

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1980**

**MOROCCO**

Washington, D.C. 20520

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JUNE 1978



MOROCCO  
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FISCAL YEAR 1980

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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            Program Plan for FY 80

Table I - Long Range Plan

TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN  
(3000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 MOROCCO

	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Request	FY 1980			PLANNING PERIOD			
			Mark	Minimum	Proposed	81	82	83	84
Food & Nutrition	1180	1875	1900	1500	4900	1880	4800	2000	5500
Grants	1180	1875	1900	1500	1900	1880	1300	2000	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	3000	-	3500	-	5500
Population	1182	2394	2920	2520	2920	3350	3200	3000	2500
Grants	1182	2394	2920	2520	2920	3350	3200	3000	2500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	300	-	3300	200	-	3000	-
Grants	-	-	300	-	300	200	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	3000	-
Education	4840	2525	3880	1980	3880	3570	1000	1000	1000
Grants	4840	2525	3880	1980	3880	3570	1000	1000	1000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Dev. Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional Accounts	7202	6794	9000	6000	15000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Grants	7202	6794	9000	6000	9000	9000	5500	6000	3500
Loans	-	-	-	-	6000	-	3500	3000	5500
Total Program	7202	6794	9000	6000	15000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Grants	7202	6794	9000	6000	9000	9000	5500	6000	3500
Loans	-	-	-	-	6000	-	3500	3000	5500
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000
(of which Title III)	-	-	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	-	-	-	-
Title II	14500	15400	15400	15400	15400	15400	15400	15400	15400
Housing Guaranties (non-add)		10000		10000					
Personnel (in workyears)									
Mission - U.S.	7.9	10.2	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
- F.N.	4.1	4.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TDY - U.S.D.H.	(.5)	(1.0)	-	(.1)	-	(.1)	(.1)	(.1)	(.1)
Contract, other -	17.2	36.6	32.6	29	40.6	42	36	19	19
Operating Expenses	1,333	1,420	1,493	1,493	1,558				

Table III - Summary of Resources

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX.X))

ACTIVITY	FY: 78				FY: 79				MARK				MINIMUM				EXPANSION				PROPOSED			
	FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL	
	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN
<b>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>																								
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	(2746)		.6	.2	(1075)		.2	.2	(2885)			(1758)									(5885)			
0122 Agricultural Research & Training	150		.6	.2	775		.6	.2	800		.6	.2	800		.8	.4					800		.6	.2
0134 Higher Agricultural Education, II	500		.7	-	-		.5	-	-			-									-			
0135 Nutrition Systems Study Unit	-		.6	.3	300		.5	.2	1685		.8	.2	958		.9	.3					1685		.6	.2
0136 Dryland Agriculture Applied Research	2096		-	-	-		.6	.2	400		.6	.2	-		-	.1					400		.6	.2
0145 Range Improvement	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-					3000		.4	.1
0152 Integrated Rural Development	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-					-		-	-
<u>Population</u>	(1182)		3.0	1.0	(2394)		3.0	1.0	(2920)		3.0	1.0	(2520)		3.0	1.0					(2920)		3.0	1.0
0112 Family Planning Support	1182				2394				2920				2520								2920			
<u>Health</u>									(300)		.5	.3									(300)		.5	.3
0150 Rural Potable Water									300												300			
0151 Rural Health Outreach																								
<u>Education</u>	(4840)		.2	.2	(2525)		.5	.3	(2895)		.5	.2	(1446)		.5	.2					(2895)		.5	.3
0139 Non-Formal Education for Women	2290				-		.4	.2	1020		.5	.2	1020		.5	.2					1020		.5	.3
0146 Vocational Technical Skills Training	-				500				900				-								900			
0147 Industrial/Commercial Job Training for Women	2400		.2	.2			.5	.2	426		.5	.2	426		.5	.2					426		.5	.2
0149 Development Training/Management Improvement	150		.2	.2	2025		.5	.3	549		.5	.3	-		.5	.2					549		.5	.3
Total Program Funding	8768				5994				9000				5724								15000			
0153 Housing Guaranties	-				10000				10000												10000			
PL 480 Title I (of which Title III)	11000		1.0	.2	11000		1.0	.2	11000 (3000)		1.0	.4	11000 (3000)		.8	.4					11000 (3000)		.8	.3
PL 480 Title II	14500		.2	2.0	15,400		1.0	2.0	15400		.5	1.7	15400		1.0	2.0					15400		1.0	1.5
Total			7.3	4.5			9.3	5.0	.4		9.0	5.0			9.0	5.0							10.0	5.0

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
 (FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

DECISION UNIT  
 608 MOTOCCO

ACTIVITY	FY: 78			CY: 79			MARK			MINIMUM			EXPANSION			PROPOSED		
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL	
		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN
<u>NON-PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</u>																		
Policy Direction and Management	5.6	5.0	6.7	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0
Financial Management	1.7	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0
Mission Support	.8	1.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0
IDI's	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Mission-Specific Personnel	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Operating Expenses</u>																		
Personnel	854.8		883.7		906.6		906.6		906.6		906.6		906.6		959.5		959.5	
Housing	178.5		209.0		220.0		220.0		220.0		220.0		220.0		232.0		232.0	
Office Operations	300.1		327.1		366.7		366.7		366.7		366.7		366.7		366.7		366.7	
					5.													

Table IVA & B - Activity Data

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING		DECISION UNIT 608-MOROCCO	DECISION PACKAGE FY 1980	BUDGET YEAR FY 1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0122 (080)	APPROPRIATION FN	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	TOTAL COST \$ 320,000
			DATE PF/REVISION	DATE LAST PAR	DATE NEXT PAR

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE							
TOTAL-	150	29	10/1-9/30	188	10/1-9/30	188		188					
U.S. Personnel	58	-	10/1-3/31	58	10/1-3/31	58		58					
Participants	32	29	10/1-9/30	53	10/1-9/30	53		53					
Commodities	55	-	10/1-9/30	65	10/1-9/30	65		65					
Other Costs	5	-	10/1-9/30	12	10/1-9/30	12		12					
HC AND OTHER DONOR	60								60				LIFE OF PROJECT 240
Host Country	60								60				

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X,X, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FISCAL YEAR	
	1978	1979	1980		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	TYPE		1978
FUNDING				<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH	LONG-TERM	2	5	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD-)	0.4			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	3		
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.8	0.4		<input type="checkbox"/> LOW	LONG-TERM			
					SHORT-TERM			

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
608/MOIOCCO		608/MOIOCCO		608/MOIOCCO		608/MOIOCCO		FY 1980	
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		TOTAL COST \$ 383,000	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
608-0131 (073)		FN		608-0131 (073)		608-0131 (073)		9/78	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	LIFE OF PROJECT
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE						
TOTAL-	-	82	152	10/1-9/30		152						
U.S. Personnel		75	133	10/1-4/30		133						
Participants		7	19	10/1-9/30		19						
HC AND OTHER DONOR	62					62						185
Host Country	62					62						

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES		
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR						
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19		BEYOND	A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	19 78		19 79	19 80
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADD)	0.8	1.0						1	2			
OPERATING EXPENSES												

TABLE IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION II

1. Purpose: To assist Morocco's higher agricultural education system to develop a teaching and research capability geared to training students in soil and plant sciences, and to train needed manpower to increase food production and improve the nutrition status of the population.

2. Background and Progress to Date: Improved soil and plant science capability is needed to enable the GOM to improve production on non-irrigated land inhabited mostly by the rural poor. The University of Minnesota is providing advisors and training to develop a teaching and research capacity in soil and plant sciences at Morocco's National Agricultural School, the Hassan II Institute. Three Moroccan faculty members received advanced training in soil science and range management in 1976-77. Five graduates completed Master's level studies in 1977 and were appointed to faculty positions. Twenty students are currently pursuing similar studies in the U.S. Four of the planned six U.S. advisor professors are at post and the other two are expected in late 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: Recipients of training and consulting services and the National Agricultural School are the immediate beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries are Moroccan farmers and the rural poor as the graduates return to work on the immediate problems of improving food production in rural areas, especially in the non-irrigated regions which represent over 90% of the country's arable land.

4. Current Year Program:

Special evaluation

Four (4) trainees return and appointed to faculty

Five (5) faculty trainees selected and depart

Five (5) students return from training.

5. Budget Year Program:

Annual evaluation

Five (5) trainees return and appointed to faculty

First graduate program started.

6. Major Outputs:

All years

Faculty trained in U.S.	20
Graduate students trained in U.S.	26
Research programs	6
Graduate-level courses	6

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR
	HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, II		608/MOROCCO		MINIMUM		1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0134 (630)		APPROPRIATION FN		DATE PP/REVISION 09/75		DATE NEXT PAR 06/78
		ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)					
		PY 19 78	CY: 19 79	BY: 19 80			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	
TOTAL-	500	692	10/78-9/79	350	800	10/79-9/81	800
University of Minnesota Contract No. AID/NE C-1279	500	672		350	800		800
Three vehicles		20					

HC AND OTHER DONOR	PY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	
TOTAL-	600						
Host Country	600						

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)	FISCAL YEAR				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81			A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
FUNDING	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	HIGH				
PROGRAM ACCOUNT					MEDIUM				
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	LOW				

FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81			A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
FUNDING	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	HIGH				
PROGRAM ACCOUNT					MEDIUM				
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	LOW				



TABLE IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH

1. Purpose: To develop a permanent applied research capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform geared to maximizing agricultural production in the dryland areas.
2. Background and Progress to Date: The GOM recognizes that production in the dryland areas, where most of the rural poor live, must be increased if rural incomes are to grow and Moroccan dependence on food imports is to decline. This is one of several projects addressing this high priority need. A U.S. contract team conducted an analysis of dryland production practices and problems in FY 1977. Designs for the two major components of the project, agro-economic research and socio-economic research, were developed in FY 1978. The project has been approved by AID and negotiations are now being completed with the Moroccan Government on the final details of the project. Following review and approval by the GOM, a contractor will be selected in time to begin field work in FY 1978. One Moroccan technician who began training in the U.S. in 1976 under the Dryland Farming project (608-0131) has completed the requirements for the M.S. degree and will participate in the project.
3. Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the semi-arid areas (325-425 mm rainfall) where this project will introduce appropriate farming technology; while it is difficult to determine precisely the number of people to be affected by the project, the provinces where research centers will be located include an estimated 2.4 million rural people, including 263,000 farm units of which 76% have less than 6 hectares.
4. Current Year Program:
  - Balance of resident research team arrives.
  - Second group of trainees are selected and depart for U.S.
  - Annual evaluation.
  - Work Plan for year II approved.
  - Construction completed on buildings at main research center.
5. Budget Year Program:
  - Selection and departure of last group of trainees.
  - Annual evaluation.
  - Work Plan for year III approved.
  - First group of trainees returns.

6. Major Outputs:

An integrated applied research unit addressing the problems of food production in the dryland areas.

Moroccan agricultural scientists and technicians trained to carry out applied production research.

Production packages adapted to various Moroccan dryland conditions and economically applicable by local farmers.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
608/MOIOCCO		608/MOIOCCO		MINIMUM		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
FY 1978		FY 1978		FY 1983		4,500,000		DATE NEXT PAR	
May 1978		May 1978		-		8/79			

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION		
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>TOTAL-</b>	2,096	96	2,000	10/78-9/79	-	1,125	875	10/79-9/80	958	785	1,048
Three resident U.S. contract Technicians + short-term consultants	900	25	875		-	450	425		430	360	495
U.S. training for 4 long-term academic, and 10 short-term participants	400	15	385		-	165	220		350	260	310
Agricultural equipment and demonstration materials	396	56	340		-	280	60		100	75	85
Local support costs (Logistical support, research, in country training, locally-provided scientific and education materials)	400	-	400		-	230	170		78	90	158
<b>TOTAL-</b>	1,590				250						
HC AND OTHER DONOR	1,590				250						
Host country											

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES	
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	TYPE B=CONTRACT	1978	1979		1980
FUNDING										
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD-)										
OPERATING EXPENSES	9	.7	1.2	1.1			6	7	9	

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH		608/MOROCCO		MARK		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0136 (968)		APPROPRIATION FN		FY 1978		FY 1983		4,500,000	
		DATE PP/REVISION May 1978		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 8/79			

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 1980		OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	LIFE OF PROJECT	FOOTNOTES					
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE						PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-						TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-
AID- FINANCED																
U.S. contract technicians							10/79-9/81									
Participant training																
HC AND OTHER DONOR																
<b>TOTAL-</b>																

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	19	19	19		A=NONCONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR
	BEYOND	BEYOND	BEYOND		TYPE	TYPE	19
FUNDING				HIGH	LONG- TERM		
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADD- )				MEDIUM	SHORT- TERM		
OPERATING EXPENSES				LOW	LONG- TERM		
					SHORT- TERM		

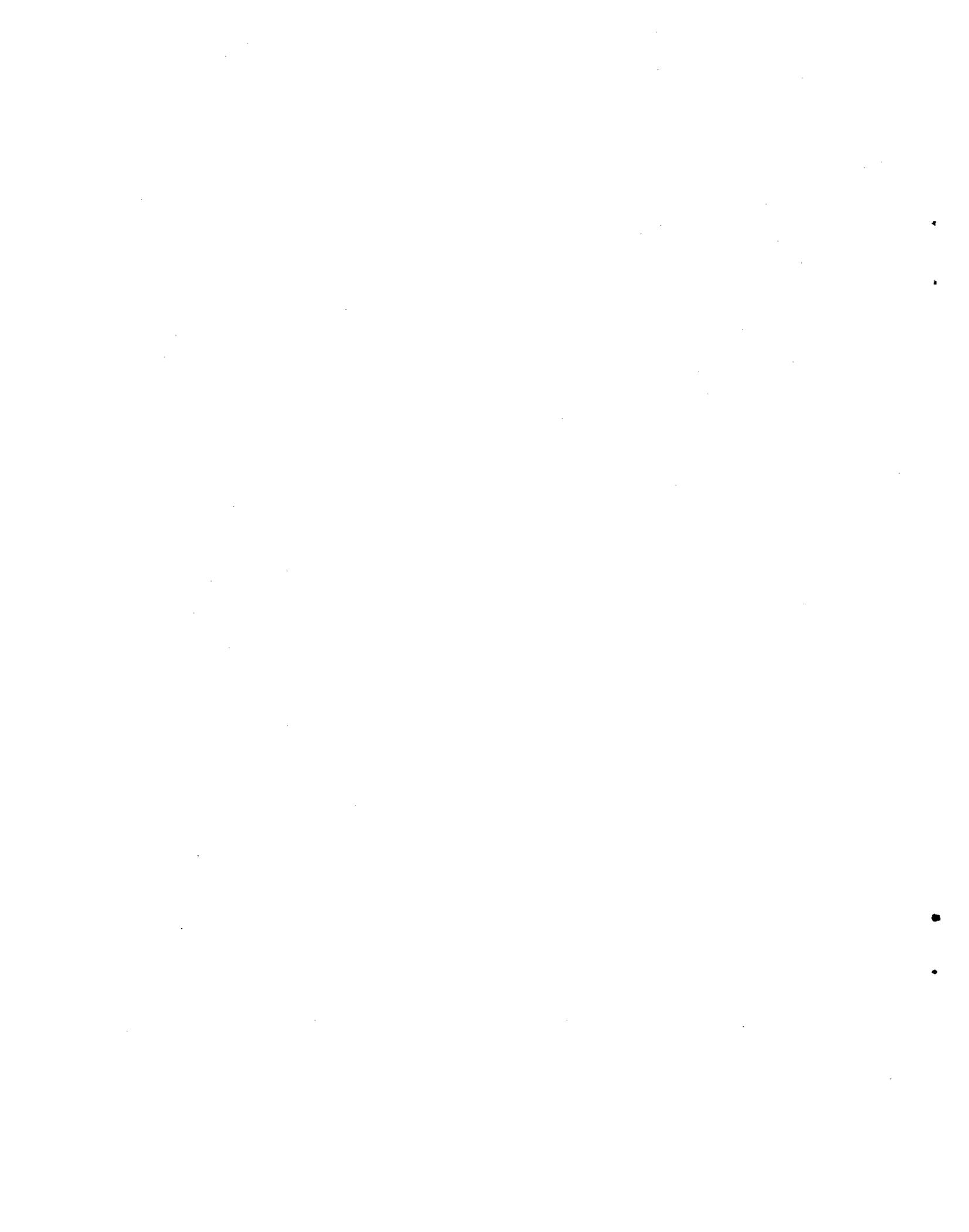


TABLE IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

1. Purpose: To strengthen the Moroccan Government's ability to organize and conduct research in range management and to implement sound range improvement programs.

2. Background:

Years of mismanagement and over-stocking have drastically reduced the forage production of Morocco's approximately 30 million acres of rangeland. Yet even as the range deteriorates, more animals are being crowded onto the land to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population.

An AID-assisted project in the early 1970's demonstrated that the carrying capacity of the rangeland can be increased substantially by reseeding with improved grasses and proper management. The Government of Morocco is extending the new practices where applicable to more than 12,000 acres, and plans to establish an improved range perimeter of over 62,000 acres. There is a need now to develop a variety of forage species adaptable to the various dryland areas. In mid-1977 an AID contract team studied Morocco's range resources and outlined a comprehensive improvement program. The proposed new AID project will assist the government to develop and spread improved range management practices, and help develop the Ministry of Agriculture's permanent capacity for research and development of rangelands.

Project Description: The precise nature of a joint rangeland effort will be determined in future discussions on the Forage Seed Feasibility Report with Moroccan officials. Initially, we envision a program designed to assist the government to develop the institutional capacity to implement the recommended program.

3. Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be the herdsmen, the small farmers and other rural people who inhabit Morocco's rangelands.

4. Current Year Program:

Contract team selected and brought to Morocco.  
Field trials begin.  
First participants sent to U.S. for training.

5. Budget Year Program:

Field trials expanded.  
Additional trainees sent to U.S.  
Annual evaluation.

6. Major Outputs:

Improved range forage species developed.  
Improved range management techniques introduced.  
Effective livestock management practices in use.  
Moroccan professionals and technicians trained in range R&D.  
A functional range development program being implemented by 1984.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT		608/MOROCCO		MARK		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0145 (095)		APPROPRIATION FN		FY 1979		FY 1983		2,000,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)		OBLI-GATION
<b>TOTAL-</b>								
AID-FINANCED								
3 long-term advisers and short-term consultants								
U.S. long-term participant training								
Equipment and demonstration materials								
Local support costs (logistic support, research, in-country training, locally provided scientific and education materials)								
<b>TOTAL-</b>								

HC AND OTHER DONOR									
Host country									
<b>TOTAL-</b>									

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	19 79	19 80	
FUNDING								
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (NON-)								
OPERATING EXPENSES								

TABLE IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Loan)

1. Purpose:

To strengthen the capability of selected regional, district and local level public institutions to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate public works projects and integrated development programs, involving the local population in all phases of this process.

To assist the Government of Morocco to develop a capability to plan and implement integrated development programs in rural areas.

2. Background:

The GOM is well aware of the worsening social and economic conditions of the poor majority in the countryside. It has sought to relieve this situation by beginning a process of decentralization. The 1978-1982 Five Year Plan is expected to give greater emphasis to rural and regional development than ever before. Previous efforts in this direction (Promotion Nationale, Fond pour le Developpement Regional, etc.) have produced only modest results due to limited capacity both at the center and in the provinces for planning, project design and implementation, and the effective mobilization of resources and management skills.

In an effort to break these bottlenecks, the GOM proposes to undertake a major program called GP3 - the Grand Programme des Petits Projects (the Large Program of Small Projects) - with World Bank support to place skills and resources in the hands of local governments to carry out an integrated rural development program.

Project Description: The proposed project would support a regional development loan fund for the purpose of making credit available to local governments on very liberal terms for selected development projects contributing to improving the life of the poor in rural areas and small municipalities. In so doing, attention will be given to local fiscal management, resource allocations, planning and project execution. This loan fund will be one part of the GP3 which will also include technical assistance for decentralization and strengthening local institutional capacity for development.

3. Beneficiaries: As individual projects are approved for funding, the beneficiaries will be defined in terms of the projects themselves. At this time, it is not possible to provide a cost estimate per family since the number of local governments units which will use the fund is not yet established.

4. Budget Year Program: The first year will be spent in organizing the fund's activities, establishing loan criteria and instituting processes for project review and approval.

5. Major Outputs: In the first year, analysis of local development needs, a 10-15 man staff, an organization, loan criteria, and operations manuals. Approximately 50 projects should result from the first year of operation.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR		
	Integrated Rural Development		608-MOROCCO		PROPOSED		FY 1980		
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0152 (230)		APPROPRIATION FN		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		TOTAL COST \$ 3,000.000		
				DATE PP/REVISION -		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR -	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE-LINE						
TOTAL-												
AID- FINANCED												
Regional Development Loan Fund									3,000		1,000	2,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR												
Host Country												
World Bank												
TOTAL-												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	TYPE B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TODY (ADD -)								
OPERATING EXPENSES		0.2						
			0.5					

TABLE IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

PROJECT 0112 - FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT

1. Purpose: To strengthen the government's capacity to plan, implement, and evaluate cost-effective population programs. Three subpurposes are:

- (a) to raise contraceptive prevalence by 143% by 1982;
- (b) to raise levels of population awareness and commitment among key officials and opinion leaders; and
- (c) to increase demand for family planning services through direct and indirect means.

2. Background and Progress to Date:

This project addresses one of the most serious development problems in Morocco: the rapid rate of population growth (3%) which threatens to wipe out economic development gains and to foster political instability. It is logically linked to AID's food and nutrition and non-formal education activities and constitutes a major strategy element in efforts to improve the well-being of the country's poor and disadvantaged families. Family planning services in Morocco are delivered as an integral part of public health services. AID provides technical, commodity, training and limited financial assistance to support the Moroccan government national family planning program. This project was first approved in FY 1971 and has since that date undergone several revisions. A major revision is underway at present to incorporate new elements seen to be important to the ultimate success of the project.

Between FY 71 and FY 77 AID provided \$3 million in contraceptive supplies and equipment, technical assistance, training, and miscellaneous other support for the Moroccan government program. Program progress has been slow and uneven, but has picked up in the last year or so. An estimated 150,000 couples are currently (1977-78) served by the public sector program, representing about five percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA). An additional 200,000 couples are served by the private sector. Altogether, some 350,000 couples (12.3% of MWRA) are believed to be practicing a modern contraceptive method.

In addition to financing contraceptives and medical-surgical equipment for the government program, AID has financed the construction of 13 provincial referral centers which serve as reproductive care centers as well as family planning research and demonstration units in the provinces. Caseloads of these centers have been increasing steadily in most cases. In 1977 the Ministry of Health launched,

with AID assistance, a large pilot program to provide oral contraceptives and condoms directly in the homes of all families in Marrakech Province. This is the largest project of its type, and early experience in the field has been most encouraging. During 1977 the Ministry of Health also requested and received AID assistance in the design and support of a national fertility and family planning survey which is to be conducted in 1978 with technical assistance from the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, DHEW.

3. Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries by the end of the revised project period (FY 1982) are expected to be 20-25% of the three million couples in need of publicly-supported family planning services. Estimated cost to AID per family benefitted under this project is \$21. This figure tends to understate the project's effectiveness as it does not take into account continued services supported by the Moroccan government after AID funding terminates.

4. Current Year Program (1979): During FY 79 U.S. support will help: (a) establish 5 additional provincial referral centers; (b) complete the Marrakech household distribution pilot program and prepare for its expansion to additional provinces; (c) establish a private sector-based national IE&C program to support Moroccan government family planning efforts and to increase awareness and understanding of the country's population program; (d) establish a private sector commercial distribution program to make low-cost contraceptives widely available; (e) carry out a national fertility and family planning survey; (f) establish in-country and U.S. training programs for technical personnel of the Ministry of Health and other related ministries; and (g) continue to make contraceptives and medical/surgical equipment available in sufficient supply to meet GOM needs throughout the country.

5. Budget Year Program (1980): AID support in FY 80 will be geared to: (a) a large-scale expansion of household distribution activities; (b) establishment of 5 additional provincial referral centers and mobile outreach services in 15 such centers; (c) continued in-country and U.S. or third-country participant training for several categories of personnel; (d) continued support for the private sector contraceptive distribution program; (e) continued IE&C activities carried out by the private sector family planning association; (f) final analysis and reporting of the national fertility and family planning survey; and (g) continued commodity support for the Moroccan government's national family planning program and the private-sector subsidized contraceptive distribution program.

6. Major Outputs:

Major outputs anticipated by the end of the project period include:

- (a) Contraceptives available directly in the homes of all residents of 11 populous provinces;
- (b) Twenty-three (23) provincial referral centers constructed, equipped, and functioning in support of provincial family planning programs;

- (c) Five hundred fifty-five (555) person-months of training completed for administrators, physicians, paramedicals, statisticians, and other categories of Ministry of Health personnel;
- (d) Improved family planning services available in all 1600 Ministry of Health dispensaries, hospitals, and health centers;
- (e) A national fertility and family planning survey completed and results used in program planning;
- (f) A low-cost commercial distribution program established;
- (g) An effective IE&C program established in the private sector, run by the Moroccan Family Planning Association (AMPF) with Ministry of Health support.

At the subpurpose level, the project is expected to result in:

- (a) An increase in contraceptive prevalence from 350,000 couples in 1977 to 850,000 couples in 1982;
- (b) A heightened population awareness and commitment among key officials and opinion leaders, leading to tangible changes in Moroccan government policy; and
- (c) An increased demand for contraceptive services as a result of better IE&C efforts and greater service availability.

Other USAID activities in nutrition and non-formal education for women aim at encouraging more widespread use of family planning practices to obtain a synergistic effect with respect to the demand for contraceptive services.



TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT		608/MOROCCO		MARK		FY 1980	
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0112 (440)		APPROPRIATION PN		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982		TOTAL COST 13,000,000	
		DATE PP/REVISION 5/78		DATE LAST PAR 2/77		DATE NEXT PAR 11/78		

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE						
TOTAL-									400			400
Other costs									400			400
HC AND OTHER DONOR												
TOTAL-												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT							1978 1979 1980	
TDY (NON-)								
OPERATING EXPENSES								

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

RURAL POTABLE WATER

1. Purpose: To develop and test new methods for ensuring access of rural populations to potable drinking water.
2. Background: Potable water, a basic human need essential for good health, is extremely limited in rural areas where 60 percent of the population live. Water available for human use in rural areas is estimated at 10 liters/person per day. Thirteen percent of deaths among children can be attributed to water-related diseases. In general, 88 percent of the population is dependent on public water sources. To deal with this situation, the MOH only has five trained Sanitary Engineers in the country and an understaffed nursing service for preventive actions in each province.
3. Project Description: This project aims at exploring various methods for improving and protecting rural water sources. Rural water resources in four provinces will be surveyed and plans developed for reconstruction and cleaning of rural water sites. Concurrently, programs in public education on the value of clean water will be developed. In each of the provinces, various methods for regular well inspection and maintenance will be developed and evaluated. AID funds will be primarily used for local renovation costs and construction materials. Other funds are budgeted for 40 months of training and four months of contract TDY services. On-site technical efforts will be handled by Peace Corps Volunteers working closely with Ministry of Health rural health teams.
4. Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries will be the 3.0 million persons (over 400,000 families) residing in the rural areas of the relatively most underdeveloped provinces. Immediate beneficiaries are estimated to include 50,000 persons to be directly served by potable water services at 50 water sites, 50 percent of whom are children under 15 years of age.
5. FY 1980 Program: Based on rural water surveys now being made by Peace Corps Volunteers, plans for developing 50 water sites in four provinces will be developed. Preparation and plans for community education and regular maintenance will also be developed. As soon as plans are completed and the project is approved, work will commence at five sites in each province. Equipment and material will be ordered. At the end of the first year, progress will be evaluated and necessary replanning and rescheduling for final year implementation will be done. At the end of the project a formal

evaluation will be made to determine the modalities under which efforts might be expanded to other areas within the four provinces and other provinces.

6. Major Outputs:

- 50 renovated wells;
- system for renovating rural wells;
- system for ensuring well maintenance and inspection.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
RURAL POTABLE WATER		608/MOROCCO		MARK		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0150 (545)		APPROPRIATION HE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981		\$ 500,000	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR			

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST ( \$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78			FY 19 79			FY 19 80			PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	LIFE OF PROJECT		
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION					EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	TOTAL-	TOTAL-	TOTAL-												
Short-term Advisors												300	200	100	
Participant training												20	8	12	
LT 1 24 mos. @ 15,500/y												52	28	24	
ST 3 6 mos. @ 2,000												60	60		
Equipment												168	104	64	
Other costs															
HC AND OTHER DONOR															
Host country															

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES								
	FISCAL YEAR						FISCAL YEAR												
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	19 78	19 79		19 80							
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (NON-OPERATING EXPENSES)			0.1	0.2															
		(0.3)			(0.2)														
		0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1														

Carried out jointly with Peace Corps

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

RURAL HEALTH OUTREACH (LOAN)

1. Purpose: - To assist the Ministry of Health identify major constraints to an effective rural health service, and devise and test alternative approaches to improve the effectiveness of the system;

- to establish a functioning, integrated rural health system.

2. Background: Most of Morocco's rural population (roughly 12 million people) receive little or no modern health care. This project is designed to support Government efforts to extend basic and primary health care services to half of the rural population by 1984.

3. Project Description: A.I.D. financing is basically for technical assistance, health worker training, equipment and construction costs.

4. Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of expanded rural health outreach services will be women and pre-school children. The goal is to extend services to an additional 25 percent of the population, or 4.5 million people. By creating and/or improving effective rural outreach systems, some 400,000 additional Moroccan households, or 14 percent of all households, will gain access to primary health care services.

5. FY 1980 Program: Delivery systems will be improved, and major renovations and equipping of dispensaries and rural health centers will begin, following studies of low-cost solutions to health delivery needs. Supplies will also be procured. Training in health services delivery, management and maintenance will begin. Assessment of cost per patient and per service, including training costs, will be a part of the project's evaluation system.

6. Major Outputs: - Trained personnel  
- Equipped Rural Health Centers  
- Training Units established

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
RURAL HEALTH OUTREACH		608/MOROCCO		PROPOSED		FY 80		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0151 (590)		APPROPRIATION HE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		\$ 3,000,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19		CY: 19		CY: 19															
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
<b>AID- FINANCED</b>																				
<b>TOTAL-</b>																				
Technical Advisors																				
Training																				
Commodities																				
Other costs																				
<b>TOTAL-</b>																				
HC AND OTHER DONOR																				
<b>TOTAL-</b>																				
Host country																				
<b>TOTAL-</b>																				

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	BEYOND	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT						<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM	<input type="checkbox"/> LONG-TERM	<input type="checkbox"/> SHORT-TERM	19 80	19 81	19
TDY (ADD)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM	<input type="checkbox"/> LONG-TERM	<input type="checkbox"/> SHORT-TERM	<input type="checkbox"/> LONG-TERM			
OPERATING EXPENSES						<input type="checkbox"/> LOW	<input type="checkbox"/> LONG-TERM	<input type="checkbox"/> SHORT-TERM	<input type="checkbox"/> LONG-TERM			

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

NONFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

1. Purpose: To strengthen the infrastructure of the GOM's Promotion Féminine to enable it to develop and undertake a program to foster vocational training and job development for Moroccan women.
2. Background: Improved access of Moroccan women to education, training and employment is a high-priority development need in Morocco. One-third of Moroccan households are headed by women, yet one-fourth of the women actively seeking work are unemployed. The illiteracy rate among Moroccan women is 85%, and only a small percentage of school-age girls are in primary school. Non-formal educational alternatives are therefore of great importance. The principal alternative approach to the formal education system in Morocco for girls and women is the Promotion of Women program of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A cadre of 1,400 professional women, civil servants, serve in provincial programs training women to participate more effectively in and benefit from economic and social development opportunities.
3. Project Description: Under this project, the training capacity and effectiveness of the Promotion of Women institutions will be improved in areas directly responsive to employment potentials, through curriculum development, job development, improved management, skill training, and teacher training. The project is focused specifically on the Ministry of Youth and Sports program. A companion project (Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women) is being developed to help the Ministry of Labor provide more advanced industrial and commercial training for women, mostly in major urban areas. The Moroccan Government will provide staff, facilities, equipment and support costs for the National Training Center and the 300 women's training centers.
4. Progress to Date: AID/W approved the Project on April 20, 1978.
5. Beneficiaries: During the project life, 100,000 women from all provinces will be trained. AID cost per beneficiary is \$40. The great majority of the beneficiaries will be from low-income families, largely in rural areas.
6. FY 1979 Program: Curriculum design for the National Training Center, training in Rabat for administrators, and teacher retraining programs will begin.
7. FY 1980 Program: Activities begun in FY 1979 will be continued, Moroccan administrators and teachers will assume progressively increasing responsibilities in carrying out the new programs, and job development and placement services will be expanded.

8. Major Outputs (All Years):

- senior staff (70) of Promotion Féminine trained in modern techniques of management and programming;
- instructional staff (1,052) of Promotion Féminine trained in modern techniques of vocational training for women;
- establishment of appropriate staff and program at R.T.C.;
- set up of Job Development Unit and Supply Fund;
- revision of instructional program at 330 foyers for 45,000 women.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR		
	NONFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN		608 MOROCCO		MINIMUM		FY 1980		
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0139 (61.4)		APPROPRIATION EH		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978		TOTAL COST 4,335,000		
				DATE PP/REVISION 4/18/78		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 10/80	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE			
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION
TOTAL-	2,291	500	1,791		-	1,239	552	12/19 -3/81	1,022	1,260	314	
Long-term advisers	1,832	400	1,432			880	552		563	880	235	
Participants training	279	80	199			199	-		279	200	79	
Training equipment and materials	80	20	60			60	-		80	80	-	
Job Development fund	100	-	100			100	-		100	100	-	
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		500		1,000							LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
Host country	TOTAL-		500		1,000							1,000

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES		
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR						
	1978	1979	1980	1981		1978	1979	1980	1981			
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD)	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0								
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7								

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING

1. Purpose: To increase the skills training capacity of the Ministry of Labor through improved training methodologies and teacher training.
2. Background: This project is proposed to help meet the training needs of the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy and at the same time provide training for productive employment of young men and women who drop out of the formal academic system each year. The GOM formed the National Office for Vocational Training under the administration of the Labor Ministry in 1972 to meet these needs. The Office now has 30 centers in various provinces with an annual capacity to train 6,000 boys in technical skills for industrial and commercial jobs in the modern sector. The Moroccan Government's new Five Year Plan calls for an increase in the program to a projected capacity of 25,000 trainees per year. The Moroccan Government has requested AID's assistance to redirect and strengthen this instructional program to make it more broadly responsive to the country's needs. This request, only recently received, resulted from the GOM's positive response to an AID funded study prepared in developing the Non-Formal Education for Women project. This study pointed out to the need for increased relevance and practicality in the vocational/technical training area generally, and the GOM asked that AID help apply its findings to the men's program as well as the women's. Eventually it is expected that the Industrial and Commercial Job Training for women program will be integrated with the Vocational and Technical Skills Project. The Moroccan Government will provide technical and administrative staff, facilities, equipment, and support costs.
3. Progress to Date: The Interim Report for this project will be submitted to AID/W in July 1978.
4. Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit 25,000 trainees per year, mostly low-income academic dropouts. Their enhanced productivity will in turn contribute to Morocco's economic development.
5. FY 1979 Program: Three advisors will develop a program for teacher training. Work on curriculum revision and introduction of more effective teaching methodologies will begin, and 10 participant trainees will depart for the U.S.A.
6. FY 1980 Program: Continuation of activities related to teacher training, curriculum revision, and participant training in the USA.
7. Major Outputs (All Years):
  - new training program at the Teacher Training Center;
  - training of 30 instructors and administrators;
  - improved services in job development and placement;
  - increased training capacity within the National Office for Vocational Training.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>				
	VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING		608/MOROCCO		MARK		FY 1980				
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0146 (615)		APPROPRIATION EH		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1979		TOTAL COST 1,900,000				
				DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR			
				608-0146 (615)		EH		-		7/79	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE						
TOTAL-	-	-	3/79 - 6/80	500	400	6/80 - 6/82	100	400	100	900	900	100
Long term advisers				300	240		60	240	60	700	700	60
Participant training				170	130		40	130	40	170	170	40
Training Equipment				30	30		-	30	-	30	30	-
HC AND OTHER DONOR	-			500								
Host Country				500								

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR					TYPE	FISCAL YEAR			
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81			A=NONCONTRACT	1978	1979	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD -) OPERATING EXPENSES		3.0	6.0	6.0	HIGH	LONG-TERM	10	10		
		0.6	0.7	0.7	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM				
				0.7	LOW	LONG-TERM				
				0.7		SHORT-TERM				

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOB TRAINING FOR WOMEN

1. Purpose: To integrate women trainees into the Labor Ministry's industrial and commercial training centers, to prepare them with marketable skills and to assist them in job placement appropriate to their training.
2. Background: Moroccan women are increasingly forced into the labor market with inadequate skills. During 1960-71 the active female labor force showed a phenomenal increase of 75%, while the male labor force rose only 15% since many Moroccan men found employment in Europe. This project was originally conceived as part of the Non-Formal Education for Women project, but is now being developed separately since it involves a different Ministry, a higher level of training, and a particular focus on jobs in the urban industrial and commercial sector.
3. Project Description: The project will assist the Ministry of Labor establish and operate two pilot training centers specifically targeted at women, in an effort to open new opportunities for employment. Under the program, young women with no schooling beyond the fourth year of secondary school will be taught skills in such areas as electricity, electronics, drafting, accounting and secretarial work. Job development and job placement are integral parts of the project. The GOM will provide technical and administrative staff, facilities, equipment and support costs for the two pilot centers.
4. Progress to Date: AID/W approved the Project on May 12, 1978.
5. Beneficiaries: 450 women will be trained at the two pilot centers. A great many more will be trained if the pilot project is successful and the cost per beneficiary will consequently decline.
6. FY 1979 Program: Two pilot centers at Fes and Ain Borja will begin two-year training courses in electricity, electronics, drafting, accounting, and secretarial skills for 150 women.
7. FY 1980 Program: The training program at Fes and Ain Borja will be increased to include 300 women trainees. Job development and job placement activities will begin.
8. Major Outputs (All Years):
  - two pilot centers successfully training 450 women in industrial and commercial skills;
  - job placement and follow-up service for women operational;
  - women professionals included on central supervisory staff of OFPPT.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOB TRAINING FOR WOMEN	608 MOROCCO	MINIMUM	FY 1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-147 (614)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	TOTAL COST 3,236,000
	APPROPRIATION EH	DATE PF/REVISION May 1, 1978	DATE LAST PAR -	DATE NEXT PAR 7/80

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)												
ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			CY: 1979			FY: 1980					
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERI OD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERI OD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
AID- FINANCED	2,400	400	2,000	1/79 - 1/80		1,050	950	1/80 - 1/81	426	1,150	226	
TOTAL-	1,700	400	1,300			700	600		426	800	226	
Long term advisers	300	-	300		-	150	150		-	150	-	
Participants training	400	-	400			200	200		-	200	-	
Training equipment and materials												
HC AND OTHER DONOR	500				1,000							
TOTAL-	500				1,000							
Host Country												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	BEYOND	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	TYPE B		TYPE A	TYPE B
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (NON-)	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIGH	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM	<input type="checkbox"/> LOW	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 78	19 79	19 80
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-				-	6	6	-	6	6

TABLE IV-A ACTIVITY DATA - NARRATIVE

DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

1. Purpose: To improve the planning, management and technical expertise of Moroccans responsible for priority development activities.
2. Background: Lack of modern administrative and management expertise in government organizations providing support to programs benefitting the poor inhibits their impact. This training project will increase the effectiveness of government efforts by improving the technical and administrative capabilities of its employees. The project provides university-level training in the U.S. for Moroccan officials who occupy key middle-level administrative positions in institutions supporting projects benefitting Morocco's poor majority. Training is concentrated primarily on economic planning, project management, statistical analysis, export promotion, and development of agriculture, rural industry, education and health. Consultant services are also provided under the project to introduce modern management practices into selected government agencies. The Moroccan Government will pay international travel costs as well as the regular salaries of participants during their training programs. Morocco currently utilizes training opportunities provided by France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada, Japan and South Korea.
3. Progress to Date: The Project Paper was submitted to AID/W on May 5, 1978.
4. Beneficiaries: The recipients of training and consulting services will be the immediate beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries will be a large segment of the poor majority who will benefit from more effectively planned and administered development programs, including particularly the poor majority on whose needs the training is focused.
5. FY 1979 Program: Activities begun in FY 1978 will be expanded to include 30 short-term and 15 long-term participants and 10 short-term consultants.
6. FY 1980 Program: 50 GOM officials will be receiving specialized training in the U.S.
7. Major Outputs (All Years):
  - 180 middle-level management personnel trained
  - introduction of modern management and administrative techniques into ministries and other agencies concerned with socio-economic development programs.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT		608/MOROCCO		MINIMUM		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0149 (600)		APPROPRIATION EH		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981		4,503,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION 5/5/78		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR -	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78			CY: 19 79			BY: 19 80			PIPE-LINE	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION		EXPEN-DITURE
	150	100	50	1/79 - 1/81	2,025	1,000	1,075		-		1,000
<b>TOTAL-</b>	150	100	50		100	50	50			50	-
Short term consultants	150	100	50		1,925	950	1,025			950	75
Participant training											
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>	<b>TOTAL-</b>	150			1,000						
Host country		150			1,000						
LIFE OF PROJECT											
1,660											
510											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR						TYPE	FISCAL YEAR		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82			A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON-)	.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	HIGH	LONG-TERM	5	50	50
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	10	20	20
						LOW	LONG-TERM			
							SHORT-TERM			



Table IV-A Activity Data - Narrative

Urban Slum Improvement

1. Purpose - to improve shelter and related amenities for low income families in an area of Casablanca.

2. Background:

a. Shelter conditions of the urban poor have deteriorated in recent years. The urban population is swelling faster (4-7% per year) than the overall growth rate (3%). There are an insufficient number of new housing units, existing structures are deteriorating due to lack of services and neglect, and people are doubling up in shelter which has neither permanent materials nor basic services. The Government recognizes the housing problem is worsening and has requested assistance from both the World Bank and the U.S. Government. The HIG of \$10,000,000 proposed for FY 1980 is part of the "mark" level and is consistent with our efforts to strengthen the government's capacity to deal with basic human needs.

b. Description of Project:

The proposed project would include street improvements, installation of water, sewer, and electric services, construction of community centers and related facilities, and small loans for self-help home improvement. The government is currently preparing a letter which will furnish details of the area and specific needs for assistance.

3. Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries are low-income people who inhabit a deteriorated, overcrowded section of Casablanca.

4. Budget Year Program:

U.S. and GOM sign HIG agreement.

5. Major Outputs:

- streets improved
- services installed (water/sewer/electricity)
- community centers constructed
- self-help loans made

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	URBAN SLUM IMPROVEMENT (HIG)	608-MOROCCO	MARK	FY 1980
PROJECT NUMBER	APPROPRIATION	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST
608-0153 (860)		FY 1979		(20,000,000)
		DATE PP/REVISION	DATE LAST PAR	DATE NEXT PAR

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY 19		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80	
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	PIPE - LINE	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
TOTAL -						
Housing Investment Guarantee					(10,000)	(10,000)
HC AND OTHER DONOR						
TOTAL -						

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON - )	0.1	0.1	0.1	HIGH	B=CONTRACT	19	
OPERATING EXPENSES				MEDIUM	LONG - TERM	19	
				LOW	SHORT - TERM		
					LONG - TERM		
					SHORT - TERM		

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
PL 480 TITLE I		608 MOROCCO		MINIMUM		FY 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
-		-		-		-	
APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
-		-		-		-	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION		EXPEN-DITURE
	TOTAL-							
AID-FINANCED	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000		11,000	11,000	
Wheat	11,000	11,000	-	-		11,000	11,000	
HC AND OTHER DONOR								
TOTAL-								

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR					TYPE		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TDY (NON-)								
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1				





Decision Unit Overview

## A. DECISION UNIT OVERVIEW

### 1. Commitment and Progress of the Country Toward Helping Its Poor to Meet Their Basic Needs

Morocco is relatively prosperous among developing countries, and its potential for development appears promising. Yet it contains stark social and economic contrasts which, if not resolved, may seriously threaten the country's future.

Though overall per capita income of \$525 puts Morocco within the middle income group of developing countries, in the rural areas where 62 percent of the people live, income is closer to \$200. This largely agrarian and traditional sector employs about 70 percent of the labor force but produces only 35 percent of the goods and services. Illiteracy, lack of health care, poverty and short life spans are still prevalent.

#### a. Inequities

Despite real economic progress, the social and economic distance between the cities and the countryside is widening. As the government's push for industrialization continues and peasants continue to move to the cities (causing an urban growth rate of 5-6 percent each year), the rapidly growing urban areas are making increased demands on government resources. The state spends 5 or 6 times as much to provide water, electricity and special services in the urban areas as in the countryside. The standard of living among the peasants has not improved at anywhere near the same rate as that of the urban populace. Furthermore, the high national demographic growth rate of 3 percent tends to reduce real economic well-being of the majority.

#### b. Government Attitude, Policy and Action

The Moroccan government has pursued an industrially-oriented trickle-down approach to economic development. Although it is now being forced to cut back on some of the overly ambitious programs planned a few years ago, the major directions of its program will probably be maintained during the next few years. This approach has tended to perpetuate social and economic disparities.

The government's overriding goal is to foster maximum industrial growth. However, there are indications that this focus will be broadened in the coming years. We understand that the new 5-year plan, still under discussion, will include a far-reaching development program for the provinces entitled "The Large Program of Small Projects" (i.e., le Grand Programme des Petits Projets). This program will represent a major effort to bring economic benefits to the rural areas and, in so doing, will place most of the decision-making authority

on the provinces themselves. The World Bank has been asked to provide assistance to this program. The government's increasing interest in adapting dryland farming techniques is also indicative of its interest in spreading the benefits of growth. The Ministry of Housing and Environment, relatively new as a separate ministry, has become quite conscious of the problems being raised as a result of a rapidly expanding population (particularly in the cities) and has requested both the World Bank and U.S. Government to assist in this area.

Investment strategy and resource allocation during 1968-72 and 1973-77 Plan periods have concentrated on capital-intensive programs which, except for the construction of irrigation networks, usually do not create new productive capacity at the farm level. Thus, agricultural investment programs have been concentrated in relatively small areas and have excluded at least two-thirds of Morocco's 1.9 million farmers who have access to only marginal resources and opportunities for change.

It appears that the overall development objectives and strategy which emerged toward the end of the 1973-77 Plan will be substantially maintained in the new Plan. Sectoral objectives and strategies will also be continued, especially in industry where substantial allocations will be carried over from the 1973-77 Plan for the large industrial investment programs. The government is aware, however, that lack of financial resources will be a constraint on the development effort in the next four or five years and will dictate the adoption of more modest targets for investment and GDP growth than in the recent past.

The GOM has not made particularly effective use of its own resources for economic development in those areas it considers of secondary importance--for example, the social as opposed to the industrial sector; or increasing the productivity and welfare of the poor in the dryland as opposed to irrigated agricultural areas. This situation stems partly from a lack of competent planning and execution of development projects, and partly from conscious GOM resource allocation priorities.

Moroccan development progress also suffers from the economy's limited absorptive capacity. Unfortunately, the GOM has not taken full advantage of U.S. willingness to provide technical assistance to expand absorptive capacity and increase the effectiveness of its economic development programs, particularly in the fields where the U.S. has something to offer--agriculture, population, health.

However, more effective economic development in Morocco requires priority attention to policies and programs in agriculture, population, and human resources development. It is U.S. policy to encourage developing countries to attain a greater degree of food self-sufficiency

and Morocco has substantial undeveloped potential in this direction. Greater GOM attention to the interests of the poorer members of the population could reduce the rate of population growth and migration to the cities and increase economic and political stability.

## 2. Impact of Defense Expenditures

The growing pressure of Morocco's military operations in the former Spanish Sahara and Mauritania (including preparedness measures for a potential armed confrontation with Algeria) is reflected in resource allocations in the 1978 budget. Both the National Defense Administration (ADN) and the Ministry of Interior (which has jurisdiction over the Auxiliary Forces) received substantial increases in their 1978 operating budgets. Credits allocated to the ADN in the operating budget totaled \$458 million (i.e., a 23.4 percent increase over 1977), while investment budget allocations totaled \$360 million (i.e., a reduction of 22.4 percent) for a total of \$819 million. Another budget item which could be used partially for defense is the \$112 million allocated for "unforeseen and undecided" expenses. Defense appropriations now comprise over 20 percent of the operating budget and over 18 percent of the investment budget.

It is difficult to determine with any precision the effect of the Sahara conflict on Morocco's economy. Since late 1977 we have heard with increasing frequency of slowdowns in GOM contracts for various development projects, including the Doukkala Irrigation Perimeter financed with IBRD and AID loans. There also are occasional reports of diversion of staff and equipment for use in the Sahara from Ministry of Health activities in Marrakech and Ministry of Plan activities in Rabat with which AID is associated. These reports are, however, unconfirmed and we have so far noticed no significant ill effects on AID activities.

Although the war effort undoubtedly drains important resources, revenue, labor and managerial expertise from productive sectors of the economy, the financial drain is to a certain extent offset by the reportedly substantial, but specifically unidentifiable, subsidies made by "friendly Arab governments" (e.g., Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) in the form of grants and concessional loans. Thus, in spite of increased military expenditures and austerity measures, the 1978 budget is by no means a "war budget". The cost of Morocco's military effort in the Sahara and Mauritania is thus at best only a partial explanation for Morocco's current economic difficulties.

### 3. Human Rights

Morocco's human rights conduct has been criticized in the recent past, notably in an Amnesty International report of October 1977. Since then, however, certain progress has been made (see the attached Human Rights Report for Morocco) so that Morocco's human rights record should not have a deleterious effect on aid levels.

### 4. U.S. Long-Range Goals

It is U.S. policy in Morocco to encourage economic growth, and to welcome the process of democratization and respect for human rights. To this end, we seek to encourage, directly and indirectly, GOM social and economic policies which respond to basic human needs through rationalized planning processes, expanded essential services, and cost-effective allocation of human and economic resources.

Our aid efforts address basic human needs in a country with the potential to develop its relatively favorable domestic resource base. Morocco's economy, over the longer term, has the capacity to move toward lessened dependence on concessional aid. Close U.S. identification with this process is clearly warranted.

### 5. U.S. Major Objectives

We believe that a program of bilateral U.S. concessional assistance to Morocco can, during the next few years, strengthen the Moroccan government's capacity to meet the basic human needs of its growing population. However, to gain the GOM support needed to succeed, a U.S. development assistance program must be:

- designed to assist in areas where the GOM particularly desires a U.S. involvement in its efforts to meet basic human needs; and
- understood as a component of the GOM's larger economic development strategy.

We propose a basic program of U.S. concessional assistance with the following characteristics:

- a set of specific programs worked out in detail with the GOM, which can be shown to contribute toward meeting basic human needs and have a consequential impact on population growth in the context of overall GOM economic development goals;

-- a focus on selected areas where U.S. training and advice is likely to strengthen local human resources and institutional capacity to carry out development effectively. It would concentrate on priority problems in population, nutrition, agriculture, and human resources development.

## 6. Alternatives

It is not realistic to expect a U.S. aid program in the \$6-\$15 million range to make a significant policy impact. This is particularly true if the program is focussed on activities which do not enjoy high GOM priority and resource allocation. If U.S. assistance projects are to achieve their objectives, it is therefore essential that they be carefully developed in concert with the GOM on the basis of mutually shared priorities.

The GOM has made it clear that it would welcome a substantially larger U.S. assistance program--perhaps on the order of \$50 million a year--focussed on their own top priorities related to industrial development, irrigation and infrastructure. It is indeed probable that, within a program of that magnitude, a portion could be addressed directly to meeting basic human needs and could wield an important influence. There is, however, no basis for a program of that size in AID terms. As a result, our influence on development priorities is minimal and, at the \$6-\$15 million annual levels being considered for FY 80, it is likely to remain so. By contrast, the World Bank--with a lending level of well over \$100 million a year on IBRD terms--possesses important leverage to influence development decisions, although this leverage is not always fully exploited.

U.S. development assistance for Morocco is thus not intended to provide a substantial transfer of resources. Investment resources are also available from a number of other donors, bilateral and multilateral, and from private international lenders. Technical assistance, while available from numerous sources, is limited to particular areas.

However, we believe that there continues to be a definite rationale for a modest bilateral U.S. assistance program. In addition to its symbolic value as an indication of United States interest in Morocco, a successful AID program can help focus GOM attention on real development problems, face equity issues, and recommend viable solutions. In a middle income country like Morocco with a long-term favorable economic outlook, AID also can help strengthen indigenous institutional and technical capacities to mobilize domestic resources more effectively to meet recognized basic human needs.

In our view, the program mix we have identified for Morocco represents the basic type of AID program which should be considered for countries with a sound domestic resource base whose economies are, therefore, moving toward lessened dependence on concessional aid and where the state of our relationship is such that close U.S. identification with this latter phase of their economic development is clearly warranted.

## 7. Accomplishments

The AID program in Morocco supports GOM efforts to meet the basic human needs of its population through projects in agriculture, nutrition and family planning.

### Agriculture

Through irrigation projects financed by AID since 1960, small farmer net income in the Lower Moulouya River Basin in northeastern Morocco is expected to increase from \$200 to \$3,200 a year for a 10-acre farm.

The University of Minnesota provides advisors and training to assist in developing an indigenous teaching and research capacity at the National Agronomic and Veterinary Institute so this institution can train skilled agricultural cadres to increase food production.

### Nutrition

A contract team from the Research Triangle Institute is helping strengthen a cell for nutrition studies and planning in the GOM Ministry of Plan and explore ways to improve the nutrition of the poorest and most nutritionally vulnerable members of society.

Two American voluntary agencies sponsor Title II programs in Morocco valued at \$16 million a year: the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). AJDC distributes 138 metric tons of food to 3,000 recipients yearly including school children, maternal-child health cases, and the elderly poor.

CRS provides some 40,000 metric tons of cereals and vegetable oil to a GOM social program which annually benefits over 575,000 indigent Moroccans, including 25,000 orphans, 375,000 maternal-child health (MCH) cases, and 175,000 Food for Work recipients. The priority feeding program is the MCH category which has a strong nutrition education component.

Through an AID grant to Catholic Relief Services, provincial monitrices are trained to provide nutrition instruction to 125,000 mothers in the MCH program which receives food supplements provided under PL 480 Title II throughout 250 social education centers in Morocco.

### Population

Morocco's population growth is one of the highest in the world. AID provides basic support for the national family planning program to make family planning information and services available through dispensaries, health centers, hospitals and provincial referral centers. AID financed the construction and equipment of the national family planning center and 12 referral centers; provided contraceptives, medical and surgical equipment, and supplies; financed participant training; and sponsored research and demonstration activities.

### 8. Commentary on Personnel and Operating Expenses

The FY 1980 "Mark" level, which we consider the most realistic, will require 17 Americans and 19 locals.\* The former does not reflect any increase in staff over the "Minimum" level, rather the most cost effective use of what we consider to be the minimum staff required to manage the program at the slightly higher "Mark" level. The "Proposed" Decision Package would likely require an increase of 1 additional American direct hire employee to administer the proposed health loan, bringing the total to 18 U.S. direct hire and 19 local hire.

Contract staff, however, would increase from the current level of 8 to a level of 29 in FY 1979 and would remain at this level in FY 1980 while the technical assistance projects included in the "Minimum" Decision Package continued. The "Mark" Decision Package would require an additional increment of 4 contract staff for a total of 33. The "Proposed" Decision Package might involve an increase in contract staff to be financed under the proposed health outreach loan and the integrated rural development loan, but plans for these projects are so preliminary that realistic staff projections have yet to be determined.

Operating expenses, as shown in Section 7, are consistent with the above personnel levels. Further commentary is included in that section.

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\*There are currently 17 locals, but we expect to transfer 2 C&R USAID-based local-hire employees from State/JAO to AID rolls.

## Human Rights Report for Morocco

Morocco is a constitutional Monarchy ruled by King Hassan II, who assumed the Throne in 1961, succeeding his father. Democratic institutions have been strengthened in the past year, with the lifting of press censorship and the completion of phased national elections for a new Parliament. The King's new government includes leaders of opposition parties.

### 1. Respect for the integrity of the person, including freedom from:

#### A. Torture

A number of prisoners arrested during the period of civil disturbances that followed the 1971 and 1972 coup attempts were brought to trial in 1976-77, and alleged during their trials that they had been tortured during interrogation. From observation of these trials and from other sources, Amnesty International concluded in an October 1977 report that 14 persons had died from torture during detention before the trials, and that others had been disabled. The sources of much of this information are political opponents of King Hassan with an interest in discrediting his government, and we have no means to authenticate the allegations. Nevertheless, we believe that serious abuses probably did occur during the domestic unrest of the early 1970s. Our assessment is that such abuses have subsequently been curbed, and that the only malpractices that continue are harsh interrogation methods resorted to from time to time by lower-level law enforcement authorities.

We do not believe these malpractices are condoned by Moroccan government leaders.

#### B. Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Prisons are old and overcrowded, but the government is seeking to improve them. In 1973-74 approximately 30 persons were tried and executed for high treason; no persons have been executed for crimes against the state since 1974. The government does not resort to exile as a punishment, but some political dissidents are in self-imposed exile.

#### C. Arbitrary arrest or imprisonment

Until the 1976-77 trials, many of the prisoners implicated in the 1973 disturbances had been held for prolonged periods, some throughout the intervening years. Sentences at these trials were severe, but periodic amnesties have been granted; 38 previously sentenced prisoners were released in November 1977.

In the spring of 1977, a number of Moroccans were arrested on charges of taking part in leftist clandestine and subversive activities involving seven French aid technicians. Some of these new detentions may have been intended to discourage disruptive activities during the June 3 elections.

We do not have a firm basis for estimating how many were detained, or how many are still being held; 20 were released in early December.

#### D. Denial of fair public trial

Some persons caught in the act or directly implicated in the 1971 attempt against the life of the King were summarily executed. Persons detained for anti-government activities since 1971 have been tried in open court. A representative of Amnesty International who attended the 1976 trials expressed his satisfaction with their conduct. On the other hand, the Amnesty International report alleged that at the 1977 trials the defendants' right to testify, to be informed of the charges against them, and to receive unimpeded representation by counsel were not respected. Responding to the report in a press release on November 21, 1977, the Moroccan Ministry of Justice argued that restrictions were necessary because both defendants and lawyers had violated court procedure by attempting to create disorder and confusion. The U.S. had no observers at these trials.

#### E. Invasion of the home

There are no known incidents of intrusions into private homes by officials without observance of legal safeguards protecting individuals from arbitrary searches.

#### 2. Government policies relating to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care and education

Morocco addresses these problems through multi-year development plans. The 1972-77 five-year-plan assigned 30 percent of government spending to education and social programs and 16 percent to agriculture; both levels represent significant increases over prior years. Further increases in these areas are expected in the upcoming 1978-82 plan. The government pursues its social objectives through such measures as redistribution of state-owned land, subsidies and liberal credit for farmers, social services and low-cost housing, and special programs benefitting the rural poor. While performance has not matched stated intentions, particularly in agriculture, government plans reflect a commitment to equitable growth and the fulfillment of basic human needs.

#### 3. Respect for civil and political liberties, including:

##### A. Freedom of thought, speech, press, religion and assembly

These freedoms are all guaranteed under the 1972 Constitution. Criticism in the media of the administration, social conditions, and all institutions except the Monarchy is commonplace. The government tolerates various political and religious tendencies. During the 1976-77 electoral campaign all parties were allowed to speak and to hold meetings. Harassment of the opposition was rare.

Morocco has a unique history of religious tolerance. Large numbers of Moroccan Jews voluntarily left the country after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. About 18,000 remain in the country and the government is urging the others to return.

Moroccans take pride in their confederation of trade unions, one of the oldest labor movements in Africa. It has effectively represented the economic interests of the working class since independence.

Discrimination against women is prohibited by law. French educational traditions have opened some doors to Moroccan women. Nevertheless, this partial liberalization is limited for the most part to urban areas, while the role of women in the predominantly rural environment remains restricted as it has been over the centuries.

#### B. Freedom of movement within the country, foreign travel and emigration

Freedom of movement is unrestricted throughout Morocco. Foreign travel for political reasons was sometimes restricted in years past, it is not now restricted to our knowledge. There do not appear to be any restrictions on emigration.

#### C. Freedom to participate in the political process

Morocco's political environment provides considerable opportunity for participation of diverse groups in the political process. Suffrage is universal and includes women. Early last year, before the June national elections, the King appointed leaders of the major opposition parties as cabinet ministers without portfolio. The election results were disputed in some cases, but are broadly representative of the electorate. In addition to the political independents who constitute a majority, there are four political parties represented in the current parliament, including a left-socialist party and a communist party. Despite some dissatisfaction with the conduct of the elections, the opposition parties intend to continue to participate in the parliamentary system to promote further evolution toward true political pluralism. Opposition leaders have been awarded an equitable share of vice presidencies and committee chairmanships in the new Parliament. Likewise, the reorganized cabinet appointed by the King in mid-autumn includes 12 opposition leaders in the 32 posts filled.

#### 4. Government attitude and record regarding international and non-governmental investigation of alleged violations of human rights

There have been no known incidents of Moroccan refusal to permit outside groups to enter the country to investigate alleged human rights violations. Indeed, Amnesty International and other civil and human

rights groups have been permitted to send observers to trials. These observers have been received by officials of the Moroccan Government. On January 13, 1978, the new Minister of Justice publicly invited Amnesty International or any other humanitarian organization to send impartial observers to visit Moroccan courts and prisons.

Decision Packages

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Food and Nutrition  
Higher Agricultural Education  
Dryland Applied Agricultural Research

Population  
Population and Family Planning Support

Human Resources Development  
Non-Formal Education for Women  
Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women

PL 480

Title I

Title II

This package consists of 5 grant-financed technical assistance projects described in the FY 1979 Congressional Presentation and the March 1978 Country Development Strategy Statement concentrating in food and nutrition, population, and human resources development to impact upon three of Morocco's most threatening socio-economic problems.

This technical assistance program is supplemented by PL 480 Title I and Title II assistance.

<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>	1980		CUMULATIVE TOTAL
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
Food and Nutrition	2,746	1,075	1,758
Population	1,182	2,394	2,520
Health	-	-	-
Education	<u>4,840</u>	<u>2,525</u>	<u>1,446</u>
Total Program	8,768	5,994	5,724

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum  
1980

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)	1978	1979	DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum 1980	
			THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
PL 480 Title I (non-add) (of which Title III)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	(14,500)	(15,400)	(3,000)	(3,000)
			(15,400)	(15,400)
Employment - Full-Time Permanent				
U.S. Direct Hire	7.9	10.2	9.0	9.0
Foreign Nationals	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.0
TDY	-	-	-	-
	12.0	15.0	14.0	14.0

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

Program	80	81	82	83	84
	5,724	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
- FN	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
TDY	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

Short-Term Objectives

In food and nutrition: train agricultural cadre and develop an indigenous research capacity for dryland agriculture.

In population: an expanded program to increase contraceptive information, services and demand, and GOM knowledge of and commitment to population programs.

In human resources development: increase job opportunities for women.

PL 480 Title II will enable American PVOs to support major GOM social programs and PL 480 Title I wheat sales will also help Morocco meet a portion of its food import needs which are expanding as population growth exceeds gains in food production. Both Title I and Title II programs will be directed increasingly toward developmental objectives. A Title III livestock feeding program is proposed.

Impact on Major Objectives

The A.I.D. program at this level can make only a modest impact on increasing the access of the poor to (1) appropriate agricultural technology, farm inputs and more productive land; (2) nutrition and family planning services for women and children; (3) practical skills training; and (4) more and better food, water and shelter.

Other Information

This is the minimum level at which an A.I.D. program in Morocco can be justified.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

Decision Package: Mark

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Minimum Decision Package plus:

Food and Nutrition

Range Management Improvement

Population

Population and Family Planning Support increment

Health

Rural Potable Water

Education

Development Training and Management Improvement

Vocational Technical Skills Training

Housing Investment Guaranty

This package consists of the Minimum Decision Package supplemented by 5 additional projects:

(1) a major project to provide training and consultants in key management and planning aspects of economic development (including energy, as well as other science and technology areas; (2) an exploratory health project to be carried out jointly with the Peace Corps; (3) two additional activities in agriculture and human resources development; (4) an additional increment in population.

A Housing Investment Guaranty is also included to help address Morocco's worsening urban housing situation.

	1980		
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE CUMULATIVE TOTAL
<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>			
Food and Nutrition	2,746	1,075	1,127 2,885
Population	1,182	2,394	400 2,920
Health	-	-	300 300
Education	4,840	2,525	1,449 2,895
Total Program	8,768	5,994	3,276 9,000

PL 480 Title I (non-add)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
(of which Title III)	-	-	-	(3,000)
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	(15,400)	(15,400)	(15,400)	(15,400)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)

Employment - Full time Permanent

U.S. Direct Hire	7.9	10.2	-	9.0
Foreign Nationals	4.1	4.8	-	5.0

TDY

	-	-	-	-
	<u>12.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14.0</u>

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

Program	80	81	82	83	84
Personnel (in workyears)	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Mission - US	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
- FN	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
TDY - USDH	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

Decision Package: Mark

Short-Term Objectives

This increment will:

In food and nutrition, strengthen the Moroccan Government's ability to organize and conduct research in range management and to carry out sound range improvement programs.

In population, provide an additional increment of contraceptives.

In health, with Peace Corps cooperation, improve potable water supplies in selected rural areas.

In education, provide training and consultants to improve the planning, management and technical expertise of Moroccans responsible for priority development activities; and increase the skills training capacity of the Ministry of Labor through improved training methods and teacher training.

Help the Moroccan Government provide low-cost sites and services for slum housing.

Impact on Major Objectives

This increment will go beyond the Minimum Decision Package by permitting an impact on health, shelter, and by exposing a substantial number of GOM officials unaffected by other A.I.D. projects to better ways to plan and manage the basic human needs approach to development.

Other Information

This increment would require no increase in USAID personnel level above that required for the Minimum Decision Package.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Mark Decision Package plus:  
 Food and Nutrition  
 Integrated Rural Development  
 Health  
 Rural Health Outreach

This package consists of the Mark Decision Package supplemented by two projects of \$3 million each for rural health outreach and integrated rural development.

	1980		
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE CUMULATIVE TOTAL
<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>			
Food and Nutrition	2,746	1,075	3,000
Population	1,182	2,394	--
Health	--	--	3,000
Education	4,840	2,525	--
Total Program	8,768	5,994	6,000
PL 480 Title I (non-add)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
(of which Title III)	--	--	(3,000)
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	(14,500)	(15,400)	(15,400)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	--	(10,000)	(10,000)
Employment - Full-Time Permanent	7.9	10.2	1.0
U.S. Direct Hire	4.1	4.8	--
Foreign Nationals	--	--	--
TDY	--	--	--
Total	12.0	15.0	1.0
			15.0

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>
Program	15,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
- FN	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
- USDH					
TDY					

Short-Term Objectives

This increment will go beyond the Mark Decision Package program to assist the GOM to strengthen its rural health outreach services and to carry out a major regional development program designed to provide a greater measure of equity in rural areas by implementing small grass-roots type of projects.

Impact on Major Objectives

This increment will allow AID to help the GOM strengthen rural health delivery and to participate with the World Bank in a long-overdue effort, which now enjoys the highest level GOM support, to decentralize the development process.

Other Information

This increment would require an increase of 1 U.S. direct hire health officer to manage the proposed health outreach loan.

The projects proposed in the Minimum and the Mark Decision Packages have been discussed with the GOM, and we believe they have sufficient GOM interest and support to warrant proceeding with them.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: 608 Morocco

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

This is not the case, however, with the additional increments of the Proposed Decision Package. These two project proposals have been discussed in a very preliminary way with the GOM and respond to clearcut needs in Morocco, but further detailed discussion will be required to ensure that they are fully consistent with GOM priorities and that the GOM wishes to request further U.S. assistance in these areas of activity. We therefore plan to pursue the dialogue with the GOM to determine the feasibility of developing a program comprising the activities suggested in the Proposed Decision Package conditional on availability of funds.

The increments proposed under the Mark and Proposed Decision Packages would consist of projects built on a foundation of the Minimum Decision Package priorities. The Proposed increment would be loan-financed on AID medium terms: 5 percent interest, with a 25 year repayment period including a 5 year grace period. These terms accord with the terms of World Bank loans which Morocco now receives and finds quite acceptable. They are consistent with AID's policy of gradually decreasing the grant element of assistance to middle-income countries.

Table V - Proposed Program Ranking

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		NAME OF DECISION PACKAGE SET	
DECISION UNIT		PROGRAM FUNDING	
608 MOYOCCO		PROGRAM FUNDING	
DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM		PROGRAM FUNDING	
RANK	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	
		WORKYEARS (XX, X) FUNDED FROM	PROGRAM FUNDING (000)
		OPERATING EXPENSES	INCREMENTAL CUMULATIVE
		MISSION TOY	ACCOUNT
		PERSONNEL CATEGORY	
		ACCT	
<b>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</b>			
1 0112	Family Planning Support (GO)	4.0	2520
2 0134	Higher Agriculture Education (GO)	1.2	800
3 0136	Dryland Agriculture Applied Research (GO)	1.2	958
4 0145	Range Management Improvement (GO)	0.6	-
5 0149	Development Training and Management Improvement (GO)	0.7	-
6 0146	Vocational/Technical Skills Training (GO)	0.7	-
7 0139	Non-formal Education for Women (GO)	0.7	1020
8 0147	Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women (GO)	0.7	426
9 -	PL 480 Title I (non-add)	1.2	(11,000)
10 -	PL 480 Title II (non-add)	3.0	(15,000)
	<b>Summary by Personnel intensity:</b>		
	Low (1 project)	(1.2)	(11,000)
	Medium (1 project)	(3.0)	(15,000)
	High (8 projects)	(9.8)	6,000
	<b>Total</b>	14.0	5,724
<b>DECISION PACKAGE - MARK</b>			
1 0112	Family Planning Support (GO)	-	400
2 0149	Development Training and Management Improvement (GO)	-	549
3 0145	Range Management Improvement (GO)	0.5	400
4 0146	Vocational Technical Skills (GO)	3.0	900
5 0150	Rural Potable Water (GN)	0.1	300
6 0153	Housing Investment Guaranty (non-add)	-	(10,000)
	<b>Summary by Personnel intensity:</b>		
	High: (5 projects)	(-)	3,276
	<b>Cumulative Total</b>	32.6	9,000
<b>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</b>			
1 0451	Rural Health Outreach (LN)	0.5	3,000
2 0452	Integrated Rural Development (LN)	0.5	3,000
	<b>Summary by Personnel intensity:</b>		
	Medium (2 projects)	(1.0)	6,000
	<b>Cumulative Total</b>	(40.6)	15,000

Workforce and Operating Expenses

**MISSION OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS**  
(in work years xx.x)

MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80 Mark		FY 80 Minimum		FY 80 Proposed	
	Estimated Actual		Estimated		Mark		Minimum		Proposed	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Directly Related to Activities*	7.3	4.5	7.3	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	8.0	5.0
Policy, Direction & Management	5.6	5.0	6.7	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0
Financial Management	1.7	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0
Mission Support	0.8	1.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0
IDI's			2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0	
OTHER (Specify)										
<b>TOTAL</b>	15.4	16.5	17.0	19.0	17.0	19.0	17.0	19.0	18.0	19.0
<b>END OF YEAR CEILING</b>	18	17	18	19	18	19	18	19	18	19
	Total = 35		Total = 37		Total = 37		Total = 37		Total = 37	

**NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL**

Auditor General & IIS	0.8									
Other (Specify):										
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.8									
<b>END OF YEAR CEILING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total = 0		Total = 0		Total = 0		Total = 0		Total = 0	

\*From Table V.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1976		FY 1979		FY 1980		PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	01				854.8		883.7		906.6	959.5
U.S. Direct Hire	02		USDH Workyears	16.2	667.5	17.0	650.6	17.0	659.8	712.7
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	03	110	USDH Workyears	16.2	479.2	17.0	522.8	17.0	526.4	
Part-time, Temp. U.S. Basic Pay	04	112	USDH Workyears							
Differential Pay	05	116	USDH Workyears							
Living Allowances	06	118	USDH Workyears							
Other Pay	07	119	-		19.1		0.2		0.2	
Education Allowances	08	126	No. of Dependents	17	36.0	14	37.2	14	32.3	
Retirement	09	120	USDH Workyears	16.2	33.5	17.0	36.6	17.0	36.8	
Transportation/Travel	10									
Post Assignment - Travel	11	212	No. of Movements	8	10.5	3	4.0	2	4.0	
Home Leave	12	212	No. of Movements	14	18.8	10	10.0	16	20.5	
Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight	13	22			51.6		22.7		22.1	
R & R	14	215	No. of Movements							
Education Travel	15	215	No. of Movements	6	3.0	6	3.0	6	3.0	
Medical Travel	16	215			1.2		1.2		1.2	
Other Travel	17	215			1.7		1.7		1.7	
Other Personnel Benefits	18				12.9		11.2		11.6	
Local Employees	19		FNDH Workyears	16.5	187.3	19.0	233.1	19.0	246.8	246.8
Basic Pay	20	114	FNDH Workyears	16.5	160.4	19.0	200.7	19.0	212.7	
Overtime, Holiday Pay	21	115	FNDH Workyears	0.2	2.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.5	
Other Pay	22	119			12.3		15.4		16.3	
Personnel Benefits	23	129	FNDH Workyears	16.5	12.0	19.0	13.7	19.0	14.3	
Benefits for Former Personnel	24	13								
Contract Personnel	25		Workyears							
PASA Technicians	26	258	Workyears							
Other Reimbursable Details	27	111	Workyears							
Experts and Consultants	28	113	Workyears							
Other Technicians	29	255	Workyears							
<b>HOUSING</b>	30				178.5		209.0		220.0	232.0
Acquisition of Land and Structures	31	320	No. of Residential Units							

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1976		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK	UNITS	UNITS	UNITS	PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$					
<b>HOUSING Continued</b>														
Rent	32	235	Nb. of Residential Units	15	108.6	16	136.8	16	142.3					
Utilities	33	235	Nb. of Residential Units	15	31.6	16	36.0	16	39.6					
Renovation	34	259	Nb. of Residential Units											
Maintenance /Security	35	259	Total Square Feet	35,000	14.9	37,000	15.9	37,000	17.1					
Residential Furnishings and Equipment	36													
Additions to Inventory	37	311	Nb. of Residential Units											
Replacement	38	311			1.6	1.0			1.0					
Transportation	39	22			0.4	0.4			0.4					
Quarters Allowance (TLA)	40	172	Nb. of Residential Units		7.8	4.0			3.8					
Mission Director	41													
Rent	42	235												
Utilities	43	235			2.9	3.2			3.6					
Renovation of Residence	44	259												
Maintenance of Residence /Guards/Gardeners	45	259			6.4	7.4			7.9					
Supplies and Materials	46	26			0.3	0.3			0.3					
Furniture Procurement	47	311												
Official Residence Allowance	48	254			2.0	2.0			2.0					
Representation Allowance	49	252			1.5	1.5			1.5					
Vehicles	50													
Acquisition	51	312												
Operation/Maintenance	52	259			0.5	0.5			0.5					
Portion of Lines 31-52 for Program Funded People	53													
<b>OFFICE OPERATIONS</b>	54				300.1	327.1			366.7					366.7
Acquisition of Land and Structures	55													
Rent	56	320												
Utilities	57	234			30.4	30.4			30.4					
Renovations	58	259			8.9	8.9			8.9					
Building Maintenance (Including Equipment)	59	259			4.1	4.5			5.5					
Office Furnishings and Equipment	60													
Additions to Inventory	61	310												
Replacement	62	310												

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1976		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK	MINIMUM	PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$			
<u>OFFICE OPERATIONS Continued</u>												
Other Equipment	63	319										
Transportation (Freight)	64	22										
Communications	65	230		7.0	7.8				8.1			
Security (Guard Services)	66	259		2.3	2.5				2.7			
Printing and Reproduction	67	24										
Operational Travel	68											
International	69	210		13.5	6.0				6.0			
Domestic	70	210		2.6	2.6				2.6			
Charter/Contract Transportation	71	259										
Vehicles	72											
Addition	73	312	No. of Vehicles									
Replacement	74	312	No. of Vehicles									
Maintenance	75	259	No. of Vehicles	4	1.2	4	1.3					
Automotive Supplies and Materials	76	26	No. of Vehicles	4	8.6	4	9.5					
Other Supplies and Materials	77	26			3.8		3.8					
FAAS	78	257		214.8	247.0		284.1					
Other U.S. Government Reimbursements	79	258										
Other	80	259		3.8	3.8		3.8					
Portion of Lines 55-80 for Program Funded People	81											

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	FY 1980		
		FY 1978	FY 1979	MARK
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	82	1,333.4	1,419.8	1,493.3
Reconciliation				
Deduct from item 82 items not funded from Mission's allotment:				
Object Class 11	83	498.3	523.0	526.6
Object Class 12	84	45.0	47.8	48.4
Object Class 13	85	214.8	247.0	284.1
Net FAAS (from line 78)	86			
Other - Explain on Attachment	87	150.0	125.0	125.0
Net Allotment Requirements	88	425.3	477.0	509.2
Operational Year Allotment Requirement by Quarter				
First Quarter	89		123.9	
Second Quarter	90		121.0	
Third Quarter	91		105.1	
Fourth Quarter	92		127.0	

ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND ANALYSES	Attached	
	Yes	No
Use of Trust Funds	X	
ADP Equipment		X
Budget Line 31 Detail		X
Budget Line 55 Detail		X
Budget Line 80 Detail	X	

OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET  
ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND DETAIL

USE OF TRUST FUNDS  
(\$000)

<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
11	Personnel Compensation	72.9	89.9	95.3
23	Rents, Communications, Utilities	77.1	35.1	29.7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>125.0</u>

BUDGET LINE 80 DETAIL  
(\$000)

<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
259	Medical Treatment	2.5	2.5	2.5
259	Training	0.5	0.5	0.5
259	Miscellaneous Services	0.8	0.8	0.8
		<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>

## COMMENTARY ON OPERATING EXPENSES AND WORKFORCE

### Workyears Directly Related to Activities

The proposed program for FY 1980 at either the "mark" or "minimum" level will require nine (9) workyears of U.S. personnel (including two IDI's) and five (5) workyears of Foreign National (FN) personnel directly related to program activities. Workforce requirements at the "mark" level do not increase over requirements at the "minimum" level but would permit more efficient use of personnel. At the FY 1980 "proposed" level, one additional U.S.D.H. position would be required.

These personnel requirements include one U.S. and two F.N. secretarial/clerical personnel.

### All Mission Personnel

1. The present Foreign National staff of 17 employees consists of five (5) employees directly related to program activities and 12 employees not directly related to program activities. In the latter category are five employees in Policy Direction and Management, six employees in Financial Management, and one employee in Mission Support (C&R). In FY 1979, we plan to add two positions, under Mission Support, in order to absorb two JAO employees assigned full-time to USAID C&R activities.
2. At the present time, we can foresee no alternative mix of U.S.D.H. and F.N.D.H. personnel. With elimination of the U.S. C&R position, the C&R operation will be entirely staffed by F.N.D.H. employees. With elimination of the Accountant position, the controller will be down to one U.S.D.H., which is absolutely essential. None of the remaining U.S.D.H. positions can be filled by available FN personnel.
3. The various zero base levels will not affect the need for mission personnel other than those directly related to activities.
4. The personnel decisions are based on estimated requirements to carry out the proposed programs and are not adversely affected by MODE restrictions. The proposed U.S.D.H. workforce, even at the "proposed" zero based level is within the established MODE ceiling. However, changes will be required in the mix of positions as illustrated below.
5. The current MODE ceiling includes five U.S.D.H. positions which are not included in the planned workyear efforts. One of these

positions, the Regional Engineer, is carried separately in the budget as Near East Regional Activities and is in process of being transferred to USAID/Portugal. Four positions, Agricultural Economist, Secretary, Accountant, and C&R Supervisor will be eliminated. However, we propose adding three new positions, i.e. One Program Economist, one Population IDI, and one Human Resources IDI. In addition, for FY 1979 and FY 1980, we propose replacing the Food for Peace Officer with a Human Resources Advisor with responsibilities for the Title II program being assumed by the Nutrition Officer.

6. No Mission staffing is planned which is not directly or indirectly related to program activities.

7. Mission has no plans to upgrade or assume services now provided by AID/Washington.

#### Operating Expenses

1. No provision has been made for future exchange rate fluctuations. Budgeted local currency costs are converted at the current prevailing exchange rate. The average annual inflation rate of about 11% has been applied only selectively, primarily to such local cost items as utilities, communications, contract services, and supplies and materials. Projected rental costs are based on analyses of the terms of existing lease agreements and estimated increases, based on experience, for expiring leases. Projected increases for the other major local cost, local salaries, are based on average amounts and timing of prior general increases plus anticipated individual increases.

2. USAID has for many years followed the U.S. Mission-wide policy of providing U.S.G. leased housing in lieu of housing allowances. All of the conditions which originally justified the Government leasing policy, i.e. continually rising rentals, shortage of rental units, and the desirability of equitable treatment, still prevail.

3. There are no significant changes in the direct costs of office operations from FY 1978 to FY 1980.

4. The budgets for FY 1978, FY 1979, and FY 1980 include \$ 12,000, \$ 13,700, and \$ 14,300, respectively, for Foreign National benefits. These benefits include employer contributions to Civil Service Retirement (\$9,300, \$10,800, and \$11,400) and the cost of group health insurance (\$2,700, \$2,900, and \$ 2,900).

5. No operating expenses are used to support program funded personnel.

6. The following specific measures have been taken to reduce operating expenses.

(a) Procurement of replacement household furnishings has been largely limited to replacement of appliances which have become uneconomical to repair at prevailing high cost of local labor and parts. Household furniture is refinished/recovered using U.S. materials and direct-hire (JAO) labor.

(b) Procurement of office furnishings and equipment has been limited to replacement of unserviceable items of essential equipment. A long-standing general policy against issuance of office rugs is now being enforced. Rugs previously issued, which are generally not suitable for household use, are gradually being transferred to the disposal yard in lieu of costly cleaning. Replacements are not issued.

(c) All requests submitted by USAID employees for furnishings, equipment and services in residences and offices are carefully screened by the Controller and/or Director. This practice has resulted in cost savings through curtailment of non-essential services and redistribution of available serviceable equipment in lieu of repairing unserviceable equipment.

(d) One vehicle and one driver has been eliminated, leaving only one vehicle available full-time for official in-town transportation of USAID employees. This vehicle will be supplemented by the Director's vehicle, when available, the mail vehicle, and public transportation.

(e) In addition to the specific measures mentioned above, personnel requirements have been carefully reviewed and set at the absolute minimum necessary to carry out the planned program.

MISSION OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS (in work years xx.x)

NEAR EAST REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (REGIONAL ENGINEER)

MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 80		FY 80	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Mark	Minimum	Proposed	Minimum	Proposed	Minimum	Proposed
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Directly Related to Activities*										
Policy, Direction & Management										
Financial Management										
Mission Support										
IDI's										
OTHER (Specify)										
TOTAL										
END OF YEAR CEILING										

NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 80		FY 80	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Mark	Minimum	Proposed	Minimum	Proposed	Minimum	Proposed
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Auditor General & IIS										
Other (Specify): (Regional Engineer)	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0	
TOTAL	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0	
END OF YEAR CEILING										

\*From Table V.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET NEAR EAST REGIONAL ACTIVITIES  
(Regional Engineer)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	
PERSONNEL	01			44.1		48.9		44.1		
	02		USDM Workyears	1.0	44.1	1.0	44.1	1.0	44.1	
	03	110	USDM Workyears	1.0	39.4	1.0	39.4	1.0	39.4	
	04	112	USDM Workyears							
	05	116	USDM Workyears							
	06	118	USDM Workyears							
	07	119								
	08	126		No. of Dependents						
	09	120		USDM Workyears	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.8
	10									
	11	212		No. of Movements						
	12	212		No. of Movements			2	3.0		
	13	22						1.8		
	14	215		No. of Movements	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0
	15	215		No. of Movements						
	16	215								
	17	215								
	18				0.9		0.9		0.9	
	19			FNDH Workyears						
	20	114		FNDH Workyears						
	21	115		FNDH Workyears						
	22	119								
	23	129		FNDH Workyears						
	24	13								
	25			Workyears						
	26	258		Workyears						
	27	111		Workyears						
	28	113		Workyears						
	29	255		Workyears						
	30				11.8		12.5		14.4	
	31	320		No. of Residential Units						
HOUSING										
Acquisition of Land and Structures										

**OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET**

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$
<b>HOUSING Continued</b>									
Rent	32	235	Nb. of Residential Units	1	9.9	1	10.3	1	12.0
Utilities	33	235	Nb. of Residential Units	1	1.7	1	1.9	1	2.1
Renovation	34	259	Nb. of Residential Units						
Maintenance	35	259	Total Square Feet	2,131	0.2	2,131	0.3	2,131	0.3
Residential Furnishings and Equipment	36								
Additions to Inventory	37	311	Nb. of Residential Units						
Replacement	38	311							
Transportation	39	22							
Quarters Allowance	40	172	Nb. of Residential Units						
Mission Director	41								
Rent	42	235							
Utilities	43	235							
Renovation of Residence	44	259							
Maintenance of Residence	45	259							
Supplies and Materials	46	26							
Furniture Procurement	47	311							
Official Residence Allowance	48	254							
Representation Allowance	49	252							
Vehicles	50								
Acquisition	51	312							
Operation/Maintenance	52	259							
Portion of Lines 31-52 for Program Funded People	53								
<b>OFFICE OPERATIONS</b>	54				0.5		0.5		0.5
Acquisition of Land and Structures	55	320							
Rent	56	234							
Utilities	57	234							
Renovations	58	259							
Building Maintenance	59	259							
Office Furnishings and Equipment	60								
Additions to Inventory	61	310							
Replacement	62	310							

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	
<u>OFFICE OPERATIONS Continued</u>										
Other Equipment	63	319								
Transportation (Freight)	64	22								
Communications	65	230								
Security (Guard Services)	66	259								
Printing and Reproduction	67	24								
Operational Travel	68									
International	69	210								
Domestic	70	210		0.5		0.5				
Charter/Contract Transportation	71	259								
Vehicles	72									
Addition	73	312	No. of Vehicles							
Replacement	74	312	No. of Vehicles							
Maintenance	75	259	No. of Vehicles							
Automotive Supplies and Materials	76	26	No. of Vehicles							
Other Supplies and Materials	77	26								
FAMS	78	257								
Other U.S. Government Reimbursements	79	258								
Other	80	259								
<b>Portion of Lines 55-80 for Program Funded People</b>										
	81									

**OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET**

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	FY 1976	FY 1979	MARK	FY 1980	
					MINIMUM	PROPOSED
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET</b>	82	56.4	61.9	59.0	59.0	59.0
Reconciliation						
Deduct from item 82 items not funded from Mission's allotment:						
Object Class 11	83	39.4	39.4	39.4		
Object Class 12	84	3.7	3.7	3.7		
Object Class 13	85					
Net FAAS (from line 78)	86					
Other - Explain on Attachment	87					
Net Allotment Requirements	88	13.3	18.8	15.9		
Operational Year Allotment Requirement by Quarter						
First Quarter	89		3.3			
Second Quarter	90		3.2			
Third Quarter	91		8.6			
Fourth Quarter	92		3.7			

ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND ANALYSES	Attached	
	Yes	No
Use of Trust Funds		
ADP Equipment		
Budget Line 31 Detail		
Budget Line 55 Detail		
Budget Line 80 Detail		



WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS - SCHEDULE 1 - EXISTING POSITIONS 001

MODE LEVEL	AUTHORIZED	BUDGETED	REQUESTED	UN-CELLING	INITIAL	VACANT
CLAS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS
78	16	17	17	17	17	17
003	004	005	006	007	008	009
004	005	006	007	008	009	010
005	006	007	008	009	010	011
006	007	008	009	010	011	012
007	008	009	010	011	012	013
008	009	010	011	012	013	014
009	010	011	012	013	014	015
010	011	012	013	014	015	016
011	012	013	014	015	016	017
012	013	014	015	016	017	018
013	014	015	016	017	018	019
014	015	016	017	018	019	020
015	016	017	018	019	020	021
016	017	018	019	020	021	022
017	018	019	020	021	022	023
018	019	020	021	022	023	024
019	020	021	022	023	024	025
020	021	022	023	024	025	026
021	022	023	024	025	026	027
022	023	024	025	026	027	028
023	024	025	026	027	028	029
024	025	026	027	028	029	030
025	026	027	028	029	030	031
026	027	028	029	030	031	032
027	028	029	030	031	032	033
028	029	030	031	032	033	034
029	030	031	032	033	034	035
030	031	032	033	034	035	036
031	032	033	034	035	036	037
032	033	034	035	036	037	038
033	034	035	036	037	038	039
034	035	036	037	038	039	040
035	036	037	038	039	040	041
036	037	038	039	040	041	042
037	038	039	040	041	042	043
038	039	040	041	042	043	044
039	040	041	042	043	044	045
040	041	042	043	044	045	046
041	042	043	044	045	046	047
042	043	044	045	046	047	048
043	044	045	046	047	048	049
044	045	046	047	048	049	050
045	046	047	048	049	050	051
046	047	048	049	050	051	052
047	048	049	050	051	052	053
048	049	050	051	052	053	054
049	050	051	052	053	054	055
050	051	052	053	054	055	056
051	052	053	054	055	056	057
052	053	054	055	056	057	058
053	054	055	056	057	058	059
054	055	056	057	058	059	060
055	056	057	058	059	060	061
056	057	058	059	060	061	062
057	058	059	060	061	062	063
058	059	060	061	062	063	064
059	060	061	062	063	064	065
060	061	062	063	064	065	066
061	062	063	064	065	066	067
062	063	064	065	066	067	068
063	064	065	066	067	068	069
064	065	066	067	068	069	070
065	066	067	068	069	070	071
066	067	068	069	070	071	072
067	068	069	070	071	072	073
068	069	070	071	072	073	074
069	070	071	072	073	074	075
070	071	072	073	074	075	076
071	072	073	074	075	076	077
072	073	074	075	076	077	078
073	074	075	076	077	078	079
074	075	076	077	078	079	080
075	076	077	078	079	080	081
076	077	078	079	080	081	082
077	078	079	080	081	082	083
078	079	080	081	082	083	084
079	080	081	082	083	084	085
080	081	082	083	084	085	086
081	082	083	084	085	086	087
082	083	084	085	086	087	088
083	084	085	086	087	088	089
084	085	086	087	088	089	090
085	086	087	088	089	090	091
086	087	088	089	090	091	092
087	088	089	090	091	092	093
088	089	090	091	092	093	094
089	090	091	092	093	094	095
090	091	092	093	094	095	096
091	092	093	094	095	096	097
092	093	094	095	096	097	098
093	094	095	096	097	098	099
094	095	096	097	098	099	100

CORRECTIONS

1.	236080117	ASST DIR	FR 02 02	D	4/78A	6/80	6/80	DEP MSN DIR TO ASST DIR
DELETIONS								
2.	236080127	COM/REC SUPV						
3.	236081012	PER ASST						STATE POS
4.	236082009	ACCT						ELIMINATED
5.	236083108	GEN ENG OFF						POS TRANSFERRED TO PORTUGAL
6.	236085043	AG ECON						ELIMINATED
7.	236089107	PPP OFF						ELIMINATED

ADDITIONS	FR	04 04	D	5/78A	11/80	11/80
236083820	FR	04 04	D	5/78A	11/80	11/80
236089109	FR	03 03	D	5/78A	7/80	7/80



Table VI - Funding for Special Concerns

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP CODE	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	OBLIGATIONS (\$ 000)				DECISION UNIT	
			FY: 78		CY: 79		BY: 80	
			PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN
0134 - Higher Agricultural Education, Phase II (G)	FN	LTRG XIIIB XIIIR	500		775		800	
0136 - Dryland Agriculture Applied Research (G)	FN	ATNL RESA RESD XIIIB XIIIR	2096		-		1685	
0145 - Range Improvement (G)	FN	ENVR XIIIB	-		300		400	
0112 - Family Planning Support (G)	PN	PARA WID	1182		2394		2920	
0151 - Rural Health Outreach (L)	HE	PARA WID	-		-		3000	
0139 - NonFormal Education for Women (G)	EH	LTRG WID	2290		-		1020	
0147 - Industrial & Commercial Job Training (G) for Women	EH	LTRG WID	2400		-		426	
0146 - Vocational Technical Skills Training (G)	EH	LTRG	-		500		900	
0149 - Development Training & Management (G) Improvement	EH	LTRG ENER	150		549		549	
0150 - Rural Potable Water	HE	ATNL ENVR	-		-		300	

Evaluation Plan

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1979 and FY 1980

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Number & Date of Last PAR/PES submitted	(3) Proposed date of next PES	(4) Period to be covered	(5) Identification Special Evaluations & Purpose for them	(6) Remarks
<u>GRANT</u>					
122 - Agricultural Research & Training	7/77 <sup>a/</sup>	6/78; 6/79	5/75-6/78; 7/78-6/79		a/
123 - Nutrition Grant (CRS)	3/78	8/78	6/76-8/78		b/
131 - Dryland Farming	9/79 <sup>c/</sup>	9/78	10/76-9/78		c/
134 - Higher Agr. Educ., II	9/77	6/78; 6/80	7/77-6/78; 7/79-6/80	6/79	d/
135 - Nutrition Systems Study Unit	11/77 <sup>e/</sup>	6/78; 12/78; 6/79	2/77-6/78; 6/78-12/78; 1/79-6/79		e/
136 - Dryland Ag, Applied Research	-	8/79; 8/80	5/78-8/79; 9/79-8/80		f/
138 - Rural Development Grant/OPG (CRS)	-	5/78	8/77-5/78		g/
145 - Range Improvement	-	h/			h/
112 - Family Planning Support	2/76; 2/78	11/78; 11/79	1/78-11/78; 12/78-11/79		i/
139 - Non-Formal Education for Women	-	10/79	5/78-10/79		j/
147 - Industrial/Commercial Job Trng for Women	-	7/79; 7/80	5/78-7/79; 8/79-7/80		k/
149 - Development Trng and Management Improvement	-	l/			l/
146 - Vocational/Technical Skills Training	-	m/			m/
<u>LOAN</u>					
T-043 - Triffa High Service Irrigation	-	9/78; 9/79	6/76-9/78; 10/78-9/79		n/
T-044 - Doukkala-Zemzra Irrigation	4/78				o/
<u>PL 480</u>					
Title II	-	p/			p/
<u>HIC</u>					
Housing Investment Guarantee	-	q/			q/
<u>OTHER</u>					
Lower Moulouya Irrigation	-		94.	5/78	r/

REMARKS

- a/ No formal review was held in 7/77 as scheduled because the GOM had no interest in such a review. However, as a result of an internal review following an AAG recommendation in its report No. 3-608-77-31 of August 2, 1977, USAID negotiated with the GOM a leaner, more-focussed, activity (see ProAg No. 608-78-003, February 3, 1978). A report will be prepared (with copy to AID/W) in June, 1978, covering accomplishments during the earlier period, and a regular evaluation of progress under the new activity is scheduled for June, 1979.
- b/ TOAID A-6 of March 10, 1978 transmitted the most recent evaluation report prepared by C.R.S. A terminal evaluation report is scheduled for August, 1978.
- c/ The evaluation has been postponed due to the length of time involved in carrying out the 3 studies. The project has become in effect a 2-year instead of a 1-year project, as originally planned. Hence, the evaluation (i.e. Special Terminal Report) is now scheduled for September, 1978.
- d/ TOAID A-43 of September 21, 1977 reported on the regular evaluation held in July, 1977. A special mid-point evaluation has been scheduled for June, 1979. Outside assistance will be requested for this evaluation.
- e/ A review of this project was held with the GOM and contractor in December, 1977, but a number of thorny problems remained. Numerous meetings have since been held in an attempt to iron out both substantive and procedural issues by a thorough review of the logical framework (which has now been revised - an info copy is being pouched to AID/W) and an attempt to "PERT"-out the specific tasks remaining. Some progress has been made which we plan to document in the upcoming semi-annual reviews.
- f/ Since the FY 1979 ABS, the title of this project has been changed from "Extended Agricultural Development" to "Dryland Agricultural Applied Research". Given the time involved in negotiating project plans with the GOM, the first regular evaluation has been rescheduled to August 1979, following the first year of work.
- g/ No change.
- h/ As negotiations have not begun yet for this project, we have no basis for scheduling evaluations. We estimate that an evaluation schedule will be submitted (as part of a PP) by October, 1978.

i/ The February 1976 report refers to the "Report of the Evaluating Team on the Morocco Family Planning Program, done under the auspices of the American Public Health Association (AID/pha/C-1100).

In February 1978, the Multi-Year Population Strategy (MYPS) was submitted to AID/W. The revised Project Paper which is currently being prepared, based on the MYPS, includes regular evaluations scheduled for November of 1978 and 1979.

j/ Schedule based on Interim Report dated 1/14/78.

k/ Schedule based on Interim Report dated 3/7/78.

l/ Current plans call for the first evaluation in October, 1980.

m/ Estimated date for submission of an evaluation schedule: November, 1978.

n/ Subsumed under the Lower Moulouya Irrigation evaluation.

o/ See Rabat 3134 for the most recent status report. The evaluation scheduled (in FY 1979 ABS) for January, 1978 did not take place due to the need to focus on specific implementation problems at that time. A regular evaluation has been scheduled for September, 1978 which is estimated to be a good time (with procurement essentially completed) for a collaborative, dispassionate, tour d'horizon and review of past problems, lessons learned, and remaining implementation requirements.

p/ See TOAID A-02 of January 25, 1978.

q/ A HIG is projected for FY 1979 but negotiations have not yet begun. Estimated date for submission of evaluation schedule: February, 1979.

r/ With the scope of work approved by the GOM and AID/W in January 1978, field work by the contractor is currently scheduled to start in late May.

## EVALUATION

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT

During FY 1978, evaluation has proven to be a valuable tool in keeping projects "on track". In the case of the Nutrition Studies Unit project, for example, several evaluative techniques were brought to bear on an activity that, for a number of reasons, was drifting. In an attempt to refocus on specific accomplishments that could be realized in the remaining time, the evaluation officer and project manager initiated a series of meetings with the contractor and Ministry of Plan representatives. As a result, the logical framework was thoroughly reviewed and revised, and several specific tasks were agreed upon as priority actions during the coming 6 months. These tasks and others have also been placed on a PERT-Type chart indicating time, inter-relationships, responsibility, and relation to project purpose. Even with these updated documents in hand, which provide some solid basis for subsequent evaluation of progress, not all of the elements of this project are susceptible to charting - e.g. application of modern methodologies in designing and carrying out research. One can conclude perhaps, that the projects that lend themselves least to accurate charting (e.g. networking or PERT) are the ones that place the most demand on the time of managers and evaluators. It is obviously preferable to make such a determination during the design stage of activity, although one cannot predict all the variables such as contractor working style, personal relationships, or changing host-country attitudes toward the role of the contractor.

Looking ahead, the imminent start-up of field work on the Moulouya evaluation will set in motion our major evaluation effort of the next 12 months. At an estimated cost of \$ 300,000 funded by AID/W, this activity will be carried out by a contractor (Dr. Robert Holt, Director of the Center for Comparative Studies in Technological Development and Social Change, University of Minnesota), and will attempt to assess the nature of socio-economic as well as strictly agricultural changes in the area affected by US/GOM irrigation activities since the first of 3 major AID loans was made in 1960. From this evaluation, we hope to derive some lessons for the future for both Moroccan policy makers and AID programmers.

On another front, we anticipate supporting some local research activities in the coming months aimed at providing a more comprehensive base for evaluation. In particular, research on the small dryland farmer carried out by Hassan II Institute Department of Sociology has been built into the Drylands Applied Research project.

There are no formal administrative arrangements set forth by the Mission for evaluation. Responsibility is assigned to the Assistant Program Officer as an additional duty, and it necessarily involves

considerable time to do the job effectively. Based on experience in this Mission, it is probably worth restating some highly important considerations for any evaluation officer. He should be involved at every stage of a project's life. He should constantly keep in mind the evaluation schedule, the different stages of evolution of each project, and the major problems of each project. He should also be aware of, and maintain an up-to-date file on, all procedures and regulations related to the evaluation process.

PL 480 Title I

PL 480 TITLE I

The question of food production in Morocco is, basically, one of production of cereals which occupy 84% of the cultivated land. At the outset of any discussion dealing with the food situation certain facts must be stated:

- Total cereal production over the past ten years has varied between 3.2 million tons and 6.8 million tons, averaging 4.2 million tons.

- Barley is the major cereal, accounting for 47% of the total, followed by Durum Wheat 32%, Bread Wheat 11%, Maize 8% and all other cereals 2%.

- Only 2% of the barley produced is marketed compared to 6% for durum wheat, 9% for maize and 46% for bread wheat.

- About 61% of the population of 18 million are rural and consume most of the barley, durum and maize and more than 50% of the bread wheat they produce.

- Wheat bread is consumed largely in the urban sector (29% of the population) and requires imports of substantial quantities of grain. In the 10 year period 1965-1975, wheat imports increased from 312,000 MT to 1.3 million tons and in 1978 reached 1.7 million MT.

- Morocco's population is growing at an estimated annual rate of 3% and becoming increasingly less rural. By 1990 - in just 12 years, it will reach 24 million of which 50% will be urban.

On the basis of recent production and demand trends it is estimated that by 1990, wheat imports will exceed 3 million tons which represent about 75% of the average total cereal production for the past ten years.

Cereal production in Morocco is virtually limited to rainfed land and yearly production levels are consequently determined to a large degree by the extremely variable and erratic precipitation patterns which characterize the various regions of the country. This dependence on yearly rainfall is further aggravated by generally inadequate production technique. Bad crop years occur all too often: 1965, 1966, 1967, 1973, 1975, and 1977 - all years of low production while only two years, 1968 and 1976, were excellent. Hence the rising imports of bread wheat needed to feed a fast-growing and migrating population.

For the past ten years the GOM has attempted in several ways to stimulate the production of cereals in general and bread wheat in particular. Special programs have been carried out including subsidies for seed, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment, and price support at levels generally higher than current world market prices. Yet no

significant changes have resulted in the relative position of the four major grain crops either in area occupied or in production levels. Nor has the productivity of the grain farmers been substantially enhanced. To smooth out the wide variations in yearly production levels, the GOM has also increased grain storage capacity. Figures on on-farm storage are not available and even those for commercial storage at ports and mills are subject to question. However, the country has been able to handle without strain the 1.4 million MT imported in 1977. Current plans are to increase port storage capacity by 135,000 MT and set up reserve stocks of 500,000 MT of bread wheat as insurance against bad crops, foreign embargoes, port strikes and the like.

Regarding the production situation, the GOM is about to undertake, with A.I.D. assistance, a 10 year program aimed at increasing the productivity of the rainfed farmers who produce virtually all of the cereals grown in the country. It is hoped that, in time, this program will make possible not only a higher level of cereal production but a more diversified cropping pattern which will include more vegetables and protein-rich crops needed for a balanced diet. The GOM has already agreed to allocate the DH equivalent of \$1.5 million from the proceeds of this year's PL 480 Title I sales as a partial contribution toward the cost of the program.

Since 1955, 1,937,000 MT of bread wheat have been shipped to Morocco under the PL 480 Title I program. Yearly sales thus averaged about 88,000 MT. Last year's sales amounted to 100,000 MT out of total wheat imports of 1.4 million MT. Thus, PL 480 Title I sales represented only 7% of total imports, but almost 25% of the production.

The specific impact of PL 480 Title I food aid over a period of 22 years is difficult to measure. At one time, early in the period, repayments were made in local currency which was used in part to finance development projects under Section 104.6. But no study has been conducted on the impact of these programs on the economy and policies of Morocco. Since then it can only be said that PL 480 local currency generation has contributed only a fraction of one percent of GOM revenues. Also, due to the GOM budgeting process none of the self-help measures which have been undertaken can be directly attributed to PL 480 Title I local currency generations. However, it is probably safe to assume that PL 480 Title I wheat has been useful in keeping down the price of bread wheat and in preventing nutrition hardship during the bad crop years that have occurred so frequently since the inception of the program in 1955. Should future PL 480 Title I agreements be made under the provisions of Title III, their impact would certainly be relatively easy to measure. Otherwise, since PL 480 food aid is not projectized, one can only assume that it be used for desirable ends. We feel such an assumption is justified on the basis of the GOM budget and its development programs. The GOM has implemented several 5-year development plans and another is scheduled to sometime this year begin. This new plan has not yet been made public. From discussions that have been aired so far of the draft,

it is unlikely that the new plan will deviate substantially from the preceding ones. Although we might quibble over the priorities, we could find little to argue about regarding the goals of these plans. In all of them the agricultural sector received priority and our main criticism would be that goals have often been unrealistic. All of the criteria listed in IC(e) of A-313 of June 26, 1976, have been included in one or more of the development plans and, presumably, will be in the 1978-82 plan as well.

We have no way of estimating the extent to which early assurance of availability of PL 480 Title I commodities will facilitate political and economic commitments. We do believe, however, that the next 5-year plan will be, of itself, sufficient commitment to PL 480 goals which are attainable in the Moroccan context.

COUNTRY PROGRAM 608 MOROCCO

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	Past Year Estimate (FY1978)			Current Year Request (FY 1979)		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 19CY (MT)	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY 19BY
Wheat	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0
	Budget Year Request (FY 1980)					
Commodity	Budget Year Request (FY 1980)			Budget Year Request (FY 1980)		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 19BY+1 (MT)	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY 19BY+1 (MT)
Wheat	100,000	100,000	0			

Prior Year (FY 1977)

Actual Year (FY 1978)

Stock Situation	Stock Situation
Beginning Stocks	800,000 est
Production	1,288,000 est
Imports:	
Concessional	100,000
non-Concessional	1,100,000
Consumption	3,200,000 est
Ending Stocks	100,000 est
	100,000 est
	2,600,000 est
	100,000
	1,100,000 est
	3,400,000 est
	500,000 est

PL 480 Title II

PL 480 Title II Food Aid

Two cooperating sponsors administer PL 480 Title II food assistance programs in Morocco. They are the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The program for the FY 1980 programs of ADJC and CRS are attached. The Mission review of each of these programs follows:

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

The AJDC program in Morocco provides humanitarian assistance and social services for a minority group of Moroccans who are outside the mainstream of public services and who are in need of external assistance. Title II support is an important part of this overall program, linked particularly to the health and education status of poorer groups. The AJDC feeding program as proposed for FY 80 is consistent with AID/W guidelines. The Program Plan has been signed by USAID and forwarded by AJDC/Morocco to its New York headquarters.

I. Comments on Program Plan

1. AJDC is requesting Title II commodity support for 4,000 recipients in FY 1980. The commodity requirements are only 199 tons of soy-fortified wheat flour, 25.4 tons of non-fat dried milk (NFDM), 43.4 tons of rice<sup>1</sup>, and 16.1 tons of vegetable oil. These foods will be used to supplement the meals provided by the Jewish community for children at day care centers and at school canteens. There is a MCH program for mothers and infants. Food assistance is also provided to a small number of elderly Jews who have migrated from the rural areas in recent years and have not the wherewithall to support themselves. These feeding programs are located in Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech, Tangiers, Fes, Agadir, Beni-Mellal and Safi.

2. The AJDC plan by recipient categories and commodity requirements for FY 1980, is as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>(in kgs)</u>			
		<u>Flour</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>Rice</u>
MCH	200	8,000	1,000	2,400	2,400
School Feeding	2,300	83,000	7,000	23,000	23,000
Health Cases	<u>1,500</u>	<u>108,000</u>	<u>8,100</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Totals	4,000	199,000	16,100	25,400	43,400

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

Soy-fortified flour	\$ 43,780
Vegetable Oil	9,225
NFDM	13,995
Rice	<u>12,672</u>
Total:	\$ 79,672

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1. If again available on an add-on basis.

4. Using the MCH category foods, AJDC provides prepared meals in nurseries and day care centers for children of working mothers. Additionally, in AJDC medical clinics and dispensaries, pregnant and lactating mothers and children receive medical care and, when needed, food supplements. In this category, AJDC programmed for 200 recipients. The Title II commodities used are soy-fortified flour, rice, NFDM and vegoil. The day nurseries and medical units are staffed by trained professional personnel.

5. The Jewish community in Morocco is self-contained. The community maintains its own system of primary, secondary, vocational and normal schools, which follow the French metropolitan curriculum. The standards are high, and the results are exceptional, as demonstrated in the high proportion of students receiving the French Brevet and Baccalaureate. Each school has a cantine scolaire where nutritionally balanced meals are served. A substantial cost of the cantine scolaire is borne by AJDC and the Jewish community. Title II rations are requested for 2,300 boys and girls, who are from poor families. The Title II food request consists of flour, milk, rice and vegoil used in conjunction with local foods to prepare school lunches.

6. There is no written agreement between AJDC and the GOM. Actually, there is a verbal understanding that allows AJDC to import food supplies on a duty-free basis. The contact agency within the GOM for AJDC is Entraide Nationale, which is also the contact for the other American volagency. The GOM affords duty-free entry and allows AJDC a free hand in the management of the program. The GOM does not provide any material or financial support for the AJDC program.

7. There is no duplication with other Title II programs managed by WFP and CRS since there is regular contact and exchange of information between AJDC and the other cooperating sponsors.

8. All aspects of commodity movement are handled directly by AJDC. Quarterly shipments are received at the Casablanca port. AJDC takes immediate consignment of food at ship's tackle and arranges for its transport directly to the private AJDC warehouse in Casablanca. This central warehouse is maintained in good condition and is completely controlled by AJDC. Deliveries are made from this central warehouse directly to the AJDC distribution sites in Tangiers, Marrakech, Rabat, Meknes, Safi, Agadir, Fes and Casablanca City by private or contract carriers. Receipt, storage, and utilization of the commodities are carefully controlled through standard forms and regular supervision by the staff of AJDC

and the local Jewish welfare committees.

9. The administrative cost of the Title II program is assumed by AJDC and the Jewish community. The GOM makes no financial contribution. AJDC pays the cost up to the distribution site; thereafter, the local welfare board is responsible.

## II. Comments on Commodity and Recipient Status Reports

The CRS and RSR for the period April 1, 1978 through June 30, 1978 will be forwarded in July with appropriate Mission comments. AJDC routinely provides these reports on a monthly basis.

## III. Statement on Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations

The Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance reviewed the Title II programs in Morocco in October 1975 and published their report on March 19, 1976. Two inspectors met with the AJDC Director and visited several project sites in the Prefecture of Casablanca. They voiced oral approval of the management and operation of the program but made no recommendations.

AJDC has commissioned Loeb and Troper, Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, to regularly audit the AJDC/M program. In an April 16, 1974 report, the auditor reviewed the procedures for storage, distribution and accountability, and concluded that all was in order. For the subsequent period through March 31, 1978, Loeb and Troper again reviewed the complete system of records on storage, distribution and accountability, and certified that the records management system was adequate and that all food supplies were properly accounted for.

There are no outstanding audit recommendations.

## IV. Statement of Performance of AJDC

The overall AJDC program in Morocco is a humanitarian effort that, in most cases, provides 50 percent of the support of the various institutions used by the small Jewish population in Morocco. This includes complete medical service, an education system through the baccalaureate, social institutions for the deaf, for the blind, and for the elderly. Given the social isolation of the people they serve, AJDC has a large responsibility, of which the Title II program is only a small part. AJDC's administration of the Title II program has been satisfactory.

The AJDC program is small and confined to eight geographical locations: Fes, Agadir, Safi, Meknes, Rabat, Marrakech, Casablanca and Tangiers. The program director and his staff are in close and constant contact with the local Jewish welfare committees which manage the program.

There is a serious approach to the management of the program. The FFPO has a good working relationship with the program director and has easy access to the project sites. USAID is satisfied that the Title II commodities are utilized according to program authorization.

V. Statement of Effectiveness and Impact of the AJDC Program

AJDC is meeting the needs of a minority group in Morocco. Its Title II program goals of providing nutritious lunches for children and providing food supplements for the MCH recipients and the elderly poor have been effectively achieved. The impact of the program within the Jewish community is significant; outside the community, the AJDC program is largely unknown.

VI. How the FY 1980 Submission Relates to AID Priorities and USG Objectives

The Title II program will concentrate on maternal health and child feeding programs with emphasis on providing nourishing meals to infants and school children. Provision is also made for 1,500 elderly people who are without means of support. There is no place for Food-for-Work programs in the Jewish community because the population consists of working families (some of whom are poor) and the elderly. This is essentially a humanitarian program.

VII. Degree of Integration with Economic Development, Nutrition, Health, Family Planning, and Other Goals

The meals of the school cantines are planned daily by a nutritionist at Casablanca. Health units are operated in conjunction with the MCH and school programs. Family planning services are integrated with prenatal and maternal health care services.

VIII. Caloric Intake

The daily per capita caloric intake from Title II commodities for each feeding category is as follows:

A. MCH Recipient (Mothers)

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	13	114.92
S.F. Flour	111	396.27
NFDM	33	118.47
Rice	<u>33</u>	<u>119.79</u>
Total	190	749.45

From Other Sources

	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Milk	100	70.00
Meat	300	470.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	200	180.00
Fruit	240	120.00
Sugar	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals	1,280	1,270.00

B. MCH Recipient (Child)

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	13	114.92
S.F. Flour	111	396.27
NFDM	33	118.47
Rice	<u>33</u>	<u>119.79</u>
Totals	190	749.45

From Other Sources

	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Milk	300	202.00
Meat	30	40.00
Vegetables	200	135.00
Potatoes	50	45.00
Fruit	120	60.00
Sugar	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals	740	642.00

C. School Child

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	12	106.08
S.F. Flour	150	535.50
NFDM	41	147.19
Rice	<u>41</u>	<u>148.83</u>
Totals	244	937.60

From Other Sources

	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Milk	240	200.00
Meat	300	470.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	100	90.00
Fruit	150	70.00
Sugar	<u>20</u>	<u>80.00</u>
Totals	1,210	1,180.00

D. Adult Health Care

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	16	141.44
S.F. Flour	200	714.00
Rice	33	119.79
Totals	249	975.23
<u>From Other Sources</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Milk	50	35.00
Meat	150	235.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	300	270.00
Fruit	100	45.00
Sugar	50	200.00
Totals	1,050	1,055.00

IX. Country Statistical Data

Total population	18,000,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years	4,582,689
Number of children age 0 to 6 years receiving Title II assistance	337,850
Number of primary school age children (7-11)	2,540,592
Number enrolled in primary schools	1,715,375
Number of primary school children receiving Title II assistance	24,500
Number of secondary school age children (12-18)	2,846,697
Number enrolled in secondary schools	502,961
Number of secondary school children receiving Title II assistance	800

X. Mission Comment

USAID recommends AID/W approval of the AJDC Title II program proposal at the levels requested.

PL 480 Title II - FY 1980

Morocco

I. Sponsor's Name: AJDC

A. Maternal and Child Health -- Total Recipients 0.2  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
0.2	S.F. Flour	8	1.8
0.2	Vegoil	1	0.6
0.2	NFDM	2.4	1.3
0.2	Rice	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		13.8	4.4

B. School Feeding -- Total Recipients 2.3  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2.3	S.F. Flour	83	18.3
2.3	Vegoil	7	4.0
2.3	NFDM	23	12.7
2.3	Rice	<u>23</u>	<u>6.7</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		136	41.7

C. Other Child Feeding -- Total Recipients 0

D. Food for Work -- Total Recipients 0

E. Other - Adult Health Cases -- Total Recipients 1.5  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1.5	S.F. Flour	108	23.7
1.5	Vegoil	8.1	4.6
1.5	Rice	<u>18</u>	<u>5.2</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		134.1	33.5

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES, U.S.C.C.

The program plan for the FY 1980 CRS Title II food assistance program has been signed by USAID and forwarded by CRS/Morocco to its New York headquarters. USAID believes the program is well conceived, manageable, and responsive to AID/W guidelines and to instructions contained in AID Handbook No.9.

I. Comments on the Program Plan

1. CRS proposes a program of 614,700 beneficiaries in FY 1980 which is the same recipient level envisaged for FY 1979. This consists of 450,000 maternal/child health recipients, 130,000 Food-for-Work recipients, and 34,700 children in the Other-Child-Feeding category.

2. The Title II commodity import requirements for FY 1980 are 49,284 M/T. The commodities consist of soy-fortified wheat flour, NFDM, rice, WSB, soy-fortified rolled oats, and vegetable oil. No commercial processing of the commodities is involved except in the case of bread baked for the SMB orphanages. These commodities are acceptable to Moroccan tastes, especially wheat, which is the staple of the country.

3. The recipient/commodity requirements for the FY 1980 program are summarized as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>VegOil</u>	<u>Milk</u>
MCH	450,000	23,220	2,430	5,400
OCF	34,700	2,498	187	417
FFW	<u>130,000</u>	<u>14,040</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals:	614,700	39,758 M/T	3,709 M/T	5,817

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

Nonfat dry milk	5,817	3,205,167
Soy-fortified flour	23,558	5,182,760
Vegetable oil	3,709	2,125,257
Wheat soya blend	5,400	1,690,200
S.F. rolled oats	5,400	1,566,000
Rice	<u>5,400</u>	<u>1,576,800</u>
Totals:	49,284 M/T	15,346,184

\* if again available on an add-on basis.

5. The priority feeding program for CRS is the MCH program for 300,000 pre-school age children and 150,000 mothers from indigent families. The per capita monthly rations are 1,300 gr. of soy-fortified wheat flour, 450 gr. of vegoil, 1,000 gr. of WSB, 1,000 gr. of NFDM, 1,000 gr. of rice, and 1,000 gr. of S.F. rolled oats for a total of 5,750 gr. The food is distributed in bulk form. This feeding program is administered through a network of social education centers under the management of the GOM Ministry of Social Welfare. These centers are located in all provinces and prefectures and number 300.

At each center three monitrices weigh the children and record the results on the standard weight-for-age chart. This chart is simple in design but effective in teaching illiterate mothers the need for an adequate nutrient intake to safeguard the child's physical growth and well being. With very simple explanations the weight falls within the path for healthy children of equivalent age, or whether it is falling below the norm. In this latter case the monitrice, through simple conversation with the mother at the time of the weighing, can determine whether the weight loss is due to inadequate nutrient intake (quantitatively or qualitatively) or due to infection. By the supplementary feeding program and simple lessons in basic nutrition the monitrice hopes to overcome the first problem; by referral to the nearest medical unit she trusts that the infection will be treated and cured.

6. The Food-for-Work rations are utilized in several imaginative and productive ways by CRS and its GOM counterpart Entraide Nationale.

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

2000 blind workers of the OAPAM and 2000 handicapped workers of the Youssoufia handicraft cooperatives will continue to receive FFW rations during their training period. Once they have reached the point of the competency and self-sufficiency in the production and marketing of artifacts after a three year training period they will no longer be eligible for Title II assistance.

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

The second Title II program for women is targeted at needy mothers, widows, divorced or abandoned wives, and married women who are heads of households. A recent study reports that as many as 1/3 of Moroccan households are headed by women. Given the high illiteracy rate, low education levels, and high unemployment rates among Moroccan women, there is a tremendous number of Moroccan women in need of job training and employment as an economic necessity. GOM and CRS started training centers for 8,455 such women in October 1978, instructing them in handicrafts, Arabic literacy, nutrition, and child care. This activity is closely linked with the CRS day care centers for working mothers.

7. In the Other-Child Feeding category CRS provides Title II support for 23,000 orphaned and needy youngsters who are cared for in institutions administered by the Moslem Welfare Society (SMB). These SMB homes are sponsored by E.N. and the local governments. Admission is limited to the most needy, and the GOM and the Moroccan public consider this a priority welfare activity. In the OCF category another 11,700 pre-school age children in 117 day care centers sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs also receive Title II support.

8. The Program Plan as submitted by CRS adequately covers the outline and checklist of Exhibit D of the AID/FFP Handbook. The information given is complete and accurate.

#### II. Comments on Commodity and Recipient Status Reports

The CSR and RSR for the period April 1, 1978 through June 30, 1978 will be forwarded to AID/W in the latter part of July with appropriate Mission comments. CRS routinely provides these reports monthly.

#### III. Statement of the Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations

The last self-audit of the CRS/M program was completed by CRS/NY in February 1976. There were nine recommendations, all of which have led to corrective action by CRS and the GOM.

The office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance issued an Inspection Report on the P/L 480 Title II Programs in Morocco on March 19, 1976. The report stated that the Title II programs were well managed from the standpoint of USAID and the Volagencies. Some problem areas were identified and fourteen recommendations were presented. The necessary follow-up action has been effected by USAID and the Volagency.

CRS/NY will perform a self-audit of the CRS/M Title II program in October 1978.

#### IV. Statement on Performance of CRS

The director of the CRS program in Morocco has had 22 years experience in managing food assistance programs in Asia and Africa. He has a staff of 20, including 4 end-use checkers. CRS is well versed in Title II regulations and is conscientious in adhering to AID guidelines.

There is no Church-affiliated counterpart for CRS in this Moslem country. CRS works directly with the GOM. Its relationship with the GOM at the ministerial level and in the provinces is very good. The GOM cooperates with CRS in the support and management of the program and pays for the local administrative costs.

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

V. Statement on Effectiveness and Impact of the CRS Program.

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

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

VI. Relation of CRS Program to AID Priorities and USG Objectives

CRS has limited its program to the AID priority categories of MCH, FFW, and OCF.

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

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

VII. Degree of Integration with Economic Development, Nutrition, Health, Family Planning, and Other Goals.

All of CRS's counterparts in Morocco are GOM entities. The CRS program is fully integrated with GOM objectives. All Title II FFW projects are planned and executed at the provincial or Caïdat level in conjunction with the overall development schemes of the local authorities in the context of the GOM Five Year Plan.

CRS is preparing a "natural" Family Planning Program for its Title II activities.

VIII. Caloric Intake

The daily per capita caloric intake from Title II commodities and from other sources for each feeding category is reported as follows:

A. MCH recipient (mother)

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	13	114.92
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	33	118.80
Rice	33	119.79
Milk	<u>33</u>	<u>118.47</u>
Totals:	190	757.46

From Other Sources:

Milk	50	35.00
Meat	80	100.00
Vegetables	340	225.00
Potatoes	200	180.00
Fruit	160	80.00
Sugar	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals:	870	780.00

B. MCH recipient (child)

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	13	114.92
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	33	118.80
Rice	33	119.79
Milk	<u>33</u>	<u>118.47</u>
Totals:	190	757.46

<u>From Other Sources:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Milk	200	135.00
Meat	30	40.00
Vegetables	200	135.00
Potatoes	50	45.00
Fruit	60	30.00
Sugar	40	160.00
Totals:	580	545.00

C. O.C.F. recipient

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	13	114.92
S.F. flour	200	710.00
Milk	33	118.47
Totals:	246	945.85

From Other Sources:

Milk	240	200.00
Meat	150	235.00
Vegetables	450	304.00
Potatoes	100	90.00
Fruit	150	70.00
Sugar	20	80.00
Totals:	1,110	979.00

D. F.F.W. recipient

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	27	238.68
S.F. flour	450	1,597.50
Totals:	477	1,836.18

From Other Sources:

Milk	50	35.00
Vegetables	400	290.00
Potatoes	300	270.00
Fruit	100	45.00
Sugar	50	200.00
Totals	900	840.00

IX. Country Statistical Data

Total population	18,000,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years	4,582,689
Number of children age 0 to 6 years receiving Title II assistance	337,850
Number of primary school age children (7-11)	2,540,592
Number enrolled in primary schools	1,715,375
Number of primary school children receiving Title II assistance	24,500
Number of secondary school age children (12-18)	2,846,697
Number enrolled in secondary schools	502,961
Number of secondary school children receiving Title II assistance	800

X. Multi-Year Program Planning

The CRS/M Title II program has always been responsive to innovations and changes. The priority MCH feeding program has increased 500 percent in the 4 year period. At this time of growth the infrastructure of the 300 social education centers has been strengthened and a cadre of 600 nutrition teachers has been trained. The GOM was prompted to institute the School of Applied Nutrition in Marrakech staffed by professional Moroccan nutritionists.

In August 1978 nutrition education project 0123 will be evaluated by AID/W as will be the MCH feeding program. The results of this evaluation will determine the extent and time of the Title II phase down for the MCH feeding program. It is anticipated that the present MCH recipient level of 450,000 will continue through FY 1983. Thereafter it is hoped that the implementation of the GOM national nutrition strategy from project 0135 will be in full force and that Title II food aid will begin to phase down for the MCH category.

Food-for-Work commodity support for the monitrices who operate the MCH nutrition centers and the OCF day care centers will continue through the present GOM five Year Plan. FFW support for women-headed indigent families and handicapped workers will also continue.

The OCF program for orphaned and destitute children of the Moslem Welfare Society institutions is likely to remain constant at 23,000 given the budgetary restraints of this indigenous agency.

The OCF program for children in day care centers is expected to increase with the recent interest Entraide Nationale and CRS have expressed in developing this program as a means of helping working mothers who head families and as a nutrition intervention for pre-school age children of indigent families.

In August 1978 AID/W will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the Title II program in Morocco. Based on the findings and recommendations of this evaluation report the CRS and the Ministry of Social Affairs will prepare the Multi-Year Title II Program Plan consistent with the GOM Five Year Plan.

XI. Mission Comment.

USAID recommends this Title II program proposal by CRS for approval by AID/W.

PL 480 Title II FY 79

Morocco  
(Country)

I. Sponsor's Name (C.R.S.)

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 450.0  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
450.0	NFDM	5,400	2,975.4
450.0	S.F. flour	7,020	1,544.4
450.0	Vegoil	2,430	1,392.4
450.0	S.F.R'oats	5,400	1,566.0
450.0	WSB	5,400	1,690.2
450.0	Rice	<u>5,400</u>	<u>1,576.8</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		31,050	10,745.2

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 0

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 34.7  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
34.7	S.F. flour	2,498	549.6
34.7	Vegoil	187	107.1
34.7	NFDM	<u>417</u>	<u>229.7</u>
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		3,102	886.4

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 130.0  
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
130.0	S.F. flour	14,040	3,088.8
130.0	Vegoil	<u>1,092</u>	<u>625.7</u>
<u>Total FFW</u>		15,132	3,714.5

Population Planning - Commodities

Table 1  
Program Analysis for the Oral and Condoms Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	(PY-1)	(PY)	(CY)	(MY)	(MY+1)	(MY+2)
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<b>A. Full Supply Analysis</b>	2764	2853	2944	3039	3136	3236
1. Married women on reproductive age (see Annex A)						
2. 65% of line A1 (contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	1979	1854	1914	1975	2038	2103
3. 50% of line A1 (contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1382	1427	1472	1520	1568	1618
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"	8983	9272	9568	9877	10192	10517
a. Orals-1/2 of line A3 x 13 month cycles	69100	71325	73600	75975	78400	80900
b. Condoms-1/2 of line A3 x 100 units						
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
1. Private commercial sector	2000	2400	2880	3456	4147	4977
a. Orals	2250	2588	2976	3423	3936	4526
b. Condoms						
2. Other donors	100	100	150	150	200	200
a. Orals	20	20	30	30	40	40
b. Condoms						
3. Host country government procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
4. Total in-country stock	2100	2500	3030	3606	4347	5177
a. Orals	2270	2608	3006	3453	3976	4566
b. Condoms						
<b>C. Gap to be Filled to Achieve "Full Availability"</b>	6883	6772	6538	6271	5845	5340
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	66830	68717	70594	72522	74424	76334
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)						
<b>D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives</b>	5000	5000	3000	5000	5000	5000
1. Orals	0	0	2000	5000	8000	10000
2. Condoms						
<b>E. Total New Supply</b>	7100	7500	6030	8606	9347	10177
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	2270	2608	5006	8453	11976	14566
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)						
<b>F. Remaining Supply Gap</b>	1883	1772	3538	1271	845	340
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	66830	68717	68594	67522	66424	66334
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)						
<b>G. People Gap</b>	145	136	274	98	65	26
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	668	687	686	675	664	663
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	813	823	960	773	729	689
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)						

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

(Thousand M/C)

	C A L E N D A R Y E A R			
	PY-1	PY	CY	BY †
<u>A. AID Inventory Analysis</u>				
1. Beginning of year stock	1,500	4,500	7,000	5,500
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	5,000	5,000	2,000	4,000
3. Less: Expected use	2,000	2,500	3,500	5,500
4. End of Year Stock	4,500	7,000	5,500	4,000
	<u>To be completed by AID/Washington</u>			
<u>B. Financial Analysis (CY)</u>				
1. Calendar Year 19CY deliveries (line A2 above)				
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase				
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19CY (to be determined by AID/W)				
<u>C. Financial Analysis (BY)</u>				
1. Calendar year 19BY deliveries (line A2 above)				
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)				
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19BY (to be determined by AID/W)				

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms

(Thousand pieces)

	C A L E N D A R Y E A R			
	PY-1	PY	CY	BY+1
<u>A. AID Inventory Analysis</u>				
1.	1,200	2,016	1,536	3,341
2.	-	-	2,000	1,000
3.	700	480	520	850
4.	1,000	1,536	3,016	3,341
	To be completed by AID/Washington			
<u>B. Financial Analysis (CY)</u>				
1.	Calendar Year 19CY deliveries (line A2 above)			
2.	Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase			
3.	Estimated total cost for FY 19CY (to be determined by AID/W)			
<u>C. Financial Analysis (BY)</u>				
1.	Calendar Year 19 BY deliveries (line A2 above)			
2.	Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)			
3.	Estimated total cost for FY 19BY (to be determined by AID/W)			

ANNEX I

PL 480 TITLE II

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION  
PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 80

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1980

I. Elements of Operation

A. Identification

1. *Name of Distributing Agency : American Joint Distribution Committee.  
Name and address of Counterpart : none  
Date Plan is submitted : May 1978*
  
2. *Name and address of the American citizen Representative in Morocco  
of A.J.D.C. responsible for PL 480 Title II  
Program supervision : Mr. Mark Samoil, Country Director  
3, Rue Rouget de L'Isle  
Casablanca, Morocco.*

*Mr. Samoil devotes his full time to the A.J.D.C. program in Morocco which includes PL 480 Title II activities.*

*Other members of the Vol Agency supervisory staff are the following :*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Function</u>
<i>Mr. Stephen L. TOBIAS</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>Assistant to the Director</i>
<i>Miss Levana ELGRABLY</i>	<i>Moroccan</i>	<i>Supply Clerk</i>
<i>Mr. David ELKAIM</i>	<i>Moroccan</i>	<i>Warehousing and Transportation Consultant.</i>

*The first two above are full time employees.*

B. Agency Agreements

1. *A.J.D.C. has no written agreement with the Government of Morocco. De facto recognition, is however, implicit in the grant by the Moroccan authorities, through Entraide Nationale, of special import concessions covering duty-free entry of welfare supplies, including PL 480 Title II foods.*
2. *The Vol Agency does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between Morocco and the U.S. Government.*
3. *Not applicable since no agency agreement was negotiated with the Government of Morocco.*

.../...

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations :

1. The program operates in Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, Fes, and Tangiers, -etc.

2. Distribution of PL 480 Title II commodities is, of course, limited to approved categories of recipients in school canteens and community health centers. A.J.D.C. will use its own facilities for the storage and distribution of the U.S. donated foods. Quantities shipped out of the Agency's main warehouse are based upon authorized rations and number of recipients.

3. The cooperation of the Government of Morocco is emphasized by the granting of duty-free admission for Title II commodities. A.J.D.C. defrays the costs of inland transportation which is carried out by private carriers. Title II commodities constitute a supplement in the full school lunches which consist of soup or appetizer, a meat or fish main course, vegetables, bread, salad, fruit or dessert. Meals are based on standard menus established by an AJDC Nutritionist. The school lunch program is, besides the PL 480 Title II commodities input, financed jointly by local Jewish community organizations and A.J.D.C.

Maternal and Child Health beneficiaries are mothers with weaning children in families that receive cash or other assistance from community organizations.

Following the unloading of PL 480 Title II commodities at port, all subsequent expenditures are borne by A.J.D.C.

4. Since A.J.D.C. is primarily concerned with beneficiaries outside the scope of any other Voluntary Agency operating in Morocco, the risk of duplication of distribution is infinitesimal. A.J.D.C. believes there are no inequities in rates of distribution in relation to other agencies' programs.

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

1. On receipt of notification of arrival at port of a vessel carrying Title II commodities consigned to A.J.D.C. , a staff member or agent of the Vol Agency checks the delivery against the B/L and verifies the quantities and condition of the food, independent survey and outturn reports obtained in compliance with section 211.9 (c) of Aid Regulation II. Commodities are then transferred to the Vol Agency's warehouse located outside the port area.

Before the food is distributed to the beneficiary organizations, the requisition forms are checked by the A.J.D.C. Supply Clerk and approved by the Country Director. A shipping ticket is then forwarded, in duplicate, to the beneficiary organization which must return forthwith to the AJDC office one copy in acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment. Requisitions for Title II commodities indicate stocks on hand at time of submission. This figure is checked against the monthly financial and supply reports that show the quantities utilized by the requesting organization during the month. Spot checks are also made by the Vol Agency Country Director and his staff during regular, routine field visits to the eleven organizations receiving Title II commodities. The AJDC office maintains inventory records and sends to its Geneva office monthly reports that indicate stocks on the last day of the month and details of distribution during the month under review. Records of the recipient communal organization are, at all levels of operation, open to inspection, end-use audits and checks on the commodities in storage by both AJDC personnel and U.S. Government officials.

2. Claims for losses involving Title II foods while en route to Morocco and during unloading and customs clearance are handled by the AJDC-New York office. In the case of shipments not unloaded, or theft or damage discovered on weighing after unloading, a report is made to AJDC Headquarters, accompanied by a certificate from the port authorities of non-unloading or short weight as appropriate. Our HQ files the necessary survey and outturn reports to AID/W.

Losses that occur between port and warehouse and between warehouse and distributing communities, are the responsibility of the carrier. Claim action and reporting are effected in accordance with USAID regulations.

E. Port facilities - Practices

1. Casablanca is the port of entry for all commodities consigned to A.J.D.C. Port and offloading facilities are adequate.

2. The Vol Agency applies in writing and in advance for duty-free admission of each commodity. Generally, permission is granted without undue delay.

3. The Government of Morocco permits the conducting of cargo surveys by independent surveyors. There is no difficulty with on-board inspection of commodities consigned to the AJDC.

4. There have been no problems with either port charges or demurrage for limited storage periods at port warehouse.

F. Storage facilities

1. AJDC stores its supplies, including Title II commodities, in a modern warehouse ( at N° 82 Boulevard Moulay Slimane-Oukacha) in Casablanca. This warehouse has excellent facilities for handling, receiving and shipping the food.

2. Storage facilities are adequate throughout the program operations.

3. AJDC does retain control of Title II foods in storage.

G. Inland Transportation

1. Railroad and commercial trucks are available for transportation.

2. Transportation of Title II commodities presents no problems.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging :

It is not proposed to combine Title II commodities with other ingredients to produce a new end-use product.

Organizations that get the bread made with Title II flour baked commercially enter into a contract with the baker. USAID has furnished AJDC a specimen contract form for this purpose.

I. Financing

1. AJDC has financial responsibility for Title II commodities until their delivery to recipient communities and organizations. Any subsequent expenses such as weighing, storage charges and end-use distribution costs, etc. are borne by the beneficiary entities.

2. The costs of administration, storage and transportation are financed as described in 1. above. While central warehousing and delivery to beneficiary entities are provided by AJDC, all other subsequent costs are met by the communities and organizations receiving the food.

3. Empty flour bags are used in A.J.D.C.'s programs for conversion into sheets, mattress covers, towels etc.

J. Acceptability of available Foods - Computation of Food Requirements :

1. No whole grain wheat or corn, in lieu of wheat flour or cornmeal, is included in our A.E.R.

2. Flour and vegetable oil are well accepted by all categories of recipients.

3. (a) Rates of use are those established by A.I.D. norms.

The following is a table of the planned number of distribution for each Title II food in each recipient category :

	: Number of : months :	: Number of : distributions :	Monthly ration Kgs			
			Flour	Vegoil	Milk	Rice
Maternal Child Health	12	12	3.30	.45	1.0	1.0
Mother Child	-	-	3.30	.45	1.0	1.0
Schools Feeding	10	10	3.60	.30	1.0	1.0
Adult Health Cases	12	12	6.00	.45	-	1.0

(b) Title II foods are used in the Vol Agency programs to provide nutritional balance and to eliminate or reduce dietary deficiencies among beneficiaries.

K. Program Publicity

1. "Awareness" posters supplied by USAID are displayed at all distribution points. Many years of intensive educational efforts and close supervision have resulted in high standards of hygiene, food handling, preparation and service in A.J.D.C. subventioned canteens. Standards are maintained through continuous inspection by A.J.D.C. staff.

2. The Agency is not undertaking any program publicity.

3. A copy of a brochure on school feeding is attached.

4. Imprints on warehouse claim checks indicate source of commodities.

L. Estimate of Program Duration :

Program will continue as long as Jewish Communities in Morocco continue to serve the needy and remain unable to provide minimum support without financial and technical assistance from A.J.D.C.

If Title II commodities were withdrawn programs would continue with greatly reduced effectiveness.

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

The Agency's 1980 program involves 2,300 children in the school lunch category. The schools serviced by A.J.D.C. have a total enrollment of about 6,600 students.

III. Contributions to Program

Families that have the ability to make even small contributions to the various schools are encouraged to do so. Funds thus collected are utilized by the schools to supplement the diet, provide books and school supplies, and to offset a small part of the school's overhead charges.

A.J.D.C. Morocco's own budget as well as limited cash subsidies granted to some communities and organizations aimed at alleviating their financial difficulties, are financed by A.J.D.C. , HQs in Geneva and New York.

IV. Program Amelioration and Increase of the beneficiary population :

The AJDC as part of its humanitarian activities has tried to improve the program, to assure better distribution of P.L. 480 Title II commodities and to reach as many of the health cases, isolated handicapped and aged, as possible.

Since the beginning of the calendar year 1978, studies were made of the isolated communities in the interior of Morocco, and we discovered pockets of population who qualify to receive the commodities and who for years have lived at a very low nutritional level. The incidents of chronic illnesses among this population which we estimate to exceed 1.200 people is extremely high. Most of the people to become beneficiary of the P.L. 480 Title II, are aged, handicapped and malnourished.

Our visits in the communities of Beni - Mellal, Essaouira, Souk El Arba, as well as in larger cities such as Safi and Meknes, established beyond any doubt that there is still a large population for whom the P.L 480 Title II commodities are a real necessity, who could live more normal lives if they were provided a better nutrition. In Larache, for example we discovered people in the Mellah, extremely ill, malnourished and in great misery.

The increase of 1.000 beneficiaries requested will follow exactly the spirit and the rules for the implementation of P.L. 480 Title II - as for all other beneficiaries now served by A.J.D.C.

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements

Requirements (000 Kgs)

Category of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Month	Soy Fort. Flour			Veg Oil			Milk			Rice		
			ration	Require	ration	Require	ration	require	ration	require				
Maternal Child														
Health	50	12	3.30	2	.45	.2	1.0	.600	1.0	.600				
Mother Child	150		3.30	6	.45	.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8				
School Feeding	2,300	10	3.60	83	.30	7.0	1.0	23	1.0	23				
Adult Health Cases	1,500	12	6	108	.45	8.1	-	-	1.0	18				
TOTALS:	4,000	-	-	199	-	16.1	-	25.4	-	43.4				

B. CCC Value of Commodities

Soy Fortified Flour	199 MT	\$ 43,780
Vegetable Oil	16.1 MT	9,225
Milk	25.4 MT	13,995
Rice	43.4 MT	12,672
	283.9 MT	\$ 79,672

.../...

C. DISTRIBUTION SITES :

Number Beneficiaries :

Ozar Hatorah Schools

O.H. Casablanca	320
Neve Shalom, Casablanca	100
Talmud Torah, Marrakech	110
Kindergarten, T.T. Casablanca	65

Alliance ( Ittihad) Schools

Narcisse Leven, Casablanca	520
" " " Kinderg'n	67
ORT Boy's Casablanca	284
ORT Girl's Casablanca	168
Tangiers Ittihad	112

Lubavitcher Schools, Casablanca

Yeshiva	50
Beth Rivka	352
Girls Seminar	161

O.S.E Dispensary Casablanca

Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, etc.	700
Other new communities :	
Meknes, Oujda, Beni-Mellal, Essaouira, Larache, etc.	1.000

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Lawrence W. FLYNN

Food for Peace Officer, USAID

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Mark SAMOIL

Country Director, A.J.D.C.

ANNEX II

PL 480 TITLE II

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES  
PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 80

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1980

I. Elements of Operation

A. Identification

1. Name of Distributing Agency: Catholic Relief Services -  
United States Catholic  
Conference, Inc.

Country: Morocco

Name and Address of Counterpart: Ministry of Social Affairs  
and Handicrafts  
Rabat, Morocco

Date Plan is submitted: May 1978

2. Name and address of the American Citizen, Representative in  
Morocco of the CRS-USCC, and responsible for PL 480 Title II  
program supervision:

Mr. Lee Sanborn  
Director  
Morocco Program  
Catholic Relief Services - USCC  
28 bis, Avenue Allal Ben Abdallah  
Rabat, Morocco

Mr. Sanborn devotes his full time to the CRS-USCC program in  
Morocco which includes, mainly, PL 480 Title II activities.

Other members of the VolAgency supervisor staff, all full  
time employees, are the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	
Mrs. Conchita Sanborn	U.S.	Assistant Director
Mr. Laurence Bourassa	U.S.	Program Assistant
Mr. Frank Bruno	U.S.	Program Assistant
Mr. William Keane	U.S.	Office Manager
Mrs. Gilberte Hrdlicka	U.S.	Adm/Assistant
Mr. Jacob Elmaleh	Moroccan	Accountant
Mrs. Elisabeth Amati	French	Secretary/Trans
Mr. Boubker Maamouri	Moroccan	Bookkeeper
Miss Najia Ben Bella	Moroccan	Secretary
Miss Fouzia Soussi	Moroccan	Secretary
Mr. M'Hamed Diouri	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Ahmed Chedouki	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Lahcen Maiza	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Abdellah Siad	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Larbi El Hatimi	Moroccan	Driver/Messenger
Mr. Ahmed Mahdaoui	Moroccan	Driver/Messenger

B. Agency Agreements

1. CRS-USCC has a written agreement relating to Title II food distribution with Entraide Nationale, the Moroccan Official Welfare Department, acting on behalf of the Government of Morocco.
2. CRS-USCC does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between Morocco and the U.S. Government.
3. The CRS-USCC's agreement with Entraide Nationale does incorporate the gist of the main, pertinent conditions set forth in AID Regulation 11.

The agreement provides, inter alia, for the importation by CRS of U.S. furnished PL 480 Title II commodities. Entraide Nationale is responsible for the duty-free admission of the food, its storage at port warehouses and inland transportation. Entraide Nationale's activities are financially covered by a line of credit in the GOM's annual budget.

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations

1. The program will be country-wide.
2. The existing facilities, at both HQs and at provincial level, that are available to Entraide Nationale will be fully used for the distribution of Title II food to recipients.
3. The cooperation of the Government of Morocco to the program is maintained, mainly, through two Departments, namely the Entraide Nationale and the Ministry of Interior. The former, as the principal counterpart of CRS, is responsible for securing duty-free entry of the donated commodities, port clearance and inland transportation of the food. Entraide Nationale also acts as liaison for CRS with other Government offices and organizations. The Ministry of the Interior shares operational responsibilities for the implementation of the program at provincial level.
4. CRS will review program operations with the American Joint Distribution Committee and World Food Program to prevent any possible duplication of distribution or overlapping in projects.

D. Control and Receipting-Records Procedures and Audits

1. The following is a summary of the system and procedures used for the receipt and distribution of the commodities:

(a) Food is received at Moroccan ports by the Shipping and Transit Offices of Entraide Nationale. These offices are also responsible for the shipment, by truck or rail, of the commodities from ports to the distribution centers in the provinces. Entraide Nationale furnishes CRS monthly reports of the quantities distributed in accordance with jointly agreed Quarterly Distribution Lists established in advance between CRS and Entraide. The monthly reports are checked against survey reports, Port Authority figures and receipts emanating from inland distribution centers.

(b) The Quarterly Distribution Lists, also known as "allocation" schedules are drawn up by CRS on the basis of both the quantities of commodities on hand and the findings of CRS field auditors - about existing stocks at project sites, changes in the number of beneficiaries, any failure to adhere to procedures in force and any other facts which should make a revision necessary. QDLs are discussed by CRS with representatives of Entraide Nationale and finally approved and signed by the Director of Entraide Nationale. These lists are then dispatched to provincial Governors who are responsible for securing compliance. Entraide Nationale Delegates in each province or prefecture assist the Governor in this matter.

(c) When effecting shipments out of ports, the Entraide Nationale's Shipment and Transit Officers issue Notices of Shipment which indicate the nature and quantity of the commodities, their origin for identification purposes (such as name of vessel, the number of the corresponding packing list) and the ultimate destination of the food. The Governor of the Province where commodities are sent receives three copies of the Notice of Shipment. One copy each is also forwarded to Entraide Nationale HQs and CRS-USCC at Rabat.

(d) Additionally, E.N. Shipping and Transit Officers at ports issue a "Delivery Notice" addressed to the Inland Carrier/Transport Company (one copy); the provincial consignee (two copies); Entraide Nationale HQs (one copy) and CRS-USCC/Rabat (one copy). On the receipt of the commodities shown on the Delivery Order, the provincial consignee sends, in acknowledgement, one signed copy to CRS/Rabat. This copy, which constitutes a receipt for the food forwarded is filed by CRS to provide, together with other documentation, accountability for all shipments to Morocco of PL 480 Title II commodities.

(e) At the provincial level in Morocco, the office of the Entraide Nationale Delegate, which is usually located in the same building as the other Government departments under the Governor, maintains files/records of receipts signed by authorized representatives of the various centers in acknowledgement of the commodities assigned to and received by them quarterly.

(f) The following are some of the controls exercised to ensure that commodities are issued only to eligible beneficiaries in each approved category:

(i) Maternal Child Health

Mothers, each carrying an identity card with photograph, and children receive their approved monthly rations of Title II food at Social-Education Centers. Rations are prepared in advance and issued, on distribution day, in plastic bottles for oil and small cotton bags made from PL 480 flour sacks. Recipients return empty containers. Supervisors at the Centers keep and bring to the Center the special weight charts provided by AID. Records and files for the MCH rations (and FFW rations in the case of monitrices) are kept at both the Social-Education Centers and provincial HQs. These records are open to examination and audit by authorized entities and their representatives.

(ii) Other Child Feeding

Only inmates at the approved institutions receive Title II food which is issued in the dining halls as supplement to their regular meals. Personal files mainly relating to the eligibility of the beneficiaries are kept and these also are open to inspection.

(iii) Economic and Community Development

Workers receive special identity cards entitling them to food rations. Timekeepers check attendance at work sites. A copy of each tally record sheet is sent to provincial headquarters where food is allocated to the project in accordance with attendance records and project plans. Each time a distribution of food is made, the worker signs (or makes his thumb-mark on) a list in duplicate showing his name, the quantity of commodities received and the period of work covered. (One copy of this list is kept by the person responsible for the distribution and the other is sent to provincial headquarters). At the end of each work period, the work center reports the total number of men employed together with the number of rations received and distributed. All records related to the projects are available for inspections.

2. Losses involving Title II foods (a) while on route to Morocco and (b) during unloading operations in Moroccan ports are covered by survey reports. CRS-USCC/New York processes such claims on behalf of USDA. In-country losses (c) are dealt with in accordance with relevant AID regulations.

### 3. Audits

CRS regional auditors conduct audits periodically on all aspects of the program involving P.L. 480 Title II commodities. Their reports are addressed to CRS/New York.

#### E. Port Facilities - Practices

1. Offloading facilities at Moroccan ports are adequate to handle the food needed to put the program in operation. CRS will use the ports of Casablanca and Tangier for all commodities. Both ports have ample and modern facilities to handle the programmed shipments of PL 480 Title II commodities. It is planned to discharge about 60% of the tonnage in the Port of Casablanca and the balance at Tangier.

2. The duty-free entry requirement presents no problem.

3. The Government of Morocco permits CRS to have cargo surveys conducted by independent surveyors.

4. Neither port charges nor "duty" present a special problem.

#### F. Storage facilities

1. Warehousing facilities exist at ports and throughout the provinces. They consist of common dry storage spaces. CRS auditors regularly inspect the warehouses to ensure compliance with regulations concerning adequate protection of the commodities, proper ventilation, use of dunnage, etc.

2. Acceptable storage facilities are available throughout the country.

3. CRS will continue to retain control of Foods while in storage.

#### G. Inland Transportation

1. Railroad, commercial truck transportation and cargo vessels are available.

2. There are, generally, no major problems related to inland transportation.

#### H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

It is not intended to combine Title II commodities with other ingredients to produce a new end-product.

Beneficiary organizations that use commercial bakeries for making bread with Title II flour enter into a contract with the baker. The wording of contract has received USAID approval.

#### I. Financing

Following arrangements are operative for the financing of commodity distribution costs:

1. Entraide Nationale, a Department of Moroccan Government administration with its own allotted budget, defrays the costs of (1) port storage (2) inland transportation and (3) handling of the commodities.

2. Entraide Nationale's annual expenditures related to the CRS program amounts to a total of some 23 million dirhams approximately equivalent to over 5.2 million U.S. dollars. A breakdown by headings shows:

For Administration	DH 14,585,390
Port and Warehousing	500,000
Inland Transport	<u>8,443,000</u>
	DH 23,528,390

Provincial and local Government Administrations finance expenditures for local storage and handling of commodities as well as for internal transportation between places within their jurisdiction. In addition, local governments supply, at their cost, material, specialized labor and transportation needed for the implementation of the FFW projects geared towards Economic, Community Development in their area.

In regard to its local salaries and administration expenses, CRS-USCC/Morocco receives funds from CRS/New York and Entraide Nationale at Rabat.

#### J. Acceptability of Available Foods-Computation of Food Requirements

1. It is not anticipated to indent for any whole grain wheat or corn in lieu of wheat flour or cornmeal.

2. All foods which will be requested, namely soy fortified bread flour, NFDM, rice, vegetable oil, CSB, WSB and soy fortified rolled oats, are acceptable by the recipients in the categories for which the commodities are programmed.

3. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of statistical information and results of available nutritional investigations.

a) Rates of use of the commodities and the planned number of distributions by type of food and recipient category are as follows:

	: Months : : of : : Operation :	: No. : : Distrib : : per year :	: Rates in Kgs per month : : per person :					
			: OIL :	: FLOUR :	: OATS :	: WSB :	: MILK :	: RICE :
Maternal Child Health	: 12 :	: 12 :	: 0.45 :	: 1.30 :	: 1.0 :	: 1.0 :	: 1.0 :	: 1.0 :
Other Child Feeding	: 12 :	: 4 :	: 0.45 :	: 6.00 :	:	:	: 1.0 :	:
FFW Econ/Community Dev. (workers)	: 12 :	:	: 0.70 :	: 9.00 :	:	:	:	:
FFW Econ/Community Dev. (dependents)	: 12 :	: 12 :	: 0.70 :	: 9.00 :	:	:	:	:

b) Title II foods assist in reducing dietary deficiencies among the eligible recipients. Surveys on nutrition in Morocco have, in fact, demonstrated widespread prevalence of malnutrition in protein - caloric intake especially among the poorer rural population and in other "vulnerable" groups (6-months to 4-year old children, pregnant and lactating women). This results mainly from an imbalanced carbohydrate - rich diet lacking in quantity and quality of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Blended food supplements containing soy-fortified wheat flour, WSB, CSB, soy-fortified rolled oats and vegetable oil help to secure a better balanced diet. The protein value of the cited blended foods is comparable to that of meat, eggs or milk. The protein content is about 20%. The Title II blended food supplements also increase the resources available to needy families. Since dietary improvement affects favorably general health, physical growth and mental development, Title II food assistance represents undoubtedly a valuable addition to the human resources potentially available to Morocco.

#### K. Program Publicity

1. Means of educating recipients in awareness of the source of foods and the proper use of the Title II commodities are made available to Entraide Nationale in the form of posters, food recipes and other material. The AID "clasped-hands" poster in Arabic and in English, is displayed at distribution centers. While Entraide Nationale is responsible for the dissemination of publicity material, ensuring compliance with requirements under U.S. regulations is part of the routine audits conducted by CRS inspectors. Program requirements are the subject of CRS's normal day-to-day contacts with Entraide Nationale.

2. To acquaint the general public of the nature, scope and achievements of the program, CRS issues, periodically, reports, press releases, photographs as well as other pertinent publicity and educational information.

3. Whenever possible, documents such as warehouse "chits", etc. will indicate the source of the donated food. The best indication of the source is the emblem with markings on the containers. Spot checks reveal that the average recipient is definitely aware of the origin of the commodities.

#### L. Estimate of Program Duration

The GOM has reactivated the National Nutrition Council with interministerial participation. The GOM has requested USAID assistance in establishing a nutrition study unit within the Ministry of Plan with a professional staff of economists to provide the expertise needed by the Council in formulating a national nutrition strategy. This is a significant beginning for the GOM in nutrition planning and even though the results will not be visible immediately, it is hoped that an enlightened policy affecting all segments of the economy will evolve in which Morocco with its own resources and expertise will be able to provide all of its citizens including the rural poor with the wherewithall to eliminate malnutrition. permanently.

### II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects:

#### A. Mother Child Health

CRS and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Handicrafts will have established 300 country-wide Social-Educational Centers to reach young children past the infant stage and to give their mothers basic training in nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, infant care and related subjects. Five hundred fifty "monitrices" supervised by 25 Provincial Nutrition Aides, trained at the National Institute of Nutrition in Tunisia and the Nutrition School in Marrakech under a U.S. Government operational grant (OPG), and with their salaries paid by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Handicrafts, are fully employed at these centers. The children are weighed once a month and records on the growth of each child are kept on charts provided by USAID. A monthly contribution of one dirham (about \$0.25) is made by each mother. These contributions help make the centers self-supporting by paying the salaries of personnel, purchasing equipment and defraying operating expenses. U.S. PL 480 Title II commodities are distributed free. Centers are operated in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, the National Union of Moroccan Women and other civic and private organizations. They have also provided personnel and housing for the centers and have contributed office furniture, rent and utilities to ensure their proper and efficient functioning. A grant from the CRS Food and Water Fund has been used to purchase additional equipment and cooking kits used in demonstrations of recipes using local foods.

B. Other Child Feeding

The Moslem Welfare Society (SMB) cares for 23,000 orphans who receive U.S. PL 480 Title II supplementary assistance.

In line with the Moroccan Government's strategy to expand pre-school education, 117 day-care centers and kindergardens reaching 11,700 children will be established. CRS plans to help these children with supplementary allocations of U.S. PL 480 Title II commodities. CRS will help train professional staff to operate these centers with grants from the Dutch Van Leer Foundation and the British Catholic Fund For Overseas Development.

C. Food-for-Work

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

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

For the past four years FFW rations have been made available to young unmarried women who were being trained in handicrafts and other basic skills at the ouvroir, vocational training centers. This program was phased over to complete GOM support without Title II assistance beginning 1 October 1978.

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

The second Title II program for women is targeted at needy mothers, widows, divorced or abandoned wives, and married women who are heads of households. A recent study reports that as many as 1/3 of Moroccan households are headed by women. Given the high illiteracy rate, low education level, and high unemployment rates among Moroccan women it can easily be demonstrated that there is a tremendous number of Moroccan women in need of job training and employment as an economic necessity. The GOM and CRS started training centers for 8,455 such women in October 1978, instructing them in handicrafts, Arabic, literacy, nutrition, and child care. This activity is closely linked with the CRS day care centers for working mothers.

### III. Contributions to Program

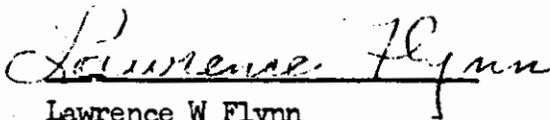
In Morocco CRS works exclusively with the GOM, that is to say there is no church or private counterpart with which to collaborate. The GOM underwrites the full cost of storage, handling and inland transportation, and administration of the Title II program. All the staff employed at the distribution sites and all the buildings used are financed by the GOM.

In the FFW projects the GOM provides the equipment, the management, the skilled laborers, etc. for the implementation of the program.

In the feeding program in Morocco, CRS is also assisted by grant from other donors such as Operation Rice Bowl, Oxfam, Cansave, O'Neil Foundation, Murray Macdonald Foundation, Rascob Foundation, Cafod, Van Leer Foundation, the CRS/Rome regional fund, and individual contributions to help in the administrative and operational aspects of the program.

IV. Annual Estimate of RequirementsA. Commodity Requirements (see Attachment N° 1)B. CCC Value of Commodities

Soy fortified flour	23,558 M/T	\$ 5,182,760
Vegetable Oil	3,709 M/T	2,125,257
Wheat soy blend	5,400 M/T	1,690,200
Rolled Oats	5,400 M/T	1,566,000
Nonfat dry milk	5,817 M/T	3,205,167
Rice	5,400 M/T	1,576,800
TOTAL	<u>49,284 M/T</u>	<u>\$ 15,346,184</u>



Lawrence W Flynn  
Food For Peace Officer  
USAID



Lee Sanborn  
Program Director  
Catholic Relief Services

- Attachments: 1 - Commodity Requirements  
2 - Distribution sites for MCH Social-Education centers;  
OCF orphanages and day care centers.

Annual Estimate of Requirements FY 1980

Commodity Requirements Attachment N° 1.

Category of Recipients	No. of Recipients	Months	SF Flour		Veg Oil		Roll Oats		W.S.B.		NFM		RICE	
			Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg	Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg	Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg	Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg	Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg	Rate Kg	Reqmts 000 Kg
Maternal Child Health	450,000	12	1.30	7020	0.450	2430	1.0	5400	1.0	5400	1.0	5400	1.0	5400
Other Child Feeding	34,700	12	6.0	2498	0.450	187			1.0		1.0	417		
Food For Work	130,000	12	9.0	14040	0.700	1092								
TOT:L	614,700			23558		3709		5400		5400		5817		5400

148

- MCH CENTERS -  
 =====

DATE : JANUARY 1978

TOTAL MCH CENTERS - 250 CENTERS - 375.000 RECIPIENTS

---

RABAT (6)

Youssoufia  
 Ain Aouda  
 Dar Salam  
 Temara  
 Oued Akrech  
 Sale'

CASABLANCA (15)

Sidi Othman A.  
 Sidi Othman B.  
 Casa Banlieue  
 El Alia (Mohammadia)  
 El Kasba (Mohammadia)  
 1er Arrondissement  
 9ème Arrondissement  
 Berceau du Pauvre  
 Mediouns  
 13ème Arrondissement  
 Bachko  
 10ème Arrondissement  
 Heure Joyeuse  
 Berceau du Pauvre II.  
 C.I.L.

AGADIR (9)

Al Khiam  
 Ait Azza  
 Taroudant I.  
 Taroudant II.  
 Talborjt  
 Biougra  
 Msernat  
 Ouled Teima  
 Inezgane

AL HOCEIMA (6)

Al Hoceima  
 Izmouren  
 Beni-Abdallah  
 Targuist  
 Beni-Hafida  
 Beni-Boufrah

AZILAL (3)

Afourer  
 Demnate  
 Azilal

BENI SLIMANE (2)

Ben Slimane  
 Bouznika

BENI-MELLAL (9)

Had Bradia  
 Beni-Mellal I.  
 Beni-Mellal II.  
 Hay Lella Aicha  
 Tadla  
 Ouled Yaich  
 Zaouit Chcikh  
 Fquih Ben Salah  
 Ksiba

BOULMENE (4)

Boulmane  
 Missouri  
 Outat El Haj  
 Imouzzer Hermoucha

CHAOUEN (5)

Jebha  
 Chaouen I.  
 Chaouen II.  
 Mckrissset  
 Bouhmed

EL JADIDA (7)

Sidi Bennour  
 Bir Jdid  
 Khemis Zemamra  
 Ouled Frej  
 El Jadida I.  
 El Jadida II.  
 Azenmour

EL KELAA (5)

El Kelaa  
 Ben Guerir  
 Attaouia  
 Sidi Rehal  
 Skhour R'Hamna

ESSAOUIRA (4)

SIB Essaouira  
 Laalouj  
 Talmest  
 Temanar

ERRACHIDIA (14)

Melaab  
 Aoufous  
 Errachidia Ville  
 M'Daghra  
 Rich  
 Tadighoust  
 Goulmima  
 Gourrama  
 Boucnib  
 Alnif  
 El Kheng  
 El Jorf  
 Assoul  
 Ait Hani

FES (13)

Dokkarat  
 Fes Jdid  
 Bab Ftouh  
 Adoua  
 Merinides  
 Sidi Harazem  
 El Menzel  
 Tissa  
 Taounate  
 Lamtynes  
 Sefrou  
 El Keria  
 Ghafsay

FIGUIG (7)

Figuig  
 Bouarfa  
 Tindrara  
 Zenaga  
 Beni-Tadjit  
 Talsint  
 Bouanane

KENITRA (10)

CRM Sidi Slimane  
 SIB Sidi Slimane  
 SIB Kenitra  
 Arbaoua  
 Hay Saknia I.  
 Hay Saknia II.  
 Sidi Yahia  
 Sidi Allal Tazi  
 Sidi Kacem  
 Ouezzane

KHOUSSSET (5)

Khousset.  
 Oulmès  
 Rommani  
 Tiddès  
 Sidi Allal M'Sadar

KHONIFRA (6)

Khcnifra Ville  
 Midelt  
 Tounfite  
 Ait Ishaq  
 Taakit  
 El Kebab

KHOURIBGA (7)

Boujsad I.  
 Boujsad II.  
 Boujsad III.  
 Oued Zem I.  
 Oued Zem II.  
 Khouribga I.  
 Khouribga II.

MARRAKECH (19)

Ait Ourir  
 Tahanaout  
 Imin Tanout  
 Sidi Youssef Ben Ali I.  
 Sidi Youssef Ben Ali II.  
 Amizmiz  
 Chichaoua  
 Ourika  
 Kettara  
 Douar Lascar  
 O.S.P.A.M.  
 Bab Doukkala (Ecole)  
 Baoudiate I.  
 Azbezt  
 Ksour  
 Sidi Amara  
 Merchidh  
 Zaouia  
 Baoudiate II.

MEKNES (11)

Azrou  
 Sidi Baba (O.S.P.A.M.)  
 Youssefia  
 Ismailia  
 Ouvroir EN  
 Moulay Driss S.M.B.  
 Ifrane  
 S.M.B. Meknes  
 Ouvroir Medina  
 Ain Leuh  
 Ain Orma

NADOR (6)

Nador I.  
 Farkhana  
 Nador II.  
 Nider  
 Douch  
 Seghanghan

OUARZAZATE (13)

Tinghir  
 U.N.F.M.  
 Agouim  
 Mission Anglaise  
 Sidi Daoud  
 Tasomaat  
 Tagonit  
 Zagora  
 M'Hamid  
 Agdz  
 Tinzouline  
 Beni-Zouli  
 Tamegroute

OUJDA (15)

Kouddane  
 Lazari  
 Coulouche  
 Oued Nachef  
 Touissent  
 Taforalt  
 Debdou  
 Oued El Heimer  
 Jerrada  
 Taourirt  
 El Aïoun  
 Berkane  
 ler Arrondissement  
 Camp des Réfugiés I.  
 Camp des Réfugiés II.

SAFI (5)

SMB Ville  
 Biada  
 Saada  
 Chemala  
 Youssoufia

SETTAT (5)

El Gara  
 Settât Ville  
 Berrechid  
 Sidi Hajjaj  
 Guessir

TANGER (12)

Emsallah  
 Mers Tarkhoch  
 Morabet  
 Marshan  
 Beni-Makada  
 Casa-Barata  
 Gzenaia  
 Gouaret  
 Asilah I.  
 Asilah II.  
 Behraouine  
 Sidi Yamani

TARFAYA (3)

Goulimine  
 Tan Tan I.  
 Tan Tan II.

TAZA (6)

Goutte de Lait  
 Guercif I.  
 Guercif II.  
 Tahala  
 Ribat El Kheir  
 Youssoufia

TETOUAN (14)

Lerache I.  
 Lerache II.  
 Ksar-El-Kébir I.  
 Ksar-El-Kébir II.  
 Moulay Hassan  
 Bachaouia  
 Sidi Driss  
 M'Diq  
 Touta  
 Beni-Hassan  
 Martil  
 Fnideq  
 Mechouar  
 Sidi Talha

Tiznit (4)

Tiznit  
 Ifni I.  
 Ifni II.  
 Ifni III,

LAAYOUNE (3)

Colomina  
 Playa  
 Ramla

SMARA (1)

Smara

COOPERATIVES  
=====

FISCAL YEAR 1978

	<u>Number of Centers</u>	<u>Number of recipients</u>
Cooperative Youssoufia	86	3.234
"    OAPAM	59	1.640
"    Action Sociale "El Jadida"	1	50
"    E.N. Carton "Rabat-Salé"	1	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	147	3.954

<u>FES</u>	Coop. Yous. Fes	20
	Coop. OAPAM Fes	60
<u>FIGUIG</u>	Coop. OAPAM Figuig	25
<u>KENITRA</u>	Coop. Yous. Sidi Yahia	15
	" " Sidi Slimane	20
	" " Ouezzane	15
	" " Souk El Arbaa	20
	" " Ksiri	15
	" " Khenichet	15
	" " Sidi Kacem	20
	" " Arbaoua	15
	" " Kenitra	20
	Coop. Ismaïlia Sidi Kacem	20
	Coop. OAPAM Kenitra	80
	" " Sidi Yahia	20
	" " Sidi Slimane	20
	" " Sidi Kacem	30
	" " Tercual	20
	" " Arbaoua	30
	" " Souk El Arbaa	20
	" " Lalla Mimouna	15
	" " Ksiri	15
	" " Khenichet	15
	" " Jorf El Melha	15
	" " Had Kourt	15
<u>KHEMISSET</u>	Coop. Yous. Khemisset	20
	" " Tiflet	10
	" " Tiddas	15
	" " Bahraoui	10
	" " Rommani	10
	Coop. OAPAM Khemisset	30
	" " Tiflet	10
	" " Bahraoui	10
	" " Rommani	10
	" " Tiddas	15
<u>KHENIFRA</u>	Coop. Yous. Khenifra	20
	" " Aït Ishaq	15
	" " Midelt	15
<u>KHOURIBGA</u>	Coop. Yous. Khouribga	25
	" " Oued Zem	25
	" " Boujad	25
	" " Boujniba	15
	Coop. OAPAM Khouribga	25
	" " Oued Zem	25
	" " Boujad	25

COOPERATIVES CENTERS

<u>Total Cooperatives Centers</u> =====	<u>148 Centers</u> =====	<u>3954 Recipients</u> =====
		<u>No of recipients</u>
<u>CASABLANCA</u>	Coop. Yous. Mohammedia	20
	" " Hay Hassani	20
	" " Sidi Othman	20
	" " Hay Mohammadi	20
	Coop. OAPAM Casablanca	40
	" " Hassan II Mohammedia	20
	" " Mohamed V	20
<u>RABAT-SALE</u>	Coop. Yous. Rabat	194
	" " Salé	30
	" " Ain Aouda	20
	" " Temara	20
	" " E.N. Carton	30
	Coop. OAPAM Hassan II Rabat	30
	" " Mohamed V Rabat	30
	" " My Abdallah Rabat	20
	" " My Rachid	20
	" " Hassan II Salé	30
	" " Mohamed V Salé	30
	" " My Abdallah Salé	20
	" " Skhirat	20
<u>AL HOCEIMA</u>	Coop. Yous. Al Hoceima	25
	" " Ketama	25
	" " Targuist	25
	" " Beni-Boufrah	20
	" " Izmouren	20
	" " Bakloua	20
<u>BENI MELLAL</u>	Coop. Yous. Beni Mellal	20
	" " Fkih Ben Salah	20
<u>BENSLIMANE</u>	Coop. Yous. Benslimane	15
	" " Bouznika	30
	" " OAPAM Benslimane	15
<u>CHAOUEN</u>	Coop. Yous. Bab Baret	20
	" " Chaouen	30
	Coop. OAPAM Chaouen	30
<u>EL JADIDA</u>	Coop. Yous. El Jadida	20
	" " Sidi Bennour	20
	" " Sidi Smail	20

<u>ERRACHIDIA</u>	Coop. OAPAM Errachidia	40
<u>MARRAKECH</u>	Coop. Yous. Marrakech	30
	Coop. OAPAM Mohamed V	30
	" " Hassan II	10
<u>MEKNES</u>	Coop. Yous. Meknes	50
	" " Beni M'Hamed	35
	" " Jnah Lamane	35
	" " My Idriss	30
	" " El Hajeb	25
	" " Azrou	25
	" " Ain Arma	10
	" " My Omar	10
	Coop. Ismailia Meknes	25
	Coop. OAPAM Bab Jdid	20
	" " Sidi Baba	40
	" " Idriss	20
<u>NADOR</u>	Coop. Yous. Nador	20
	" " Seghanghan	10
<u>OUARZAZATE</u>	Coop. Yous. Ouarzazate	30
<u>Oujda</u>	Coop. Yous. Oujda	80
	" " Taourirt	20
	" " Berkane	20
	" " Taouisset	20
	" " El Aioun	20
	Coop. OAPAM Oujda	90
	" " Berkane	20
	" " El Aioun	20
<u>SAFI</u>	Coop. Yous. Safi	15
	Coop. OAPAM Safi	20
<u>SETTAT</u>	Coop. Yous. Settata	15
	" " Ben Ahmed	15
	Coop. OAPAM Settata	15
	" " Ben Ahmed	15

TANGER

Coop. Yous.	Tanger	80
" "	Beni Makada	50
" "	Gueznaia	50
" "	Gouaret	40
" "	Bahraouine	30
" "	Asilah	30
" "	Dar Chaoui	35
Coop. OAPAM	Casa Barata	100
" "	Beni Makada	50
" "	Asilah	25
" "	My Rachid	40

TAZA

Coop. Yous.	Taza	25
" "	Guercif	20
Coop. OAPAM	Taza	25

TETOUAN

Coop. Yous.	Tetouan	55
" "	Ksar-El-Kebir	25
" "	Larache	25
" "	Frideq	20
" "	Martyl	20
" "	Oued Laou	20
" "	Khemis Anjra	15
" "	Dar Ben Karriche	35
" "	Beni Hassan	20
" "	El Oamra	25
Coop. OAPAM	Tetouan	60
" "	Mohamed V Ksar-El-Kebir	30
" "	Hassan II	25
" "	Larache	20
" "	Tatof	20
" "	Beni Aros	15

SOCIETES MAROCAINES DE BIENFAISANCE

( S. M. B. )

FISCAL YEAR 1978TOTAL S.M.B.'s : 114RECIPIENTS: 22.656

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
CASABLANCA	Ain Chock	2911
	Mohamedia	225
RABAT-SALE	Rabat	900
	Salé	300
	Filles Al Mouassat	100
	Témara	60
AL HOCEIMA	Al Hoceima	100
AGADIR	Agadir	340
	Inezgane	274
	Taroudant	510
	Biogra	172
	Aït Baha	68
	Ouled Taïma	130
AZILAL	Azilal	114
	Demnate	122
	Ouaouiztith	101
BENI MELLAL	Beni Mellal	250
	Fquih Ben Salah	132
	Zaouiat Cheikh	200
	Kasbah Tadla	130
	El Ksiba	225
BOULMANE	Boulmane	210
CHAOUEN	Chaouen	140
EL JADIDA	El Jadida	170
	Azenmour	101
	Sidi Bennour	100
	Ouled Hadj Frej	80
EL KELAA	El Kelaa Sraghna	202
	Sidi Rahal I	110
ESSAOUIRA	Essaouira Ville	210
	Essaouira Cercle	220
BENSLIMANE	Benslimane	55

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
FES	Ville de Fès	740
	Ville de Sefrou	80
	Cercle de Sefrou Menzel	65
	Moulay Yacoub	25
	Enfants des Martyrs Fes	45
	El Karia Ba Mohamed	120
	S.M.B. Bhalil	70
	S.M.B. Taounat	65
FIGUIG	Figuig	100
	Bouarfa	100
KENITRA	Kenitra	380
	Sidi Slimane	130
	Sidi Yahia	65
	Ouezzane	130
	Cercle Ouezzane	120
	Souk El Arbaa	130
	Had Kourt	150
	Ksiri	65
	Sidi Kacem	150
KHEMISSSET	Khemisset	185
	Tiflet	92
KHOURIBGA	Khouribga	160
	Oued Zem	230
	Boujad	80
KHENIFRA	Khenifra	399
	Midelt	143
	Tounfit	36
ERRACHIDIA	Errachidia	324
	Goulmima	229
	Rich	200
	Erfoud	260
	Tinjdad	36
MARRAKECH	Marrakech	800
	Imintanout	275
	Amizmiz	100
	Ait Ourir	130
	Enfants des Martyrs	25
	Mohamed V Marrakech	90
	Chichaoua	60

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
MEKNES	S.M.B. Ain Leuh	100
	S.M.B. El Hajeb	100
	Ville de Meknes	630
	Meknes Banlieue	120
	Moulay Driss	110
	Azrou	100
NADOR	Nador	366
	Enfants des Martyrs	55
OUARZAZATE	Quarzazate	200
	Zagora	196
	Boulmane	135
	S.M.B. Taliouine	40
OUJDA	Oujda	500
	Berkane	180
	Jerada	130
	Taourirt	140
	El Aioun	60
	Ahfir	55
SAFI	Safi	325
	Chemaia Youssoufia	140
	Abda	132
SETTAT	Settat	200
	Ben Ahmed	80
	El Gara	126
	Berrechid	106
TANGER	Bloc Social Tanger	320
	Azilah	56
TAZA	Bloc Social Taza	420
	Ghiata	180
	Foyer Tizi Ouzli	80
	Guercif	90
	Aknoul	140
	Tahar Souk	80
TETOUAN	Tetouan	298
	Larache	90
	Ksar El Kebir	115

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<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
TAN-TAN	Goulimine	90
	Tan-Tan	60
TIZNIT	Tiznit	290
	Bouizakarn	101
	Tafraout	60
	Ifni	254
	Anzi	60

OTHER CHILD FEEDING (OCF)INSTITUTIONS/GARDERIESFISCAL YEAR 1978Total of Centers: 45Recipients: 2.068

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
CASABLANCA	Centre Enf. Handicappés	132
	Heure Joyeuse	37
	Berceau du Pauvre	90
	Baladia	83
	Lalla Miriem	83
	Hank	83
RABAT-SALE	Centre Puericulture Rabat	53
	Tabriquet Nouvelle	27
	Douar Doum	21
	Youssoufia	19
	Akkari	18
	Le Nid	24
	Yacoub El Mansour	24
AGADIR	Lalla Amina Taroudant	196
	Quartier Urbain	30
	Mission Anglaise	45
	Inezgane	45
	Inezgane Dchira	53
	Biogra	13
	Taroudant	21
EL JADIDA	Moulay Rachid	18
	Lalla Asmaa	33
FES	Souaes Salaoui	70
KENITRA	Lalla Miriem	16
KHEMISSET	Ecole Enf. Handicappés	145
MARRAKECH	Cheshire Home	68
MEKNES	Lalla Asmaa	16
OUARZAZATE	Garderie Sidi Daoud	70
OUJDA	Saidia	33

BENSLIMANE	Lalla Amina	75
TANGER	Dar Hanna	30
	Cheshire Home	37
	Le Nid	42
	Mouhsinat	39
	CR. Espagnol	13
	UNFM Tanger	21
TETOUAN	Aoula Douna	13
	Hopital Espagnol	13
	Larache	13
	Mme Sadraoui	27
	El Fadila	39
	Dar Hadan	45
	Ass. Hanane	80
TIZNIT	Mir Left	9
	Ifni	6

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 2068

TOTAL OCF CENTERS: 45

RECIPIENTS : 2068