The new Moroccan Constitution (2011) enshrines the right to housing in article 31

The State, public institutions and local authorities work to mobilize all available means to facilitate equal access for citizens to the conditions enabling them to enjoy rights:

- health care - social protection, medical coverage and mutual or state-organized solidarity - modern education, accessible and of high quality - education on the attachment to Moroccan identity and immutable national constants - vocational training and physical and artistic education - decent housing - work and support from public authorities in job search or self-employment - access to public services on merit - access to water and a healthy environment - sustainable development.

LAND GRABBING

Although Moroccan legislation does not allow the sale of agricultural land, the Moroccan State makes its land available to private investors in the form of a lease. The stated objective is to stimulate the effectiveness of areas that the State is not able to manage effectively. A national agency, the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA), which is responsible for carrying out these transactions. In addition, Morocco is one of the countries that nowadays invest heavily abroad. For example, in 2013, it is in Gabon that Moroccan investors will be able to “buy” land.

Source: The Right to Development in Morocco - ESCR 2010

The Constitution, which enshrines the Right to Property in article 35, allows expropriation by public authorities if new constructions are to be built. Compensation is then given to the owner of this land.

Source: Moroccan Housing Network

Migrants wait at the port of Tarifa, Spain, after being rescued by Spanish maritime rescue services in the Straits of Gibraltar – August 2017 – Huffpost

Moroccan migration to Gibraltar – Reuter – July 2018

GO TO THE WEBSITE: https://habitat-worldmap.org

UNDER CONSTRUCTION WITH YOU