



Policy Brief: Analysing Systemic Challenges in Maternal Healthcare Provision in Morocco

Yasmina Alaoui¹, Amal El Amrani^{2,3}, Omar Touimi⁴, Karim Benjelloun²

¹ Department of Epidemiology, Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech

² Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech

³ Hassan II University of Casablanca

⁴ Department of Public Health, Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane

Published: 28 August 2001 | **Received:** 08 June 2001 | **Accepted:** 23 July 2001

Correspondence: yalaoui@yahoo.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18527798](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18527798)

Author notes

Yasmina Alaoui is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Amal El Amrani is affiliated with Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Omar Touimi is affiliated with Department of Public Health, Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Karim Benjelloun is affiliated with Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Maternal healthcare in Morocco has seen reform, yet systemic challenges continue to affect service delivery. Access to essential medicines remains a critical vulnerability within the broader context of infrastructure and human resource constraints. This policy brief analyses systemic barriers to maternal healthcare provision in Morocco, focusing specifically on challenges within the pharmaceutical supply chain for essential obstetric medicines. It aims to identify key policy gaps and propose actionable recommendations. The brief employs a qualitative case study approach, synthesising data from a desk review of policy documents, grey literature, and existing programme evaluations. The analysis focuses on institutional frameworks, logistical processes, and service delivery experiences related to maternal health commodities. A central finding is the recurrent stock-out of essential uterotonics and antihypertensives at peripheral health centres. This undermines the management of postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders and is attributed to fragmented logistics management and forecasting inaccuracies within a decentralised procurement system. Systemic weaknesses in the pharmaceutical supply chain constitute a significant, remediable barrier to quality maternal care in Morocco. Addressing these logistical failures is crucial for improving clinical outcomes and achieving maternal health targets. Key recommendations include: (1) strengthening national forecasting and integrated logistics management for maternal health commodities; (2) enhancing training for healthcare workers in logistics data management; and (3) establishing a dedicated monitoring framework for the availability of essential obstetric medicines at point of care. Maternal health, health policy, pharmaceuticals, supply chain, Morocco, healthcare systems This brief provides a focused analysis for policymakers, distilling complex systemic issues into actionable points for strengthening the maternal health medicine supply chain in Morocco.

Keywords: *maternal mortality, health systems strengthening, essential medicines, North Africa, policy analysis, healthcare access, antenatal care*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

REQUEST FULL PAPER

 **Email:** info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

 **Submit at:** app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge