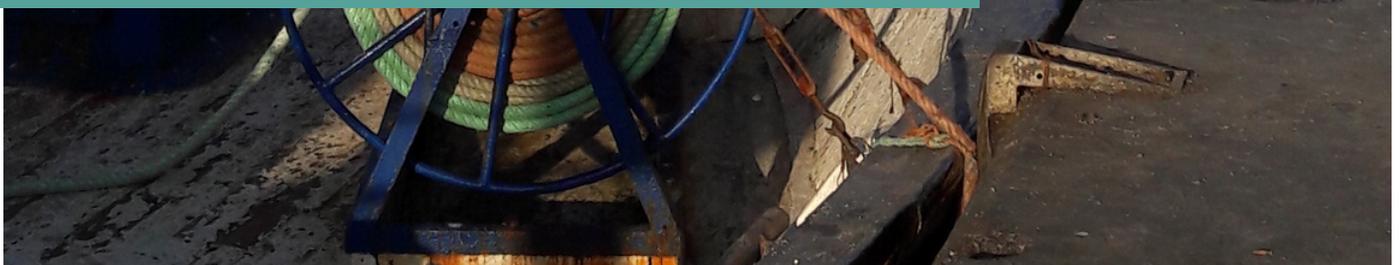




MOROCCO

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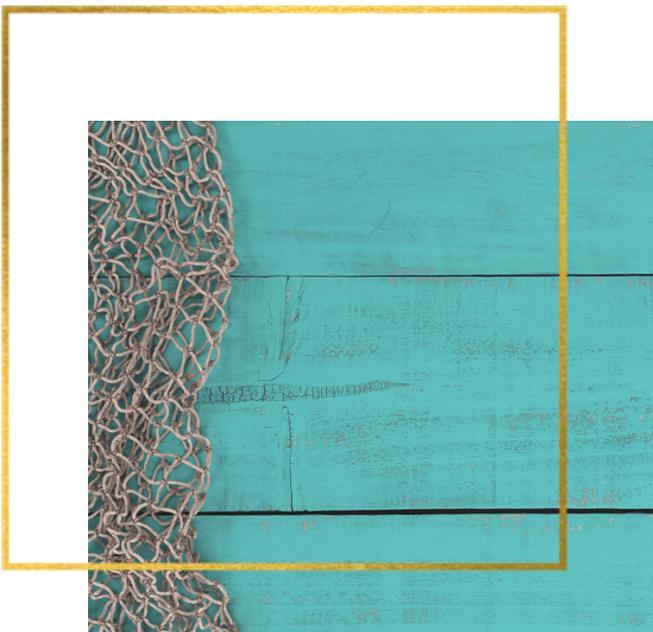
Why SSF?

Maritime fishing is a key activity for the Moroccan economy. It represents 2% to 3% of the national GDP, stabilizes the trade balance, and provides direct and indirect jobs for about 3 million Moroccans. Small-scale fishing -coastal and artisanal- represents 69% of the national fish production. SSF landings are destined for both direct consumption and the fish processing sector, ensuring food security for the country and advancing the value chain. Although the Moroccan fisheries provide a significant added value to the national economy, they are faced with significant challenges.

The main challenges facing SSF are: 1) promotion of seafood consumption in Morocco; improvement of the quality and the safety standards of seafood products with an awareness of their importance; and 3) development of fish landing infrastructure, marketing, and distribution conditions.

To tackle these issues, the Moroccan ministry of fisheries established Halieutis Strategy in 2009. The main objectives of this strategy are to: 1) promote the sustainability of the fishery resources; 2) enhance the performance and competitiveness of the sector; and 3) control, govern and improve fish landing infrastructure marketing and distribution conditions.

What are SSF?

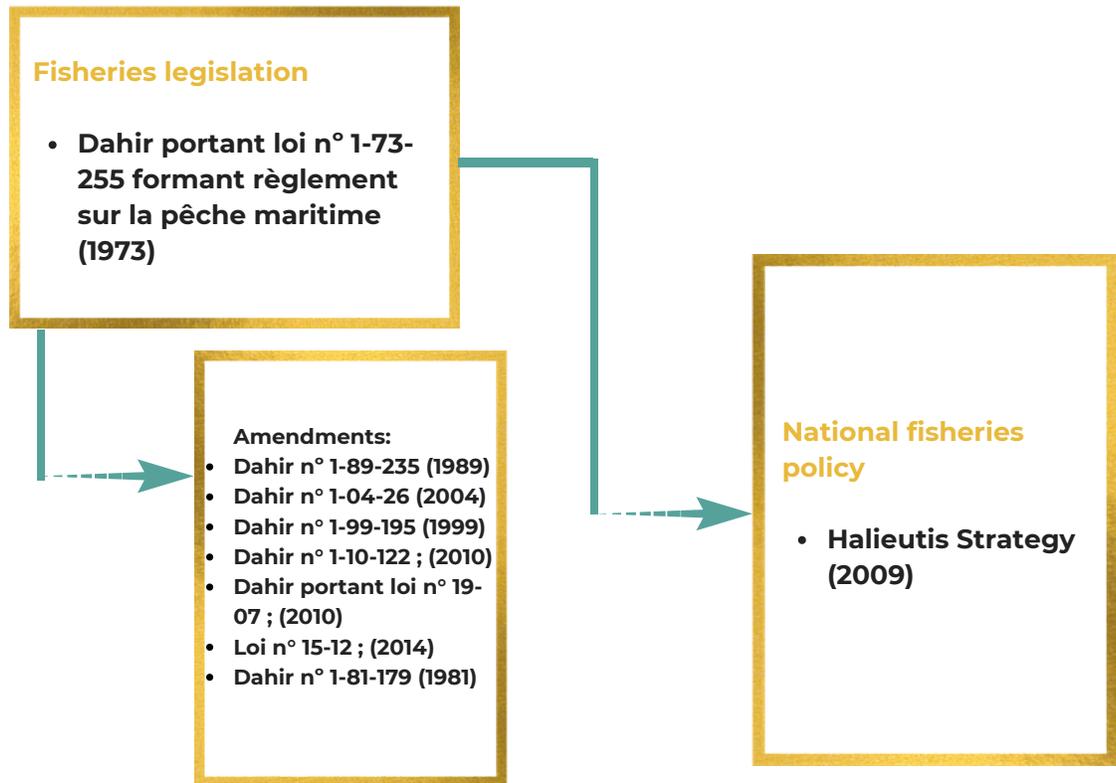


"small-scale fishing"

Article 52 of the "Code de commerce maritime" of about 15th, 1919 Code de Commerce Maritime.

"Small-scale fishing is that which is usually carried out at a distance of less than thirty miles from the coast by vessels of fifty gross tonnage or less."

How are SSF governed?



Who governs SSF?

National authorities in charge of fisheries governance:

- **Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department of fisheries**

Responsibilities:

- Development strategy for the maritime sector and its related activities
- Development and rational exploitation of the fishery resources of the exclusive economic zone & developing and implementing fisheries development and management plans
- Scientific research and technical, economic and social studies
- Preservation of the quality of seafood
- Development of fishery products
- Promotion of maritime labour
- Safety of navigation, the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the management of maritime wrecks
- Prepare draft laws and regulations
- Provide training for seafarers, managers, technicians and other maritime sector personnel

What principles govern fisheries?

Legislation: **Yellow** **Blue: Policy**

Yes  

No  

Not clear  

Not specific to fisheries  

Human rights & dignity			
Respect of cultures			
Non-discrimination			
Gender equality & equity			
Equity & equality			
Consultation & participation			
Rule of law			
Transparency			
Accountability			
Economic, social & environmental sustainability			
Ecosystem approach to fisheries			
Social responsibility			
Other SSF relevant principles			

What legal and policy instruments are SSF specific?

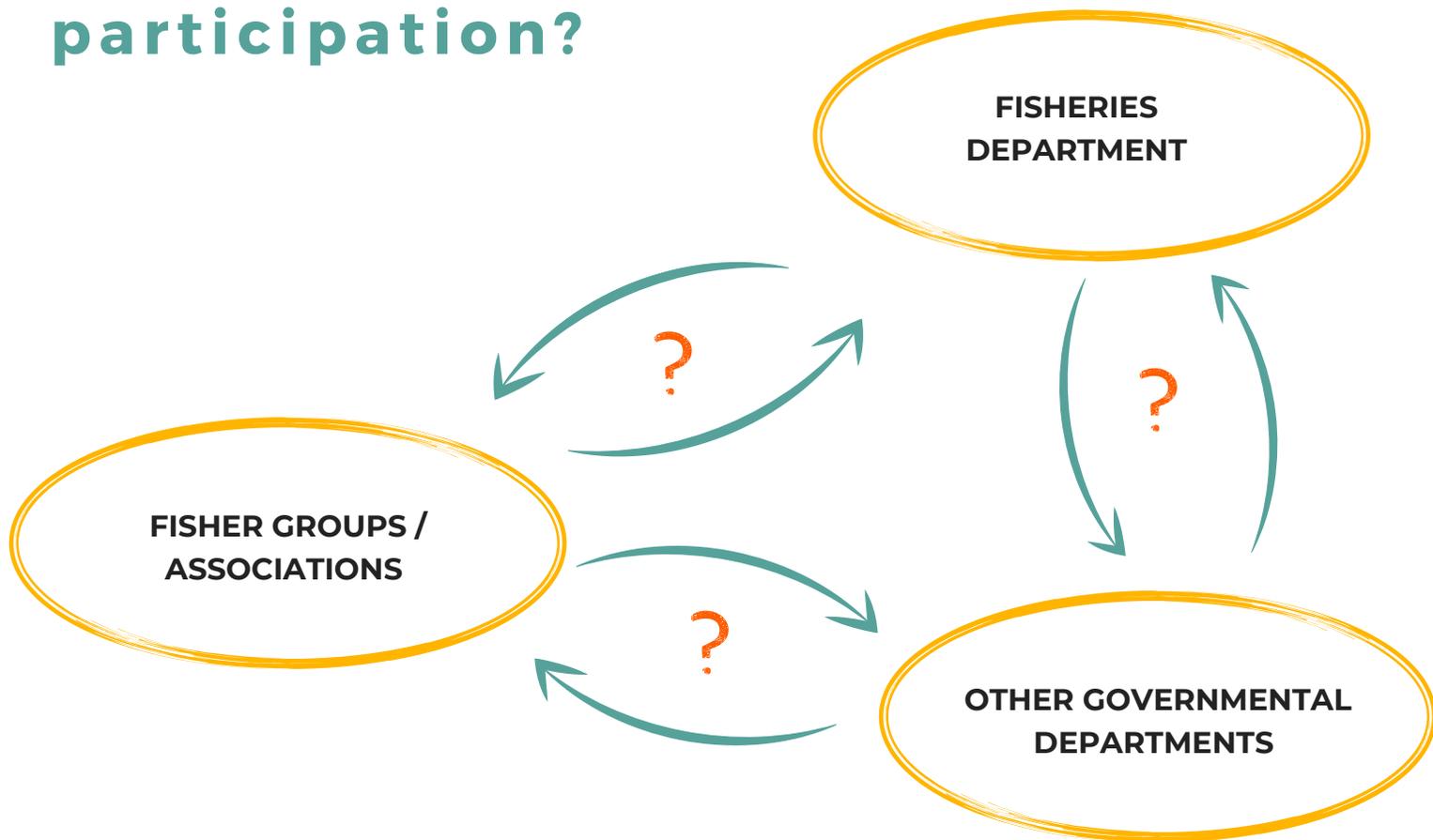
Specific provisions for SSF

- **Tenure and related rights for SSF**
 - The Dahir n° 1-73-255 (1973)
- **Registration requirements for SSF**
 - Various: 1) Code de commerce maritime (1919); Décret n° 2-92-1026 (4 rejev 1413) (1992)
- **MCS measures and others aimed to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU applying to SSF**
 - Loi n° 15-12 du 12 mai 2014 relative à la prévention et à la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 23 novembre 1973 formant règlement sur la pêche maritime (2014)
- **Social development, employment and decent work for SSF along the value chain**
 - IBHAR Program (2013)
- **Labour rights or social benefits for SSF along the value chain**
 - loi n° 1.72.184 du 27 juillet 1972, article 2
- **Capacity building program for SSF**
 - Department of Fisheries (2020)
- **Recognition of SSF as professional workers, along the value chain**
 - Dahir du 22 jourmada i 1340 (21 janvier 1922) rendant obligatoire, pour les marins marocains, la possession d'un livret maritime individuel (1922)
- **Responsible trade in fish and certification of fishery products from SSF, including sanitary and safety standards for domestic vs. export markets**
 - loi n° 28-07 relative à la sécurité sanitaire des aliments (promulguée le 11 février 2010)
- **Legal protection of women in SSF, along the value chain**
 - Stratégie nationale pour l'équité et l'égalité entre les sexes par l'intégration de l'approche genre dans les politiques et les programmes de développement (2006)
- **Special treatment to women in SSF**
 - Stratégie nationale pour l'équité et l'égalité entre les sexes par l'intégration de l'approche genre dans les politiques et les programmes de développement (2006)

No specific provisions for SSF

- Exclusive fishing area or priority access to fishery resources for SSF
- Protection of SSF from disaster risks/ climate change, and/or recognition of SSF vulnerability in disaster risk/climate change policies and strategies

What are opportunities for interaction & participation?



Representation of SSF in governance

In 1997, Morocco recognized the significance of the participatory approach in fisheries management, which led the creation of the Chambers of Marine Fisheries by the Dahir n° 1-97-88 of April 2, 1997. Chambers of Marine fisheries include representatives of artisanal fishers who advocate for their rights and participate in the management of the fisheries resources.

Fishers' participation in management, including co-management or decentralised fisheries management schemes

There are 18 fisheries delegations across the national coast and each delegation is responsible for managing a specific region/sub-region.

Holistic form of governance or reform

There is interest for a more holistic governance or reform. A policy addressing this is currently under development.