The World Health Organization can work to improve awareness of NCDs and the increase in funding for them through creating campaigns for possible donors that would diminish the futility that is often felt in relation to NCDs. Furthermore, in Morocco, it may help to have more foreign aid that can assist with the treatment of NCDs, especially in more remote regions, as Morocco currently doesn’t have enough doctors for there to be an effective way to combat the issue. Morocco believes that the World Health Organization should use more of a percentage based system to ensure that all countries pay a fair share, and that some countries that have a greater issue with NCD’s put more investment into this issue. While all non-communicable diseases are important, Morocco thinks that each country paying mainly to combat diseases that mainly affect their own country would be essential, as foreign countries may not be able to fully grasp the socio economic situation within other countries, and that could be detrimental in fighting the negative mentality surrounding NCDs. Morocco believes that the main role that high-income countries has is in research. While many high-income countries may attempt to combat disease by attempting to infiltrate a country's culture in order to impose different health standards that may not coincide with the Moroccan way of life. Morocco believes that research into coming up with prevention strategies and cures is the best way for first-world countries to get involved, and following this, countries may choose to implement what has been done, in a way that would be the most effective for each individual country.

The access to medication in Morocco has become an issue due to a combination of two factors; population increase, and a lack of urbanization. Morocco, since independence in 1956, has grown from 10 million to 32 million people, and as such, it has been unable to combat the rising amount of people that are straining its healthcare system. Another factor is the large amount of population that lives in remote, rural areas, and unlike many first-world countries with large centralized populations, Morocco is unable to fully cover our population with our healthcare system because of how spread out it is. Morocco may be able to better increase our coverage of doctors by offering a system similar to what Canada offers doctors to move to remote regions, and hopefully this incentive will increase the access to healthcare and medication for all of Morocco’s citizens. As mentioned with Morocco’s response for NCD’s, it doesn’t feel like one global solution is possible, simply because of how diverse the world’s views on diseases, and the means needed to combat these diseases. In Morocco, one subject in which this is true is in smoking. Anti-smoking campaign strategies that have been used in other countries aren’t as effective in Morocco, as many view it as more of a traditional behaviour than a health hazard, and a different approach is more effective in discouraging people in Morocco to not smoke. Morocco strongly holds the belief in allowing pharmaceutical companies to grow within your own countries before allowing other pharmaceutical companies to enter your country. For the past 60 years, Morocco has begun mainly self-sufficient in relation to pharmaceuticals, and as such, we have been highly successful not only in providing for the country, but in providing for other African nations as well. In accordance with this belief, Morocco thinks that unless there’s a strong pharmaceutical economy within a country, the international community should have some say in the pharmaceutical market, as if other countries are providing a country with pharmaceuticals, those other countries should be in charge of pricing, and should be fulfilling their own personal needs before concerning themselves of the needs of other nations. Morocco prides itself on allowing its citizens more and more access to essential medications. Morocco believes that it can continue to provide for its citizens by continuing to implement a more global market of pharmaceuticals, while continuing to promote Moroccan pharmaceutical companies. Morocco has continued to have problems with affordability, simply because its production costs are too high, and as an emerging pharmaceutical market, it has not been able to create an atmosphere where competition in pharmaceuticals can help ensure that costs remain affordable, However, current trends show that it will achieve affordability while maintaining its current policies and simply growing its pharmaceutical industries to be able to become self-sufficient.

In Morocco, being a developing nation, it is working to close the disparities between female and male health standards, just as it is advancing in general in relation to creating social equity. Overall, female literacy in Morocco is at 38.3%, so Morocco thinks the best way to diminish the disparities within female and male health care is to further educate women in order to create equity not only in health care, but in all social situations in general. Since independence in the 1960’s, Morocco has been developing, yet they haven’t been able to reach the levels of Modern western countries due to its relatively new status as an independent nation. Health inequities would lead to poorer outcomes in the medical world because when inequality is experienced, it can often lead some disadvantaged peoples to experience a mentality that is suboptimal when attempting to battle disease. By allowing for a better social structure and environment within Morocco, by encouraging the advancements of women and minorities in society, can allow for Morocco to be a more diverse nation with a greater potential for growth due to the amount of people that are motivated to achieve the best for the society that they can offer. In general, Morocco has had trouble in trying to enforce male health in relation to suicide and lower life expectancies because the Moroccan government has been ineffective with coming up with a strategy to properly advertise to the Moroccan male population. While education is the main source of health knowledge, Morocco should begin the implementation of a stronger health curriculum that not only combats basic hygiene, but also helps to destroy the stigma surrounding mental health. To address male life expectancy, Morocco believes continuing the campaign against smoking would be effective, as a third of the male population of Morocco smokes, and in highlighting the possible effects of smoking, Morocco can more effectively highlight the dangers surrounding smoking, thus lessening its influence on popular culture. Also, smoking companies have a strong influence in Morocco, so while it is contained as of now, international intervention on the smoking industry and companies that realize the opportunities in developing countries to make profit, and could be used in the future to lessen the influence of tobacco producers.