

PD-AAV-588

EVALUATION SUMMARY PART

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

(BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM, READ THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS)

XD-AAV-588-A

A. REPORTING A.I.D. UNIT (Mission or AID/W Office) **IES : USAID/RABAT**

B. PACR WAS FINANCIAL SCHEDULED IN CREDIT FY ANNUAL EVALUATION PLAN? **yes slipped ad hoc**

C. EVALUATION TIMING **interim final ex post other**

D. ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITIES EVALUATED (List the following information for project(s) or program (s) evaluated; if not applicable, list title and date of the evaluation report)

004225

| Project # | Project/Program Title (or title & date of evaluation report) | First PRGS or equivalent (FY) | Most recent PRGS (mo/yr) | Planned LOP Cost ('000) | Amount Obligated to Date ('000) |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 608-0154 | Socio-Economic Research Project Project Assistance Completion ----- - December 1986 | May 1979 | 12/31/86 | | \$450,000 |

E. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

| Action(s) Required | Name of officer responsible for Action | Date Action to be Completed |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| All payments to be made before TDD | Dale Gibb | Before 9/30/87 |

(Attachments, if necessary)

F. DATE OF MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE REVIEW OF EVALUATION

6. APPROVALS OF EVALUATION SUMMARY AND ACTION DECISIONS: no 4 day year 87

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Signature Typed Name Date | Project/Program Officer Representative of Recipient/Grantee | Evaluation Officer | Mission or AID/W Office Director |
| A. Benabdesselam | <i>[Signature]</i> | Randa Thompson | Charles W. Johnson, DIR. |
| D. Gibb, PHR | <i>[Signature]</i> | Kenneth Schofield, PROG | Ernest Hardy, CONT |
| Janet Ballantyne, D/DIR | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |

The \$450,000 Socio-Economic Research Project (608-0154) was authorized and negotiated in FY 1979. It was designed to "encourage and support Moroccan experts to undertake social and economic research which can help provide an analytical basis for economic and social development progress, and to develop an institutional basis or continuation of this effort." Development oriented socio-economic research papers were to be developed by researchers at/outside the University, under the guidance and management of the Rectorate of Mohamed V University in Rabat.

The project suffered many problems and delays and was transferred at GOM's initiative, shortly before first PACD of December 1982, to the Centre National de Coordination et de Planification de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (CNCPRST), a research coordinating institution which had not been operational when the project was launched. The PACD was first extended by one year to December 1983 and then by three years to December 1986 so as to give the project a "second wind," honor the commitment to the research, and contribute to the institutional development of the Center.

Despite the initial problems the project encountered, the project achieved considerable success.

1. Thirty research projects were completed and copies of reports distributed to Universities and Public Libraries. The top ten projects were awarded and published for larger dissemination. These projects include: a) Multidisciplinary Research on Clandestine Housing; b) The Work of Women and the Patriarchal Family in Morocco; c) Statics and Dynamics in the Relation between the "Makhzen" (Moroccan Administration under the French Protectorate) and the Tribal System since the mid-19th Century; d) Evolutionary Process among the Anjara Tribe; e) Cattle Breeding: Economic Geography; f) Regional Development: the Case of the Tassaout Perimeter's Rural Center; g) Agricultural Soil Exploitation in the Triffa's Plain; h) Socio-Economic Aspects of the Post-Colonial State Interventions; i) Experimental Study of School Withdrawals: Factors and Consequences; j) Social and Legal Aspects of Prostitution in Morocco; k) Nutritional Status of the Mother and Child's Weight at birth.
2. Three internal evaluation seminars were held during the life of the project during which researchers presented their findings to other researchers, guests, and members of the scientific committee.
3. The Scientific Committee, which is an advisory mechanism for the researchers, has greatly helped the researchers to master their art and to improve the managerial capabilities of the Center to monitor similar projects. Indirectly, the project has contributed to making an analytical base available for GOM and other donors' use. In the past Morocco related socio-economic research had been conducted solely by foreign research and training institutions. This project served to "Moroccanize" a socio-economic research capability.

I. EVALUATION COSTS

1. Evaluation Team

| Name | Affiliation | Contract Number OR TDY Person Days | Contract Cost OR TDY Cost (US\$) | Source of Funds |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Annie Ringuede | | 20 person day | \$ 3,000 | Project |

2. Mission/Office Professional
Staff Person Days (estimate) 5

3. Borro /Grantee Professional
Staff Person-Days (estimate) _____

3. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Try not to exceed the 3 pages provided)

Address the following items:

- o Name of mission or office
- o Purpose of activity (ies) evaluated
- o Purpose of the Evaluation and Methodology Used
- o Findings and Conclusions
- o Recommendations
- o Lessons learned

The subject PACR was initiated by the USAID/Morocco Office of Population Human Resources. It serves as final evaluation.

The \$450,000 Socio-Economic Research Project (608-0154) was authorized and negotiated in FY 1979. It was designed to "encourage and support Moroccan experts undertake social and economic research to provide an analytical basis for economic and social development progress, and develop an institutional basis for continuation of this effort." Development oriented socio-economic research papers were to be developed by researchers at/outside the University, initially under the guidance and management of the Rectorate of Mohamed V University in Rabat and subsequently under the CNCPRST.

Impact of Program

The project has had both direct and indirect impacts, all positive but not necessarily optimum. They are:

- Direct

CNCPRST: The project has contributed to the institution building of a permanent central body to encourage, direct, coordinate and fund research. It has improved the project management skills of the Center, and its ability to undertake and organize research projects, particularly with foreign donors. It is now learning the process of disseminating the fruit of its efforts and thereby to gain a greater recognition in Morocco and abroad.

Scientific Committee: Its members have had an interesting experience, the more worthwhile because there are so few opportunities of this kind in Morocco. They have helped researchers master their art, and have themselves gained knowledge in doing so. As important, the Center learned how to work with an advisory committee and has organized others among the same model.

Researchers: They have been able to achieve something under better financial, administrative and scientific conditions than would otherwise have been the case in Morocco. They have a product in hand that is going to help them advance their careers, and which some will be able to sell to publishing companies for wider dissemination. They have acquired new knowledge which they can pass on to their students and/or other professional counterparts.

USAID: USAID has the satisfaction of having enabled the socio-economic research community to produce some works which will be of use for the development of Morocco.

Date this summary prepared: April 13, 1967

- Indirect

The project will help expand the horizons of the student body and the research community.

It has contributed to making the analytical base available to the GOM and foreign donors more adequate, thereby increasing the possibility that the GOM will use its resources more effectively particularly to improve the socio-economic conditions of the urban and rural poor.

The research produced is a sign of the process of reinforcement of the Moroccan identity: research on Morocco conducted by Moroccan researchers for Moroccans. This is a welcome evolution from past socio-economic research which had been largely the domain of foreign research institutions, universities and governments.

Accomplishments

1. Successes

The project has made it possible for researchers to carry out the research of their choice under fairly good conditions and to express themselves relatively freely. The researchers have opened up new horizons for themselves, the research community and a larger audience composed of trainers, decision-makers, and the public at large.

75% of works have been completed before PACD. Another 15% will be completed in 1987. The works are of generally very good quality and findings and analysis are based on actual fieldwork. Compared to what already exists and given the level of funding made available for research under the current economic crisis, one can say these works constitute, probably for years to come, an important production both in quantity and quality.

The project has made possible the publication of several reports by the Center. Several researchers have found publishers on their own. The works under this project will receive a substantial amount of publicity.

Though not planned, the project contributed to the institutional building of new Moroccan national agency by developing the project management and technical skills of the CNCPRST staff, and putting at their disposal badly needed equipment. The project has helped the Center to become a more credible national research institution which is now apt to undertake other fairly large research projects.

2. Deficiencies

The project suffered many delays due mainly to: 1) the wrong choice of the first implementing institution; 2) the type of financial circuit used to channel project funds (not uncommon for donor funded projects); 3) the difficulties in getting members of the Scientific Committee to meet whenever required. However, USAID also miscalculated how long research takes: whether it is in Morocco or in other countries doing research is usually not a short term undertaking.

The research approach is too academic. There are not enough links between knowledge and policy-making for socio-economic development purpose. The gap between academicians and public and private practitioners was not closed but perhaps reduced.

In support of the above mentioned statement, one senses that the project suffered from a lack of interaction between USAID and project participants. An early and better dialogue with project participants, particularly members of the Scientific Committee, might have enabled USAID to reorient the course of the project in a less academic and more practical direction.

A greater share of the project should have been reserved to inter-disciplinary research. The inter-disciplinary study on Clandestine Housing demonstrated that a team composed of researchers specialized in different areas, can produce a piece of research with added dimensions. It is unfortunate that this kind of approach was not thought of at the onset of the project.

The project did not receive enough publicity during its implementation. Seminars should have been opened to a greater audience.

Conclusion

All parties and participants to the Socio-Economic Research Project can take pride in its long enduring achievements. The project has met its purpose in supporting Moroccan experts to carry out social and economic research which can contribute to development programs designed to reach the poor. The project has been a valuable experience for all and, as can be expected, some lessons have been learned which should be taken into consideration and might become relevant to the programming, design and implementation of other activities.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- It is important, when designing a project, to fully understand the context within which project activities are going to be implemented.
- It is important to select the appropriate institutional context at the onset and keep it in perspective as project activities evolve. A project might otherwise get side-tracked.
- The Project Agreement should have been more specific in terms of the type of research AID wanted and how it should have been tied to development and more to the needs of decision-makers.
- Small projects require sometimes as much supervision as larger project.
- It would have been better to include from the start a formal institutional building component, as well as a follow-up on dissemination of the research.
- It would have been useful to give the project a combined university/government/private sector approach by getting parties of the three sectors involved. The end result might have been less academic. For example, multidisciplinary research carried out by both academicians and practitioners could have been an interesting answer in "getting the best of both worlds."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ATTACHMENTS (List attachments submitted with this Evaluation Summary; Always attach copy of full evaluation report, even if one was submitted earlier)

ATTACHMENTS

Project Assistance Completion Report (including 10 annexes)

MISSION COMMENTS ON FULL REPORT

COMMENTS BY MISSION, AID/W OFFICE AND BUREAU/UNIT

.XD-AAV-588-A

ISN 50013

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT (608-0154)
PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT**

December 1986

Annie Ringuedé
Consultant
Population & Human
Resources Office
USAID/Morocco

0042-25

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I. Introduction

A. Purpose of the PACR

The purpose of this Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR) is to assess the accomplishments of the Socio-Economic Research Project (608-0154) in meeting its original objectives in accordance with Chapter 14, Appendix 14 A, of Handbook 3. Given that no further assistance to this research project is contemplated, USAID decided that a PACR would serve as a final project evaluation.

B. Methodology

The consultant met with Mr. Ben Sari, Director of the National Center for Coordination and Planning of Scientific and Technical Research (CNCPRST) and held a series of meetings with Mr. Bouazza, Coordinator of the Project. She conducted semi-structured interviews with several members of the Scientific Committee and with many researchers (See Annex 4 for details) as well as more informal conversations with several project participants encountered at the project evaluation seminar held on 12/10/1986. USAID staff members, who at some point in time were involved with the Project and/or who expressed an interest in the research documents produced under the Project, were also consulted. Project files were reviewed during the course of the four week assignment.

II. Project Background

The Socio-Economic Research Project was authorized in February 1979 and the Project Agreement was successfully negotiated in May of the same year. According to the terms of the Project Paper, the project was designed to "encourage and support Moroccan experts to undertake social and economic research which can help provide an analytical basis for economic and social development progress, and to develop an institutional basis for continuation of this effort."

Development oriented socio-economic research papers/monographs were to be developed over a period of three years by post-graduate researchers at/outside the University, under the guidance and the management of the Rectorate of Mohamed V University in Rabat.

USAID financial contributions to the project amount to \$450,000 of which approximately 85% (\$380,000) was earmarked for payments in the form of research grants and up to 15% (\$70,000) was for publication costs, translations, organization of conferences as well as for "symbolic per diem" for the Scientific Committee members.

In addition, the Project Agreement estimated that the GOM implementing Agency would contribute over the project life 25 % of project costs, i.e. \$150,000 to include the salaries of secretarial, administrative and scientific staff assigned to the project.

As pointed out in the first project evaluation (external) conducted in November 1983, the project suffered many problems and delays, some specific to the project, such as the selection of the members of the Scientific Committee, the lack of project support staff at the Rectorate,

others ubiquitous to the Moroccan context, such as the establishment with the Ministry of Finance of financial procedures to pay the researchers.

In September 1982, the Rector informed USAID of his intention to turn the project over to the CNCPRST, a research institution which though created in 1976, was not yet operational at the time the project was launched. The transfer of responsibilities actually took place shortly before the December 31, 1982 PACD. USAID later agreed to extend the PACD by one year so as to give the project a "second wind," honor the commitments of the researchers and contribute to the institutional development of the Center.

In the Spring of 1983, a new and enlarged Scientific Committee constituted of 18 members (5 under the Rectorate) was installed. The Committee members not only included college deans and faculty but also institute directors and government personnel. A second group of research proposals originally selected by the Rectorate was definitively approved, bringing the total number of research proposals under the project, so far, to thirty seven.

The November 1983 project evaluation pointed out that despite all the initial difficulties the project had finally gotten off the ground and "become something more significant, promising and relevant than originally planned" and therefore that the benefits of continuing the program outweighed the negative aspects. So, although at that time only one piece of research had been completed out of the 37 underway, the evaluation recommended a 3 year PACD extension to December 31, 1986, a revision of the budget to include the purchase of equipment for the Center, and the introduction of multidisciplinary research.

Pursuant to the evaluation and after lengthy negotiations, the parties finally reached an agreement 1) in November 1984, on a new PACD of December 31, 1986; 2) in January 1985, on a topic for the multidisciplinary research; and, 3) in May 1985, on the readjustment of the project budget line items (See II.A.1). Modifications of the financial circuit of project funds were also considered; in the end, the parties decided that despite all the delays encountered it was too late in the project life to proceed to make time-consuming modifications.

The short internal evaluation conducted in February 1985 pointed out that only eleven research works out of the thirty nine had been concluded so far. It reiterated the project financial management problems encountered at the level of disbursements to the researchers by the Ministry of Finance. It also indicated that the Scientific Committee role had "shifted from that of a research advisory group to that of the de facto Board of Directors of the project," which could be viewed as a major handicap given the difficulties experienced by the Center in being able to convene all the members. For example, this appears to be the reason why the Center had been delaying the resolution of a USAID proposal regarding budget revisions to include multidisciplinary research and institution building.

III. Findings of the PACR

Though the project implementation was not without any problems (delays in disbursements and completion of research), as a whole, the project has

achieved considerable success when measured against the stated objectives. Pursuant to the objectives set forth in the Project Paper and the Project Agreement, the project has encouraged and supported Moroccan experts in carrying out social and economic research which now provides an analytical basis for economic and social development progress. Also, the project has largely contributed to the development of an institutional basis for the continuation of this effort.

A detailed assessment of the project inputs, outputs, accomplishments, lessons learned, etc. is provided below:

A. Project Status at PACD

1. Inputs

The Project Paper envisioned that the \$450,000 earmarked under the Project would be used to finance at least 60 short-term research grants, their publication, translation and distribution, as well as some of the costs related to the implementation of the project. In addition, it was agreed that the GOM would contribute \$150,000 to the project in the form of staff salaries, equipment, etc.

During the course of project implementation, USAID and GOM counterparts determined that not all funds allocated for research grants would be needed as originally planned. The budget was thus revised to take into consideration the evolution of project needs. The following table indicates both initial and revised budgets:

| Line Items | BUDGET (US \$) | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Original Budget* | Revised Budget May 1985 |
| A. Research Grants | 380,000 | 270,000 |
| B. Multi-disciplinary Research | 0 | 45,000 |
| C. Secretarial Fees | 3,000 | 0 |
| D. Honoraria | 27,000 | 35,000 |
| E. Evaluation | 0 | 10,000 |
| F. Seminars/Conferences | 0 | 15,000 |
| G. Improvement of Center's Administrative Capacity (Equipment) | 0 | 20,000 |
| H. Other Costs (Publication, Research Incentives, etc.) | 40,000 | 55,000 |
| TOTAL | \$450,000 | \$450,000 |

* See ProAg Amendment 1.

2. Outputs

- Research Works. During the course of the project, and before the 1983 deadline imposed by USAID for accepting proposals, the Rectorate/Center received over one hundred (100) proposals. The Scientific Committee retained forty (40) of them to be financed under the project. By the PACD, twenty-nine (29) pieces of research had been completed and five (5) remain due for completion in 1987.* Five (5) participants gave up their research for a variety of reasons unrelated to the nature of the project itself. One (1) researcher died during fieldwork funded under a different program.

Given the complexity of the research topics, the duration of each research work averaged approximately 3 years, i.e. much more than originally anticipated by USAID, but less than is usually the case in Morocco. Out of the 29 pieces of research, one was completed in 1983, six in 1984, eight in 1985 and fourteen in 1986. Though French was the dominant language used by the researchers in writing-up their findings (nineteen), Arabic (nine) and English (one) were also used.

- Seminars. Three internal evaluation seminars, chaired by Mr. Driss Ben Sari as the Director of the CNPCRST and the President of the Scientific Committee, were held during the course of the project: one on June 14 & 15 1984, one on November 30, 1985 and one on December 10, 1986. After having been brought up to date by Mr. Ben Sari on the status of the project, the researchers had the opportunity to present the findings of their completed research to other researchers of the project, to the members of the Scientific Committee and the staff of the Research Center and to hear their comments.

These seminars could have been more useful if more time had been devoted during the course of each seminar to open discussions and the evaluations of the works themselves. It would have been interesting also to invite to the seminars social scientists outside the project as well as government decision-makers. Doing so could have contributed to making the activities of the Center better known to researchers and GOM policy-makers.

- Dissemination/Publications.

a. During the seminars mentioned above, each researcher presented a condensed version of his/her work which was included in a report along with the opening presentation of the President of the CNPCRST and of the Scientific Committee. The 1984 report was photocopied and had a limited distribution. Two thousand copies of the 1985 seminar report were recently printed and will be disseminated shortly to research institutions and universities in Morocco and elsewhere, and to ministerial offices. The proceedings of the 1986 seminar will be printed and disseminated after PACD and therefore not with project funds.

b. On December 13, 1986, the Scientific Committee selected the best ten (10) research works (See Annex 6) for publication in up to 2,000 copies under the Center's name.

* Researchers will complete their research at their own expense.

These publications will contribute to making the existence and the activities of the Center and of the researchers better known to Moroccan and foreign social scientists.

Presently under consideration is the organization of a revolving fund financed by royalties from books published under the project to finance new social and economic research.

Equipment. Pursuant to the budget revision of May 1985, and in order to provide the Center with a support unit for the researchers, the following equipment was purchased in 1986:

| <u>TYPE</u> | <u>COST (Dh)</u> |
|--|------------------|
| • one micro-computer (ZENITH Z-200) & related equipment & software | 128,046.80 |
| • one photocopying machine (DEVELOP 75 RE) | 29,800.00 |
| • one typewriter (REMSTAR 101) | 7,800.00 |
| • one binding machine Web-babs | 9,400.00 |
| • one duplicating machine (PRINT FIX PEA 150) | 8,400.00 |
| TOTAL..... | 183,446.80 |

Since the equipment was procured and installed at the Center late in the project, it was not of much help to the researchers. However, this is not to say the purchase of the equipment was not justified. On the contrary, the equipment procured has already proven of much use to the Center which has been expanding its activities and its staff and still badly needs more equipment.

• Honoraria. Pursuant to budget revisions of May 1985, the \$27,000 originally allocated in payment of "symbolic per diem" to the members of the Scientific Committee, became \$35,000 in payment of "Honoraria," a more suitable term for services rendered under the project. USAID left to the Center the choice of the appropriate formula for allocating to each member its respective share. It was established as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Research Monitoring | 57 Dh/hour |
| • S.C. Meetings | 171 Dh/meeting |
| • Research Monitoring Fixed Price | 2,000 Dh/work monitored |
| • Research Publication Bonus | 5,000 Dh/work published |

Payment of Researchers. Each researcher presented a budget which the Rectorate/Center used in establishing the final amount of their grant. Each grant was paid in 3 to 5 tranches according to progress made. Many researchers felt that this system of tranches, though justified, did not meet their needs; despite the fact that the first tranche was granted as an advance, in practice, most of the funds granted functioned as a reimbursement of expenditures incurred for conducting fieldwork and purchasing books, etc. This problem was compounded by the fact that administrative approvals of disbursements to the researchers were repeatedly delayed by the Ministry of Finance. This situation caused some researchers to fall behind by as much as one year since they did not have the necessary cash to keep up with expenses.

• GOM Contribution. The project is one of many ongoing activities of the CNPCRST, and the personnel and material being counted as contributions to the project are also being used for other projects. The Center itself does not keep track, i.e. as consulting firms do, of the time spent by the various persons on its staff on the different projects it manages and other administrative tasks. It is therefore difficult to really define what percentage of resources are being directly utilized for the USAID project. However, it is likely that the Center contributed at least \$150,000 over the life-of-project.

- Project Financial Status

PROJECT FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF DEC 31, 1986

| Items | Global Grant Allocated | | Project Expenditures | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | US \$ | MDH | CNCPRST MDH | USAID Direct MDH | Direct US \$ |
| A. Research Grants | 270,000.00 | 1,652,929.00 | 1,338,304.40(1) | | |
| B. Multi-Disciplinary Research | 45,000.00 | 427,500.00 | 327,915.70 | 99,584.30(3) | ≈12,000.00 |
| C. Honoraria | 35,000.00 | 334,768.00 | 170,854.00(2) | | |
| D. Evaluation | 10,000.00 | N/A | N/A | | 3,000.00(4) |
| E. Seminars | 15,000.00 | 142,500.00 | 98,875.00 | | |
| F. Adm. Capacity (Equipment) | 20,000.00 | 190,000.00 | N/A | 183,446.80 | 20,170.00 |
| G. Other (Publications) | 55,000.00 | 380,000.00 | N/A | 455,625.00(5) | ≈ 53,000.00 |
| TOTAL | 450,000.00 | N/A | N/A | | ≈ 88,170.00 |

- (1) out of which MDH 37,505.34 pending payment
 (2) out of which MDH 16,573.59 pending payment
 (3) & (5) to be paid before TDD
 (4) pending payment.

Disbursements made by USAID to Project Implementing Agency

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) To the Rectorate on 11/20/80 | US \$ 125,000.00 | MDH 526,425.00 |
| 2) To the CNCPRST on 5/18/83 | US \$ 47,272.25 | MDH 314,524.19 |
| 3) To the CNCPRST on 7/22/85 | US \$ 109,423.40 | MDH 1,095,000.00 |
| TOTAL | US \$ 281,699.65 | MDH 1,935,949.10 |

Note: All monies disbursed by USAID to the Rectorate/CNCPRST were expended. Total expenditures under the project should amount to approximately US \$ 370,000.00.

B. Project Accomplishments

1. Research Works

Requests for Proposals. Specific announcements calling for proposals were posted at the various faculties and institutions concerned for everyone to consult. However, both the Rectorate and the CNCPRST seem to have relied heavily on personal contacts between the members of the Scientific Committee and the students/faculty in the fields concerned by the project to recruit potential candidates.

Over 100 researchers applied which is not very impressive given the large number of students involved with or interested in socio-economic research. One can assume that better publicity set up to reach more institutions would have brought in more responses. However, the S.C would not have been able to handle too many more for lack of time as is discussed in Section III.2.

Selection of Research Proposals. The selection of proposals/researchers was carried out by the Scientific Committee (C.S.) according to the criteria announced in the Project Agreement, Annex I, Sections I and II, as regards the field of research, its pertinence to development, and the profile of the researchers, and Section III with regards to the procedures. In addition, the Scientific Committee exercised its expertise to assess the originality of each research topic and methodology proposed.

There were two major calls for proposals. A first group of 17 proposals was selected in late 1980/early 1981. A second group of 21 proposals was selected in 1983. Two others proposals, including the one on multidisciplinary research, were added later on. Altogether, these 40 proposals covering a variety of topics in sociology, economics, law, geography, health, education, urban planning, history, linguistics, etc. were selected for funding (See Annex 3 for details). However, not all grant funds were committed for lack of proposals answering all criteria taken into consideration by the Scientific Committee, and the budget was subsequently revised to reallocate remaining funds (See III.A.2).

Particular attention was paid to the research experience of the applicants; i.e., the S.C. gave the preference to mid-level of researchers having an academic goal, (i.e., the obtention of a Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures or a Thèse de Doctorat d'Etat), to the exclusion of beginners and confirmed researchers.

The emphasis by the S.C. on academic work practically eliminated short-term research and diminished the number of works that could be funded: all works selected required on the average three years to be completed and more funds than originally anticipated. Some candidates had started their research prior to project implementation; others could finally resume their activities having earlier run out either of funds or of administrative support to carry out their work.

It should be noted that research is not the primary occupation of the researchers. A great majority of them teach at the University or at

various institutions. Others have full time positions in the government. Making time for research is therefore not always easy, particularly when there is far away fieldwork involved.

• Monitoring of Research. The S.C. assigned one or several of its members to guide and supervise each researcher. The assignment was based on the expertise the members in relation to the research topics and, on their relationship at the University with particular researchers. In many instances the S.C. member was also the researcher thesis/dissertation advisor at the University.

The researchers had the possibility of calling on the S.C. for consultation as needed whether in person or in writing. But it would appear that they did not use this access very much (3 or 4 times at most each) for the following reasons: a) researchers have relied more heavily on their university advisor ; b) some researchers whose topics were "off the beaten path" felt the S.C. could not provide adequate guidance; c) S.C. members are kept extremely busy by all their respective responsibilities and were not always available; d) some researchers preferred to exercise their independence.

At any rate, it seems that, on the whole, researchers have appreciated and benefitted from the time and effort the S.C. members have put in. The S.C. members' comments, whether provided on an individual basis or during the seminars, have proven very helpful. According to many researchers, having to work under contract and within a structured project supervised by a S.C. helped them to keep reasonably well to their schedule and provided a supportive environment in which to work. It also gave them a feeling of "legitimacy" toward their work.

• Quality of Research. Though the consultant was not asked to assess the quality of the research works produced, nor did she try to do so, it is her impression, based on her readings and interviews and observations during the seminar presentations, as well as the overall impression of persons involved in the project, that the "product" is a quality one. What makes these works particularly stand out from others which tend to be based on library research, is the amount of fieldwork that was done. This resulted from the fact that the researchers were given the means to do fieldwork as required by the nature of their research. The good quality of the research works produced is thus a sign that there exist in Morocco the human resources and motivation to carry out socio-economic research and that if the quantity of research so far has been limited,* it does not reflect the lack of capability but rather a lack of financial means and/or in some cases, a lack of administrative approvals to conduct fieldwork.

• Language. Nine works were written in Arabic. These dealt mostly with aspects of law, government, anthropology and linguistics. This deserves some attention as it seems to be an indicator of a tendency within the university milieu toward a greater use and recognition of the Arabic language. Though some doctoral candidates registered in a Faculty entirely Arabized did not have a language option, others did. Some, because they had studied mostly in

* e.g. There are only 20 Thèses de Doctorat d'Etat in Sociology so far.

Arabic, felt more at ease using it rather than French. Also, there were cases where the topic automatically dictated the language to use, such as the Contes: Matériaux pour l'éducation et la recherche based on the oral tradition of story-telling and "The Moroccan Family" based on the Moroccan law and an inventory of court trials.

On the whole, the researchers felt that the fact that the project financed works in Arabic was a kind of a "breakthrough" in the social sciences which will support the greater recognition of Arabic as a "scientific" language.

It should be noted that the production of reports in Arabic presented some difficulty since typewriters or word processing programs in Arabic were not easily accessible to the researchers. This is one area, in the future, where the Center could be of help.

The report written in English is part of a doctoral thesis presented at an American university.

Appropriateness of Research. Having mentioned the quality of the research done, one must still examine whether the research is appropriate in terms of the objectives set forth in the PP and the ProAg. In other words, is it relevant to: 1) the social and economic development of Morocco and its impact on key sectors; 2) the development of programs to reach the poor; 2) AID specific needs and priorities?

Considering development "au sens large," one can say that the work of the researchers does/will contribute, without any doubt, to the social and economic development of Morocco and could eventually impact on the poorest population of the country. To begin with, the project has contributed to the development of socio-economic research which in Morocco is not very widespread, particularly that involving extensive fieldwork. One should state that the limited production of research is not a reflection of the lack of interest on the part of Moroccan scholars or their capabilities. The country has been undergoing a serious economic crisis and the government simply has had other priorities than financing socio-economic research. This is particularly so since this type of research sometimes throws light on some subjects considered "taboo" or "explosive" by the GOM such as prostitution, working children, etc which were selected by researchers under the project. There is thus a consensus among the various persons involved in the project that the project has made possible the participation of qualified researchers, the exploration of new areas, the development of new methodologies, the conduct of extensive fieldwork, the introduction of multidisciplinary research, the wide publication of the best works, etc. which could not have otherwise taken place. It has therefore contributed significantly to the socio-economic research sector by producing more studies and also by providing training for its specialists. This training aspect is important in itself as it will insure the better training of a new generation of students.

In addition, many of the works produced represent a treasure of areas unexplored or not well known until now and for that reason are very valuable to the organizations and persons involved in the various sectors of the Moroccan economy. These include, for example, the studies on marketing practices of small and medium size businesses, school

drop-outs, perinatal mortality, decision-making in urban planning internal tourism, etc. A number of problems affecting social and economic development have been diagnosed. Much of the information collected and analyzed is useful and only needs to be channelled to the right place, perhaps in a more utilitarian and operationally oriented format. But a great effort toward appropriate dissemination is required. (See Section on Dissemination)

In a more restrictive context in which appropriate to development means providing information which is directly or readily useable by government, private sector, international organizations, decision-makers in support of policy reforms, project design and implementation, sector strategies, etc., one should say that not all the research works produced are in direct support of this type of development orientation for which USAID was hoping. This is because:

a. Most of the research was done by students/members of the teaching profession in the context of the preparation of their dissertation and therefore presents definite academic characteristics which are demanded of all doctoral works, but which are not essential to decision-makers and the project purpose. It should be noted that several researchers presented a different or abridged version of their work to the Center, either because they had not quite finished their doctoral work or because they tried to make it fit more within the context of the project.

b. The Scientific Committee was almost entirely composed of members of the teaching profession, all renown figures in their respective fields, but who do not always have an extensive practical experience, and who see this type of research as a first step rather than the step toward operationality. Furthermore, many S.C. members were also the candidates research advisors at the faculty.

c. There exists a separation between the government and the University imposed upon the scholars from the outside, which is not conducive to establishing a link between pure research and operational development work. This applies also to the relationship between the private sector and the University. This is not specific solely to Morocco; it is the almost universal quality between the theoretical and the practical.

Despite the academic aspects of most of the research, one should recognize, however, that a number of research works present recommendations which could be useful to decision-makers if properly disseminated.

Finally, the Project Agreement was unspecific, whether consciously or unconsciously, in terms of giving a definition of priorities and of development. This worked on one hand, to the favor of the project, for the intellectual community might not have supported a research project which contained too many specific orientations. On the other hand, it contributed to the diffuseness of the topics selected, several of which

bear no immediate relevance to what AID's immediate development priorities might have been or will be in future years.

Since most of the research was only completed recently, it is too early to assess the extent to which it will meet some of USAID's needs. So far the information contained in the study on the energy sector, the study on the role of the state in Morocco's economic development, and the study on neo-natal mortality have been useful in the design of several projects and/or as reference material. The bulk of the studies have become available only recently and have not been circulated yet, but one can anticipate that studies such as the ones on clandestine housing, cattle raising, investment incentive policy, small & medium size businesses marketing strategies, etc. will become of use to USAID.

Selection of best research works. As planned, though a bit late, the Scientific Committee met on December 13, 1986 to review all the works completed and to select the best ten ones in view of their printing and dissemination by the Center itself. The multidisciplinary research on clandestine housing was elected, prior to this meeting, for publication for its double merit of being well-done and unique in this project as an example of how several disciplines can meet around the same topic.

The selection was done with the help of an evaluation matrix designed by the Center (see Appendix 7) which established the following criteria in decreasing order of importance: originality, impact, methodology, presentation. According to members of the C.S. interviewed afterwards, the selection went very smoothly as the members knew the subject matter quite well and most of them agreed on which works should be retained for publication. Works for which authors had already been approached by an editor were left out to give other researchers a chance of getting published.

One interesting idea which came out of the meeting is that the royalties would be collected by the Center (pending the authors approval) to create a revolving fund for the financing of socio-economic research sponsored by the Center.

Dissemination of Research. To take an argument that was raised in the previous paragraphs, appropriate dissemination is essential to the lasting success of the project. This is an area where the Center has a crucial role to play which can benefit the researchers as well as the CNCPRST. Although GOM decision-makers would not necessarily refer to the works presented to them in the appropriate fashion, it is incumbent upon the CNCPRST to widely disseminate the research findings to GOM planners and policy-makers. It is also an opportunity for the Center to make itself better known here and abroad.

Given the delays encountered in the project implementation, it is only recently that most works have become available for publication, whether by the Center or by the authors themselves. Therefore, the major effort of dissemination remains to be done. So far, the Center has only circulated in a limited amount the report on the 1983 seminar. Two thousand copies of the 1985 seminar report were printed this month and will be disseminated shortly to research institutions and universities in Morocco and elsewhere as well as to ministerial offices and agencies of

the Administration. The proceedings of the December 1986 seminar will be printed and disseminated in 1987 at the expense of the Center.

The Center is also planning to ask the researchers to develop a condensed version of their work in a less academic fashion that would catch the attention of more people, particularly decision-makers. This might be done in conjunction with the publication of the 1986 seminar presentations. No definite plan has been made yet.

Ten works retained by the S.C. are being published in up to 2,000 copies and disseminated under the Center's name. Furthermore, several researchers mentioned that they had already received offers from editing companies to publish their works as is or in a slightly more "digestible" version. Others mentioned that they were going to write articles for specialized magazines, e.g. Mohamed Refass will write on the Urban Organization of the Tangiers Peninsula for the Revue de Géographie. Rachid Elotmani is planning to publish a textbook for management schools on commercial practices of Moroccan small and medium sized businesses; Said Benjelloun is planning to publish for young children some of his collected short stories in the Moroccan dialect, etc.

Of course, references to the various works will be available at the Centre National de Documentation to which the universities, other higher education institutions and ministries are linked through computers.

2. Institution Building

Though initially not a major pillar of the project, institution building became, after the transfer in December 1982 of the project from the Rectorate to the CNCPRST, a stronger project element than originally planned. Indeed, the misfortunes of the project under the Rectorate contributed subsequently to the institution building of the CNCPRST, an institution which is truly devoted to research. We will examine below how the Center organized itself to carry out the project and how it benefitted from it. We will also look at the Center's other activities. Because of its prominent role in the project, the accomplishments of the Scientific Committee will be analyzed separately.

- The National Centre for Coordination and Planning of Scientific and Technical Research (CNCPRST). Though authorized in August 1976 by Royal Decree (Dahir) as a public institution in charge of coordinating research among the various Moroccan national research institutions and international and foreign research institutions, the Center did not become operational until February 1980, when the Center published a brochure outlining its responsibilities and functions. However, the CNCPRST still does not have an official status (nor do researchers in Morocco for that matter) which would allow for better remuneration of its personnel, and contribute to its greater recognition.

As a public institution the CNCPRST negotiates directly its budgetary allocation with the Ministry of Finance. As can be seen below, though the CNCPRST has been receiving a substantial budget increase every year

(often the maximum permitted by Law), its budget remains small since its initial base was very low.

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 1980 | 520,000.00 MDH |
| 1981 | 1,173,000.00 MDH |
| 1982 | 1,310,000.00 MDH |
| 1983 | 1,486,000.00 MDH |
| 1984 | 2,000,000.00 MDH |
| 1985 | 2,438,000.00 MDH |
| 1986 | 2,584,000.00 MDH |
| 1987 | 3,353,000.00 MDH |

requested by CNCPRST.

The CNCPRST must rely heavily on external financing to obtain funds for its various activities.

The Center has, over its five years of operation, grown to a staff of 120 persons (including 50 researchers) and is hoping to continue this growth. Its request for a headquarters has still not come through. It is currently renting offices in different locations.

Project Accomplishments . The Socio-economic Research Project was the first major project implemented by the Center. The transfer of the project was made at the initiative of the Rector who thought the Center, in light of its research vocation at the national scale, would be a more appropriate implementing agency than the Rectorate. The fact that the Director of the Center, Mr. Ben Sari, had been participating in the project as a member of the Scientific Committee greatly helped the transition.

Upon its transfer, a Project Coordinator, Mr. Bouazza, and staff to assist him were designated by the Director of the Center to manage the project and a new Scientific Committee was elected. The new management team encountered all kinds of problems at first due to the way the project was set up by the Rectorate (e.g. the financial circuit) and compounded by the fact that the project staff was entirely inexperienced in project management. The Center had to develop administrative and financial/bookkeeping skills, by-laws for the Scientific Committee, etc. It had to learn how to deal with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Interior, coordinate with members of the Scientific Committee and researchers, negotiate with a bilateral organization, organize seminars, prepare documents for publications, etc.

The Center has wisely used the project as an opportunity to acquire badly needed equipment in support of its research activities. (See Section II.A.2). This equipment has made a meaningful impact on the Center by providing its researchers with better means of working.

Finally, the Center gave another dimension to the Scientific Committee that had been created under the Rectorate. It redefined its by-laws, tripled the numbers of members to include more disciplines and tried, not too successfully, to bring in experts from outside the University.

In conclusion, one is able to see that the change of implementing agency was a very positive move: the Center rejuvenated the project and

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developed its project management capabilities. The Center underwent a "learning on the job" experience which has proven very useful though it would have been preferable for the project to be managed from the start by experienced professionals. The procedures established by the Center for the project are now being used for other projects. The Center is particularly pleased with the way the S.C. worked out and has organized several other ad hoc Scientific Committees along the same protocol.

Outlook. The Center has grown both in size and quality of its work since it took over the Socio-Economic Research Project. Particularly meaningful is the creation, in July 1985, of a Coordination and Programming Division within the Management Department. Mr. Bouazza, as a result of his management experience acquired under the project, was nominated at its head.

This Division is in charge of coordinating Moroccan scientific and technical research and is currently doing preparatory work for the future elaboration of a national plan of sciences and technology which is scheduled for 1988 (See Annex 9). This preparatory work consists of the computerized inventory and the evaluation of all human and material resources available for conducting research in Morocco.

The Center has developed other activities in the field of biotechnology, energy and electronics as part of the "Programmes Nationaux de Recherche." They are being implemented by research units under contract to the Center. Also, the Center has recently been entrusted with the management of the research phase of a \$60 Million World Bank/GOM Education project designed to reform the education system in Moroccan schools and universities. The research will be conducted by consulting firms under the supervision and guidance of the Center. The Center has also been made responsible, on the Moroccan side, for the joint Spanish/Moroccan project for the construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar.

With regards to seminars, the Center has been quite active. It has, between March 1983 and December 1986, participated in 130 seminars (in Morocco and abroad) and organized itself about 30 seminars, many at the request of various Arab and/or African organizations.

The Center is currently preparing a seminar on the relationship between research and industry which will be held in March 1987.

The Center has not been very active yet in the publication of research works or seminar proceedings. This is due to a lack of funds. However, it is worth mentioning that its publication on aromatic and medicinal plants is selling quite well.

In conclusion, one can say that the socio-economic project has been a fruitful experience for the Center on both the management and the research level. It has contributed to its institutional development and to its reputation here and abroad, and the upcoming publication of the research works will do even more so. The Center has shown that it is able to attract financing from many organizations, among them CNRS, WHO, UNESCO, IBRD, ORSTOM, CRDI, UNIDO, Fondation Internationale pour la Science etc. and get involved in interesting projects. It is planning to investigate new areas such as oceanography, aerospace, computer

sciences, and to expand its roster of researchers to cover all sciences.

Despite progress made to-date, the CNCPRST remains underutilized by government decision-makers. Its role is still not well known in government circles, and the Center needs to develop its "public relations" abilities.

The Scientific Committee, which was originally organized by the Rectorate and subsequently reorganized and enlarged by the Center, played a very important role in project implementation as one could infer from Section III.B.1.

The S.C. formula was for Morocco an original one which has had a major impact not only on the project but also at large since it set an example of organization for conducting research which the Center is now replicating for other projects. The fact that the S.C. included many eminent personalities of the academic world greatly influenced the outcome of the project, and the way it was perceived by the outside academic/research community. The Scientific Committee constituted a "scientific guarantor" for the project.

This formula, though very enriching was not without any problems. The Center had a difficult time scheduling meetings for the S.C. members to meet. Being so renowned, the members usually have more than one occupation and work on very tight schedules. Many travel abroad frequently and thus are not readily available. As a result many delays were incurred.

The number of members evolved over time and so did their attendance. The initial S.C. was composed of 6 members. Under the Center, it was reorganized to include 18 experts representing a greater range of disciplines. However because of circumstances, usually external to the project (one death, several nominations to ambassadorial posts and International Civil Services, etc.), the composition of the Committee changed over time and the number of member was reduced to 15, with many of its members not as active as one would have hoped. These changes created a certain instability within the Committee.

Several researchers felt that the S.C. had not been able to provide them with all the necessary guidance given that the topic of their research was not the specialty of any of the members. They would have liked for the S.C. to be able to hire external consultants when necessary.

It seemed at times that the Center had been reduced to a management instrument in the project and that the S.C. has become the decision-making body because of its deep involvement in the project. Perhaps, the fact that the President of the S.C. was at the same time the Director of the Center had something to do with it.

An important point is the remuneration of the members which was reconsidered by USAID subsequent to the 1983 project evaluation and according to a formula proposed by the Center (See Section III.A.2). This formula has also set a precedent and will be used again for other projects. It was important to recognize the need to pay a fair price for the services rendered by the various members of the S.C.

3. Project Evaluations

The Project Agreement initially called for an annual evaluation over a three year project to be carried out by both parties with the help, if necessary, of outside experts.

In practice, only two evaluations took place over the seven year project, the major one in 1983 with the help of outside experts and one in 1985 carried out by USAID. The 1983 evaluation was extremely useful in assessing progress made and identifying problems and bottlenecks. Interesting observations and suggestions were made which enabled USAID and the CNCPRST to reorient the project in a slightly different way. The 1985 evaluation helped insure USAID that the reorientation had taken its course.

This PACR is done in lieu of a final evaluation, but in many aspects resembles one. It is financed out of the \$10,000 reserved under the project for evaluation. No other evaluation is required.

4. Impact of Program

The project has had both direct and indirect impacts, all we believe positive but not necessarily optimum. They are:

- Direct.

- CNCPRST. The project has contributed to the institution building of a permanent central body to encourage, direct coordinate and fund socio-economic and scientific research. It has improved the project management skills of the Center, and its ability to undertake and organize research projects particularly with foreign donors. It is now learning the process of disseminating the fruit of its efforts and thereby gaining a greater recognition in Morocco and abroad.

- Scientific Committee. Its members had an interesting experience, the more worthwhile because there are so few opportunities of this kind in Morocco. They helped researchers master their art, and themselves gained knowledge in doing so. They learned how to work as a advisory scientific committee and will be able to replicate the experience when other similar situations arise. More importantly, the Center learned how to use an advisory committee and is continuing to use this mechanism to monitor other projects.

- Researchers. They have been able to achieve something under better financial, administrative and scientific conditions than would otherwise have been the case in Morocco. They have a product in hand that is going to help them advance their careers, and which some will be able to sell to publishing companies for wider

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dissemination. They have acquired new knowledge which they can pass on to their students and/or other professional counterparts.

- USAID. USAID has the satisfaction of having enabled the socio-economic research community to produce some works which will be of use for the development of Morocco.

- Indirect

- The project will help expand the horizons of the student body and the research community.

- It has contributed to making the analytical base available to the GOM and foreign donors more adequate, hereby increasing the possibility that the GOM will use its resources more effectively particularly to improve the socio-economic conditions of the urban and rural poor.

- The research produced is a sign of the process of reinforcement of the Moroccan identity: research on Morocco conducted by Moroccans researchers for Moroccans. In the past socio-economic research had been the domain of foreign research institutions, universities and governments.

5. Post-project AID Monitoring Responsibilities

In principle, AID does not have any monitoring responsibilities beyond PACD. However, it would be interesting for AID to keep in touch with the Center to: 1) see the research works currently in progress to their completion; 2) follow-up the publications and see their impact; 3) follow-up on the development of new activities by the Center, etc.

Also, AID could organize jointly with the Center round tables or seminars on certain specific topics revolving around the research that was done once it is published. Agencies concerned could be invited to attend. This would be an appropriate way to disseminate the research.

C. Summary Findings of Accomplishments

1. Successes

- The project has made it possible for researchers to carry out the research of their choice in fairly good conditions and to express themselves relatively freely. The researchers have opened up new horizons for themselves, the research community and a larger audience composed of trainers, decision-makers, and the public at large.

- 75% of works have been completed before PACD. Another 15% will be completed in 1987. The works are of generally very good quality and findings and analysis are based on actual fieldwork. Compared to what already exists and given the level of funding made available for research under the current economic crisis, one can say these works constitute, probably for years to come, an important production both in quantity and quality.

- The project has made possible the publication of several reports

by the Center. Several researchers have found publishers on their own. The works under this project will receive a substantial amount of publicity.

- Though not planned, the project contributed to the institution building of a new Moroccan national agency by developing the project management and technical skills of the CNCPRST staff, and putting at their disposal badly needed equipment. The project has helped the Center to become a more credible national research institution which is now apt to undertake other fairly large research projects.
- With the exception of the initial calendar the terms of the Project Agreement have been well respected..

2. Deficiencies

- The project suffered many delays due mainly to: 1) the wrong choice of the first implementing institution; 2) the type of financial circuit used to channel project funds (not uncommon for donor funded projects); 3) the difficulties in getting members of the Scientific Committee to meet whenever required. However, USAID also miscalculated how long research takes: whether it is in Morocco or in other countries doing research is usually not a short term undertaking.
- The research approach was too academic. Many of the researchers failed to establish explicitly the meaning of the information acquired through their research to policy-making for socio-economic development purpose. The gap between academicians and public and private practitioners was not closed but perhaps reduced.
- In support of the above mentioned statement, one senses that the project suffered from a lack of interaction between USAID and project participants. A early and better dialogue with project participants, particularly members of the Scientific Committee, might have enabled USAID to reorient the course of the project in a less academic and more practical direction.
- A greater share of the project should have been reserved to inter-disciplinary research. The inter-disciplinary study on Clandestine Housing demonstrated that a team composed of researchers specialized in different areas, can produce a piece of research with added dimensions. It is unfortunate that this kind of approach was not thought of at the onset of the project.
- The project did not receive enough publicity during its implementation. Seminars should have been opened to a greater audience.

IV. Conclusion

All parties and participants to the Socio-Economic Research Project can take pride in its long enduring achievements. The project has met its purpose in supporting Moroccan experts in carrying out social and economic research which can contribute to development programs

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designed to reach the poor. The project has been a valuable experience for all and, as can be expected, some lessons have been learned which should be taken into consideration and might become relevant to the programming, design and implementation of other activities.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- It is important, when designing a project, to fully understand the context within which project activities are going to be implemented.
- It is important to select the appropriate institutional context at the onset and keep it in perspective as project activities evolve. A project might otherwise get side-tracked.
- A project behind schedule has not necessarily failed.
- The Project Agreement should have been more specific in terms of the type of research AID wanted and how it should have been tied to development and more to the needs of decision-makers.
- Small projects require sometimes as much supervision as larger project.
- The Ministry of Finance Treasury was not the appropriate disbursement mechanism. A private bank account would have been more accurate and easy to use.
- It would have been useful to give the project a combined university/government/private sector approach by getting parties of the three sectors involved. The end result might have been less academic. For example, multidisciplinary research carried out by both academicians and practitioners could have been an interesting answer in "getting the best of both worlds."

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1. - INTRODUCTION

Comme la fonction de coordination des activités de la Recherche Scientifique Nationale est l'une des missions les plus importantes que le législateur a confié au C.N.R. il était impératif pour ce dernier de se doter d'un outil de réalisation de cette fonction. C'est ce qui a été fait à travers la création en juillet 1985 de la Division de Coordination et de Programmation. La tâche principale assignée à la division consiste à coordonner la recherche scientifique et technique nationale.

Pour cela le C.N.R. et à travers lui, la D.C.P. oeuvre pour une meilleure coordination des activités nationales de R & D. Mais qui dit coordination de la recherche, dit recensement des potentialités humaines et matérielles. C'est pourquoi la D.C.P. est maintenant attelée à la deuxième phase de l'inventaire scientifique et technique national, qui, une fois achevé nous permettra d'évaluer exhaustivement les moyens humains et matériels dont dispose l'activité de recherche dans notre pays.

Cette connaissance est indispensable à l'élaboration du plan national de la Science et la Technologie qui consiste en un ensemble de mesures relatives à l'orientation, l'organisation, le fonctionnement et surtout le contenu à donner à notre recherche scientifique et technique. Il constituera l'ossature de notre politique nationale de la recherche. En outre, la fixation d'objectifs précis et ponctuels répartis par secteur de production, ainsi que la mise en oeuvre de tous les moyens nécessaires à leur réalisation feront partie intégrante du plan envisagé. Mais l'élaboration de ce dernier ne se fera pas évidemment sans le concours et la participation des responsables sectoriels qui seront représentés dans les commissions techniques spécialisées, et dans les commissions sectorielles du plan de développement socio-économique (voir organigramme des étapes de l'élaboration du plan).

II. - GESTION DE LA RECHERCHE

Le Centre a mis au point un certain nombre de programmes nationaux de recherche, comme "AGALENE". C'est une opération par laquelle le C.N.R. entend intensifier et coordonner les recherches relatives au grand ensemble "Agriculture-Alimentation-Energie-Environnement".

En dressant plusieurs listes d'actions de recherche à entreprendre dans les différents domaines prioritaires, le C.N.R. vise une mobilisation des diverses institutions scientifiques.

Plusieurs autres PNR sont en voie d'élaboration : technologies de pointe (microélectronique et biotechnologie), Santé.

INVENTAIRE DU P.S.T.

Une équipe d'enquêteurs a été mobilisée par la D.C.P. pour mettre à jour le catalogue des unités de recherche (voir laboratoire d'informatique).

AIDE A LA RECHERCHE

Seize travaux retenus dans le cadre du programme d'Aide à la Recherche Socio-Economique (voir affiche du P.A.R.S.E.) ont été menés à terme. Ce qui a été pour la D.C.P. l'occasion d'organiser deux séminaires d'évaluation scientifique de ces travaux.

Par ailleurs, plusieurs contrats ont été conclus avec des unités de recherche, en vue de promouvoir les axes de recherches définis comme prioritaires par le Centre. Ces recherches s'inscrivent donc dans les Programmes Nationaux de Recherche. Il s'agit des domaines suivants :

1. - Biotechnologie :
 - . Optimisation des techniques et des procédés de transformation des aliments,
 - . Réduction des pertes après récolte,
 - . Valorisation et révalorisation des sous-produits et déchets agricoles, industriels et domestiques.

- 3 -

2. - Energie

- . Mesures appropriées pour la consommation optimale des énergies conventionnelles,
- . Recherches sur les nouvelles sources d'énergie.

3. - Electronique

- . Micro-électronique, instrumentation, capteurs intelligents,
- . Robotique,
- . Intelligence artificielle.
- . Systèmes continus,
- . Traitement du signal.

VALORISATION DE LA RECHERCHE

La D.C.P. a organisé le 31/10/1985 une table ronde sur les Technoparc qui a vu la participation de nombreux chercheurs et industriels.

Le dialogue entre les deux parties a été amorcé en vue d'un rapprochement voir d'une coopération de plus en plus étroite entre les milieux de la recherche et celui de la production. Diverses propositions ont été émises. Elles seront débattues plus longuement lors d'une autre rencontre prévue pour l'année 1986. Entre temps, une équipe de travail a été constituée pour l'organisation de cette manifestation.

C'est dans le cadre de la valorisation de la recherche qu'on doit situer également le séminaire du 30 Novembre 1985, séminaire d'évaluation des travaux de recherche socio-économique.

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

Une méthodologie pour la préparation du plan scientifique et technologique national a été ébauchée. Il s'agit tout d'abord de collecter les documents sectoriels fixant les priorités en fonction des besoins sociaux et des choix politiques pour chaque

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- 4 -

secteur. Une fois ces priorités dégagées, il faudrait dans une deuxième phase étudier l'effet de la recherche scientifique et technique sur leur réalisation. Il en découlera alors une série d'actions de R & D à entreprendre. L'exemple type de ces actions est illustré par le programme AGALENE, programme interdisciplinaire englobant plusieurs projets de recherche dans des domaines aussi variés que convergents dans leur portée sociale à savoir la satisfaction des besoins nationaux.

De la sorte, d'autres programmes pourraient être définis pour l'élaboration du plan national de la recherche.

Dans le but de rationaliser et d'optimiser la sélection des projets visant à accroître les connaissances et à créer de nouveaux moyens d'action, ainsi que le choix de domaines déterminés pour l'application de la science et de la technologie dans tous les secteurs de l'économie nationale, le C.N.R. envisage l'élaboration prochaine du Plan Scientifique et Technique National.

Comme le prévoit l'article 8 du Dahir portant création du C.N.R., un projet de décret, déjà approuvé par le Conseil de Gouvernement, mais encore en voie de publication au B.O. a procédé à la fixation du nombre et de la composition des commissions techniques spécialisées :

- . Commission de l'Alimentation et de l'Agriculture,
- . Commission des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Energie,
- . Commission de la Santé et de la Population,
- . Commission des Etablissements Humains, des Communications et de l'Environnement,
- . Commission de l'Industrie, des Biens d'Equipement et de la Technologie.

Le processus de planification mis en place débouchera en fin de compte sur un document global qui regroupera les propositions sectorielles pour l'ensemble de l'économie nationale et qui ne sera autre chose que notre projet de Plan Scientifique et Technique, projet qui sera l'instrument de base pour "la Commission Recherche", du Plan de Développement Socio-Economique.

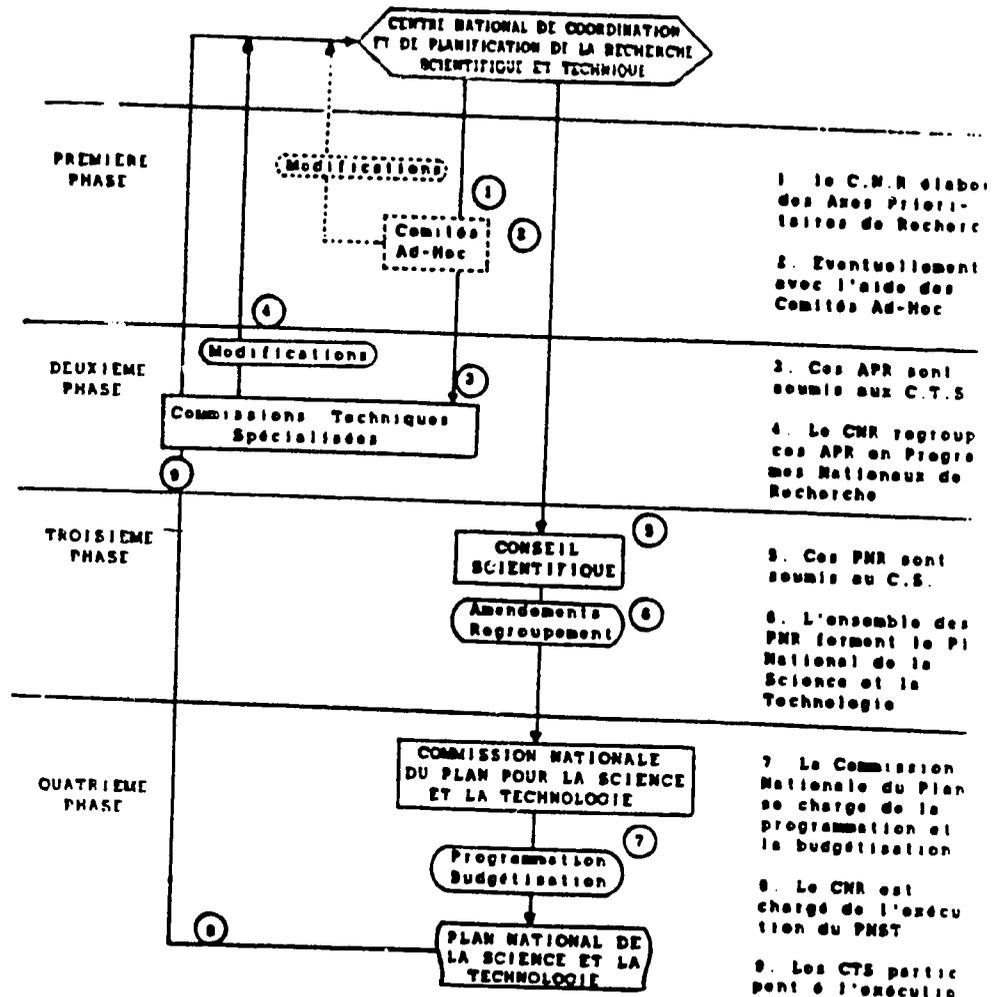
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III. - ACTIVITES DE RECHERCHE

Les chercheurs de la D.C.P., qui relèvent en même temps du département des Sciences Sociales poursuivent parallèlement à leurs activités de gestion, des projets de recherche personnels, sur les thèmes suivants :

- . La politique nationale de la recherche scientifique et technique : Elaboration et Exécution,
- . L'infrastructure scientifique et technique,
- . Les instruments juridiques de la politique marocaine en matière de transfert de technologie industrielle,
- . Le financement de la recherche scientifique,
- . Les indicateurs économiques du développement technologique.

LES ETAPES DE L'ELABORATION DU PLAN NATIONAL DE LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE



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**PROGRAMME D'AIDE A LA
RECHERCHE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE**

Consiste à encourager et subventionner des chercheurs nationaux pour leur permettre d'entreprendre des recherches dans les domaines social et économique, susceptibles de contribuer au développement national

DOTATION

Plus de 3 Millions de dirhams

OBJECTIFS

Promouvoir les recherches dans les domaines évoqués, faire la liaison entre recherche universitaire et recherche appliquée, en orientant les chercheurs vers des thèmes prioritaires définis par le Comité Scientifique du Programme

DOMAINES

- agriculture
- éducation
- emploi
- santé-population-nutrition
- développement économique et problèmes de répartition
- développement rural
- développement urbain
- rôle de la femme dans le développement économique

RESULTATS

- 40 projets subventionnés
- 16 ont été menés à bien
- 2 séminaires ont été organisés
- une cellule de soutien aux chercheurs
- avec moyens d'impression, de reproduction
- et de traitement informatique

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. R .

LES TECHNO-PARCS

IDEES

Zones industrielles à vocation scientifique et technologique qui offrent des conditions favorables à l'écrémation des idées nouvelles et surtout qui disposent des moyens pour leur application pratique

BUTS

Jeter les bases de la collaboration entre la recherche et l'industrie
Valoriser les résultats de la recherche
Dynamiser les secteurs de production

MOYENS

Juridiques : introduction de la dimension technologique dans les codes des investissements
Financiers : participation des entreprises et des banques dans le risque de l'innovation
Economiques : création de PME de haute technologie

PROJETS

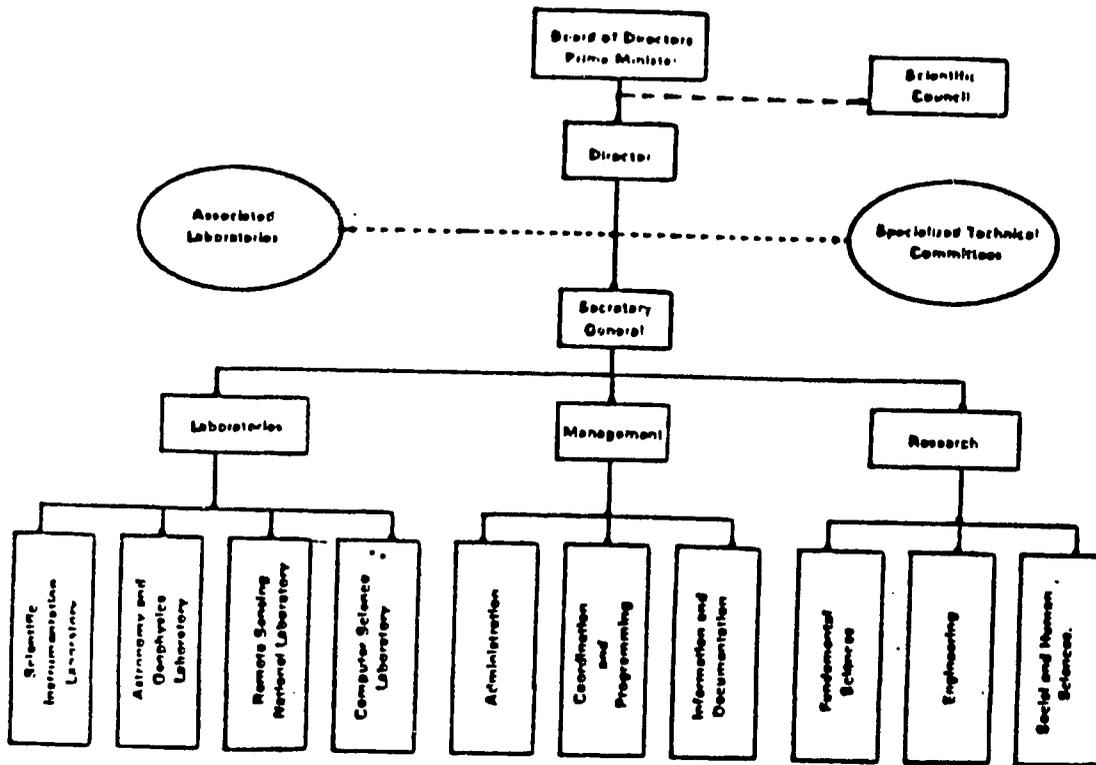
Séminaire national sur les relations Recherche - Industrie
Revue commune à la Recherche et à l'Industrie
Projets-pilotes de fabrication de produits de haute technologie

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CENTRE NATIONAL DE COORDINATION ET DE PLANIFICATION DE LA
RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

Organizational Chart



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(BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM, READ THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS)

PAER

A. REPORTING A.I.D. UNIT
(Mission or AID/W Office)

US & USAID/Rabat

B. WAS EVALUATION SCHEDULED IN
CURRENT FY ANNUAL EVALUATION PLAN?

yes slipped ad hoc

C. EVALUATION TIMING

interim final ex post other

D. ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITIES EVALUATED (List the following information for project(s) or program(s) evaluated; if not applicable, list title and date of the evaluation report)

| Project # | Project/Program Title (or title & date of evaluation report) | First PROG or equivalent (FY) | Most recent PAO (mo/yr) | Planned LOP Cost ('000) | Amount Obligate to Date: ('000) |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 609-0154 | Socio-Economic Research Project Project Assistance Completion Report - December 1986 | May 1979 | 12/31/86 | \$450,000 | \$239,000 |

E. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

Action(s) Required

~~_____~~
All payments to be made before T.D.D

Name of officer
responsible for
Action

Dale Gibb

Date Action
to be
Completed

Before 9/30/87

F. DATE OF MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE REVIEW OF EVALUATION:

mo ___ day ___ year ___ Report Date: mo ___ DAY ___ YR ___

G. APPROVALS OF EVALUATION SUMMARY AND ACTION DECISIONS:

Signature
Typed Name
Date

Project/Program
Officer

Representative of
Borrower/Grantee

Evaluation
Officer

Mission or AID/W Office
Director

UP

The \$ 450,000 for the Economic Research Project (603-0154) was authorized and obligated on 12/27/77. It was designed to "encourage and support Moroccan experts to undertake social and economic research which can help provide an analytical basis for economic and social development progress, and to develop an institutional basis for continuation of this effort." Development oriented socio-economic research papers were to be developed by researchers at/outside the University, under the guidance and management of the Rectorate of Mohamed V University in Rabat.

The project encountered many problems and delays and was transferred at GUM's initiative, shortly before the end of December 31st, 1981 to the Centre National de Coordination de la Planification de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (CNCPRST), a research coordinating institution which was not operational when the project was launched. CNCPRST was funded by one year to December 1982 and then by 3 years to December 1985 so as to give the project a "second wind" and ensure the commitment of the researchers and contribute to the institutional development of the Center.

This FACR is based on a review of project documents, interviews with CNCPRST and USAID staff, Scientific Committee members and many researchers.

Despite the initial problems the project encountered, as a whole, the project has achieved considerable success. In addition to producing thirty (75% of proposals approved) very interesting and good quality research papers which can contribute to development programs, 3 evaluation seminars and at least eleven publications by the Center, it has also largely contributed to the development of an institutional basis for the continuation of this effort.

The major lessons outlined in this FACR are:

- . The Project Agreement should have been more specific in terms of the type of research AID wanted and how it should have been tied to development and more to the needs of decision-makers;
- . It is important, when designing a project, to fully understand the context within which project activities are going to be implemented;
- . It would have been better to include from the start a formal institutional building component;
- . It would have been useful to give the project a combined university/government/private sector approach by getting parties of the three sectors involved.

I. EVALUATION

1. Evaluation Team

| Name | Affiliation | Contract Number OR NY Person Days | Contract Cost OR NY Cost (US\$) | Source of Funds |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ringué, Annie | Consultant | 608-0154-0-00- 7023-00 | \$3000 | Project |

2. Mission/Office Professional
Staff Person Days (estimate) _____

3. Borrower/Grantee Professional
Staff Person-Days (estimate) _____

audience.

o Summary and Conclusions

o Recommendations

o Lessons Learned

The subject PACA was initiated by the USAID/M Office of Population and Human Resources. It was a joint effort.

The \$ 450,000 Socio-Economic Research Project (608-0154) was authorized and negotiated in FY 1979. It was designed to "encourage and support Moroccan experts to undertake social and economic research which can help provide an analytical basis for economic and social development progress, and to develop an institutional basis for continuation of this effort." Development oriented socio-economic research papers were to be developed by researchers at/outside the University, under the guidance and management of the Rectorate of Mohamed V University in Rabat and subsequently under the CNCPRST

Impact of Program

The project has had both direct and indirect impacts, all ~~have~~ positive but not necessarily optimum. They are:

- Direct.

. CNCPRST. The project has contributed to the institution building of a permanent central body to encourage, direct coordinate and fund research. It has improved the project management skills of the Center, and its ability to undertake and organize research projects particularly with foreign donors. It is now learning the process of disseminating the fruit of its efforts and thereby gaining a greater recognition in Morocco and abroad.

. Scientific Committee. Its members have had an interesting experience, the more worthwhile because they are so few opportunities of this kind in Morocco. They have helped researchers master their art, and have themselves gained knowledge in doing so. They have learned how to work as a advisory scientific committee and will probably replicate the experience when the situation arise.

. Researchers. They have been able to achieve something under better financial, administrative and scientific conditions than would otherwise have been the case in Morocco. They have a product in hand that is going to help them advance their careers, and which some will be able to sell to publishing companies for wider dissemination. They have acquired new knowledge which they can pass on to their students and/or other professional counterparts.

. USAID. USAID has the satisfaction of having enabled the socio-economic research community to produce some works which will be of use for the development of Morocco.

- Indirect

. The project will help expand the horizons of the student body and the research community.

. It has contributed to making the analytical base available to the GDM and foreign donors more adequate hereby increasing the possibility that the GDM will use its resources more effectively particularly to improve the socio-economic conditions of the urban and rural poor.

. The research produced is a sign of the process of reinforcement of the Moroccan identity: research on Morocco conducted by Moroccan researchers for Moroccans. In the past socio-economic research had been the domain of foreign research institutions, universities and governments.

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• The project has made it possible for researchers to carry out the research of their choice in fairly good conditions and to express themselves relatively freely. The researchers have opened up new horizons for themselves, the research community and a larger audience composed of trainers, decision-makers, and the public at large.

• 75 % of works have been completed before 1969. Another 15 % will be completed in 1969. The works are of generally very good quality and findings and analyses are based on actual fieldwork. Compared to what already exists and given the level of funding made available for research under the current economic crisis, one can say these works constitute, probably for years to come, an important production both in quantity and quality.

• The project has made possible the publication of several reports by the Center. Several researchers have found publishers on their own. The works under this project will receive a substantial amount of publicity.

• Though not planned, the project contributed to the institutional building of a new Moroccan national agency by developing the project management and technical skills of the LNCIFST staff, and putting at their disposal badly needed equipment. The project has helped the Center to become a more credible national research institution which is now apt to undertake other fairly large research projects.

• With the exception of the initial calendar the terms of the Project Agreement have been well respected.

2. Deficiencies

• The project suffered many delays due mainly to: 1) the wrong choice of the first implementing institution; 2) the type of financial circuit used to channel project funds (not uncommon for donor funded projects); 3) the difficulties in getting members of the Scientific Committee to meet whenever required. However, USAID also miscalculated how long research takes: whether it is in Morocco or in other countries doing research is usually not a short term undertaking.

• The research approach is too academic. There are not enough links between knowledge and policy-making for socio-economic development purpose. The gap between academicians and public and private practitioners was not closed but perhaps brought closer.

• In support of the above mentioned statement, one senses that the project suffered from a lack of interaction between USAID and project participants. A better dialogue with project participants, particularly members of the Scientific Committee, might have enabled USAID to reorient the course of the project in a less academic and more practical direction.

• A greater share of the project should have been reserved to inter-disciplinary research. The inter-disciplinary study on Clandestine Housing demonstrated that a team composed of researchers specialized in different areas, can produce a piece of research with added dimensions. It is unfortunate that this kind of approach was not thought of at the onset of the project.

The project did not receive enough publicity during its implementation. Seminars should have been opened to a greater audience.

Conclusions

All parties and participants to the Fair Economic Research Project can take pride in its long enduring achievements. The project has met its purpose in supporting Moroccan experts to carry out social and economic research which can contribute to development programs designed to reach the poor. The project has been a valuable experience for all and, as can be expected, some lessons have been learned which should be taken into consideration and might become relevant to the programming, design and implementation of other activities.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- It is important, when designing a project, to fully understand the context within which project activities are going to be implemented.
- It is important to select an appropriate institutional context at the onset and keep it in perspective as project activities evolve. A project might otherwise get side-tracked.
- A project behind schedule has not necessarily failed.
- The Project Agreement should have been more specific in terms of the type of research AID wanted and how it should have been tied to development and more to the needs of decision-makers.
- Small projects require sometimes as much supervision as larger project. This is particularly true if the ProgAg is vague and one wants to control better the outcome.
- It would have been better to include from the start a formal institutional building component, as well as a follow-up on dissemination of the research.
- Before channeling funds through the Ministry of Finance, one should look into more appropriate alternative solutions.
- It would have been useful to give the project a combined university/government/private sector approach by getting parties of the three sectors involved. The end result might have been less academic. For example, multidisciplinary research carried out by both academicians and practitioners could have been an interesting answer in "getting the best of both worlds".

Post-project AID Monitoring Responsibilities

In principle, AID does not have any monitoring responsibilities beyond PACD. However, it would be interesting for AID to keep in touch with the Center to: 1) see the research works currently in progress to their completion; 2) follow-up the publications and see their impact; 3) follow-up on the development of new activities by the Center, etc...

Also, AID could organize jointly with the Center round tables or seminars on certain specific topics revolving around the research that was done once it is published. Agencies concerned could be invited to attend. This would be an appropriate way to disseminate the research.

STATEMENT OF WORK

The PACR will be completed in draft by a Project-funded consultant, working with the Project Officers, present and past, the Project Assistant and the Mission Evaluation Officer, as well as with a representative of the CNCPRST. The draft report will be reviewed by the above group. The Project Officer will then complete the PACR for Mission review. In form, the report should follow guidelines provided below. These guidelines elaborate those provided in Handbook 3, Appendix 14.A, "Guidance for Preparing the Project Assistance Completion Report." The consultant will also prepare in draft an executive summary, single spaced, not to exceed three pages. The summary will be completed in final by the Project Officer.

Report Format

1. Project status, including that of individual technical components, procurement, etc.
2. An assessment of project accomplishments. In assessing accomplishments, the consultant will, in collaboration with representatives from the CNCPRST and USAID, carry out the following tasks:
 - a. Review appropriateness of works financed in terms of their relationship to social and economic development in Morocco and their potential impact in key sectors:
 - 1) What evidence exists that completed works will contribute to development programs to reach the poor majority?
 - 2) In selection of research to be supported, to what extent were criteria included in the ProAg systematically applied?
 - 3) To what extent has completed research been disseminated; and to what effect?
 - b. Assess appropriateness of selected works to AID specific needs and priorities.
 - c. Assess extent to which the CNCPRST now provides an institutional basis for encouraging social and economic development research by Moroccan experts:
 - 1) To what extent has the project increased the managerial capabilities of the Center (human and technical factors), including its capacity to develop and coordinate strategies and programs with other donors?

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2) To what extent are the Center and the Scientific Committee effective in providing advice and support to researchers?

3) To what extent has and does the Scientific Committee provide technical expertise to the Center and to the researchers?

d. Review the extent to which appropriate procedures for the review, monitoring and final acceptance of social and economic proposals have been developed, which can be used in whole or in part in future work of the Center.

e. Appendices. These are to include at a minimum the following:

1) The Scope of Work for the Report

2) The logical framework, together with a brief summary of the current status/attainment of the original inputs and outputs

3) A description of the methodology used in developing the report

4) A bibliography to include more details on special topics, and a list of agencies consulted.

3. A summary of contributions made by the B/G, donors and participants (i., planned versus actual inputs).

4. Definition of continuing and/or post-project AID monitoring responsibilities, including the timing and resources involved.

5. A review of data collection results and evaluations remaining to be undertaken.

6. A summary of lessons learned from the project that might be relevant to programming, design and implementation of other activities.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Date of Prep. _____ to FY 87
From FY 72 _____ to FY 87
Total U.S. Funding \$150,000
Dau Proposal: 100,000

Project Title & Number: Social and Economic Research (608-0154)

ANNEX 1

| DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS | OUTPUTS AS OF PAGE |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes is to strengthen economic and social development programs designed to reach the poor majority.</p> | <p>Means of Goal Achievement: Allocation of GOM resources to economic and social development programs designed to reach the poor majority.</p> | <p>Analysis of GOM budget and evaluation of economic and social development programs carried out.</p> | <p>Assumptions for achieving goal output: That GOM social and economic development authorities will use results of research financed under this project.</p> | <p>On the whole, allocation of new GOM resources to economic and social development programs has been limited as a result of Morocco's economic crisis. However, the CNCRST has even its annual budget increase substantially since 1981.</p> |
| <p>Project Purpose: Encourage and support Moroccan experts to undertake social and economic research which can help provide analytical basis for economic and social development programs, and develop institutional basis for continuation of this effort.</p> | <p>Conditions that will indicate progress has been achieved: End of project output. Completion of development-oriented social science research projects, their publication and use in development programs, and institutionalization of Mohammed V University Rectorate as social science research coordinating body.</p> | <p>Evaluation of influence of research results published and distributed.</p> | <p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: That research financed under this project will yield results useful for policy decisions or program design, and that Rectorate will secure permanent support for its role as social and economic research coordinating body.</p> | <p>The CNCRST has become, in lieu of the Rectorate, the GOM research coordinating institution. It is now securing funds from other donors.</p> |
| <p>Output: Development-oriented social and economic research projects carried out by Moroccan social scientists.</p> | <p>Statement of Output: At least 60 development-oriented social and economic research projects.</p> | <p>Examination of research results published and distributed.</p> | <p>Assumptions for achieving output: That Rectorate research committee will award grants for development-oriented social and economic research which is likely to yield useful results.</p> | <p>Thirty development-oriented social and economic research projects have been completed out of the forty approved. Four will be completed after PACD. Eleven are about to be published, among which are multidisciplinary research pieces. A support call for researchers has been set up with a micro-computer and report production equipment.</p> |
| <p>Input: Financing of research grants, and related Rectorate costs.</p> | <p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity): Financing of at least 60 research grants, their publication, translation and distribution, and of operations of permanent secretariat in the Rectorate for carrying out and institutionalizing program.</p> | <p>Annual accounting of expenditures by Rectorate to UNALD.</p> | <p>Assumptions for providing inputs: That UNALD and Rectorate should continue to carry out research grant program.</p> | <p>All monies disbursed by UNALD to GOM have been expended according to criteria set up in Pro-2g. Approximately \$ 60,000 remains undisbursed.</p> |

ANNEX 2

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BILAN DES TRAVAUX DE RECHERCHE
AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

| N° | PROJETS TITRE | DISCIPLINE | OBSERVATIONS |
|------|---|------------------------|--|
| 1/01 | L'emploi dans le secteur minier (Français)(LAARIBI) | Economie | TERMINE le 02/01/85 |
| 1/02 | La promotion immobilière au Maroc (Français)(BENELKHADIR) | Economie | Ne sera pas terminé avant le 31/12/86 |
| 1/03 | Problématique énergétique (Français)(BEN AMOR) | Economie | TERMINE le 15/06/83 |
| 1/04 | Le système productif marocain (Français)(EL GALLAF) | Economie | CAS PARTICULIER ABANDON |
| 1/05 | Le travail des femmes et des enfants à Fès (Français)(SAADANI,ELMERGHADI,AMRANI) | Economie | ABANDON |
| 1/06 | Les investissements hydrauliques (Français)(CHAOUNI) | Economie | Ne sera pas terminé avant le 31/12/86 |
| 1/07 | Politique d'incitation à l'investissement (Français)(BOUJENOUJ) | Economie | TERMINE le 09/01/85 |
| 1/08 | La famille marocaine (Arabe)(MIADI) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 03/03/86 |
| 1/09 | La petite bourgeoisie dans les villes marocaines (Arabe)(AKBIB) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 30/12/86 |
| 1/10 | L'Etat et le Pouvoir au Maroc (Arabe)(BENSAID) | Sociologie | TERMINE LE 08/12/86 |
| 1/11 | Le variant et l'invariant dans les relations tribus-Makhzen (Arabe)(BOURQIA) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 10/07/84 |
| 1/12 | Changement des structures tribales chez les Anjaras (Arabe)(EL HARRAS) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 26/06/84 |
| 1/13 | Le variant et l'invariant dans la structure de la famille (Arabe)(LEMRANI) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 14/05/85 |
| 1/14 | L'adolescence et la dynamique familiale à Casablanca (Français)(BENNIS) | Sociologie | Ne sera pas terminé avant le 31/12/86 |
| 1/15 | L'élevage au Maroc : Géographie économique (anglais) (BENCHRIFA) | Economie Géographie | TERMINE le 25/09/86 |
| 1/16 | Développement de la Tessaout (Français)(HERZENNI) | Sociologie Economie | TERMINE le 04/02/85 |

| N° | PROJETS TITRE | DISCIPLINE | OBSERVATIONS |
|------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1/17 | Pédagogie spontannée et didactique intentionnelle (Français)(KABBAJ) | Sc Education | ABANDON |
| 2/02 | Le tourisme intérieur et son impact spatial (Français)(BERRIANE) | Economie | TERMINE LE 17/12/86 |
| 2/04 | Exploitation agricole du sol dans les Triffas (Français)(LAOUINA) | Sociologie Géographie | TERMINE le 20/10/86 |
| 2/07 | L'organisation urbaine de la péninsule Tingitane (Français)(REFASS) | Economie Urbanisme | TERMINE LE 08/12/86 |
| 2/14 | L'Etat post-colonial (Français)(DOUMOU) | Economie | TERMINE le 03/03/84 |
| 2/16 | Le comportement marketing des entreprises (Français)(EL OTMANI) | Economie | TERMINE le 28/11/86 |
| 2/22 | Secteur informel de la production des tapis à Rabat-Salé (Français)(HAJJI) | Economie | ABANDON |
| 2/24 | L'innovation en milieu rural et leaders officiels (Français)(ARRIF) | Sociologie | DECES |
| 2/30 | Mécanismes de décision en matière d'urbanisme (Arabe)(ETTARFAOUI) | Sociologie Urbanisme | TERMINE le 1/12/86 |
| 2/39 | Economie, Société et Pouvoir au XIX ^e siècle (Français)(MEZZINE) | Histoire | TERMINE le 05/06/86 |
| 2/40 | Identité culturelle des jeunes de 2 ^e génération (Français)(AIT LAKHYAR) | Sociologie Linguistique | TERMINE le 04/12/86 |
| 2/42 | Les représentations de l'enfant dans la société (Français)(BELARBI) | Sociologie Psychologie | Ne sera pas terminé avant le 31/12/86 |
| 2/43 | Les contes : matériaux pour l'éducation et la recherche (Arabe-français)(BENJELLOUN) | Sc.Education | TERMINE le 2/12/86 |
| 2/45 | Les abandons en cours d'études (Français)(DERRIJ) | Sc.Education | TERMINE le 19/11/86 |
| 2/49 | Technologie éducative dans les E.N.S. (Français)(RAMI) | Sc.Education | TERMINE le 12/01/85 |
| 2/53 | Le premier ministre (Arabe)(ACHARGUI) | Droit | TERMINE le 21/10/85 |
| 2/54 | Monographie de la tribu des Irguitas (Français)(MAHDI) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 07/02/84 |

| N° | PROJETS TITRE | DISCIPLINE | OBSERVATIONS |
|--------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2/55 | Stratégies familiales dans le Taserwali (Français)(MOEDIK) | Sociologie | TERMINE le 30/09/85 |
| 2/58 | Problèmes des contrats de travail dans les entreprises (Français)(ZIZI) | Economie Droit | ABANDON |
| 2/60 | Le d(ist) de prostitution (Arabe)(FADEL) | Droit Sociologie | TERMINE le 15/10/84 |
| 2/62-1 | La mortalité périnatale (Français)(BOUAZZAOU) | Médecine | TERMINE le 26/10/84 |
| 2/62-1 | Etat nutritionnel de la mère (Français)(BOUAZZAOU) | Médecine | TERMINE le 30/07/85 |
| 3/06 | Modèle d'analyse coût-bénéfice dans l'éducation (Français)(BEN EL ABBES) | Economie | TERMINE le 29/12/86 |
| 4/02 | L'habitat clandestin au Maroc (EL MALTI, HAMDOUNI, GUERRAOU, BAH) | Multidis- ciplinaire | TERMINE le 24/12/86 |

• • •

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Nombre de projets TERMINES AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986 | : 30 | 75 % |
| Nombre de projets QUI LE SERONT APRES LE 31/12/86 | : 4 | 10 % |
| Nombre de projets ABANDONNES (+ DECES) | : 6 | 15 % |
| T O T A L | : 40 | 100 % |

LIST OF PERSONS MET

Centre National de Coordination et de Planification
de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique

- . Mr. Driss Ben Sari, Director of the Center & President of the Scientific Committee
- . Mr. Abderrahim Bouzza, Project Coordinator
- . Mr. Abdelghani Echcherki, Assistant to the Project Coordinator
- . Mr. Mounir Zouiten, Researcher

Scientific Committee

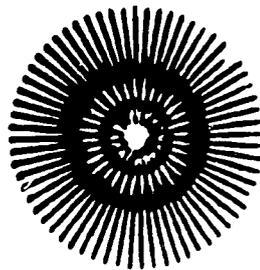
- . Mr. Habib El Malki, Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales
- . Mr. Mohamed Guessous, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
- . Mr. Abdelajalil Lahjomri, Directeur du Collège Royal
- . Mr. Hassan Mekouar, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
- . Mr. Mohamed Naciri, Professeur à l'Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II

Researchers

- . Mr. Hassan Bahi
- . Mr. Abdellatif Benchrifia
- . Mr. Said Benjelloun
- . Mr. Driss Ben Said
- . Ms. Naima Bouazzaoui
- . Mr. Mohamed Derrij
- . Mr. Mohamed El Malti
- . Mr. Rachid El Otmani
- . Mr. Mohamed Sîdina Ettarfaoui
- . Mr. Mohamed Fadel
- . Mr. Fadel Guerraoui
- . Mr. Mohamed Hamdouni Alami
- . Ms. Kenza Lemrani El Alaoui
- . Ms. Zineb Miadi
- . Mr. Mohamed Refass

USAID

- . Mr. Abdellatif Benabdesselam, PHR Project Officer
- . Ms. Dale Gibb, PHR Officer
- . Mr. Jay Smith, Program Economist
- . Mr. Ronald Stryker, Deputy Food & Ag. Officer.
- . Ms. Dianne Tsitsos, Project Manager, RHUDO.



N° /CNR

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PROGRAMME D'AIDE A LA RECHERCHE
SOCIO-ECONOMIQUEETAT D'ENGAGEMENT DE LA DOTATION DU PROGRAMMEAU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

| RUBRIQUE | MONTANTS ALLOUES | DEPENSES EFFECTIVES | EN INSTANCE DE PAIEMENT | RESTES A PAYER |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A | 1.652.929,00 | 1.300.399,13 | 37.905,34 | 314.624,53 |
| B | 427.500,00 | 285.000,00 | 142.500,00 | 0,00 |
| C | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| D | 334.768,00 | 154.280,41 | 16.573,59 | 163.914,00 |
| E* | 95.000,00 | 0,00 | 95.000,00 | 0,00 |
| F | 142.500,00 | 98.875,00 | 0,00 | 43.625,00 |
| G* | 190.000,00 | 183.446,80 | 0,00 | 6.553,20 |
| H | 380.000,00 | 0,00 | 380.000,00 | 0,00 |
| T O T A L | 3.222.697,00 | 2.022.001,34 | 671.978,93 | 528.716,73 |
| | (100,0) | (62,7) | (20,9) | (16,4) |

RUBRIQUES : A. BOURSES DE RECHERCHE
B. RECHERCHE MULTIDISCIPLINAIRE
C. SECRETARIAT
D. HONORAIRES DU COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE
E. EVALUATION *
F. SEMINAIRES ET CONFERENCES
G. AMELIORATION DE LA CAPACITE ADMINISTRATIVE DU CENTRE *
H. AUTRES DEPENSES

* Dépenses effectuées directement par l'U.S.A.I.D. (Les sommes en instance dans ces rubriques concernant les commandes effectuées mais non exécutées par les fournisseurs).

ANNEXE 1: ECHEANCES DES CONTRATS DE RECHERCHE

| N° | CHERCHEURS | ECHEANCE | RAPPORT FINAL * |
|--------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1/01 | LAARIBI | 31.08.83 | 02.01.85 |
| 1/02 | BENELKHADIR | 31.09.85 | - |
| 1/03 | BEN AMOR | 01.03.83 | 15.06.83 |
| 1/04 | EL GALLAF | 31.01.84 | - |
| 1/05-1 | SAADANI | | |
| 1/05-2 | EL MERGHADI | 01.04.84 | - |
| 1/05-3 | AMRANI | | |
| 1/06 | CHAOUNI | 08.12.84 | - |
| 1/07 | BOUJENOUJ | 31.12.83 | 09.01.85 |
| 1/08 | MIADI | 01.02.85 | 03.03.86 |
| 1/09 | AKBIB | 30.11.84 | 30.12.86 |
| 1/10 | BEN SAID | 20.02.85 | 09.12.86 |
| 1/11 | BOURQUIA | 29.10.84 | 10.07.84 |
| 1/12 | EL HARRAS | 31.04.84 | 26.06.84 |
| 1/13 | LEMRANI ALAOUJ | 23.03.85 | 14.05.85 |
| 1/14 | BENNIS | 31.12.85 | - |
| 1/15 | BENCHRIFA | 30.09.84 | 25.09.86 |
| 1/16 | HERZENNI | 30.09.84 | 04.02.85 |
| 1/17 | KABBAJ | 30.11.84 | - |
| 2/02 | BERRIANE | 01.06.86 | 16.12.86 |
| 2/04 | LAOUINA | 30.06.85 | 20.10.86 |
| 2/07 | REEASS | 30.06.86 | 08.12.86 |
| 2/14 | DOUMOU | 28.02.84 | 03.03.84 |
| 2/16 | EL OTMANI | 31.12.86 | 28.11.86 |
| 2/22 | HAJJI | 30.11.85 | - |
| 2/24 | ARRIF | 18.06.85 | - |
| 2/30 | ETTARFAOUI | 31.03.84 | 01.12.86 |
| 2/39 | MEZZINE | 01.10.86 | 05.06.86 |
| 2/40 | AIT LAKHYAR | 30.06.86 | 04.12.86 |
| 2/42 | BELARBI | 06.06.86 | - |
| 2/43 | BENJELLOUN | 02.06.85 | 02.12.86 |
| 2/45 | DERRIJ | 31.10.85 | 19.11.86 |
| 2/49 | RAMI | 30.12.84 | 12.01.85 |
| 2/53 | ACHARGUI | 31.05.86 | 21.10.85 |
| 2/54 | MAHDI | 15.12.83 | 07.02.84 |
| 2/55 | MOSDIK | 28.06.85 | 30.09.85 |
| 2/58 | ZIZI | 30.09.85 | - |
| 2/60 | FADEL | 31.08.86 | 15.10.84 |
| 2/62-1 | BOUAZZAOUJ | 28.07.84 | 26.10.84 |
| 2/62-2 | BOUAZZAOUJ | 28.07.85 | 30.07.85 |
| 3/06 | BEN EL ABBES | 01.01.85 | 29.12.86 |
| 4/02 | EL MALTI | 31.12.86 | 24.12.86 |

* La remise du rapport final met fin aux obligations des chercheurs

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ANNEXE 2: ETAT D'ENGAGEMENT DES DOTATIONS DE RECHERCHE

AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

| <u>PROMOTIONS</u> | <u>ENGAGEMENTS</u> | <u>VERSEMENTS</u> | <u>RESTES A PAYER</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| - PREMIERE | 806 227,00 | 146 997,85 362 437,33 145 803,99 18 080,00 | 222 907,83 |
| - DEUXIEME | 756 702,00 | 142 661,97 187 629,32 220 854,01 75 934,66 | 129 630,04 |
| - PLURIDISCI- PLINAIRE | 427 500,00 | 285 000,00 | 142 500,00 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| T O T A L | 2.080.429,00 | 1.585.399,13 | 495.037,87 |
| | (100,0) | (76,2) | (23,8) |
| <hr/> | | | |

* Versement effectué par le Rectorat de l'Université Mohamed V

(Le détail des versements est dans les annexes 2.A et 2.B)

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**ANNEXE 2.A : ETAT D'ENGAGEMENT DES DOTATIONS DE LA
PREMIERE PROMOTION AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986**

| N° | CHERCHEURS | DOTATIONS | VERSEMENTS | RESTES |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1/01 | LAARIBI | 35.100,00 | 35.100,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/02 | BEN ELKHADIR | 40.000,00 | 26.666,67 | 13.333,33 |
| 1/03 | BENAMOUR | 40.000,00 | 40.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/04 | EL GALLAF | 45.180,00 | 7.530,00 | 37.650,00 |
| 1/05-1 | SAADANI RHALI | 33.333,00 | 5.555,50 | 27.777,50 |
| 1/05-2 | EL MERGHADI | 33.333,00 | 5.555,50 | 27.777,50 |
| 1/05-3 | AMRANI SOUHLI | 33.333,00 | 5.555,50 | 27.777,50 |
| 1/06 | CHAOUNI | 38.600,00 | 6.433,33 | 32.166,67 |
| 1/07 | BOUJENOUJ | 54.240,00 | 54.240,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/08 | MIADI | 60.000,00 | 60.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/09 | AKBIB | 51.216,00 | 34.144,00 | 17.072,00 |
| 1/10 | BENSAÏD | 46.740,00 | 46.740,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/11 | BOURQUIA | 50.715,00 | 50.715,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/12 | EL HARRAS | 45.520,00 | 45.520,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/13 | LAMRANI ALAOUJ | 59.857,00 | 59.857,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/14 | BENNIS | 58.060,00 | 38.706,67 | 19.353,33 |
| 1/15 | BEN CHERIFA | 51.000,00 | 51.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/16 | HERZENNI | 60.000,00 | 60.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 1/17 | KABBAJ | 60.000,00 | 40.000,00 | 20.000,00 |
| T O T A L | | 896.227,00 | 673.319,17 | 222.907,83 |
| | | (100,0) | (75,1) | (24,9) |

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**ANNEXE 2 B : ETAT D'ENGAGEMENT DES DOTATIONS DE LA
DEUXIEME PROMOTION AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986**

| N° | CHERCHEURS | DOTATIONS | VERSEMENTS | RESTES |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2/02 | BERRIANE | 58.400,00 | 58.400,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/04 | LAOUINA | 65.202,00 | 65.202,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/07 | REFASS | 60.000,00 | 60.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/14 | DOUMOU | 8.030,00 | 8.030,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/16 | EL OTMANI | 13.800,00 | 13.800,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/22 | HAJJI | 42.260,00 | 7.043,33 | 35.216,67 |
| 2/24 | ARRIF | 46.880,00 | 15.626,66 | 31.253,34 |
| 2/30 | ETTARFAOUI | 23.330,00 | 23.330,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/39 | MEZZINE | 38.500,00 | 38.500,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/40 | AIT LAKHYAR | 44.580,00 | 44.580,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/42 | BELARBI | 37.480,00 | 24.986,65 | 12.493,35 |
| 2/43 | BENJELLOUN | 33.600,00 | 33.600,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/45 | DERRIJ | 53.000,00 | 53.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/49 | RAMI | 8.000,00 | 8.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/53 | ACHARGUI | 44.400,00 | 44.400,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/54 | MAHDI | 10.620,00 | 10.620,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/55 | MOSDIK | 27.600,00 | 27.600,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/58 | ZIZI | 35.800,00 | 5.966,66 | 29.833,34 |
| 2/60 | FADEL | 20.220,00 | 20.220,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/62-1 | LAMDAOUAR | 30.000,00 | 30.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 2/62-2 | LAMDAOUAR | 30.000,00 | 30.000,00 | 0,00 |
| 3/06 | BEN EL ABBES | 25.000,00 | 4.166,66 | 20.833,34 |
| T O T A L | | 756.702,00 | 627.071,96 | 129.630,04 |
| | | (100,0) | (82,9) | (17,1) |

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ANNEXE 3 : ETAT D'ENGAGEMENT DES AVANCES DE L'USAID

AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Avances consenties par l'U.S.A.I.D. | 1.788.937,34 DH |
| 2. Versements au bénéfice des chercheurs | 1.438.393,27 DH |
| 3. Honoraires versés au Comité Scientifique ... | 154.280,41 DH |
| 4. Séminaire du 31 novembre 1985 | 68.169,00 DH |
| 5. Séminaire du 10 décembre 1986 | 30.706,00 DH |
| 6. <u>DISPONIBLE</u> | <u>97.388,66 DH</u> |
| 7. <u>En instance de paiement</u> : | |

| <u>RUBRIQUE</u> | <u>MONTANT</u> | <u>CUMUL</u> | <u>DISPONIBLE</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| - Honoraires C.S. (PTS) | 16.573,59 | 1.708.122,27 | 80.815,07 |
| - Akbib Mustapha | 17.072,00 | 1.725.194,27 | 63.743,07 |
| - Ben El Abbas Maria | 20.833,34 | 1.746.027,61 | 42.909,73 |
| - El Malti Mohamed | 142.500,00 | 1.888.527,61 | 99.590,27 |

A REGLER DIRECTEMENT PAR L'USAID :

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| - Imprimerie Edino | 30.625,00 |
| - Imprimerie Relaicom | 425.000,00 |

(Les détails de ces versements sont aux annexes 3 bis et 4)

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**ANNEXE 2 BIS : HONORAIRES VERSES AUX MEMBRES DU COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE
AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986**

| MEMBRES DU COMITE | BRUT | PRELEVEMENT SUR TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES * | NET |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| LAHJOMRI Abdeljalil | 2.513,00 | 439,78 | 2.073,22 |
| EL MANDJRA Mehdi | 12.736,00 | 2.228,80 | 10.507,20 |
| KABLY Mohamed | 3.368,00 | 589,40 | 2.778,60 |
| EL MALKI Habib | 21.249,00 | 3.718,58 | 17.530,42 |
| BEN SARI Driss | 23.814,00 | 4.167,46 | 19.646,54 |
| NACIRI Mohamed | 12.565,00 | 2.198,88 | 10.366,12 |
| DAHAK Driss | 8.565,00 | 1.498,88 | 7.066,12 |
| BENYAKHLEF Mustapha | 4.565,00 | 798,88 | 3.766,12 |
| BENJELLOUN Abdelaziz | 9.249,00 | 1.618,58 | 7.630,42 |
| BADDOU Tajeddine | 20.617,00 | 3.507,98 | 17.009,02 |
| ALAOUI Tahar Mohamed | 5.026,00 | 879,55 | 4.146,45 |
| MEKOUAR Hassan | 11.591,00 | 2.028,43 | 9.562,57 |
| PASCON Paul | 10.565,00 | 1.848,88 | 8.716,12 |
| GUESSOUS Mohamed | 12.223,00 | 2.139,03 | 10.083,97 |
| BOUAZZA Abderrahim | 6.156,00 | 1.077,31 | 5.078,69 |
| BEN BACHIE Mohamed | 6.052,00 | 1.059,10 | 4.992,90 |
| T O T A L | 170.854,00 | 29.899,52 | 140.954,48 |

* Sommes versées directement au Percepteur Rabat-Agda :

1985 : 13.325,93 DH

1986 : 16.573,59 DH

(Le paiement des P.T.S. de l'année 1986 sont en instance)

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ANNEXE 4 : SITUATION DU COMPTE HORS-BUDGET N° 4203 T O

AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

| N° | BENEFICIAIRES | Dates des virements | Montant des virements | CUMUL | DISPONIBLE |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| | Virement du Rectorat | -- | -- | -- | 379.413,15 |
| 01 | Herzenni Abdallah | 24/05/83 | 30.000,00 | 30.000,00 | 349.413,15 |
| 02 | Benchrifa Abdellatif | " | 25.500,00 | 55.500,00 | 323.913,15 |
| 03 | Kabbaj Mostapha | " | 30.000,00 | 85.500,00 | 293.913,15 |
| 04 | Lemrani Alaoui Kenza | 06/06/83 | 29.928,50 | 115.428,50 | 263.984,65 |
| 05 | Bennis Najat | " | 29.030,00 | 144.458,50 | 234.954,65 |
| | Versement de l'USAID | 07/06/83 | 314.524,19 | -- | 549.478,84 |
| 06 | Benelkhadir Jawad | 27/06/83 | 20.000,00 | 164.458,50 | 529.478,84 |
| 07 | El Harras Mokhtar | " | 22.750,00 | 187.218,50 | 506.718,84 |
| 08 | Bourquia Rahma | " | 25.357,50 | 212.576,00 | 481.361,34 |
| 09 | Bensaid Driss | " | 23.370,00 | 235.946,00 | 457.991,34 |
| 10 | Akbib Mustapha | " | 25.608,00 | 261.554,00 | 432.383,34 |
| 11 | Miadi Zineb | " | 30.000,00 | 291.554,00 | 402.383,34 |
| 12 | Laaribi Abderrahim | 22/07/83 | 17.550,00 | 309.104,00 | 384.833,34 |
| 13 | Boujenoui Ameer | 23/07/83 | 20.000,00 | 329.104,00 | 364.833,34 |
| 14 | Benamour Nezha | " | 33.333,33 | 362.437,33 | 331.500,01 |
| 15 | Doumou Abdelali | 14/10/83 | 1.338,33 | 363.775,66 | 330.161,68 |
| 16 | Mezzine Larbi | " | 6.416,66 | 370.192,32 | 323.745,02 |
| 17 | Berriane Mohamed | " | 9.733,33 | 379.925,65 | 314.011,69 |
| 18 | Ait Lakhyar Abdallah | " | 7.430,00 | 387.355,65 | 306.581,69 |
| 19 | Achargui Mohamed | " | 7.400,00 | 394.755,65 | 299.181,69 |
| 20 | Belarbi Aicha | " | 6.246,66 | 401.002,31 | 292.935,03 |
| 21 | Hajji Asma | " | 7.043,33 | 408.045,64 | 285.891,70 |
| 22 | Rami Abderrahmane | " | 1.333,33 | 409.378,97 | 284.558,37 |
| 23 | Mosdik Keltoum | " | 4.600,00 | 413.978,97 | 279.958,37 |
| 24 | Zizi Sheherazade | " | 5.966,66 | 419.945,63 | 273.991,71 |
| 25 | Benjelloun Said | " | 5.600,00 | 425.545,63 | 268.391,71 |
| 26 | Derrij Mohamed | 07/11/83 | 6.940,00 | 432.485,63 | 261.451,71 |
| 27 | Mahdi Mohamed | " | 1.666,67 | 434.152,30 | 259.785,04 |
| 28 | Arrif Ahmed | " | 6.666,67 | 440.818,97 | 253.118,37 |
| 29 | Fadil Mohamed | " | 3.370,00 | 444.188,97 | 249.748,37 |
| 30 | Refas Mohamed | " | 10.000,00 | 454.188,97 | 239.748,37 |
| | A REPORTER | - | -- | 454.188,97 | 239.748,37 |

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| N° | BENEFICIAIRES | Dates des virements | Montant des virements | CUMUL | DISPONIBL |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| | REPORT | - | -- | 454.188,97 | 239.748,2 |
| 31 | Laouina Abdallah | " | 6.666,67 | 460.875,64 | 233.081,7 |
| 32 | Ettarfaoui M. Sidina | " | 2.777,00 | 463.632,64 | 230.304,7 |
| 33 | El Otmani Rachid | 20/12/83 | 2.300,00 | 465.932,64 | 228.004,7 |
| 34 | Lamdouar Naïma | " | 5.000,00 | 470.932,64 | 223.004,7 |
| 35 | Doumou Abdelali | 20/01/84 | 6.691,67 | 477.624,31 | 216.313,0 |
| 36 | Mahdi Mohamed | 09/02/84 | 8.333,33 | 485.957,64 | 207.979,7 |
| 37 | Boujenoui Aneur | 06/03/84 | 9.492,33 | 495.450,97 | 198.488,2 |
| 38 | Ben El Abbés Maria | 16/05/84 | 4.166,66 | 499.617,63 | 194.319,7 |
| 39 | Bourquia Rahma | 05/09/84 | 16.905,00 | 516.522,63 | 177.514,7 |
| 40 | Rami Abderrahmane | " | 6.666,67 | 523.189,30 | 170.748,2 |
| 41 | El Harras Mokhtar | " | 15.173,33 | 538.362,63 | 155.574,7 |
| 42 | Mosdik Keltoum | 13/09/84 | 4.600,00 | 542.962,63 | 150.974,7 |
| 43 | Belarbi Aïcha | " | 6.246,66 | 549.209,29 | 144.728,0 |
| 44 | Achargui Mohamed | " | 7.400,00 | 556.609,29 | 137.328,0 |
| 45 | Benjelloun Saïd | " | 5.600,00 | 562.209,29 | 131.728,0 |
| 46 | Berriane Mohamed | " | 9.733,33 | 571.942,62 | 121.994,7 |
| 47 | Fadil Mohamed | " | 3.370,00 | 575.372,62 | 118.624,7 |
| 48 | Derrij Mohamed | " | 6.940,00 | 582.252,62 | 111.684,7 |
| 49 | Refas Mohamed | " | 10.000,00 | 592.252,62 | 101.684,7 |
| 50 | Aït Lakhyar Abdallah | 24/09/84 | 7.430,00 | 599.682,62 | 94.254,7 |
| 51 | Mezzine Larbi | " | 6.416,66 | 606.099,28 | 87.838,0 |
| 52 | Laouina Abdallah | " | 6.666,67 | 612.765,95 | 81.171,3 |
| 53 | Fadil Mohamed | 12/11/84 | 13.480,00 | 626.245,95 | 67.691,2 |
| 54 | Laaribi Abderrahim | 11/02/85 | 11.700,00 | 637.945,95 | 55.991,3 |
| 55 | El Otmani Rachid | " | 2.300,00 | 640.245,95 | 53.691,3 |
| 56 | Laouina Abdallah | 26/04/85 | 8.400,66 | 648.646,61 | 45.290,7 |
| 57 | Arrif Ahmed | " | 8.959,99 | 657.606,60 | 36.330,7 |
| 58 | Derrij Mohamed | " | 3.786,66 | 661.393,26 | 32.544,0 |
| 59 | Lamdouar Naïma | " | 30.000,00 | 691.393,26 | 2.544,0 |
| 60 | Mahdi Mohamed | " | 620,00 | 692.013,26 | 1.924,0 |
| | Versement de l'USAID | 5/8/85 | 1.095.000,00 | -- | 1.096.924,0 |
| 61 | Boujenoui Aneur | 13/09/85 | 18.080,00 | 710.093,26 | 1.078.844,0 |
| 62 | Laouina Abdallah | " | 21.734,00 | 731.827,26 | 1.057.110,0 |
| 63 | Derrij Mohamed | " | 17.666,66 | 749.493,92 | 1.039.443,4 |
| 64 | Herzenni Abdallah | " | 20.000,00 | 769.493,92 | 1.019.443,4 |
| 65 | Achargui Mohamed | " | 14.800,00 | 784.293,92 | 1.004.643,4 |
| | A REPORTER | - | -- | 784.293,92 | 1.004.643,4 |

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| N° | BENEFICIAIRES | Dates des virements | Montant des virements | CUMUL | DISPONIBLE |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | REPORT | - | -- | 784.293,92 | 1.004.643,4 |
| 66 | Belarbi Aicha | " | 12.493,33 | 796.787,25 | 992.150,0 |
| 67 | Lemrani Alaoui Kensa | " | 19.952,33 | 816.739,58 | 972.197,7 |
| 68 | Landaouar Naïma | " | 25.000,00 | 841.739,58 | 947.197,7 |
| 69 | Berriane Mohamed | 23/09/85 | 19.466,66 | 861.206,24 | 927.731,1 |
| 70 | Mosdik Keltoum | 02/10/85 | 18.400,00 | 879.606,24 | 909.331,1 |
| 71 | El Malti Mohamed | 08/10/85 | 71.250,00 | 950.856,24 | 838.081,1 |
| 72 | Eddou Tajeddine | 16/12/85 | 10.507,20 | 961.363,44 | 827.573,9 |
| 73 | Mekouar Hassan | " | 3.342,90 | 964.706,34 | 824.231,0 |
| 74 | Ben Sari Driss | " | 8.194,72 | 972.901,06 | 816.036,2 |
| 75 | Benbachir Mohamed | " | 1.410,75 | 974.311,81 | 814.625,5 |
| 76 | El Mandjra Mehdi | " | 3.060,75 | 977.372,56 | 811.564,7 |
| 77 | El Malki Habib | " | 6.360,75 | 983.733,31 | 805.204,0 |
| 78 | Benjelloun Abdelaziz | " | 1.692,90 | 985.426,21 | 803.511,1 |
| 79 | Naciri Mohamed | " | 564,30 | 985.990,51 | 802.946,8 |
| 80 | Benyakhlef Mustapha | " | 1.692,90 | 987.683,41 | 801.253,9 |
| 81 | Alaoui Mohamed Tahar | " | 4.146,45 | 991.829,86 | 797.107,4 |
| 82 | Lahjomri Abdeljalil | " | 2.073,22 | 993.903,08 | 795.034,2 |
| 83 | Kably Mohamed | " | 2.778,60 | 996.681,68 | 792.255,6 |
| 84 | Bouazza Abderrzhim | " | 3.526,87 | 1.000.208,55 | 788.728,7 |
| 85 | Dahhak Driss | " | 3.201,82 | 1.003.410,37 | 785.526,9 |
| 86 | Guessous Mohamed | " | 1.551,82 | 1.004.962,19 | 783.975,1 |
| 87 | Achargui Mohamed | 24/10/85 | 14.800,00 | 1.019.762,19 | 769.175,1 |
| 88 | Pascon Paul | 16/12/85 | 8.716,12 | 1.028.478,31 | 760.459,0 |
| 89 | Percepteur Rabat-Agdal | 26/12/85 | 13.325,93 | 1.041.804,24 | 747.133,1 |
| 90 | Ettarfaoui Mohamed | 25/12/85 | 4.999,66 | 1.046.803,90 | 742.133,4 |
| 91 | Imprimerie de l'Agdal | 30/12/85 | 18.865,00 | 1.065.668,90 | 723.268,4 |
| 92 | Club El Harka | 10/02/86 | 2.604,00 | 1.068.272,90 | 720.664,4 |
| 93 | Xerox Maroc | 10/02/86 | 4.700,00 | 1.072.972,90 | 715.964,4 |
| 94 | Benjelloun Saïd | 04/04/86 | 14.200,00 | 1.084.172,90 | 704.764,4 |
| 95 | Miadi Zineb | " | 20.000,00 | 1.104.172,90 | 684.764,4 |
| 96 | El Malti Mohamed | 14/05/86 | 71.250,00 | 1.175.422,90 | 613.514,4 |
| 97 | Mezzine Larbi | 02/07/86 | 25.666,68 | 1.201.089,58 | 587.847,7 |
| 98 | El Otmani Rachid | 28/07/86 | 4.600,00 | 1.205.689,58 | 583.247,7 |
| 99 | El Malti Mohamed | 31/07/86 | 71.250,00 | 1.276.939,58 | 511.997,7 |
| 100 | Refas Mohamed | 20/10/86 | 20.000,00 | 1.296.939,58 | 491.997,7 |
| 101 | Benchrifia Abdellatif | " | 17.000,00 | 1.313.939,58 | 474.997,7 |
| 102 | Laouina Abdallah | 11/11/86 | 21.734,00 | 1.335.673,58 | 453.263,7 |
| 103 | El Malti Mohamed | " | 71.250,00 | 1.406.923,58 | 382.013,7 |
| 104 | Benjelloun Abdelaziz | " | 5.937,52 | 1.412.861,10 | 376.076,2 |
| 105 | Naciri Mohamed | " | 9.801,82 | 1.422.662,92 | 366.274,4 |
| | REPORT | - | | 1.422.662,92 | 366.274,4 |

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| N° | BENEFICIAIRES | Dates des virements | Montant des virements | CUMUL | DISPONIBLE |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| | REPORT | - | | 1.422.662,92 | 366.274,42 |
| 106 | Bouassa Abderrahim | 11/11/86 | 1.551,82 | 1.424.214,74 | 364.722,60 |
| 107 | El Malki Habib | " | 11.169,67 | 1.435.384,41 | 353.552,93 |
| 108 | Baddou Tajeddine | " | 6.501,82 | 1.441.886,23 | 347.051,11 |
| 109 | Benbachir Mohamed | " | 3.582,15 | 1.445.468,38 | 343.468,96 |
| 110 | Ben Sari Driss | " | 11.451,82 | 1.456.920,20 | 332.017,14 |
| 111 | Mekouar hassen | " | 6.219,67 | 1.463.139,87 | 325.797,47 |
| 112 | Guessous Mohamed | " | 8.532,15 | 1.471.672,02 | 317.265,32 |
| 113 | Derrij Mohamed | " | 17.666,67 | 1.489.338,69 | 299.598,65 |
| 114 | El Mandjra Mehdi | " | 7.446,45 | 1.496.785,14 | 292.152,20 |
| 115 | Benyakhlef Mustapha | 08/12/86 | 2.073,22 | 1.498.858,36 | 290.078,98 |
| 116 | Ail Lakhyar Abdallah | " | 29.720,00 | 1.528.578,36 | 260.358,98 |
| 117 | Benjelloun Said | " | 11.200,00 | 1.539.778,36 | 249.158,98 |
| 118 | Ettarfaoui Mohamed | " | 15.553,34 | 1.555.331,70 | 233.605,64 |
| 119 | El Otmani Rachid | " | 4.600,00 | 1.559.931,70 | 229.005,64 |
| 120 | Ben said Driss | 12/12/86 | 15.580,00 | 1.575.511,70 | 213.425,64 |
| 121 | Refass Mohamed | " | 20.000,00 | 1.595.511,70 | 193.425,64 |
| 122 | Berriane Mohamed | 22/12/86 | 19.466,68 | 1.614.978,38 | 173.958,96 |
| 123 | Dahhak Driss | " | 3.864,30 | 1.618.842,68 | 170.094,66 |
| 124 | Librairie de l'Agdal | " | 26.295,00 | 1.645.137,68 | 143.799,66 |
| 125 | Firdaous Hôtel | " | 1.654,00 | 1.646.791,68 | 142.145,66 |
| 126 | I.A.V. Hassan II | 24/12/86 | 2.757,00 | 1.649.548,68 | 139.388,66 |
| 127 | Imprimerie El Maarif | 29/12/86 | 42.000,00 | 1.691.548,68 | 97.388,66 |

LIST OF RESEARCH WORKS SELECTED FOR PUBLICATION

| ID # | Title/Language/Author(s) | Field |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| 1/08 | La famille marocaine entre le discours officiel et le discours populaire (Arabic) (MIADI) | Sociology |
| 1/11 | Le variant et l'invariant dans les relations tribus-Makhzen (Arabic) (BOURQIA) | Sociology |
| 1/12 | Changement des structures tribales chez les Anjaras (Arabic) (EL HARRAS) | Sociology |
| 1/15 | L'élevage au Maroc : Géographie économique (English) (BENCHRIFA) | Economics Géography |
| 1/16 | Développement de la Tessaout (French) (HERZENNI) | Sociology Economics |
| 2/04 | Exploitation agricole du sol dans les Triffas (French) (LAOUINA) | Sociology Geography |
| 2/14 | L'Etat post-colonial (French) (DOUMOU)* | Economics |
| 2/45 | Les abandons en cours d'études (French) (DERRIJ) | Education |
| 2/60 | Le délit de prostitution dans le droit marocain (Arabic) (FADEL) | Law |
| 2/62-2 | Corrélation entre état nutritionnel de la mère et poids de l'enfant à la naissance (French) (BOUAZZAOUI) | Medicine |
| 4/02 | L'habitat clandestin au Maroc (French) (EL MALTI, HAMDOUNI, GUERRAOUI, BAHI) | Multidis- ciplinary |

* Mr. Doumou advised the CNCPRST that he had already received an offer from a British publisher and that he preferred to use his bonus for the translation of his report.

PROGRAMME D'AIDE A LA RECHERCHE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE

GRILLE D'EVALUATION DES PROJETS DE RECHERCHE

Projet n° _____

Nom du chercheur : _____

Titre du projet : _____

Discipline : _____

| CRITERES | 1 POINT | 2 POINTS | 3 POINTS | P. | TOTAL |
|--|---|---|--|----|-------|
| ORIGINALITE DE LA RECHERCHE (par rapport aux travaux existants, manière d'aborder le sujet ...) | FAIBLE | MOYENNE | GRANDE | 4 | |
| IMPACT DU PROJET (social, spatial, scientifique en fonction des retombées possibles et des résultats escomptés ...) | PEU D'IMPACT (groupe d'âge, métier, petite agglomération, tribu ...) | IMPACT MOYEN (groupe social ou femmes, région ou grande agglomération ...) | IMPACT IMPORTANT (société en entier, la totalité du pays ...) | 3 | |
| METHODOLOGIE (qualité de l'enquête, travail de groupe, bibliographie ...) | PEU ELABOREE | COHERENTE | TRES ELABOREE | 2 | |
| FORME DE PRESENTATION DES TRAVAUX (style, impression, ...) | ACCEPTABLE | BONNE | TRES BONNE | 1 | |
| TOTAL DES POINTS | | | | 10 | |

N.B. : la cinquième colonne contient les pondérations des différents critères ; par exemple, pour une méthodologie "cohérente", on compte 2 points x par un coefficient 2 = 4 points à inscrire à la colonne total.

LIST OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS*

| Name | Title** |
|---------------------------|--|
| Mr. Mohamed Tahar ALAOUI | Prof. à la Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie de Rabat |
| Mr. Tajeddine BADDOU | Prof. à l'Institut National des Statistiques et de l'Economie Appliquée |
| Mr. Abdellah BEKKALY | Directeur de l'Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II |
| Mr. Mohamed BEN BACHIR | Prof. à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines |
| Mr. Abdelaziz BENJELI'OUN | Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales |
| Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA | Prof. à la Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales |
| Mr. Driss BEN SARI | Directeur du CNCPRST |
| Mr. Mustapha BEN YAKHLEF | Directeur de l'Institut National des Statistiques et de l'Economie Appliquée |
| Mr. Mohamed BIRJUK | Directeur à la Formation des Cadres du Ministère de l'Intérieur |
| Mr. Abdelmalek CHERKAOUI | Secrétaire Général de la Formation des Cadres & de la Formation Professionnelle du Ministère du Plan |
| Mr. Driss DAHAK | Prof. de l'Institut National des Etudes Judiciaires |
| Mr. Habib EL MALKI | Prof. à la Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales |
| Mr. Mahdi EL MANDJRA | Prof. à la Faculté des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Sociales |
| Mr. Mohamed GUESSOUS | Prof. à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines |
| Mr. Mohamed KABLY | Prof. à l'Institut Universitaire de la Recherche Scientifique |

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| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Mr. Abdelajalil LAHJOMRI | Directeur de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure |
| Mr. Hassan MEKOUAR | Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines |
| Ms. Fatima MERNISSI | Prof. à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines |
| Mr. Mohamed NACIRI | Prof. à l'Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II |
| Late Mr. Paul PASCON | Prof. à l'Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II |

The most members the Scientific Committee ever included at one point in time is sixteen.

** The titles shown here are the titles of the members at the time they joined the Committee.