PD-AAA-171-F1

6080058 (4)

[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11/3/70

13p.

Increase in Cereals Production

636 PLANNING TABLE

	TOTAL	CONTRACT (NON-AIDW)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT
[illegible]	[illegible]	189	[illegible]		[illegible]	93		237		5	
[illegible]	220	160	65		160	45		20			

[illegible] | Fund Actual Year : | Operational Year Program :

CONTRIBUTING AGENCY TABLE

[illegible] participating agencies are employed under contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in case of voluntary agencies, enter their registration number from M.O. 1251.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate description code in col. b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

a. TYPE OF PARTICIPATION	TYPE CODE b.	c. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE b.	c.	d. CONTRACT/ PASA/ VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
[illegible]	1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. PROFESSIONAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSULTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER.	1. Near East [illegible]	1	2	AID/afr-19503	
		2. International Center for Agri. & Dryland Res.	3	2	AID/afr-573	
		3.				

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following, this should make a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

(1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;

(2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;

(3) achieved results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;

(4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can be [illegible] after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced assessment of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should be [illegible].

NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on [illegible] 1206 if [illegible] pages)

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

[illegible] Problems

[illegible] since the last PAR (March 1969) [illegible] satisfactory and on schedule in spite of the problems encountered due to a [illegible] foot-and-mouth disease epidemic as described in subsequent sections. The project [illegible] not fully staffed for the [illegible] months January 1970 following the resignation of the second and third CENTER

PREPARED BY | REVIEWED BY AID/W | DATE

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT OFFICER | SIGNATURE OF [illegible] | 11/3/70

Best Available

research agronomists in September and November 1969 and the third NEF Production-Extension agronomist in January 1970. The project is presently staffed by a direct-hire agronomist-coordinator, four production-extension agronomists (three from NEF and one direct-hire) and three CIMMYT research agronomists (all three are funded under the North Africa Regional Wheat Project). A subsequent request from the COM for an additional technician to assist with seed certification and production was approved and NEF is currently recruiting for this position. The addition of this technician will bring the project staff to the level recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority team which prepared the original guidelines for this project and will provide coverage of all elements essential for an accelerated wheat improvement program.

Regional cooperation with the program in Tunisia under the regional project, Wheat Improvement in North Africa, 698-11-130-173, has been very satisfactory. The regional coordinator and technicians from both countries have made regular visits between Morocco and Tunisia for observation and assistance with project activities and to effectively coordinate the work of the two programs. In addition, regular exchanges of COM and COT technicians have been arranged, allowing the technicians to exchange ideas and gain new ideas toward improving their own program. CIMMYT has also supplied visiting consultants at various times who have provided assistance to various project activities.

A change in the approach to encourage farmers to improve production levels of wheat resulted from the promulgation in July 1969 of an Agricultural Investment Code by the GOM Ministry of Agriculture. The "Operation Fertilizer" program described in the PROP will be continued at its present level of approximately 300,000 hectares annually. It will continue to be directed at the smaller traditional farmers with 20 hectares or less who will benefit from short-term credit for purchase of seed and fertilizer as well as reduced prices of 15-20% on these items and on small equipment.

A new program called "Operation Crop Rotation" started on a pilot basis in 1969-70, is directed toward larger farmers who have at least 20 hectares and requires them, under contract, to follow recommended crop rotations and production techniques in order to benefit from subsidized prices for fertilizer, seed and modern machinery. In addition, larger farmers already using modern methods and possessing adequate financial sources will be encouraged and guided by a regular extension program which will supply them with technical guidelines and advice on the use of the high-yielding varieties and the requisite production practices. The two latter programs will be expanded at the rate necessary to attain the production goals outlined in the PIP.

1. Overall performance in achieving targets

Overall performance has continued to be satisfactory. The "Operation Fertilizer" program has resulted in average yield increases of 4-7 quintales per hectare (6-10 bu/acre) depending on the year. Because of the reductions from Septoria leaf blotch, the imported Mexican varieties averaged only 11.2 Qx/ha (17 bu/acre). Nevertheless, farmers recognized the potential of these varieties and realized that the abnormal weather conditions in 1968-69 were the cause of the disappointing yields. As a

result the area planted to these varieties in 1969-70 doubled. Even though many farmers did not completely follow recommended practices, the average yield on the 10,000 hectares of commercial production was just under 20 Qx/ha (30 bu/acre). This compares favorably with the 10 qx/ha (15 bu/acre) national average. An additional 30,000 hectares was planted to two semi-dwarf varieties of Italian origin which averaged between 16 and 17 Qx/ha. The use of the semi-dwarf varieties (Italian and Mexican) is expected to expand as fast as seed becomes available with an area of 80,000 hectares expected for the 1970-71 season.

2. Contribution to achievement of Sector Plans

The potential contribution to sector goals, cited in the previous PAR, is unchanged although it must be realized that progress will be slow given the slowness to modernize that must be expected from an agricultural economy that is still 80% traditional and which supports 70% of the national population. Although some change can already be seen from the increased use of fertilizer on "Operation Fertilizer" and the resultant increased production, the major effect will not be realized for several more years when the area involved is expanded to more significant portion of the total area seeded to wheat.

Target date 1974

3. Results compared to costs

The cost-benefit ratios reported in the previous PAR remain applicable, i.e, an approximate 2 to 1 return.

4. Continued relevance of Project

The project will continue to be relevant through 1974 when it is expected that Morocco's wheat production will have been increased enough to substantially decrease the need for Morocco to spend scarce foreign exchange on wheat imports.

50%?

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PART I-B – PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

I-B-1 – OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST – (See detailed instructions)

DE 5. NEW E LY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE) 3. ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE *	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30 a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL	5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE 1/
	Increase average annual production by 50% from a level of production of 1,230,000 metric tons to an annual production of 1,800,000 MT by FY 74:					
	Total production (MT)	1,000,000	1,430,000	2,039,000	1,460,000	1,800,000
	Increase from Project (MT)	127,000	200,000	145,000 2/	260,000	570,000
	Expand the rational use of fertilizer and improved cultural practices for wheat production (annual coverage in hectares)	345,000	400,000	280,000 2/	460,000	600,000
	Make credit available for farmer purchases of seed, fertilizer and equipment to be used in wheat production program (DH. 000,000)	110	72	115	83	144
	Expand Area planted to commercial production of semi-dwarf and other improved varieties (hectares)	5,000	30,000	40,000	100,000	600,000
	Expand production of pure seed of improved varieties to supply program requirements (hectares)	5,000	10,000	8,300	18,000	45,000
	Train participants (number completing training)	27	6	10	16	73
	Conduct co-ordinated research programs in development of improved varieties, fertilizer requirements and improved management practices (number of locations)	10	25	22	30	30
	Train farmers in use of good seed and improved production technology through farm demonstrations and other extension practices (number of demonstrations)	30	148	148	200	300

* in 1968-69

1/ Annually except for participants which is cumulative.

2/ As described on page 1A the area for Operation Engrais was reduced below planned levels. The new Operation Assolement program has not yet expanded sufficiently to meet planned coverage. Consequently, both the area covered and production increase from project are slightly below planned levels.

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PART I-B -- Continued

010 B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets

				X		

Unsatisfactory ← Satisfactory → Outstanding

PART I.C. - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011 C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance

SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal

a. CODE NO. (FOR AID USE ONLY)	b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
	(1) Assist in the modernization of agricultural methods and institutions	3	2
	(2) Assist with the attainment of a higher annual agricultural growth rate	3	2
	(3) Increase production of wheat to help reduce wheat imports	3	2
	(4)		

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

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PART I-C – Continued

C.2 – GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	N
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	Y
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	N
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	Y
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	Y
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	N

021 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2 identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I if necessary):

014 - An unusually wet cool spring during the 1968-69 season resulted in a severe epidemic of Septoria leaf blotch with the newly introduced Mexican varieties being particularly susceptible. The subsequent drastic yield reduction raised considerable doubts among Moroccan farmers and technicians as to the value of these varieties for Morocco. As a consequence the use of these varieties was not expanded as fast as had been planned. Nevertheless, 10,000 hectares were planted in 1969-70, double the area seeded the previous year. The good results obtained this past season now seem to have eliminated the doubts and the area planted to high-yielding varieties is expected to increase as rapidly as seed can be made available.

016 - As indicated above the disease problem encountered represented only a temporary set-back and neither reduces the necessity for the project nor required any significant modification.

017 - The problem described in 014 above demonstrates the need for continual care when introducing new varieties or new methods into a country. The constant pressure for increased production must always be balanced against the need for adequate background knowledge before launching ambitious programs. In the case of Morocco the importation of five varieties allowed a safety factor since two varieties possessed adequate resistance to Septoria and produced satisfactory yields. This, coupled with the distribution of these varieties to several different areas, produced enough good results to demonstrate the potential of the high-yielding varieties. The use of only one or two varieties or the restriction of the program to only one ecological area could have had disastrous results.

019 - The activities of the project could be used in publicity relating to progress in food production programs, particularly those of the "Green Revolution". Results in Morocco have not been of such a spectacular nature as to indicate widespread use alone but could be a worthwhile addition to a general coverage of the topic.

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UNCLASSIFIED	608-11-130-058

PART II – IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

II-A – STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 – INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a)

PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS – PLACE AN "X" IN ONE COLUMN (1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
1	Recruitment of American technical staff		x	
2	a. Selection and training of participants	x 1/		
	b. On-the-job training		x	
3	Project coordination by Wheat Committee			
	a. Organization and planning for next year's program		x	
	b. Implementation and supervision of annual program		x	
	c. Analysis and review of activities and preparation of reports		x	
4	Research Program			
	a. Fertilizer levels, sources and related research			
	i) Planning, preparation of materials and selection of sites		x	
	ii) Land preparation, fertilization, seeding and management of trials		x	
	iii) Harvesting, analysis and interpretation of results		x	
	b. Production management research			
	i) Planning, preparation of materials and selection of sites		x	
	ii) Land preparation, fertilization, seeding and management of trials		x	
	iii) Harvesting, analysis and interpretation of results		x	
	c. Varietal development research			
	i) Preparation of seed, summer multiplication nursery and selection of locations		x	
	ii) Land preparation, seeding, crossing, selection and note taking		x	
	iii) Harvesting, analysis and interpretation of results		x	
5	Seed Multiplication Program			
	a. Preparation of production contracts, seed cleaning and seed distribution		x	
	b. Planting, rogueing and inspection of multiplication fields		x	
	c. Harvesting and cleaning of seed		x	
	d. Planting, inspection and harvesting of summer multiplication nurseries		x	
6	Extension and production program			
	a. Organization and preparation of demonstration and production programs (including Operation Engrais)	x 2/		
	b. Delivery of fertilizer, seed and equipment for demonstration and production programs		x	

PART II – IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

II-A – STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 – INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS – PLACE AN "X" IN ONE COLUMN (1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
6	c. Land preparation, fertilization and seeding of demonstrations and commercial production fields	X 2/		
	d. Nitrogen topdressing of demonstrations and fields		X	
	e. Organization and conduct of farm field days and tours		X	
	f. Harvesting of demonstrations and preparation of results		X	
	g. Preparation and distribution of technical and extension materials		X	
	h. Organize and conduct credit program for participating farmers		X	
	1/ Participants for degree training only (page 7A)			
	2/ Area seeded to commercial production in 1969-70 was somewhat below planned level (see page 3)			

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PART II – Continued

023 II-A.2 – OVERALL TIMELINESS

In general, project implementation is (place an "X" in one block):

(a) On schedule	
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(c) Behind schedule	
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

BLOCK (c): If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

II-B – RESOURCE INPUTS

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter P if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT, PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	
		033 Promptness of required reports	
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	P	034 Adherence to work schedule	
026 Understanding of project purposes	P	035 Working relations with Americans	
027 Project planning and management		036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	P	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	
029 Effective use of participant training element		038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff		039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	P	040 Other (describe):	

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT, PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP 052 Appropriateness of original selection	
PRE-DEPARTURE 042 English language ability	P	053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	
043 Availability of host country funding		054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	N	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
045 Technical/professional qualifications		056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	
046 Quality of technical orientation		057 Adequacy of performance	
047 Quality of general orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program		059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training		060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	
050 Participants' availability for training	N	061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):			

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PART II-B -- Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 FFF		063 NON-FFF		064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT			
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).							072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.							073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.						P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.							075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.							076 Maintenance and spares support.	P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.						N	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.							078 Other (Describe):	

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the adequacy of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 I as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance.

Overall project implementation has been generally satisfactory to date. Except for a delay in recruitment of contract technicians by CIMMYT and some delay in locating satisfactory participants for advanced training, implementation has progressed on schedule and as expected.

b. Recruiting problems encountered by CIMMYT resulted in only one research technician available for the first year of project activity. Furthermore, the arrival of the second and third technicians was delayed until just before the planting season of the second year with the result that they were unable to organize and conduct their programs fully during their first year. Despite this handicap the CIMMYT research technicians were able to produce useful and timely research results and at this date have well-organized and responsive programs planned and underway to develop future project guidelines, recommendations and adapted varieties.

On the other hand, the performance of the Near East Foundation has been excellent in recruiting production agronomists. All three technicians have arrived in a timely fashion, possess satisfactory to excellent facility in French and the necessary skills to operate effectively and efficiently. NEF is presently recruiting a fourth agronomist to serve as a Seed Certification and Multiplication Advisor with the GOM Seed Multiplication Service.

c. Participants

As noted above it has been difficult to locate suitable candidates for advanced training in various areas of cereals improvement and production. However, as of the date of this report, three candidates have been selected and will be nominated within a short time. Nomination of candidates for short term training in fertilizer at TVA and cereal improvement at CIMMYT has been more timely although not all candidates selected in the past have been completely appropriate. More recently the selection of participants has passed through the Wheat Committee resulting in more suitable candidates. Some problems have also been encountered in post training placement of two trainees. One trainee was placed where he was unable to use his training fully but arrangements to operate more effectively have been made. The second trainee, largely because of his concentration on making private arrangements to further his own interests has not functioned in the project since his return last year.

d. Commodities

No problems have been encountered with commodities for the project. Items received are effectively used and properly maintained.

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PART III – ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:	
080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	P
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	P
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	P
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	P
084 Host country project funding.	P
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	N
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	P
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	P
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	N
100 Planning and management skills.	P
101 Amount of technician man years available.	N
102 Continuity of staff.	P
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
104 Pay and allowances.	
105 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

087 - Bureaucratic delays are always a particular problem with a project tied to a seasonal calendar as is the case with this project where certain steps must be taken at a particular time or not at all (or until the following year). The establishment of the wheat committee in the Ministry of Agriculture has greatly alleviated and improved this situation although further improvement can be made.

099 and 101 - Although considerable progress has been made in assigning technicians to this project there are still inadequacies, particularly for those at the B.S. level for which Morocco continues to be critically short. Until the number of graduates from the National Agricultural School and the National Agronomic Institute can be increased to adequate levels, Morocco will have to continue to depend on Moroccans with less than adequate training (Adjoint techniques) or on foreign technicians in many key roles.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED | PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-053

PART IV -- PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

IV-A -- EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed Instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience or country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.
For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 i):

No adjustment in project purposes or design necessary.

IV-B -- PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)): X

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo.____ Day____ Yr.____. Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.
5. Substantively revised. PROP will follow.
6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.
7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo.____ Day____ Yr.____
8. Other. Explain in narrative.

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B: