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# Reintegrating Agriculture into the Urban Fabric: Resilience and Land Sustainability through Urban and Peri-Urban Farming in Morocco

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#### **INTRODUCTION & AIM**

Urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) in Morocco is a strategic response to rapid urbanization, climate change, land degradation, and food insecurity.

Case studies from Rabat, Casablanca, and Meknès highlight UPA's role in:

- -Enhancing food sovereignty
- -Preserving ecosystem services and cultural landscapes
- -Supporting inclusive livelihoods (women and youth)

**Aim:** To assess how UPA contributes to urban resilience and sustainable land systems.







Figure 1: Agricultural systems in Urban and Peri-Urban areas of selected Moroccan cities

#### **METHOD**

- Spatial analysis of urban growth and land use dynamics.
- Fieldwork & case studies with farmers and stakeholders.
- Socio-economic and agroecological assessment to evaluate multifunctional roles of UPA.
- Study involved selective and stratified random sampling across 17 study areas, with 125 respondents surveyed across the 3 cities (Rabat, Casablanca, Meknès).
- Data collection was carried out using interviews and field surveys guided by an 85 question survey.





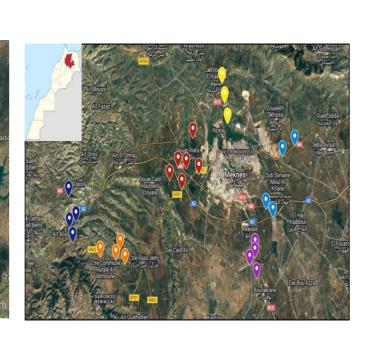


Figure 2: Geographical location of study sites in the outskirts of Casablanca metropolis

Figure 3: Geographical location of study sites in the outskirts of Rabat metropolis

Figure 4: Geographical location of study sites in the outskirts of Meknès

- Descriptive statistical methods for data analysis:
  - -Tests of normality and heterogeneity of variances.
  - -Chi squareTest
  - -Comparison of Means Tests
  - -Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

#### **RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

#### **Current state of UPA in the studied cities**

City	Main Features	Key Challenges
Casablanca	Medium-large family farms (veg, fruits, cereals); 64% inherited	Land competition from urban sprawl
Rabat	Small diversified farms; waste recycling, environmental services	Water scarcity → need for efficient irrigation
Meknès	Mixed farming, olives; supplies local markets	Urbanization pressure on farmland

#### **Opportunities**

- Food security & livelihoods: In the three cities, UPA provides up to 30-60% of fresh produce for local markets, supports income diversification, and creates jobs.
- Ecosystem services: Waste recycling (composting reduces organic waste by ~50%), green space creation, and climate adaptation (reduced heat islands, improved soil fertility).
- Resilience & land use: Combines traditional practices with agroecological innovations (drip irrigation, intercropping, organic farming).

#### Challenges:

- Urban expansion consuming ~4,000 ha of farmland annually leading to increased competition for land use (Hakimi and Brech, 2021; Bounoua et al., 2024).
- Water scarcity and declining groundwater are putting greater pressure on both groundwater and surface water resources (Hakimi and Brech, 2021).
- Insecure land tenure and weak policy integration ((Valette and Dugué, 2017; Hakimi and Brech, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

- ✓ UPA strengthens the urban–rural continuum and supports resilient, sustainable land systems.
- ✓ Institutional recognition and integration into urban planning frameworks are crucial.
- ✓ UPA contributes to UN SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 11 (Sustainable Cities), and 15 (Life on Land).

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