, by introducing improvements in the level of products and the way they are packaged, and expanding them, and through
Approval and evaluation of its distinctive signs;
Finding outlets to enter markets by strengthening relationships between producers and distributors at the level of local and foreign target markets.

Local products would help in sustainable development in remote and rugged areas. To achieve this, it was decided to work through mechanisms with priority and influence at various levels of the value chain, including:

The first lever: developing and qualifying groups of regional product producers and developing equitable partnerships for assembly; The second lever: establishing regional platforms for logistics and distribution;
The third lever: improving access to modern distribution markets locally and internationally in accordance with the fair trade model;

Fourth lever: Supporting marketing efforts by ensuring that distinctive signs are recognizable and easy to read by consumers; Fifth lever:

Carrying out institutional campaigns to consolidate the reputation of regional products and official iconic brands among the general public.

Wf

In this framework, lymphoma was considered. In the framework of the Morocco Light Plan, especially In its second pillar, Munib is the most important axis of Yemen Agricultural products and regional products in particular. Thus, since the entry into force of Law 25-06 relating to distinguishing marks of origin and quality, 62 Magellan products have been recognized.

In 2015, the Agricultural Development Agency established the collective symbol "Terroir du Maroc" as a collective symbol.

It is owned by the Ministry

Agriculture, in order to codify and regulate the use of the term "Moroccan local products", promote and give greater value to Moroccan local products, and improve the income of small producers.



Implementation of the National Program for Irrigation Water Economy

To meet the development requirements for more productive, competitive and sustainable agriculture, as stipulated in the Lighter Morocco Plan, Al-Watf program Saving irrigation water is one of the horizontal measures aimed at reducing the effects of scarcity of water resources and increasing the effectiveness of Use of irrigation water.

The goal of this extended program Between 2008 and 2020, at a total cost of approximately 37 billion dirhams, it is the rehabilitation Current irrigation techniques, with limited effectiveness, require localized irrigation over a total area About 550,000 Hectares are distributed as follows:

Cape irrigation orbits: 395,000 hectares, including:

220,000 hectares are under collective rehabilitation, which aims to modernize collective irrigation networks and develop them into water-saving irrigation techniques at the level of agricultural units; 175,000 hectares are under individual rehabilitation at the level of agricultural estates at the initiative of farmers.

Small, medium and private irrigation areas: 160,000 hectares Develop individual rehabilitation.

The program depends on the following elements:

Updating collective irrigation networks In the irrigation areas of the Cape; Irrigating agricultural estates with local irrigation through granting financial aid from the state through the Agricultural Development Fund; Supporting and accompanying farmers to optimize irrigation water, by introducing crops with high added value and through agricultural aggregation, agricultural consultation, and research/development.

The most important positive repercussions are:

Providing a water volume of approximately 1.4 billion cubic meters; Improving the added value per cubic meter from 2.6 dirhams/cubic meter currently to 5.6 dirhams/cubic meter and increasing in In production and national agricultural exports; Sustainable management of groundwater beds, through control The share of water directed to crops; Adapting to climate change by reducing the frequency of bombardment crises In water; Reducing pollution of water resources by reducing fertilizer leaching and controlling j Water and fertilizer supplies; Mitigating the risks of seawater leaking into groundwater beds near the beaches resulting from excessive exploitation of this groundwater.

National strategy for agricultural consultation

This strategy was developed in 2010 to accompany the completion of the Morocco Light Plan, and is based on a new approach to consultation and keeping pace Activists... in a participatory, incremental, innovative and effective manner, centered on the real requirements of the Activists These production chains are related Priority. It targets in particular the farmers involved in the second pillar of the Morocco Light Plan (small and medium farmers).

And the education of the population in the regions of Morocco).

This strategy seeks to By 2020, a multilateral consultation mechanism will be established that relies on the gradual independence of actors.

And the responsibility Take responsibility.

The state relies on organizing and improving the development of private agricultural consultation while ensuring the availability of public services for targeted neighborhoods

For the farmers... The actors have been made aware of their responsibility To continue the work carried out by the state.

This strategy relied on reforming the previous system:

1. Going beyond the traditional concept of agricultural extension, by supporting producers' abilities to identify their needs, audit their goals and control

FIn their work on a large scale and the way they manage their production units;

2. Keeping up with the series of **reinforcement** comprehensiveness, from high to low in the chain, by facilitating access to knowledge:

FHigh production chains: access to information about inputs, financial services, knowledge and related information

Technical, financial, organizational and institutional developments, good practices and innovations reached by professionals

themselves;

FIn lower production areas: access to information related to the evaluation and marketing of products, as well as information about certification.

And about the markets...

Three main principles guide this strategy:

Diversity: by involving different actors in clear and integrated tasks in order to ensure the organized completion of structured and effective activities on the one

hand and the abundance of tools, channels and actions on the other hand;

Implementing a "bottom-up" oriented approach to providing specific and close services;

Integrating innovative tools (social networks, specialized websites, radio and television, SMS,

Call centers, interactive screens)The best systemFor planning and consulting.

It is based on three strategic axes:

Activating the role of the state: by providing stakeholders with a network of agricultural advisory units that operate on the principle of proximity and effectiveness, as well as by developing a comprehensive knowledge management system;

Developing private agricultural consultation: After strengthening the comprehensive agricultural consultation system with a new professional category of private agricultural advisors, thus completing the offer directed to farmers and professional organizations;

The capture of farmerResponsibility, as well as agricultural chambers and other professional organizations: These organizations are tired

SubstantiallyThe prospective system serves as a link to useful and applicable agricultural consultation.

Knowledge management mechanism:

It is based on the full contribution of many public and private actors at different levels, including in particular:

Resource Center for the Second Pillar of the Morocco Light Plan (CRP2);

Regional agricultural chambers (12);

Research and training institutes, namely: Al-Watf Institute ♦ For Agricultural Research, Al-Hassan Al-Thaf Institute Agriculture and veterinary school

The National School of Agriculture in Meknes and the National School of Forestry Engineers, who formed a group to unify research efforts to investigate...

The softest level ;

Professional and interprofessional

organizations; input suppliers;

Public and private offices;

Bit

The interventionist is a member of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests (Central Directorate of Ministries)

concerned, the Agricultural Development Agency...), the farmer, and international organizations.

Private agricultural consultation:

F Within the framework of the Morocco Light Plan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests worked to launch several...

Reform and private projects regulate the profession of agricultural advisor and find this new profession difficult

Y:

The political opportunity offered by the new agricultural development strategy "Morocco's Lighter Plan" to improve the quality of planning services;

Research and professional progress: Diversifying agricultural production requires improving the approaches and knowledge of the frameworks

Responsible for framing

The effectiveness of the previous framing system, which is affected by the lack of clinical and financial resources, which affects meeting the needs of various actors;

Establishing a single, specific and specialized interlocutor for every problem related to the farmer and **In all agricultural areas.**

From this standpoint, the Ministry prepared Law No. 62-12 regulating the profession of agricultural advisor, which sets the legal framework.

Y

To exercise rational, practical consultation and a driving force for innovation and fiscal change.

The stated objectives of Law 62-12:

Professionally introducing the process of framing and preparing for the graduation of a group of agricultural consultants and practical and effective consultation; Encouraging the organization of producers and production chains and enhancing the responsibility for agricultural development by the relevant actors;

Developing job opportunities for graduates of institutions of family education and agricultural technical training;

Contractually relying on the services of an assistant delegated by the state In the process of organizing producers and agricultural professional organizations.

Implementing Decree No. 2-14-527F In the framework of explaining the requirements of the law, published in Official Gazette No. 6334 dated

February 12, 2015. This implementing decree is illustrative and refers to the decisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development,

Water and Forests related to:

Model statutes of the regional professional association and the national professional federation of agricultural advisors;

Accreditation form to practice the profession of agricultural consultant;

Samples of CV and authorization to accompany the application for accreditation to practice the profession of agricultural consultant;

Appointment of three (03) professionals within the National Agricultural Consultation Committee, representing three agricultural production chains, for a period of three years;

The qualification program and list of institutions for family education and agricultural conceptual training to grant a qualification certificate to practice the profession of agricultural advisor;

Agricultural consultation register form and the conditions for its establishment.

ECoverATejijaATo configureWowTo searchAYesraOn me

Keeping pace with family agricultural education:

Public agricultural education consists of three institutions, all of which operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Development

Rural areas, water and forests: Al-Hassan Al-Thaf Institute, the Agriculture and Veterinary Center in Rabat, the Horticultural Complex in Agadir, and the National School

The Agricultural School of Meknes and the National Forestry School of Engineers in Salé. These institutions keep pace with Morocco's gradual plan for training and

research.

Pursuant to Decree No. 2-03-201 dated 22 Rabi' al-Awwal 1427 (April 21, 2006), these institutions were classified outside the university framework. To

this day, it is still subject to its own texts and the requirements of Law No. 01-00 relating to the family education system.

In accordance with Chapter 37 of this law, within the framework of implementing the agricultural training and research strategy, it was law in 2013 by
 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests, the text of the law was approved It aims to bring these institutions together
 Multidisciplinary hub for children's agricultural education.

Strengthening technical educational training Al-Falahi:

The agricultural education and conceptual training system is par excellence a mechanism for achieving Morocco's lighter plan, and it includes:

Agricultural technical training directed at improving the technology and competitiveness of agricultural companies and units by meeting their needs for qualified laboratory resources, at the level of specialized technicians and technicians, as well as specialized workers. The conceptual training is based on a network of 52 institutions distributed in all regions of the country. Where 24 training divisions are organized to suit the choices

High priority in Morocco's lighter chart;

Agricultural educational education aims to enable students to be open to the agricultural environment and understand its social peculiarities. cultural and economic, while helping them to acquire technical knowledge to pursue their studies There is agriculture. There is secondary schools
Lost F
 Macallumate agricultural sciences and 30 rural preparatory schools that provide education in agricultural technology;

Gradual training for social and conceptual integration for rural youth who have dropped out of school or have finished the phase of combating illiteracy.

Functional and regulated in total, the following agricultural technical training institutions annually grant certificates to 10,000 young people. Y
 20 profession.

Keeping pace with agricultural research and development:

All research and development programs are led by Al Watif Institute for agricultural research, which represents the national institution entrusted with the task of carrying out Research and development for the purpose of agricultural development. This institute is an institution centered and represented at the regional level through 10 Regional centers for agricultural research cover various agricultural systems, and there are 23 experimental farms. The institute keeps pace with kindness To search Morocco's agricultural plan for research and development/development.

Research at the institute level is exhausting ◆ Structured agricultural research Within the framework of the medium-term research program 2017-2020 about 18 Cape Projects:

Develop sustainable and more resilient grain chain agricultural models; Improving and valuing the production of fruit trees and vines in a sustainable and more competitive manner.

Improving the productivity, sustainability and competitiveness of the olive chain;

Improving the ability to rehabilitate the date chain in a sustainable manner; Developing the citrus chain more competitively and sustainably;

Sustainable development of the Arkan chain;

Development and promotion of the saffron chain;

Development of red fruit series (strawberry);

Developing the competitiveness and sustainability of the tomato chain;

Improving and optimizing the production of red meat series for the mutha catering system more resilient and sustainable;

Adopting biotechnology techniques to develop national agriculture; Sustainable

management of water resources and efficient use of irrigation water; Studies on

livestock productivity agricultural development and development of decision-making tools for sustainable agriculture;

Sustainable management of pastoral areas;

Conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture Assess
the impact of climate change on Moroccan agriculture;

Developing and evaluating types of aromatic and medicinal plants of high agricultural, economic and environmental value;

Rehabilitation, conservation and development of the Aloe Vera series;

The areas of research and development activities also concern other horizontal fields and production chains, the most important of which are:

Preserving natural, water and soil resources and animal biodiversity Oh, and the ~~Other~~ especially thanks to biotechnology;

Analyzing the effects of integrating climate change and risk management; reduction expectations, suitability and optimization of production chains and systems

Mutha breeding and grazing corridors;

Agricultural characterization - analysis of the natural environment;

Creating varieties with high production capacity, less water consumption, more flexibility and resistance to diseases and harmful insects;

Improving productivity and diversifying agricultural products in the following fields:
F It is particularly important for cereals, food crops, annual oil crops, grasses, citrus, olives,

Dates, fruit trees, red fruits and vegetables, beets, argan trees, aromatic and medicinal plants, vines, and other field products (aloe vera, saffron, roses, carob, elderberries...) and biological agriculture.

Live production: This relates specifically to the chains of cows, sheep, goats, camels, poultry, beekeeping, and when fluoridation

This is coupled with the sustainable management of natural resources in pastoral areas.

Increasing returns The various chains go through genetic improvement, genetic engineering, and conservation farming systems

Resources, agroecology and integrated and sustainable conservation, including This includes improving soil fertility and precipitation water
Rainfall and irrigation water, as well as combating biotic and abiotic pests;

Increasing returns The various chains go through genetic improvement, genetic engineering, and conservation farming systems

Resources, agroecology and integrated and sustainable conservation, including This includes improving soil fertility and precipitation water
Rainfall and irrigation water, as well as combating biotic and abiotic pests;

Increasing the quality of agricultural products and valuing those that have a weak value In the market as well as local products;

Studies on the specificity of regional products and enhancing production and valuation
procedures; Preliminary economic and social studies for. A Analytical research on the effectiveness of agricultural production systems and policies
chains, as well as evaluating the impacts on agricultural development and moths breeding
yf

We support the research results with the contributions of various partners, users and research clients.

Preparing the legal framework for the agricultural sector

The launch of the Morocco Light Plan was an occasion to reformulate the legal framework for the agricultural sector. This process was done through
Reviewing existing texts, whenever necessary, and developing new texts, such as those related to support and assistance provided by the state and
partnerships in the public and private sectors, applied controls, necessary licenses and approvals, and identifying marks of origin and quality, as well
as assembly and professionalism.

For reference, Law 04-12 regarding assembly includes:

- Definition of law to the basic principles of compilation;
- Establishing rules to establish the relationship ~~between~~ and ~~part~~ of them
- Text of the mandatory conditions of assembly contracts;

Designating mechanisms and bodies for resolving disputes;

Defining the framework of state ~~inter~~^{internal} organization.

The applied texts of the aforementioned law will enable the above-mentioned difficulties to be overcome, through:

Simplifying the procedures for approving assembly projects and issuing assembly certificates;

Generalizing support for aggregation to include all chains that signed contracts and programs;

Simplifying eligibility criteria for election;

Conducting an inspection of the total production that reaches the thrift unit and making estimates of the yield from a representative sample of the country's assembly in "

(In consultation with ~~other~~^{other})

Determine the watered areas~~s~~ on the basis of the administrative document issued by the concerned departments and announcing the relationship between these spaces of the assembly process (a document accompanying the assembly contract);

Adapting the aggregation models to the specificities of the chain and reviewing the aggregation standards at the level of each chain, in consultation with the Authority

Professionally (the largest number of farmers ~~in~~ⁱⁿ the minimum space~~s~~ umaa and the expected warmest production~~s~~ within the framework of the assembly project);

To respond to a limited number of withdrawal requests that may be submitted by the group~~s~~ and as long as this is done, ~~The~~ ^F minimum standards

Eligible to stand for election;

The amount of preferential support is paid on the basis of one file submitted by the mother~~s~~ rural.

Law No. 25-06 was also drawn up regarding labels identifying the origin and quality of foodstuffs, agricultural and marine products.

Through which these marks can be recognized and protected. Three signs have been approved, namely the geographical statement ~~Protected and named~~

Protected and named

Protected origin and agricultural quality mark. This law aims to protect the diversity of agricultural and marine products and protect three

Educ~~at~~^{ation} is related to these products and enhances the characteristics and characteristics related to the field and improves the quality of agricultural products?

Navy and joint stock^{Improving} the income of producers and enhancing information to consumers.

Regarding the law related to interprofessional regulations, it seeks to regulate workers in the arts ~~The various components of one chain~~

The various components of one chain

(Production - Evaluation and Marketing) around a unified and agreed-upon vision. It also aims to reconcile the efforts of the intruder

In basic fields,

Such as framing, research, technology transfer, information dissemination, and product introduction.

Legal texts were also adopted that concern the agricultural sector, especially:

Creating new professional organizations;

Recognizing new marks that indicate the origin and quality of branded products;

Monitoring seedlings, seeds and marketing

approvals; Health safety of agricultural and food

products; Discounts on agricultural investment.

3.1 Qualifications and capabilities for investment in the agricultural sector

Qualifications of the Moroccan agricultural sector

The agricultural sector plays an important economic and social role, as the Moroccan Light Plan came to strengthen the sector's strengths and overcome obstacles. It worked to strengthen its qualifications and add more to them, considering:

Good competitiveness available across a range of production chains;

The existence of agricultural structures and food industries that constitute successful models (Kobak, Kosimar, National Assembly Wild sheep and goats);

Completion of development projects in the field of irrigation, relating to dams and water facilities in general;

Diversifying plant varieties resulting from the introduction of new, high-yield crops, such as fruit trees, fodder crops, and cuttings, in addition to developing production techniques and factors;

Domestication of new local and exotic varieties of aromatic and medicinal plants;

Competitive cost prices in the field of agriculture and food industries, due to their immediate connection to input and labor prices and various other factors of production;

Tax and customs concessions provided by the state;

The rising trend in agricultural product prices for global markets;

Good qualifications that the market has, especially with the increasing demographic growth and the improvement of the standard of living and customs consumerism;

Increasing external demand for some Moroccan agricultural products as primary or transformed products, Atlas Which strengthens exports sector.

Investment qualifications in the agricultural sector

Thanks to Morocco's lighter plan, the Moroccan agricultural sector provides economic actors (farmers and their organizations, whether

F Within the framework of assembly projects, specialized contractors, or national and international groups) there are important opportunities for investment at various levels F

The value chain of the agricultural sector:

At the high level of the chain, the Morocco Light Plan provides the possibility of concluding partnership projects between the public and private sectors.

At the lower level of the chain, through the promotion and marketing of products;

Through support activities, such as agricultural supply, agricultural consultation, and research and development.

Indeed, the Morocco Lighter Plan approved a total investment of 147 billion dirhams over 10 years, with the aim of promoting

In the agricultural supply of Morocco. This offer came with carefully defined objectives, accompanied by directional measures such as those stipulated

F The third part of the guide.

In addition, in order to further integrate the food industries sector, strengthen the competitiveness of these companies, and increase their added value

To provide attractive spaces to receive investments In the field of conversion and valorization of agricultural products, it is expected to establish six poles

Agricultural (agropoles) In the major agricultural regions of Morocco.

In addition, the investor is responsible for the marketing of agricultural inputs and products is very important and promising as well explains the part of the fifth of this guide. By way of clarification, the development potential of the agricultural supplies and equipment market is very important in view of the expected developments, as shown in the following tables:

With regard to factors of production

Watering point My situation	335%+	from 143,000 to 622,000 Hectare
Use a Fertilisers	43%+	From 1.02 to 1.46 million tons/year
Mechanization	53% +	55,000 to 48,000 tractors

With regard to plant materials

use Seeds	233%+	from 0,7 to 2,5 A million despair R/year
use Plantings	40%+	+ 128 million trees







Features

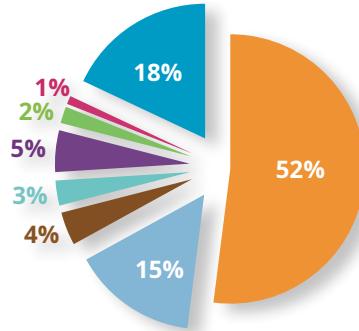
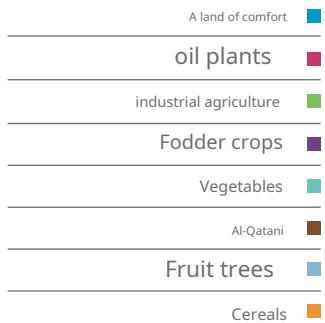
The agricultural sector

1.2 Natural resources

A For a space t For the good of the country Yes

With an area estimated at approximately 8.7 million hectares, Al-Rifa enjoys suitable for agriculture with very rich climatic and agricultural systems that enable it to produce A large group of agricultural products.

The importance of areas cultivated with grains and farms The comfort bears witness as it does next paragraph explains that there is enormous potential To intensify and replace agriculture at the national level Y.



It will work For a space t For the benefit

Pleaser a Yes %

F

To change this situation, the Morocco Light Plan expects an increase in the productivity of grain cultivation and a partial conversion To agriculture

The most important thing is to create added value, especially planting fruit trees. What reinforces this choice is the important difference cost-effectiveness varies differently chains.

Indeed, although grain cultivation occupies approximately 52% of the arable areas, we find that it contributes only 19% of the agricultural gross domestic product. On the contrary, the cultivation of khafafa contributes to only 3% of the area

Arable at about 13% F This output. However, the use of land remains delicate on the climate. About 80% of children are children Y

You pad dry or desert areas, the average rainfall does not exceed 250 millimeters In the year, less than 10% is found Y

Humid and semi-humid areas with rainfall exceeding 500 mm in the year.

Climate

Morocco is characterized by its diverse climate depending on the regions, ~~on the coast~~ and deserts in the south and east of the country. A climate marked with differences Many minutes: Mediterranean to the north, oceanic In the west, there are continental interiors and ~~in the south~~.

The site authorizes the scoop Morocco also has a very diverse climate, ranging from humid and semi-humid to desert

Passing through the dry and semi-arid climate of the high mountains in the Rif Mountains, the Middle Atlas, and the Cape Atlas, where their altitudes

exceed 2500 m, 3000 m, and 4000 m. Therefore, in general, the rate of rainfall decreases from north to south and remains important

~~F~~ Just in the highlands, it reaches 2000 mm in the Rif mountains and reaches less than 150 mm in the pre-desert and desert areas.

Also, the minimum temperatures range between 5 and 15 degrees Celsius, depending on the regions, with especially negative minimum temperatures in the regions

The mountainous areas and its vicinity. The highest temperatures may reach 45 degrees Fahrenheit In the center of the country, it exceeds 50 degrees Celsius inside

Desert areas.

Water resources

Morocco has natural resources that provide it with significant quantities of water: the Cape Water Reservoir is assimilated in the Atlas Mountains, inexhaustible rivers Such as the rivers: Oum Er-Rbia, Sebou, Moulouya, and Tensift, in addition to important groundwater resources. However, the hydrological context is affected by the irregularity of rainfall annually or from year to year, as well as the non-uniformity of its global distribution.

On the other hand, the water potential that can be mobilized is estimated at 22 billion cubic meters, including 18 billion cubic meters of surface water and 4 billion cubic meters of groundwater. To mobilize these resources, Morocco built 13 water diversion systems and 139 dams, with a total storage capacity estimated at 15.2 billion cubic meters. The dams designated for agricultural use have a storage capacity of up to 13.3 billion cubic meters, the most important of which are:

The dam	absorptive capacity(million cubic meters)
Dam complexWowSpo	5321
AFor MansoMy gold	445
MulaYesYoussef	149
AFor HassanAI haveAVinegar	313
ALakhtaLassi	40
Wadi ALamkhaZen	673
CompoundWadi Za	735
BetweenALloydThat	1233
Tokarkoust country	53
OhIfg	89
AFor HassanANoAndSirI turnYes	244
ATo walkAHamadAFor my sake	3381
Yusuf bin Tashfin	299
AbdelALamomen	198

It reaches height 1,664,000 hectares are irrigated, of which 1,364,000 hectares are irrigated continuously and 300,000 hectares are irrigated seasonally and using flood water. In addition, the total area equipped for irrigation reached 1,458,130 hectares, including 1,016,700 hectares of farmland. **Equipped by the state.**

Cape irrigation areas:

With the possibility of watering ~~in the continuous~~ manner, it reaches 880,000 hectares and covers nine agricultural basins: Lokos, Gharb, Doukkala, Al Haouz, Tadla, Souss-Massa, Tafilet, and Ouarzazate. And ttt Irrigation water comes mainly from large dams. It is responsible for regional investment offices Al-Falahi: Preparing hydro-agricultural facilities and training irrigation infrastructure.

Medium and small irrigation areas:

It covers an irrigated area estimated at 484,000 hectares and 300,000 hectares for seasonal irrigation and through flood water. And it relates The matter covers a significant number of regions distributed among the total number of regions. **Its area is approximately a few dozen hectares A thousand hectares.**

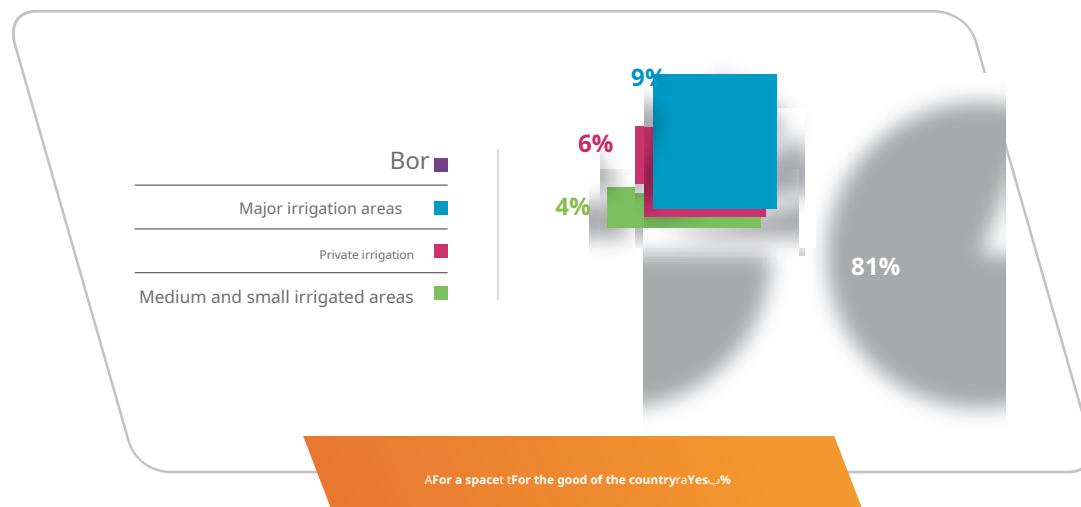
The state is preparing the majority of large, small and medium irrigated areas, with the involvement of beneficiaries and user associations.

Roof water within the framework of a participatory approach.

Private individual watering:

The hydro-agricultural landscaping carried out through farmer initiatives covers approximately 441,430 hectares.

And it shows the graph ~~0~~... distribution of cultivated areas:



It should be noted that the irrigated agricultural sector contributes ~~on~~ average, it amounts to 45% of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and by about 99% Of sugar production, 82% of grain production, 100% of citrus production, 75% of fodder production, and 75% of milk production. In addition, it saves approximately 120 million working days Per year, that is, about 1.65 million jobs, of which 250,000 Bitumen work.

2.2s Agricultural production chains

The dusty agricultural sector is characterized by the presence of several plant and animal chains that have a very significant economic and social weight. In order to fully and completely exploit the capabilities of the production chains in the agricultural sector, the public authorities and relevant agricultural professional bodies agreed to prepare and implement programs for the promotion and development of the main chains. The following cards present the reference situation, as well as the established goals, the expected qualification and development axes, financial investments, and the most important subsequent commitments undertaken by the concerned parties.



The strings involved

Citrus

Reference position

- A covered area of 85,000 hectares and an average production of 1,300,000 tons/year;
- 13,000 working farmers, 21 million working day per year, distributed over 12 million at the production level and 9 million at the production level;
- Citrus exports are covered at an average of 540,000 tons / year, it brings Morocco 3 billion dirhams in hard currency.
- Multiple marketing system. Only the export branch is relatively regulated.

Objectives

*Improving the competitiveness of the citrus production chain;

F By 2020, reaching an area of 105,000 hectares and a production of 2.9 million tons, of which 1.3 million tons are destined for export.

Series development axes

- Developing citrus cultivation: renewing and intensifying farms (plants), installing a drip irrigation system and encouraging collection;
- Improving product pricing;
- Developing marketing through developing and revitalizing exports and restructuring the internal market;
- Developing the terms and framework of the series: Strengthening the conceptual organization, enhancing research to respond to the needs of the series, and strengthening the composition and framing.

Investments

- Total investment: 9 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Contribution to determine the work plans for the chain;
- Supporting planting and cultivation programs using drip irrigation systems and enhancing production;
- Reviewing the incentive framework related to market diversification and financing export promotional campaigns;
- Contribution to Research development - development and training.

The most important professional regulations

F *Developing national citrus cultivation to 105,000 hectares. By the horizon of 2020, compared to an area not exceeding 85,000 in 2009; By 2020, 85% of the area planted with citrus will be irrigated with local irrigation systems in order to save 150,000,000 m³ of irrigation water.

- Creating a professional body for citrus, framing producers and encouraging research;
- Contribution to diversify and revive exports;
- Setting quality standards for marketed fruits in the internal market

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2009 - 2018 and signatories representing professionals: Association of Citrus Producers in Morocco "Aspm", Fruit Board (MFB) and Fresh Fruit (FF).

Olives

Reference position

- With an area of 680,000 hectares, this chain represents more than 55% of the livestock. The number of fruit trees planted in Morocco; **F**
- The chain contributes 5% in the gross domestic product of agriculture and 15% in the exports of Moroccan food industries;
- 100,000 permanent jobs for approximately 400,000 agricultural workers;
- Large and medium exploitations represent approximately 6% of the total exploitations and average productivity between 1.5 and 2.5 tons/ha;
- A traditional sector containing 16,000 equipment with a capacity of 170,000 tons;
- A modern olive processing sector containing 700 crushing units for a total capacity of 700,000 tons.

Objectives

- Expanding olive cultivation to an area of 1,220,000 hectares, compared to 680,000 hectares in 2009, to produce 2.5 million tons of olives by 2020, compared to 700,000 tons in 2009. **F**
- Increase The internal consumption of table olives and olive oil reaches 4 kg per person. per year and 5 kg per person in the Sunnah;
- Producing 170 million certified seedlings between 2009 and 2020;
- Increase The volume of exports reached 120,000 tons of olive oil and 150,000 tons of table olives;
- Creating an additional 200,000 permanent job opportunities.

Series development axes

- Developing production and quality according to an integrated model;
- Ensuring strong and lasting development;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series.

Investments

- Total investment: 29.5 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Establishing a legal framework that maintains fairness between the collector and the farmer;
- Raising the value of the investment grant for local and non-local irrigation, as well as fallow;
- Encouraging the export of olive oil by granting cash assistance of 2,000 dirhams per ton for a maximum period of 10 years.

The most important professional regulations

- Encouraging olive production aggregation projects launched by the government;
- Irrigating olive farms with irrigation systems for an area of 136,000 hectares and increasing the crushing capacity by 200% to reach 2,200,000 tons. **F** In the Sunnah;
- Improving the quality/price ratio;
- Establishing partnerships with private label operators** **T** In traditional markets and a strategic location to benefit from economic growth in the states

United States of America.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2009 – 2020
- Signatories representing professionals: the Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Olives (INTERPROLIVE)

Dates

Reference position

- An activity that contributes between 20 and 60% to the composition of the agricultural income of approximately 1.4 million residents;
- An area of approximately 48,000 hectares and 4.8 million palm trees;
- A national wealth of the most beautiful palm trees in the world with more than 220 varieties;
- Challenges associated with addressing the effects of drought cycles and various diseases.

Objectives

- Establishing new plantations outside palm plantations on an area of 17,000 hectares;
- Rehabilitation of the 48,000 hectares currently planted with palms;
- Production of 160,000 tons and 185,000 tons of morphant. In 2020 and 2030, compared to 90,000 tons in 2010;
- Strengthening and enhancing the national supply of laboratory seedlings to reach an average production of 300,000 tons between 2010 and 2020;
- Increase the total volume to 110,000 tons, which is approximately 70% of the expected production in 2020, including 70,000 tons of fresh dates, 20,000 tons of converted products and 20,000 tons of animal feed;
- Developing exports to reach 5,000 tons in 2020 and 10,000 tons, compared to small quantities in 2010.

Series development axes

- Increasing capabilities of producing laboratory trunks and seedlings of date palms;
- Navigating the paths of sustainable development, quality improvement and production development;
- Improving the conditions - frame of the chain.

Investments

- Total investment: 7.7 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Establishing productive collection projects and implementing social projects to reshape palm plantations;
- Contribution in valuing and structuring the marketing of production;
- Export development.

The most important professional regulations

- Responding to technical and health requirements by creating appropriate infrastructure and technical means;
- Awareness and mobilization of agricultural cooperatives and unions with various programs;
- Improving the quality/price ratio and diversifying the offer.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2010 – 2020
- Signatories representing professionals: the Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Dates (FIMADATTES).

Vegetables

Reference position

- The average cultivated area is 260,000 hectares;
- Production of approximately 7 million tons for three sub-series: seasonal crops (5.2 million tons), early crops (1.7 million tons), and crops directed to the food industry (140,000 tons);
- Nearly 60 million working days (50 million at the production level and 10 million at the production level), equivalent to 200,000 permanent jobs.

Objectives

- Developing production based on projects to intensify production;
 - Creating marketing outlets at the Al Watafa market level **And export;**
 - Improving the framework conditions of the series;
 - Production of 3 to 3.5 million tons of early seeds, including 1.7 million tons for export.
- By 2020.**

Series development axes

F

- Developing production based on projects with high added value (from 70 to 150 projects, of which more than 50 are specified within the framework of regional agricultural plans);
- Developing the chain's markets;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series.

Investments

- Total investment: 21 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Paying 10% of the cost of the covered houses through the Agricultural Development Fund;
- Preparing studies for rural water mobilization in the Souss-Massa region and supporting water-saving irrigation systems;
- Support marketing and export development by concluding agreements with partner countries;
- Establishing a professional body for the succession chain, framing and training the producers.

The most important professional regulations

- Implementing a program to **Covered houses** on an area of 12,400 hectares;
- Rationalizing the use of irrigation water on an area of 28,000 hectares. The goal is to spread the local irrigation system at 100% In areas planted with early crops;
- Optimizing production by implementing systems to certify quality at the production and packing levels, as well as by developing existing packing stations;
- Improving productivity and quality of production of waste products by strengthening the framework of producers.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2009 – 2020
- Signatories representing professionals: the Association of Producers and Exporters of Fruits and Slippers, the Association of Producers and Exporters of Slippers and Fruits in Morocco, and the Moroccan Association of Pickers and Exporters of Red Fruits.

Seeds

Reference position

- Annual turnover of 600 million dirhams, compared to a possible turnover of 2.7 billion dirhams;
- **Basic pillar** in the process of rehabilitating the agricultural sector through examining the latest developments reached by genetics and some effective control of some diseases.

Objectives

- Increasing the percentage of use of selected seeds in relation to the total number of plant varieties, and striving in particular to reach 45% for grains and 10% for harvesting. Yes, 31% for chickpeas and 100% for beets
- Sugar, sugarcane and corn;
- Increase the share of national products of the selected seeds, especially those used in In the cultivation of disappearances.

Series development axes

- Enhance the time and multiplication capabilities of seeds;
- Develop and improve marketing conditions and research programmes;
- Appropriateness of acceleration and strengthening of controls;
- Make efforts to frame the chain and organize the profession.

Investments

- Total investment: 765 million dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- **F**undamental subsidy within the framework of implementing collection projects and major projects for seed professionals;
- Develop and improve storage and marketing conditions;
- Allocating a total fund of 150 million dirhams to support the seed chain;
- Supporting research activities and programs aimed at protecting national resources in the field of plant genetics;
- Establishing a children's center for seeds;
- Fill the cover and the amount of 75 million dirhams for the purpose of training and research.

The most important professional regulations

- Encouraging national and foreign investors to invest in ♦ series;
- Achieving the necessary investments to enhance storage and packaging capabilities
- Contribution of compatibility of accelerations with international standards
- Taking care of evaluation testing activities

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2009 – 2020
- The signatories are representatives of the profession: the Moroccan Association of Seed Multipliers (AMMS) and the Moroccan Association of Seeds and Plants (AMSP).

Fruit trees

Reference position

- Total planted area: more than 265,000 hectares;
- Annual production rate is approximately 884,000 tons;
- Various types of fruit trees (almond trees, apple trees, apricot trees, plum trees, peach trees) covering more than 95% of the nationally available area;
- Exports of apricots, peaches, and peaches;
- About 165,000 permanent jobs;
- The value chain is achieved by relying on a high level of abundant varieties of fruit trees and a production sector consisting mostly of light and broad agricultural areas at the same level.

The bottom, in thimf units, which are mainly: refrigeration warehouses, conversion units and packing stations.

Objectives

- Expanding the areas for the types of fruit trees included in the program contract by about 60,000 hectares, bringing the total national area to 100,000 hectares. **325.0 ha** **By 2020;**
- Intensification of existing farms on an area of 63,000 hectares;
- Achieving a fruit production volume of 1.6 million tons annually, compared to 884,000 tons. **2011;**
- Producing 20 tons of certified seedling**2020;**
- Increasing exports to 50,000 tons**By 2020;**
- Creating 40,000 new permanent jobs with a view to reaching 205,000 new positions. **2020.**

Series development axes

- Developing production and quality in an integrated manner;
- Developing evaluation in a solid and sustainable manner;
- Developing and supporting exports;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series.

Investments

- Total investment: 10.2 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Promote research-development;
- Financial contribution and proximity matching;
- Establishing financial incentive within the framework of the Agricultural Development Fund;
- Establishing regulations for the fruit tree sector;
- Supporting the chain and enhancing the technical framing of the products.

The most important professional regulations

- Development of assembly projects;
- Developing the current wealth of fruit trees;
- Protection from climate risks;
- Improving the performance and results of the currently planted areas;
- Strengthening the profession's regulatory framework and promoting research and development;
- Organizing the internal market and supporting exports.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2011 – 2020
- Signatories representing professionals: Fruit Tree Development University of Morocco (FEDAM)

Fragrant rose

Reference position

F

In the Dades Valley, with a length of 3,250 km, the following walls and fences surround the plots planted with roses, about 800 hectares, or the equivalent of 8% of the cultivated agricultural area;

- Annual production rate of fresh roses: 2000 tons;

Morocco occupies the third place in the world among producers of aromatic roses, after Bulgaria and Turkey.

F On average, one kilogram represents 280 fresh roses. Obtaining one kilogram of essential oil requires 4 tons of fresh roses;

- 3 units for industrial conversion, in addition to other units operating in a traditional way. Quantities of approximately 1,000 tons of fresh roses are transformed artificially.

Objectives

- Replanting and densifying 200 hectares of the existing 800 hectares;
- Increase the area allocated for planting roses increased by 400 hectares to reach 1,200 hectares.
- Increase production ranges up to 4,800 tons annually of fresh roses, compared to 2,000 tons currently.
- Increasing the transferred quantities to reach 3,800 tons annually compared to 1,000 tons currently;
- Increase the quantities exported annually are as follows:
- Essential oils: from 100 kg to 250 kg;
- Condensed oil: from 2500 kg to 5000 kg
- Rose water from 100 tons to 300 tons.

Series development axes

- Developing production and raising quality;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series;
- Improving the terms of evaluation, marketing, and support of roses.

Investments

- Total investment: 100 million dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Encouraging the production of quality seedlings;
- Carrying out preparations for hydro-agricultural works of a collective nature, such as setting diversion thresholds and canal thickness reclamation;
- Preparing and implementing awareness-raising, awareness-raising and training programs aimed at acquiring appropriate techniques for caring for farms;
- Strengthening research-development activities;
- Supporting marketing operations for rose products.

The most important professional regulations

- Encouraging the presence of double nurseries;
- Make farmers aware of how their farms can use irrigation systems that consume less water.
- Expanding farms;
- Supporting training and framing programmes;
- Transfer of knowledge and technologies;
- Strengthening marketing operations for rose products.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2012 – 2020
- The signatories are representatives of the professions: the Moroccan Professional League of Perfumed Roses (FIMAROSE)

Saffron

Reference position

- The dusty production of saffron is estimated at 3 tons per year, which represents about 1% of the global production, which is approximately 250 tons/year.
- Saffron is exported to the European Union at a value of 35 million dirhams In 2009, in particular in the direction of Spain (61.4%), Switzerland (36.6%), France (1.2%), then Italy and other countries (0.8%).

Objectives

- Increase the areas allocated for saffron cultivation will move from 610 hectares to 1,350 hectares by 2020;
- Increasing saffron production to reach 9 tons annually Around 2020;
- Increase the quantities processed and packed reach 6 tons annually compared to 0.009 tons.
- Increase the exported quantities reach 6 tons annually.

Series development axes

- Developing production and raising quality;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series;
- Improving the terms of evaluation, marketing, and support of roses.

Investments

- Total investment: 100 million dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Encouraging the production of quality onions;
- Raising farmers' awareness of the use of quality onions;
- Sensitizing farmers to provide their lands with irrigation systems that consume less water;
- Supporting training and framing programmes;
- Transfer of knowledge and technologies;
- Supporting marketing operations for saffron products.

The most important professional regulations

- Encouraging the presence of double nurseries;
- Make farmers aware of how their farms can use irrigation systems that consume less water.
- Expanding farms;
- Supporting training and framing programmes;
- Transfer of knowledge and technologies;
- Strengthening marketing operations for rose products.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2012 – 2020
- The signatories are representatives of professionals: the Inter-Moroccan Saffron Professional League (FIMASAFRAN)

Argan tree

Reference position

- The argan fields cover an area of more than 800,000 hectares of forest field and include about 21 million trees, extending along the Atlas coast from Safi to Tiznit and Fes extension inland, as far as Taroudant East; some groups of argan trees are found individually North of Athelsa in Morocco near Oujda, in the highlands of Sinasan;
- Argan represents the thick forest type, in Morocco.

Objectives

- Reclaiming 200,000 hectares of argan springs;
- Domestication of the argan tree and expansion of its range through open cultivation on 5,080 hectares;
- Increase in argan oil production to 10,000 tons/year in 2020, compared to 4000 tons / year;
- Establishing intervention projects framework of the first and second in order to promote Arkan's products and promote them in a clear and effective way;
- Approval of the "Morocco brand" tempo as a brand name for Argan and its various products and derivatives in global markets

Series development axes

- Establishing a competency in the field of research and development, it is integrated and dedicated to the argan tree;
- Sustainable development of production and quality according to an integrated plan while preserving the Argan fields and their natural resources;
- Developing high and lasting appreciation;
- Improving the framework conditions for the product series.

Investments

- Total investment: 2.81 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Providing the chain of pillars with the foundation needed to support research in proximity;
- Preparing and implementing a research program related to the Pillars Series;
- Creating an information system about the argan tree;
- Increasing the productivity of the current Arkan fields;
- Mobilization of water resources;
- Argan tree development in the form of capacitor electrodes;
- Developing research and development branch of the argan tree;
- Technology transfer and assistance.

The most important professional regulations

- Creating high fields for the argan tree;
- Creating an information system about the argan tree;
- Improving the productivity of the currently existing arkan fields;
- Thimph production;
- Interprofessional simple series of pillars;
- Supporting the framing of producers

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2011 - 2020 and the signatories are representatives of professionals: the Federation of Moroccan Professionalism of the Staff Series (FIMARGANE) and the National Federation of Rights Holders Argan tree.

Exploitation

Cereals

Reference position

- The chain occupies a central position In the agricultural economy
- Maximum agricultural and economic importance: 75% of the agricultural area used, without taking into account the fallow land and 10 to 20% of the raw internal agricultural product, with changes high profits due to rainfall, as well as 70% of agricultural imports (about 8 billion dirhams);
- Great social weight for the fragile fabric of the product: mainstream agriculture In almost all agricultural units;
- Very important for consumption**
- Therapeutic consumption is at a very high level, with a proportion of self-consumption It represents about 30% of the volume of products;
- Karf's contribution to **Final consumption** This results in a strong connection between grain cultivation and motha breeding Y.

Objectives

- Reaching a maximum level of grain production at an annual rate of 7 million tons on an area of about 4.2 million hectares, by 2020;
- Developing the number of transactions by 20 billion dirhams **By 2020;**
- Reducing imports by 15 to 20%.

Series development axes

- Restructuring and intensifying production at the high level of the chain through grouping;
- Developing the stage of packaging and transporting grains;
- Restructuring the bottom of the chain;
- Gradually reformulating the series' codification and framing mechanisms.

Investments

- Total investment: 2.6 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Developing assembly projects for productive and social purposes (pillars 1 and 2 of the Lighter Morocco Plan);
- Supporting the generalization of the use of automated and automated inputs;
- Work on the emergence of 2 or 3 artistic (handling) packing and transporting grains at the national level ?;
- Development of agricultural development and research-development activities;
- Strengthening and sectoral restructuring of industrial mills;
- Keeping up with qualification and stage of transformation;
- Establishing a stock exchange for basic materials.

The most important languages for professionals

- Implementing projects to intensify production;
- The necessary support for active multipackaging and transporting grains;
- Qualification for the second stage of transformation;
- Contribution in a series of reformulating the clearing system at the chain level;
- Organizing distribution networks along the value chain;
- Activation, detailed framing, and composition for the benefit of the profession;
- Mobilizing capabilities to advance the profession.

Data about the contract - the signed program

FIAC

Covered period: 2009 - 2020 and the signatories are representatives of the profession: Federal Professional Association of Agriculture in

Biological production

Reference position

- Cultivated area for the 2010/2011 season: 3,800 hectares and production of 40,000 tons;
- The area of voluntary (natural) farms is about 618,700 hectares, mainly composed of... From the argan tree forest (400,000e), aromatic and medicinal plants (200,000e) And aloe vera (20.000e);
- Exports: 9,000 tons, including 8,300 tons of fresh products and 700 tons of processed products;
- Operation: one million working days;
- Collection of hard currency through exports: 100 million dirhams.

Objectives

- Reaching a total area of 40,000 hectares and producing Naba 100,000 tons (of which 60,000 tons are destined for export) and bio-based production of 8,500 tons;
- Providing 9 million working days, equivalent to 35,000 permanent jobs;
- Bringing in hard currency in a total amount equivalent to 800 million dirhams;
- Increase consumption of biological materials at the national market level.

Series development axes

- Developing the research and development sector;
- Improving the conditions for pricing, marketing and support for biological products In the internal market;
- Support the revitalization of ~~In the field of export~~;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series.

Investments

- Total investment: 1.21 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Support and develop research, development and technology transfer programmes;
- Marketing support in the internal market and support the revival of exports;
- Establishing a law ~~frame~~ regulatory for biological production;
- Reducing production and export;
- Training and technical assistance for the benefit of professionals and qualification of the conceptual organization.

The most important languages for professionals

- Preparing research and development programs aimed at ~~increasing~~ productivity, reduces production costs, and increases quality and competitiveness.
- Marketing revitalization in the internal market;
- Export development;
- Strengthening technical assistance for professionals;
- Creating a conceptual organization.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2011 - 2020. Signatories are representatives of professionals: the Moroccan Association for the Biological Products Chain (AMABIO).

Oil crops

Reference position

- Average covered area: 44,000 hectares annually of sunflowers, with an annual production of 48,000 tons, with an average yield of 11 quintals/ha;
- Average quantity delivered to the country: 19,000 tons, which is approximately less than 1.5% of the needs of table oil annually;
- Total processing capacity: 700,000 tons and total filtering capacity: 700,000 tons/year.

Objectives

- Gradual expansion and diversification of areas annually towards oilseed crops to reach 127,000 hectares, including 85,000 hectares of sunflowers and 42,000 hectares of colza;
- Improving the income generated by diyat to reach an average of 18 quintals/E for sunflowers vs11 quintals /e currently and rate20 quintals/ha for colza;
- Increasing table oil production to 93,000 tons In 2020, compared to the current rate of 8,000 tons
- IncreaseThe percentage of coverage of oil needs depending on national production Up to 19% Fin 2020, compared to the current rate of 1.5%.

Series development axes

Qualifying the agricultural sector for the chain:

- Expanding spaces, especially In regions where there are high qualifications for production with diversification of varieties;
- Intensifying and improving productivity by adopting appropriate technical methods, technical planning, training and agricultural consultation;
- Creating time against the effects of natural pests
- Strengthening programs for applied research, training, and training appropriate to the needs of the chain;
- Project developmán:the field of assembly;

Development of the series:

- Improving the conditions under which the product is collected by establishing reception and control units in In production areas;
- Improving inspection and performance requirements;
- Rehabilitation and repair of industrial facilities; **Developing a**

framework of relationships between the high and low levels of the chain

- Establishing a consultative and coordination framework that brings together various stakeholders, in implementation of the law on interprofessionalism;
- Concluding a professional agreement that defines the framework regulating relations between producers and business unit owners;
- Developing and strengthening the capacities of regional and regional associations of producers, as well as their national association.

Investments

- Total investment: 421 million dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Supporting the high and low-income farmers of the F-~~with~~ in the framework of the Agricultural Development Fund;
- Keeping up with **Initiating assembly** projects;
- Disseminating the benefits of multi-climate risk management to oil crops;
- Keeping up with ~~in the direction of~~ improving marketing and harvesting conditions;
- Maintaining the compensatory performance **for oilseeds;**
- Keeping up with ~~pro~~**siculate** their professional organization;
- Enhance research and development activities **In the field of oils;**
- Contributio**Developing applied training programs and completing training for the benefit of professional frameworks.**

- Implementing a program to expand field areas in promising destinations;
- Improving technical care for oil crops;
- Encouraging engagement programs for assembling producers and signing agricultural or assembly contracts with owners of crushing units and representatives of producers;
- Contributing alongside the government Developing a TIMF system to protect oilseed production against damage caused by natural disasters;
- Increasing production prices for oilseeds;
- Improving the conditions for collecting production, the system for receiving and inspecting it, and the conditions for paying the price for its purchase;
- Maintaining current industrial production capacity, while giving priority to national production **For oilseeds;**
- Promote interprofessionalism;
- Promoting research, development and training activities.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2013 – 2020
- Signatories are representatives of professionals: the Federation for Interprofessional Oils (FOLEA).



Rice cultivation series

Reference position

- Area that can be exploited: 14,000 hectares;
- Average cultivated area in the last 5 years: 6,500 hectares / year;
- Production: 50,000 tons;
- Generous revenues for 2,500 farmers;
- Creating 1.5 million working days/year, of which 450,000 working days/year are at the bottom of the chain;
- At the lower level of the chain, there are 6 rice farms in the west, the Walukus, 5 of which are productive;
- Rice export rate: 2,000 tons/year;
- Cetad rate is 4,700 tons/year.

Objectives

- Improving the yield to reach a rate of 80 quintals/ha compared to 70 quintals currently;
- Gradually expanding the areas to reach 11,000 hectares, compared to 6,500 hectares currently;
- Diversifying seed varieties for three types of rice: round, long and medium;
- Increasing the quality of produced rice and improving national market conditions.

Series development axes

- Increasing the agricultural profit margin;
- The curse of the industrial instrument;
- Improving the framework conditions for the series.

Investments

- Total investment: 270 million dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Leveling the floor in rice growing fields;
- Supporting the use of seeds and harvesting machinery;
- Financial assistance for grief;
- Rehabilitation of the evaluation units;
- Support research and development;
- Promote consumption;
- Efforts to compile;
- Opening and maintaining roads.

The most important languages for professionals

- Leveling the floor in rice growing fields;
- Development of assembly projects;
- The name of the evaluation tool;
- Completion of research and development;
- Activating conceptual organization;
- Improving marketing conditions;
- Encouraging consumption.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Period covered: 2014 – 2020 and signatories are representatives of professionals: National Interprofessional Federation of Rice (FNIR)

Sugar plants series

Reference position

- Local production covers approximately 43% of the country's need for sugar.
- The sector represents 9 million seasonal working days in the Sunnah;
- About 80,000 farmers work in an area of less than one hectare;
- The sugar industry includes 5 companies affiliated with the Cosimar Group.

Objectives

- Gradual expansion of used areas annually sugar crops increased from 70,600 hectares to 105,700 hectares, including sugar beet at 77,500 hectares, compared to 54,200 hectares and sugarcane at 28,200 hectares, compared to 16,400 hectares;
- Improving the yield and yields to reach a rate of 64 tons/ha compared to 54 tons/ha for beets and 80 tons/ha compared to 66 tons/ha for sugarcane;
- Increasing the sugar yield per hectare to reach 11 tons/ha compared to 8.5 tons/ha for beets and 9.6 tons/ha compared to 7.2 tons/ha for sugarcane;
- Increase the production of white sugar reached 856,000 tons, compared to 410,000 tons.
- Improving the coverage rate to reach 62% compared to 35%  rate;
- Increasing the actual processing capacity of sugar glycerates.

Series development axes

- Rehabilitation of the high chain through expanding areas, enhancing water economy, improving the agricultural performance of sugar crops, and improving drought conditions. And transportation;
- Rehabilitating the bottom of the chain through developing and modernizing the industrial tool and improving the production reception and control system;
- Improving the framework conditions of the chain by strengthening the relationship between the producer and the factory, encouraging and strengthening agricultural aggregation projects, and developing and strengthening the capabilities of regional associations.

Investments

- Total investment: 7.6 billion dirhams

The most important countries of the country

- Including sugar plants among priority crops in areas nominated for major irrigation projects;
- Maintaining advertisements for beetroot single-germ seeds, agricultural machinery for sugar crops, and irrigation systems that consume little water;
- Approval of a subsidy of 6,000 dirhams/ha for the establishment of new sugarcane farms;
- Development of assembly projects;
- Contribution to implement our program research, development and training;
- Contribution to Reclamation of tracts within sugar oceans;
- Financial contribution to the Solidarity Fund for natural disasters or exceptional events that may interfere with the production of sugar crops. 

The most important languages for professionals

- Producer framing in order to develop technical follow-up of crops;
- Gradual expansion of spaces;
- Gradual development of assembly projects on the horizon of generalizing this organizational form;
- Improving the conditions for collecting crops, receiving them, inspecting them, and then paying for them;
- Establishing a solidarity fund to confront the effects of natural disasters and exceptional events;
- Rehabilitation and repair of the industrial tool.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2013 – 2020 and the signatories are representatives of professionals: the Moroccan Interprofessional Sugar Federation (FI MASUCRE)

milk series

Reference position

Watf production increased from 1.7 billion in 2009 to 2.3 billion in 2013.

- The chain creates 460,000 permanent jobs;
- Weak milk productivity across breeds, approximately 1,900 kg/cow/year.

Objectives

Producing 4 billion tons of milk **By 2020;**

- Improving the conditions for consumption of milk and its derivatives to reach 90 tons per year per person in 2020;
- Raising the productivity rate to 3000 tons per cow annually;
- Achieving self-sufficiency in milk;
- Creating 40,000 permanent job opportunities.

Series development axes

- High-chain development through improving productivity and developing family units for dairy cows;
- Developing the lower part of the chain through establishing and expanding milk thickening units;
- Improving the framework conditions for chain development.

Investments

Total investment: 6,606 billion dirhams, of which 1.27 billion dirhams is the state's contribution.

The most important countries of the country

- Supporting the improvement ~~Within the framework~~ of the Rural Development Fund by developing the production of locally produced selected breed cows and purchasing 45,000 imported heifers;
- Encouraging investment in livestock breeding projects by allocating financial subsidies for the construction of buildings and the acquisition of livestock breeding equipment;
- Financial contribution in establishing and expanding milk centrifugation units;
- Promoting milk consumption and quality;
- Support the implementation of training programmes;
- Support research and development programmes;
- Identifying the herd through the Watf systemTo identify and track cows.

The most important languages for professionals

- Improving productivity by implementing a selection and improvement program◆ Progeny of dairy cow breeds and the fodder cultivation intensification programme, andTo contribute to its completion◆ Production units of infectious diseases;
- Enhancing investment in units of production;
 - Improving milk production by creating and expanding new milk processing units and establishing 3 milk drying units and 10 cheese production units;
 - Creating additional job opportunities estimated at more than 40,000 jobs At different levels of the production chain;
 - Increase milk production to 4 billion and consumption to 90 liters of milk per person annually by 2020;
 - Rehabilitation of the conceptual organization in accordance with Law 03-12 and support of member professional associations;
 - Encouraging consumption (organizing a milk exhibition, media campaigns, good practices guide...);
 - Implementing training programs for the live ~~el~~ **Oh;**
 - Contribution~~Implementation~~ in the national ~~plan~~ **Priority** and trace the herd by raising awareness among livestock farmers and assuming responsibility for training identifiers;

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2015 – 2020
- Signatories: Representatives of professionals: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation for Milk (FIMALAIT)
- Government: Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Poultry farming series

Reference position

- The chain is characterized by two methods of production: traditional and intensive, representing respectively: 13% and 87% of national production.
- Production of 560,000 tons of meat and 4.5 billion eggs in 2010;
- Consumption of 17.2 kg of meat and 138 eggs per person annually **2010;**
- Investment in the sector amounted to about 9.4 billion dirhams in 2010.
- A turnover of 23.2 billion dirhams in 2010;
- Creating 360,000 jobs, of which 110,000 jobs were MPTs

In units of production and 250,000 working days, the number of workers is spent on and marketing channels.



Objectives

- Production of 900,000 tons of meat and 7.2 billion eggs In the year 2020;
- Increase The annual consumption per person is 25 kilograms of meat and 200 eggs In the year 2020;
- Modernizing poultry farming units, creating structures for the evaluation of poultry products and developing models for assembly and integration;
- Creating 140,000 new jobs By 2020;**
- Improving sector competitiveness and supply;
- Diversifying poultry production by developing alternative poultry farming to reach 11% of total production, or 100,000 tons, in 2020;
- Increasing the volume of exports of poultry products from 400 tons in 2010 to 4,400 tons in 2020.

Series development axes

- Strengthening modern poultry farming, developing models for aggregation, integration and evaluation of poultry products;
- Improving the tire conditions of the chain.

Investments

- Total investment: 3.762 billion dirhams, of which 700 million dirhams are the state's contribution.

The most important countries of the country

- Investment development raising modern poultry and developing models for assembling, integrating, and valorizing poultry breeding products (slaughters and valorization units) by:
 - "Poultry" loan: the interest rate reaches 6% (excluding fees);
 - Allocated subsidies** within the framework of the Agricultural Development Fund: establishing poultry catering units and rehabilitating existing units by furnishing them with equipment, establishing catering units. Alternative poultry, establishing and rehabilitating industrial slaughtering and meat cutting facilities, and units for packing and curing eggs for consumption and exporting poultry products;
- Chain development: compensation for the slaughter of poultry when they are infected with ~~the~~ ~~Goat~~ ~~sheep~~ framework of actions taken by the health authority and health planning programmes;
- Contribution in implementing research and development programs;
- Contribution to develop the consumption and quality of poultry farming products;
- Formation and ~~affiliating~~ Interdisciplinary Center (Zoopole).

The most important languages for professionals

- Production and consumption to reach 900,000 tons of poultry and 7.2 billion eggs consumption in 2020;
- Creating 80,000 jobs and 60,000 new jobs;**
- Improving the skills and productivity of the intern;
- TIMF's position against natural disasters;
- Developing marketing and marketing channels;
- Regulating markets for poultry products;
- Reducing the spread of bird diseases in poultry farms.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2011 – 2020
- Signatories: Representatives of professionals: the Interprofessional Federation for the Poultry Sector (FISA)
- Government: Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Camel breeding series

Reference position

- The number of camel heads was about 190,000 in 2011, of which 90% were in the southern regions of the Kingdom.
- The thing that I disavowed is essentially centered In the southern regions: Guelmim-Semara, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, and Oued Eddahab-Lagouira;
- Camel breeding activity is of great importance on the economic, social and cultural levels Oh, and the tourist.

Objectives

- Developing production chains to reach 4,860 tons of meat and 10,200 tons of milk in 2020;
- Investment development and job creation;
- Encouraging the promotion of camel breeding products and the development of appropriate labels to improve livestock income;
- Improving productivity and quality of milk and camel meat;
- Improving health conditions for camels;
- Support and framing ~~the~~^{the} ~~existing~~^{existing} framework of professional bodies to qualify the camel breeding chain.

Series development axes

- Development of camel breeding;
- Improving general conditions of production;
- Improving conditions for camel breeding and production.

Investments

- Total investment: 702 million, of which 400 million dirhams are the state's contribution.

The most important countries of the country

- Investment support:
- Phone change~~Within~~ the framework of the Agricultural Development Fund: acquiring stallions and building a shelter for camels;
- Developing the chain by creating and directing milk collection centers, supporting integrated projects to collect and value camel milk, preparing markets for marketing camel milk, building two quarantines, preparing pastures, and organizing camel breeding exhibitions and competitions;
- Camel numbering;
- Developing the consumption and quality of camel breeding products;
- Preparing research and development programs in cooperation with the Hassan ~~Afif~~^{Afif} Institute and veterinary medicine, the National School of Agriculture in Meknes, and the ~~With~~^{With} agricultural research.

The most important languages for professionals

- Investment~~in~~ camel breeding projects and the production, marketing and valuation of camel meat and milk;
- Strengthening the organization of the profession;
- Employment development;
- Qualification of producers;
- Raising the level of productivity and consumption;
- Regulating camel markets;
- Improving the quality of camel breeding products.

Data about the contract - the signed program

- Covered period: 2011 – 2020
- Signatories: Representatives of professionals: Regional chambers of agriculture for the three regions: - Laayoune - Boujdour - Sakia El Hamra, Oued Eddahab - Lagouira, Guelmim - Semara
- Government: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.