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Country: Morocco

Institution: Indian School Al Ghubra

Topic: Stable Medical Supplies to Regions in Need

Together we can, we will

-Digraj Singh Rajput.

Morocco is a lower middle-income country in north Africa with a population of 37 million, including roughly 11 million children. Before covid -19, the country saw solid economic and social progress, but the pandemic triggered a recession, unemployment went up and child poverty increased. during these times UNICEF Morocco has been committed to work with the government and other partners to narrow inequalities, strengthen systems and institutions and improve access to quality social services especially stable medical supplies for children and families who need them most.

The Moroccan health system is composed of a public health sector which includes 2,689 primary health care facilities and 144 hospitals at different levels: local, provincial, regional and tertiary. Combined they have approximately 22,146 beds. the private sector is composed of 6,763 private practices and 439 clinics, mainly concentrated in urban areas and on the northern Atlantic coast. The health system is facing huge resources gap, including with respect to human resources: 0.68 physician and 0.84 nursing and midwifery density per thousand population in the public sector. Despite an increased budget in recent years, investment in health is still relatively low (less 6%of GDP) and out of pocket expenses remain high (around 54%). The Moroccan health system is in the process of decentralization and advanced regionalization with institutionalization of 12 new regions. With generalization of the health insurance scheme for the poor and vulnerable (RAMED)in 2012, an additional 8.5 million people were given access to free publicly available services and medical facilities. Public and private employees are covered by the mandatory health insurance (AMO). the government is currently working on the health system for the independent sector, repressing 1/3 of the population. however, Moroccan citizens have expressed dissatisfaction towards the public health system, including quality of care and inequalities in access to health services and facilities, especially pointing to a discrepancy between urban and rural areas.

Health is one of the six priorities of the 2017-2021 UNDAF. External funding represents a small portion of the health budget in Morocco. main contributors to the health budget are EU, the world bank, the ADB, the European investment. An effort is made in maternal and child health with united nations populations fund, united nations children’s fund and the Spanish cooperation’s. WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF are working with MOH to develop a post 2015 maternal and child health. Vision, which takes into account the SGDs and to develop a strategic action plan 2017-2021 to eliminate maternal, neonatal and child preventable mortality. The UN is also putting an effort to provide stable medical supplies especially to the regions in need.

%<https://www.pistoriofoundation.org/morocco-country-profile/#:~:text=Despite%20Morocco's%20status%20as%20a,educational%20and%20medical%20social%20services>.

%20servicess a lower middle-income country in North Africa with a pop

<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/136949/ccsbrief_mar_en.pdf?sequence=1#:~:text=Morocco%20is%20witnessing%20a%20major,the%20main%20causes%20of%20death1>)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_in_Morocco>

<https://www.unicefusa.org/what-unicef-does/where-unicef-works/africa/morocco#:~:text=UNICEF%20supports%20efforts%20to%20improve,care%20for%20children%20more%20accessible>.