

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

MOROCCO

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1981

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1983

M o r o c c o

USAID/MOROCCO
FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ Thousands)

Country/Office Morocco (608)

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987
<u>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & NUTRITION</u>									
Grants	3,600	5,200	-	-	8,600	11,153	9,900	11,934	15,800
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>POPULATION</u>									
Grants	2,500	1,718	-	-	2,800	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,700
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Of which centrally procured commodities)	-	(1,718)	-	-	(2,800)	-	-	-	-
<u>HEALTH</u>									
Grants	925	600	-	-	1,075	500	4,000	4,000	3,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
Grants	3,200	2,582	-	-	4,138	1,734	1,500	1,266	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES</u>									
Grants	100	100	-	-	387	1,613	1,600	1,600	1,500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SUB-TOTAL FUNC. ACCOUNTS</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OTHER DA ACCTS. (Specify)</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA ACCTS.</u>									
Grants	10,325	10,200	-	-	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA AND ESF</u>									
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	20,000	21,700	-	-	23,500	24,000	25,000	26,000	27,000
(Of which Title III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	13,200	16,031	-	-	16,521	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
HOUSING GUARANTIES (non-add)	25,000	20,000	-	-	18,000	-	25,000	-	-
<u>TOTAL PERSONNEL</u>									
	39	38	-	-	38	38	38	38	38
USDH (workyears)	17	16	-	-	16	16	16	16	16
FNDH (workyears)	22	22	-	-	22	22	22	22	22

TABLE I NARRATIVE

The proposed FY 1982 budget of \$10.2 million is the "bare bones" minimum level at which the USAID/Morocco portfolio of on-going projects can be maintained without seriously jeopardizing project implementation.

For FY 1983 the AAPL level has been increased by 70 percent to \$17.0 million. Although this increase appears substantial it should be noted that \$16.6 million will be required to fund either on-going or follow-on projects and only \$400,000 will be available to finance the first year start up costs of a new activity, the Nutrition Development project.

In the out-years (1984-1987) the Morocco program is expected to expand at a rate of only \$2 million per year. This modest rate of expansion will seriously constrain USAID efforts to expand activities in the dryland agriculture, population and health sectors.

Given present budget limitation, current overall mission staffing levels are adequate to implement on-going and proposed projects through 1987.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 to FY 1983
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office MOROCCO (608)

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1983</u>		
			<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>AAPL</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & NUTRITION :</u>					
0136 Dryland Agriculture Applied Research (G)	-	500	-	-	900
0145 Range Management Improvement (G)	700	1,000	-	-	1,300
0158 CIDERA Rural Development (OPG)	6	-	-	-	-
0159 Renewable Energy (G)	1,494	1,500	-	-	1,500
0160 Agronomic Institute (G)	1,400	1,600	-	-	2,500
0165 Integrated Forestry Development (G)	-	600	-	-	2,000
0168 Nutrition Development(G)	-	-	-	-	400
<u>POPULATION :</u>					
0155 Family Planning Support II (G)	2,500	1,718	-	-	2,800
<u>HEALTH:</u>					
0151 Health Management Improvement (G)	925	600	-	-	1,075
<u>EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:</u>					
0139 Non-Formal Education for Women (G)	-	900	-	-	525
0147 Industrial & Commercial Job Training (G)	600	-	-	-	-
0149 Development Training & Management Support (G)	1,000	750	-	-	-
0157 Social Services Training (G)	800	932	-	-	1,613
0152 Statistical Services (G)	500	-	-	-	200
0156 Moroccan Women's Union (OPG)	300	-	-	-	300
0178 Sector Support Training	-	-	-	-	1,500

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PROJECT TITLE		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)										FY OBLIGATIONS					ITEM #	
		OBLIGATION DATE		FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985		FY 1986		FY 1987		
		INITIAL	FINAL	ORL	EXP	ORL	EXP	ORL	EXP	FORWARD FUNDED TO MO/TR	1983 AAPL	FORWARD FUNDED TO MO/TR	1984	1985	1986	1987		FUTURE YEAR
HEALTH																		
0151	HEALTH MGT. IMPROVEMENT	81	84 ^A	925	100	600	1,000	2/83	2/84	1,075	2/84	500	-	-	-	-	-	120
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL	-	-	925	100	600	1,000	-	-	1,075	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRANT	-	-	925	100	600	1,000	-	-	1,075	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LOAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDU. & HUMAN RESOURCES																		
0139	NON-FORMAL EDU/WOMEN	78	83	-	1,033	900	1,295	12/82	6/83	525	6/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
0147	INDUST/COM JOB TRNG	78	81 ^A	600	601	-	500	9/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
0149	DEV. TRNG & MGT. SUPP.	78	82	1,000	1,375	750	1,620	12/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
0154	SOCIAL & ECON. RES.	79	79	-	150	-	150	9/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
0157	SOCIAL SERVICES TRNG.	80	83	800	1,118	932	1,000	5/83	10/84	1,613	10/84	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
0162	STATISTICAL SERVICES	80	82	500	420	-	400	3/83	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
0166	MOROCCAN WOMEN'S UNION (OPG)	81	83	300	0	-	250	1/83	12/83	300	12/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0178	SECTOR SUPP. TRNG	83	87	-	-	-	-	-	2/84	1,500	2/84	1,734	1,500	1,266	-	-	-	-
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL	-	-	3,200	4,697	2,582	5,215	-	-	4,138	-	1,734	1,500	1,266	-	-	-	-
	GRANT	-	-	3,200	4,697	2,582	5,215	-	-	4,138	-	1,734	1,500	1,266	-	-	-	-
	LOAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office

MOROCCO (608)

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

(\$ thousand)

Project Number : 608-0172
Project Title : Sector Support Training
Proposed FY 1983 Funding: \$1,500
Life of Project Funding : \$6,000

The Sector Training Support project is a follow-up on the Development Training and Management Improvement project. Its purpose is to upgrade GOM management capabilities by providing U.S. academic training to Moroccan officials working in Ministries which directly support U.S.-financed development activities, as well as managers of selected private sector industries.

The level of competence among Moroccan officials in government ministries with which we deal is high and the education system has been successful in turning out, in limited numbers, a cadre of officialdom equal in competence with the best produced in other countries. But, frequently, the cadre is small and levels of competence are sharply lower as one penetrates into the mid and lower levels of bureaucracy and private sector management. While this is only part of the reason for lack of delegation in many Moroccan entities, it is an important element. Another problem, in addition to the thinness which the above entails, arises in the upgrading, or lack thereof, of management talent. Mid-career training is not well established and management techniques, to the degree that they can be taught and that they change, are not infused into the system. There is a feeling in Morocco that this is an area in which the U.S. has particular strength. Related to the above, is the need to impart technical training in management and in other spheres of techniques and methods which also change as time goes by. Again this is an area where the U.S. is believed to have and has a particular competence.

For reasons stated above the emphasis of this project needs clearly to be on management and high technology. The Government of Morocco and USAID wish to apply rigorous standards to make sure that this emphasis is adhered to in a project which will train a relatively modest number of people. It is therefore desirable that the project be backstopped on the

Moroccan side by an agency which is responsible for coordinating all academic training of Moroccans at foreign universities. The GOM Ministry of Education has been given this responsibility.

It is envisaged that the Ministry of Education will create a panel of Moroccans and Americans to select participants under this project. The panel will be comprised of Morrocans from the public sector (i.e., from the Moroccan Government); Moroccans from outside the private sector; and one or two Americans, one of whom can act as the Ambassador's representative. This panel meets what we understand are Morocco's desires and is in accord with proposed new USG legislation on the subject of selection of participants for training.

USAID in coordinating with the Ministry of Education will develop a precise eligibility statement. Based on this criterion, the panel will then choose participants. The USAID Training Office will continue to assist in the placement of participants from Morocco. It is envisaged that the panel, using the facilities of the Ministry of Education, will publicize training opportunities to those ministries, parts of ministries and Moroccan private sector entities which, in view of the Ministry of Education and USAID, can best use the specific training to be provided under this project.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

(\$ thousands)

Project Number : 608-0168
Project Title : Nutrition Development
Proposed FY 1983 Funding: \$400
Life of Project Funding : \$9,000

The purposes of the Nutrition Development Project are: 1) to strengthen the technical administrative and implementation capabilities of the Government of Morocco (GOM) Ministry of Social Affairs and Handicraft (MASA) nutrition program and personnel; 2) to expand the coverage, and to reinforce the impact of the nutrition program; and 3) to increase GOM/MASA capability to assess, analyze and respond to nutrition problems and to the needs of its program.

The major problems to be dealt with under the project stem from the program's growth and demands on it, which have resulted in its being stretched beyond its capacity to function effectively and responsibly. Since the establishment of the program in 1976^{1/} a number of program weaknesses and problems have been identified, and an expanded program has been defined as part of a long-term nutrition strategy. Project emphasis will be on reinforcing the current program's viability by addressing administrative and implementation inadequacies and technical and curriculum deficiencies; tightening eligibility criteria for the target population; and improving evaluative mechanisms for program monitoring and planning. The GOM/MASA will also explore means to increase utilization of indigenous sources of nutritious food for their food distribution programs.

Under this project USAID will assist MASA in its own short-term initiatives to improve its Title II-related nutrition program, and to introduce longer term activities aimed at increasing the program's impact and at progressively moving MASA toward self-reliance. The proposed means for dealing with the above-cited problems include

1/ Title II food distribution cum nutrition and health education for pregnant and lactating women, and infants and children under 5 years of age; 300 centers, 500 mothers per center.

establishment of a working technical team to provide guidance to the MASA's nutrition school, program personnel, and program centers; specialty training in nutrition and related areas for program personnel; curricula modifications; and experimenting with means of improving targeting and coverage (e.g. beneficiary enrollment criteria, ration size and nature, duration of enrollment in program). For longer term program planning and management aspects, the project will establish a nutrition surveillance system, and will provide technical and material assistance to the GOM for expanding MASA feeding programs, for developing domestic food supplies for the program, and for decreasing dependency on Title II contributions.

A major issue that will need to be addressed during project development is GOM/MASA's commitment to assuming an increasingly independent role in its program's management and budget, including the preparation of a long-term, carefully designed Title II phase-over strategy.

The MASA nutrition program's focus is on large numbers of disadvantaged families and particularly on nutritionally vulnerable segments of the population, i.e. pregnant and lactating women, and infants and children under the age of 5. Secondly, the proposed project will upgrade the training and skills of local women employed in the various program activities, and will encourage their active contribution to social development and the amelioration of malnutrition.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

(\$ thousands)

Project Number : 608-0169
Project Title : Low Cost Housing II
Proposed FY 1983 Funding: \$387
Life of Project Funding : \$1,500

The purpose of the Low Cost Housing project is to expand and improve the GOM Ministry of Housing's capacity to manage a range of urban and rural shelter initiatives for low income people. The project will develop GOM expertise in planning, housing, finance and management.

Morocco's estimated population of 20 million is growing by at least 3% per year, with the growth higher in the urban areas. By the year 2000, it is expected that the number of cities with population in excess of 100,000 will double to 30 and that the present 40% urban population will have become 60% of Morocco's total population. Furthermore, growth in smaller centers is also increasing rapidly. With this growth, Morocco's housing needs are estimated currently at 700,000 units per year overall, with the shortage being obviously more critical among the 44% of the population living at or below the poverty line. As a consequence, squatter settlements (bidonvilles) have burgeoned in the larger cities as well as the smaller centers.

Prior to 1978, GOM policies toward bidonvilles relied on expensive removal and reconstruction efforts. With the assistance of AID with its Ben M'Sik upgrading project in Casablanca (authorized 1979) and the World Bank with similar projects in Rabat, Kenitra and Meknes, GOM low income policies changed, becoming much more flexible and self-help oriented.

In the current Five Year (1981-85) Plan, the GOM intends to launch a broader based development effort with priorities being given to agricultural and rural development, small business, educational reform and social services (including housing). With AID housing investment guarantee (HIG) assistance, the Ministry of Housing plans to carry out slum upgrading projects along the above-referenced

Ben M'Sik model in two medium-sized cities, Tetouan and Mohammedia; begin similar programs in the smaller bidonvilles averaging 2,000 inhabitants and located largely in the provincial sector; launch its first concerted low cost rural housing program for market towns and/or rural administrative centers, and develop low cost urban housing schemes for that element of the population with incomes just above those of bidonville residents.

This is an ambitious program for a comparatively young Ministry; however, the Ministry's successful experimentation with the above range of projects coupled with the GOM's priorities in the Five-Year Plan toward activities which ameliorate economic disparities make it politically imperative that the Ministry of Housing initiate a comprehensive low cost housing program, one that touches all sectors of the society: modern and traditional, urban and rural.

In concert with the second housing investment guarantee program (HIG 02) for Morocco, USAID proposes a modest three-year program of technical assistance to the Ministry of Housing and Land Management (MHAT). In order to carry out the above broad-based housing program, MHAT plans to augment its direct hire staff as well as to develop local private sector expertise. Nevertheless, Moroccan expertise in low cost housing finance, management and in urban/rural community planning is quite limited. Through the proposed development assistance grant, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to MHAT in order to improve that Ministry's capacity to ~~initiate~~ and manage a multi-faceted low cost housing program.

The major issue is MHAT's capacity to manage the broad-based housing program encompassed by HIG 02. The technical assistance program, described herein, partially addresses this issue. Subsidiary issues will be raised during the AID/W review of the HIG 02 PP which is scheduled for fall 1981.

The beneficiaries of the project are noted below by project sub-activity. These are in all cases those with household incomes below the median in the city, urban or rural center in which they are living. An income and demographic profile of the typical applicant for bidonville improvement, rural and low cost urban housing will be submitted with the HIG 02 PP.

Beneficiaries*

- - Small/medium Bidonville - Subproject	46,000
- - Urban Bidonville - Subproject	78,000
- - Urban Low Housing - Subproject	11,000
- - Rural Housing - Subproject	<u>16,000</u>
TOTAL	151,000

* Number of Units of Housing x 5.5 average household size

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office MOROCCO (608)										
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths)		CUM	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM		
	<u>Decision Package AAPL</u>									
	<u>Pipeline Projects</u>									
	<u>New & Continuing Projects</u>									
1	0155. Family Planning Support II	O	G	PN	2,800	(8,619) ^{1/}	156	156	228	228
2	PL 480 Title II				(16,521)					
3	0168. Nutrition Development	N	G	ARDN	400					
4	0160. Agronomic Institute	O	G	ARDN	2,500					
5	0145. Range Management Improvement	O	G	ARDN	1,300					
6	0151. Health Management Improvement	O	G	HE	1,075					
7	0165. Integrated Forestry Development	O	G	ARDN	2,000					
8	0136. Dryland Agriculture Applied Research	O	G	ARDN	900					
9	0139. Non-Formal Education for Women	O	G	EH	525					
10	0157. Social Services Training	O	G	EH	1,613					
11	0178. Sector Support Training	N	G	EH	1,500			156	12	240
12	PL 480 Title I				(10,000)					
13	0159. Renewable Energy	O	G	ARDN	1,500					
14	0169. Low Cost Housing II	N	G	SDA	387					
15	HIG-02 Low Income Housing Guarantee Program				(18,000)					
16	0162. Statistical Services	O	G	EH	200					
17	0166. Moroccan Women's Union (OPG)	O	G	EH	300					
18	Program Office Workforce Increment				-		36	192	24	264 ^{a/}
	Total AAPL Package & Related Workforce				17,000		192		264	

a/ Personnel Planning Level is 456.

1/ This figure includes project pipelines of continuing projects that require FY 1983 funding.

Decision Package: AAPL

Decision Unit: MOROCCO (608)

PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING NARRATIVE

The FY 1983 Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) submitted in January 1981 proposed an AID-financed program for the period FY 1983-1987 requiring substantially more resources than are currently projected to be available. The program proposed in this ABS reflects the lower funding levels and also takes into consideration recommendations made at the AID/W review of the CDSS in March 1981.

In FY 1983 USAID/Morocco proposes a program that will continue to focus on on-going and follow-on projects. The only new initiative will be a Nutrition Development project which is designed to strengthen the GOM Ministry of Social Affairs and Handicraft's capability to manage and expand coverage of an on-going nutrition program which utilizes commodities provided under the PL 480 Title II program.

Current limited funding levels do not allow for any significant expansion of the USAID/Morocco program during either FY 1982 or 1983 and in effect, we are in a "holding pattern". There is very little room for flexibility to respond either to requests for assistance from the GOM or to take advantage of targets of opportunity. Due to this anticipated scarcity of resources it has become necessary to delay design and implementation of several projects including Agro-Mechanical Skills Training and Dryland Cereals Production.

The Mission's primary program emphasis continues to be in the areas of population/family planning and dryland agriculture (including forestry), with training, renewable energy and low cost housing activities providing support to its main thrust. The composite is designed to contribute to a reduction in population growth while at the same time stimulating increases in food grain production.

USAID/Morocco personnel requirements are considered to be adequate to manage our proposed program during the period FY 1982 thru 1987. Therefore, we have not requested an increase to our personnel ceiling during this period.

TABLE VIIIOPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
<u>COST SUMMARIES</u>									
US Direct Hire	855.3	18	47.5	828.5	17	48.7	773.2	16	48.3
FN Direct Hire	259.3	19	13.6	264.0	21	12.6	274.6	22	12.5
US Contract Pers.									
FN Contract Pers.									
Housing Expense	219.2	18	12.2	328.1	17	19.3	362.4	16	22.6
Office Operations	508.1	xx	xx	512.6	xx	xx	566.4	xx	xx
Total Budget	1,841.9	xxx	xxx	1,933.2	xx	xx	1,976.6	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	940.0	xxx	xxx	1,010.0	xx	xx	1,029.4	xx	xx
FAAS	201.8	xxx	xxx	229.2	xx	xx	225.0	xx	xx
Trust Fund	75.0	xxx	xxx	25.0	xx	xx	20.0	xx	xx

TABLE VIII

	FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
<u>COST SUMMARIES</u>									
US Direct Hire	841.2	16	52.6	841.6	16	52.6	841.6	16	52.6
FN Direct Hire	302.3	22	13.7	302.3	22	13.7	302.3	22	13.7
US Contract Pers.									
FN Contract Pers.									
Housing Expense	247.6	16	15.5	247.6	16	15.5	247.6	16	15.5
Office Operations	599.7	xx	xx	599.7	xx	xx	599.7	xx	xx
Total Budget	1,990.8	xx	xx	1,990.8	xx	xx	1,990.8	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	979.2	xx	xx	979.2	xx	xx	979.2	xx	xx
FAAS	235.0	xx	xx	235.0	xx	xx	235.0	xx	xx
Trust Fund	20.0	xx	xx	20.0	xx	xx	20.0	xx	xx

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN MOROCCO

BUREAU: BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

04/15/81

DECISION UNIT: MOROCCO

-----FY 1983-----

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC	TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PLRS CAT	WKRC HC	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	ABJVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85	
																	S
835	U	10	011	80108	DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
836	U	10	013	80117	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
837	U	10	050	80125	SECRETARY	E	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	F	10	-	-	DRIVER	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	F	20	050	-	SECRETARY	N	-	39	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
884	U	20	021	83020	PROGRAM ECONOMIST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
848	U	20	023	83010	PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
888	U	20	023	83013	ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
895	U	20	050	83024	SECRETARY	E	-	40	8	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
1524	F	20	050	-	SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
931	U	40	101	85043	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	U	40	103	-	ASST. AGR. DEV. OFF.	I	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
914	U	40	103	85007	AGRICULTURAL DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
914	U	40	103	-	DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL DEV. OFFICER	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	
934	U	40	550	89008	HEALTH AND FMPL DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	U	40	504	89021	NUTRITION ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
917	U	40	550	89011	POP OFFICER - FAMILY PLANNING	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
962	U	40	600	84015	HUMAN RSRS DEV OFFICER - EDUCATION	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
891	U	40	804	84013	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	U	40	091	-	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	03	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
2158	F	40	40	-	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
2161	F	40	73	-	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	

-18d-
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

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BUREAU: BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

04/15/81

DECISION UNIT: MOROCCO

-----FY 1983-----

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WOP SNC	FY 91	FY 92	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT ARPL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85
1526	F	40	050	SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
3923	F	40	050	SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
3924	F	40	050	SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	600	EDUCATION ANALYST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	930	PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT	P	-	39	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
2162	F	40	070	TRANSLATOR	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1525	F	40	103	AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1527	F	40	150	FOOD ADMINISTRATION SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
2159	F	40	910	TRAINING OFFICER	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
2160	F	40	910	TRAINING ASSISTANT	P	-	39	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
968	U	50	043	82007 CONTROLLER	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1528	F	50	041	FINANCIAL SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1529	F	50	042	ACCOUNTANT (SENIOR)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	50	040	VOUCHER EXAMINER	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	50	040	VOUCHER EXAMINER	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	50	040	ACC. MAINT. CLERK	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	60	071	REPRODUCTION SPECIALIST	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1531	F	60	072	C AND R SUPERVISOR	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
								440	456	456	456	456	456	456	456
TOTAL FOR DECUMIT															

P.L. 480 NARRATIVE

Morocco is a food grain deficit country, and given its current rate of population growth and shifting demographic pattern to urban areas, it is likely to remain in this category for most of this decade. Much of the migration to urban areas can be traced to the deteriorating performance of rainfed agriculture in Morocco upon which the poorer echelons of Moroccan rural society depend for their livelihood. Coupled with the 3% annual increase of the number of mouths to feed, the poor performance of rainfed agriculture has become a fundamental disequilibrating factor in the growth of the Moroccan economy. These conditions initiate and intensify a vicious cycle; the gravitation to urban areas decreases the productive potential of the still labor-intensive rainfed agricultural areas, while simultaneously creating an increased demand for the different dietary requirements of urban areas, most of which have to be imported.

A reorientation of emphasis on development of rainfed agriculture in the forthcoming GOM Five-Year Development Plan would make it possible to directly increase incomes among the 80% of the rural population who depend upon rainfed agriculture. The resulting increase in income would create additional purchasing power and provide new openings for small scale Moroccan industry and crafts. Above all it would provide the basis for stabilizing the rural population, or at least reducing the present rate of migration to cities, where few employment opportunities await new arrivals. As important, it would provide the basis for maintaining traditional diets by providing rural families the wherewithal to become self-sufficient economic units, and eventually enter the monied sector of the economy with their surplus produce. Therefore, according rainfed agriculture the priority it deserves in allocation of domestic and external resources is a fundamental first step on the road to self-sufficiency in food grains.

The proceeds from the proposed PL 480 Title I program will provide essential supplemental external resources to the scarce domestic resources the GOM can muster for this task. Viewed in the aggregate of overall grain import needs of some 2 million tons annually, during normal climate conditions, the 110,000 M/Tons of wheat requested is not a significant amount. However, the proposed uses to which the \$20 million in proceeds accruing from sales of this grain are to be put, make it a critical correlary to the modest DA funded technical assistance program here. All of these proceeds are to be utilized within the agricultural sector in furthering activities fundamental to making rainfed agriculture as productive as it could and should be. Each lends itself to benchmarks by which annual rates of progress can be measure.

The foremost of these will be aimed at increasing barley production, which represents a shift back to this country's traditional rainfed crop and food staple. The degree to which this effort is successful will offset the growing requirement for wheat imports. Seed production plots of improved strains of barley will be set up in the southern rainfed agricultural region of Morocco, and field trials inaugurated. The earliest distributions of new seed strains could be undertaken prior to the 1982 crop year, and this program augmented annually thereafter according to the degree of success achieved in each province included in the program.

Concurrently proceeds from the Title I sales will be used to impart a new emphasis to reforestation. At this time domestic budgetary stringencies do not permit the GOM Forestry Service to utilize its full capability in bringing marginally productive agricultural areas into woodlot production, or planting of seedlings to stabilize watersheds devastated by human population pressures or overgrazing by ruminants. PL 430 Title I sales proceeds will be used to first bring this service up to its full capacity with the manpower and equipment it has at hand, and then to serve as a lever to bring additional domestic and external resources to bear in expanding its activities to the extent that the present state of ecological deterioration of Morocco warrants.

From a Moroccan perspective, the Title II (essentially the CRS/Entraide Nationale) program remains one of the most visible and valued examples of the US presence in this country. While the GOM is itself very concerned about the (U.S.) food-dependency aspects of the program, it has nonetheless concluded that Title II's developmental, humane and political considerations weigh heavily in favor of program continuation at current levels.

USAID is in essential agreement with the Moroccan position. The developmental impact of the program in the "ouvroirs" and cooperatives is not expansive, but it is focussed on a sector -- handicrafts -- having significant current and potential foreign exchange earning power. Moreover, the beneficiary population consists of disadvantaged women for whom the program provides otherwise unobtainable access to jobs and income.

An AID evaluation of Entraide Nationale's nutrition education/feeding program in 1980 has noted the success of that program in improving the nutritional status of its indigent participants.

Beyond these more obvious considerations, the GOM is sensitive to the positive value of a program focussed directly on the needs of the poor and disadvantaged, as counterpoint to an overall development policy geared toward enhancement of the modern sector.

USAID's support for a straight-line continuation of Title II arises largely from the current program's success, but rests ultimately on the absolute, albeit near/mid-term, impossibility of phasing over these activities without severe disruption to both the GOM and to the program's client population. USAID's strategy given this situation is to maintain the program at current levels over another five to seven years, during which time Title II and other resources -- U.S. and Moroccan -- can be gradually re-structured to facilitate a responsible turnover of the program to the GOM. Concurrent to and part of this re-structuring effort, measures will be introduced to enhance the nutritional impact of Title II resources. Key elements of this process will be reflected in the FY 1983 Title II program. These include experimentation and adjustment of food rations; tightening of eligibility criteria for entry into and duration of participation in feeding programs; closer targetting of food resources on most-vulnerable groups; and increased integration of domestic food products into the feeding programs. USAID and the GOM have also initiated discussions toward the possible use of Title I as an interim means to facilitate a future phase-over.

Longer-term efforts to incorporate a Title II strategy into an overall foodgrain strategy have been temporarily set back by the 1981 drought. This year's crop disaster has similarly raised GOM concern over the timing of any phase-out strategy. On the positive side, the drought -- coupled with the anticipated U.S. response to that crisis and the expected implementation of the targetting/self-reliance measures noted above -- has given new credibility to the argument for a long-term, pragmatically adopted phase-over strategy. In order to maintain the forward motion of that strategy USAID proposes maintenance of a Title II level of \$17 million per year through FY 1987.

We estimate that the real decline of Title II resources implied in that figure will be matched by commensurate assumption of program inputs by the GOM -- possibly including the application of some Title I as replacement for Title II commodities.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1981			Estimated FY 1982			Projected FY 1983		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1982 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1984 \$ MT
<u>Title I</u>									
Wheat	20.0 110	20.0 110	- -	21.7 110	21.7 110	- -	23.5 110	23.5 110	- -
<u>Total</u>	20.0 110	20.0 110	- -	21.7 110	21.7 110	- -	23.5 110	23.5 110	- -
<u>Of which Title III</u>									
None									
<u>Total</u>									

COMMENT:

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Ton)

<u>STOCK SITUATION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1982</u>
<u>Commodity - WHEAT</u>		
Beginning Stocks	400	600
Production	1,811	907
Imports	1,929	2,538
Concessional		
Non-Concessional		
Consumption	3,540	3,645
Ending Stocks	600	400
<hr/>		
<u>Commodity - CORN</u>		
Beginning Stocks	30	20
Production	333	110
Imports	160	320
Concessional	0	0
Non-Concessional	160	320
Consumption	503	450
Ending Stocks	20	0
<hr/>		
<u>Commodity - BARLEY</u>		
Beginning Stocks	150	0
Production	2,210	1,103
Imports	140	507
Concessional	0	0
Non-Concessional	140	507
Consumption	2,500	1,610
Ending Stocks	0	0

Comment:

The figures reported in this table correspond to the GOM marketing year (July 1 - June 30).

During early 1981 Morocco suffered from a serious draught which is reflected in lower production estimates for FY 1982.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Morocco

Sponsor's Name American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC)

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients 0.2

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>0,2</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<u>0,2</u>	<u>Veg. Oil</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
<u>0,2</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	<u>Rice</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
	Total MCH	13.8	6.0

E. School Feeding Total Recipients 2.3

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>2,3</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>28.0</u>
<u>2,3</u>	<u>Veg. Oil</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7.6</u>
<u>2,3</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>9.6</u>
<u>2,3</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>11.7</u>
	Total School Feeding	136	56.9

C. Other Child Feeding None Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total Other Child Feeding	_____	_____

D. Food for Work None Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total Food for Work	_____	_____

E. Other (Specify) Adult Health Cases Total Recipients 1.5

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,5</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>36.5</u>
<u>1,5</u>	<u>Veg. Oil</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<u>1,5</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9.1</u>
	Total Other	134.1	54.4

II. Sponsor's Name American Joint Distribution Committee

TABLE XIII (AJDC) - NARRATIVE

The Operational Plan submitted as part of the FY 1981 ABS is still valid for the FY 1983 Program.

The AJDC program in Morocco provides humanitarian assistance and social services for a minority group of Moroccans who are outside the mainstream of public services and who are in need of external assistance. Title II support is an important part of this overall program, being linked particularly to the health and education status of poorer groups. The AJDC feeding program as proposed for FY 1983 is consistent with AID/W guidelines. The Operational Plan has been signed by USAID and forwarded by AJDC/Morocco to its New York headquarters.

AJDC is requesting Title II commodity support for 4,000 recipients in FY 1983. The commodity requirements are modest: 199 tons of flour, 25.4 tons of non-fat dried milk (NFDM), 43.4 tons of rice, and 16.1 tons of vegetable oil. These foods will be used to supplement the meals provided by the Jewish community for children at day care centers and at school canteens. There is in addition an MCH program for mothers and infants. Food assistance is also provided to a small number of elderly Jews who have migrated from the rural areas in the recent years and who have not the wherewithal to support themselves. These feeding programs are located in Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech, Tangiers, Fes, Agadir, Beni-Mellal and Safi.

The USDA/CCC dollar values of the commodities required for this program are as follows:

A.P. flour	\$ 67,262
Vegetable Oil	17,661
NFDM	10,642
Rice	22,134

Total	\$117,699
-------------	-----------

Adequate storage facilities exist for these commodities, and distribution will not result in a substantial disincenitive to domestic production.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE III. Country MoroccoSponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 450.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>450,0</u>	<u>A.P. Flour</u>	<u>12,420</u>	<u>4,197.9</u>
<u>450,0</u>	<u>Soybean Salad Oil</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u>2,665.7</u>
<u>450,0</u>	<u>W.S.B.</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>2,689.2</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>20,250</u>	<u>9,552.8</u>

B. School Feeding.....NONE.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		_____	_____

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 34.7

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>34.7</u>	<u>A.P. Flour</u>	<u>2,077</u>	<u>702.0</u>
<u>34.7</u>	<u>Soybean Salad Oil</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>205.1</u>
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>2,264</u>	<u>907.1</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 130.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>130.0</u>	<u>A.P. Flour</u>	<u>14,040</u>	<u>4,745.5</u>
<u>130.0</u>	<u>Soybean Salad Oil</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,197.9</u>
<u>Total Food for Work</u>		<u>15,132</u>	<u>5,943.4</u>

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total Other</u>		_____	_____

II. Sponsor's Name _____

TABLE XIII (CRS) - NARRATIVE

CRS recently submitted to USAID an operational plan for the FY 1983 CRS Title II food assistance program. With the exception of minor adjustments within components of the overall program, the plan submitted by CRS is essentially the same as the operational plans presented in FY 1982 and FY 1981. USAID has consistently recognized the value of this program, and agrees with CRS that continuation of a largely unchanged set of activities would be in the best interests of the people of Morocco. USAID, CRS and the Ministry of Social Affairs are nonetheless in the process of developing a new nutrition project, one objective of which is to increase the nutritional impact and coverage of the CRS program. Several key elements of this new project - - planned to begin in FY 1983 - - are not yet reflected in the CRS operational plan. Most notably these include experimentation with and adjustment of individual food rations; tightening of eligibility criteria for participation in the MCH feeding program; and possible transfers of food products within existing programs to target limited resources more closely on most vulnerable groups. USAID expects that CRS will be able to incorporate these additional considerations into its operational plan without altering the basic shape - - including quantity and cost of Title II food - - of the CRS program. Pending this revision, USAID has tentatively approved the CRS operational plan as discussed below.

I. COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM PLAN

CRS proposes a program of 614,700 beneficiaries in FY 1983, or the same recipient level envisaged for FY 1982. This consists of 450,000 maternal/child health recipients, 130,000 Food-for-Work recipients, and 34,700 children in the other-child-feeding category.

The Title II commodity import requirements for FY1983 are 37,646 MT. The commodities consist of wheat flour, WSB and vegetable oil. No commercial processing of the commodities is involved except in the case of bread baked for the SMB orphanages. These commodities are acceptable to Moroccan taste, especially wheat, which is the staple of the country.

The recipient/commodity requirements for the FY 1983 program are summarized as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Flour (MT)</u>	<u>WSB (MT)</u>
MCH	450,000	12,420	5,400
OCF	34,700	187	-
FFW	<u>130,000</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>-</u>
	614,700	28,537	5,400

The USDA/CCC dollar values of the commodities required for this program are as follows:

Flour	28,537 MT	\$9,645,506
Vegetable Oil	3,709	4,068,773
Wheat Soya Blend	<u>5,400</u>	<u>2,689,200</u>
Totals	37,646 MT	\$16,403,479

The priority feeding program for CRS continues to be the MCH program for 300,000 pre-school age children and 150,000 mothers from indigent families. The per capita monthly rations are 2,300 gr. of flour, 1,000 gr. of WSB, and 450 gr. of veg. oil. The food is distributed in bulk form. This feeding program is administered through a network of social education centers under the management of the GOM Ministry of Social Affairs. These centers are located in all provinces and prefectures, and number 300.

FFW Rations are made available to young unmarried women who are being trained in handicrafts and other basic skills in vocational training centers ("ouvroirs"). The training is as comprehensive as possible to enable the students, whose schooling has been interrupted, to be integrated into the economic system. The program gives the young women courses in traditional and specialized handicrafts combined with general education. A series of school texts have been prepared to help the students reach the secondary school certificate level after two years of study. Most of the training centers begin with simple lessons that lead on to subsequent diversification and specialization. Graduates of the "ouvroirs" either seek employment in the commercial sector or join cooperatives sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Handicrafts.

As partial compensation for services performed the 900 monitrices of the MCH nutrition centers and the 585 monitrices of the day care centers will receive FFW rations. These women are responsible for all aspects of the feeding program for the 450,000 recipients of the MCH category and the 11,700 recipients of the OCF day care program.

The blind workers of the OAPAM and the handicapped workers of the Youssoufia handicraft Cooperatives will continue to receive FFW rations during their training period. Once they have reached the point of competency and self-sufficiency in the production and marketing of artifacts after a three year training period they are no longer eligible for Title II assistance.

Two new Title II programs targeted at indigent women were begun in FY 1979. The first concerns women workers who are members of 117 handicraft cooperatives under the guidance of the GOM Handicrafts Office which is a division of the Social Welfare Ministry. For the first year of their membership the workers receive technical assistance, equipment, material, and FFW rations. After the first year the FFW support is discontinued in favor of a new set of members entering the cooperative system. After the initial 12 months the worker has presumably reached a level of self-sufficiency in her handicraft skills.

The second Title II program for women is targeted at needy mothers, widows, divorced or abandoned wives, and married women who are heads of households. The GOM and CRS started training centers for 8,455 such women in October 1978, instructing them in handicrafts, Arabic, literacy, nutrition, and child care. This activity is closely linked with the CRS day care centers for working mothers.

In the other child feeding category, CRS continues to provide Title II support for 23,000 orphaned and needy youngsters who are cared for in institutions administered by the Moslem Welfare Society (SMB). Also in the OCF category, 11,700 pre-school age children in 117 day care centers and kindergardens sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs will be served snacks prepared from Title II commodities.

The program plan as submitted by CRS adequately covers the outline and check-list of Exhibit D of the AID/FFP Handbook. The information given is complete and accurate.

II. COMMENTS ON COMMODITY AND MONTHLY STATUS REPORTS

The CRS and RSR for the period January 1, 1981 through March 31, 1981 were forwarded to AID/W on May 14 last. CRS routinely provides these reports quarterly.

III. STATEMENT OF THE STATUS OF OUTSTANDING AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The last self-audit of the CRS/M program was completed by CRS/NY in August 1978. There were eleven recommendations, all of which have been closed.

CRS/NY is currently (June, 1981) conducting another self-audit of the CRS/M program. This audit report will be made available to AID when it is released o/a August, 1981.

IV. STATEMENT ON PERFORMANCE OF CRS

The CRS Program Director in Morocco has had 26 years of experience in managing food assistance programs in Asia and Africa. He has a staff of 14, including 3 end-use checkers. CRS is well-versed in

Title II regulations, and is conscientious in adhering to AID guidelines. There is no church-affiliated counterpart for CRS in this Moslem country. CRS works directly with the GOM. Its relationship with the GOM at the ministerial level and in the provinces is very good. The GOM continues to cooperate with CRS in the support and management of the program, and pays for the administrative costs.

The CRS program is country-wide. The CRS director and assistant director travel regularly within the country and have demonstrated their knowledge of all aspects of the operation and the officials involved. The three end-use checkers, all of whom have vehicles, spend 75% of their duty-time inspecting the project sites.

V. STATEMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE CRS PROGRAM

The Title II program sponsored by CRS is the most visible AID assistance program in Morocco. It operates in all provinces and reaches 614,700 recipients. The program is well known and appreciated at all levels of the GOM as well as by the needy people who directly benefit.

Through the input of the Title II supplements, CRS has been instrumental in getting the GOM to establish an efficient school lunch program for children of poor families. Through Title II inputs, CRS has assisted the GOM in the establishment of skills training centers and cooperatives for women. CRS' effectiveness in establishing the existing 300 MCH nutrition centers throughout the country has been particularly noteworthy.

VI. RELATION OF CRS PROGRAM TO AID PRIORITIES AND USG OBJECTIVES

CRS continues to limit its program to the AID priority categories of MCH, FFW, and OCF.

There is no government-to-government Title II program. The Title II programs in Morocco are sponsored by American Voluntary Agencies, consistent with USG policy emphasizing the role of P.V.O's.

It is noteworthy that CRS has continued to integrate its feeding projects with other development projects. The MCH feeding project was integrated with the Nutrition Education Project 0123; and the now concluded FFW chantier program in Figuig was integrated with Rural Development Project 0138.

VII. DEGREE OF INTEGRATION WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, NUTRITION, WEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND OTHER GOALS

All of CRS's Moroccan counterparts are GOM entities. The CRS program is fully integrated with GOM objectives. All Title II FFW projects are planned and executed at the provincial or caidat level

in conjunction with the overall development schemes of the local authorities in the context of the GOM Five-Year Plan.

CRS has prepared for execution in its MCH centers and in conjunction with its Title II activities a "natural" Family Planning program. CRS has advised USAID and the GOM that CRS is opposed to integrating "other" family planning activities into its Title II programs.

VIII. COUNTRY STATISTICAL DATA (EST. 1980)

Total population.....	21,000,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years.....	4,300,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years receiving	
Title II assistance.....	300,000
Number of primary school age children (7-11).....	3,200,000
Number enrolled in primary schools.....	2,100,000
Number of primary school children receiving	
Title II assistance.....	11,700
Number of secondary school age children (12-18).....	3,900,000
Number of enrolled in secondary schools.....	650,000
Number of secondary school children receiving	
Title II assistance.....	23,000

IX. MULTI-YEAR PROGRAM PLANNING

The period between FY 1979 and FY 1982 witnessed the strengthening of the infrastructure of the 300 social education centers, and the training of a cadre of 900 nutrition teachers. The GOM-established School of Applied Nutrition in Marrakech, staffed by professional Moroccan nutritionists, has played a leading role in this institution-building process.

AID evaluated the Nutrition Education Project 0123, together with the MCH feeding program, in February, 1980. That evaluation concluded that the two programs had a substantial and positive impact on the nutritional status of program participants. The evaluation also recommended inter alia, that a long-term phase-over process should be planned in conjunction with availability of local food products; and that program targetting be improved by allocating scarce food resources on the basis of nutritional status, as well as income level, of program participants. Both of these considerations are expected to be reflected in CRS' FY 1983 program.

Food-for-Work commodity support for the monitrices who operate the MCH nutrition centers and the OCF day care centers is expected to continue through the remainder of the present GOM Five-Year Plan. FFW support for indigent families headed by women, and for handicapped workers, will also continue.

The OCF program for orphaned and destitute children of the Moslem Welfare Society (SMB) institutions is not likely to expand beyond the presently programmed 23,000 beneficiaries, given the budgetary

restraints of this indigenous agency. Longer-term i.e. post-FY 1983 continuation of Title II support for SMB institutions will be considered in light of CRS and GOM efforts further to the targetting activities referred to above. Support for the OCF program for children in day-care centers will continue through FY 1983, given the common desire of Entraide Nationale and CRS to develop this program as a means of helping working mothers who also head families, and as a nutrition intervention for pre-school age children of indigent families. Levels of support for this activity beyond FY 1983 will also be considered in light of the aforementioned targetting effort.

X. MISSION COMMENT

USAID recommends this Title II program proposal by CRS for approval by ACD/W, with the understanding that CRS will undertake steps, i.e., experimentation with food rations; refinement of eligibility criteria; and closer targetting to effect a qualitative improvement of the overall CRS program.

As noted earlier, USAID and CRS are in the process of preparing a new nutrition project to begin in FY 1983. While the project is not expected to alter the CRS program's basic structure, cost or Title II allocation, it will provide the potential via nutrition surveillance, experimentation with rations, use of tighter eligibility criteria, technical assistance, etc.... to strengthen the impact and coverage of CRS activities. USAID and CRS are in common agreement over the objectives of the new project, and are working closely together to ensure that project activities and the CRS program described herein are mutually reinforcing.