

UNCLASSIFIED

**Annual Budget
Submission**

FY 1991

MOROCCO

JULY 1989



**Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523**

BEST AVAILABLE

UNCLASSIFIED

USAID MOROCCO
 FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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 TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)

608 MOROCCO

	FY 1988	FY 1989	--FY 1990--		FY 1991	----PLANNING PERIOD----			
	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	CP	ESTIMATE	AAPL	1992	1993	1994	1995
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND									
OYB/AAPL	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000
GRANTS	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DPRP					(20,000)(D)				
GRANTS					(20,000)				
LOANS					---				
TOTAL AAPL plus DPRP					(35,000)				
GRANTS					(35,000)				
LOANS					---				
DA AND ESF TOTAL									
TOTAL OYB/									
AAPL	32,540	32,540	27,500	27,500	27,500	30,000	33,000	36,000	39,000
GRANTS	32,540	32,540	27,500	27,500	27,500	30,000	33,000	36,000	39,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL SUPPLEMENT/									
DPRP		(1,000)			(22,500)				
GRANTS		(1,000)			(22,500)				
LOANS		---			---				
GRAND TOTAL		(33,540)			(50,000)				
GRANTS		(33,540)			(50,000)				
LOANS		---			---				
PL 480									
TITLE I	36,000	44,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
SUPPLEMENT					(10,000)(E)				
TITLE III	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE II	14,415	15,952	15,699	17,072(B)	4,200	2,200	100	100	100
HOUSING GUARANTIES		---	10,000	---	---	25,000	---	25,000	---
OPERATING EXPENSES									
U.S.\$	2,468	2,412		2,600	2,730	---	---	---	---
TRUST FUNDS									
U.S.\$	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---
WORKFORCE									
OE/TF									
US	25.04	26.15		30.30	29.00				
FN	45.59	56.50		57.25	57.00				
PROGRAM									
US	3.90	3.30		3.00	3.00				
FN	---	---		---	---				

TABLE I NOTES

- A. Supplemental funding of \$1 million was requested in Rabat 03442 and ANE pledged best efforts to provide during program week.
- B. Title II figures (1988-1990) represent the value of commodities distributed, excluding transport (line 8 of AER), rather than the value of commodities shipped (line 17 of AER).
- C. Supplemental FY 1991 DP (DA/ARDN account) funding of \$2.5M is requested from the Development Policy Reform Program set-aside to provide first year funding to the proposed Private Agricultural Extension 608-0210 project. If approved, the total for development programs would be \$15M.
- D. A supplemental FY 1991 ESF allocation of \$20 million is requested from the Development Policy Reform Program set-aside for funding of a cash transfer program tied to price deregulation, 608-0211. If approved, the total for ESF would be \$35M.
- E. A supplemental FY 1991 PL 480 Title I allocation of \$10 million is requested to implement a performance based program. If approved, the total for Title I would be \$50M.

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE 17 - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST
508 -- MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA- TIONS	PIPE- LINES	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS
608-0136 LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	ES	G	87	165	165	165	2	---	2	---	---
				165	165	165	2	---	2	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:								
508-0136 DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	ES	G	78	5,636	5,636	5,636	2,168	---	2,168	---	---
	FN	G	93	33,217	33,217	33,217	5,000	---	5,482	---	---
	DP	G	93	11,147	11,147	---	---	---	---	---	5,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:	50,000	50,000	28,371	5,354	5,000	5,400	5,482	5,400
508-0155 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II	PN	G	78	9,219	9,178	9,178	28	---	28	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:	9,219	9,178	9,178	28	---	28	---	---
608-0159 RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	FN	G	80	9,071	9,071	9,071	2,216	---	2,216	---	---
	SD	G	80	629	629	629	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:	9,700	9,700	9,700	2,216	---	2,216	---	---
608-0160 AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE	FN	C	80	28,508	28,508	24,701	4,512	3,000	3,684	807	2,500
			PROJECT TOTAL:	28,508	28,508	24,701	4,512	3,000	3,684	807	2,500

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST
608 - MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88- OBLIGA- TIONS	PIPE- LINES	-ESTIMATED FY 89- OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90- OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-FY 1991 AAFL- OBLIGA- TIONS	
608-0171 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II												
CS G	84	88	5,500	5,000	5,000	1,827	---	1,520	---	307	---	
FN G	84	88	21,210	21,210	21,195	9,378	---	4,025	---	588	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			26,710	26,210	26,195	11,205	---	5,545	---	895	---	
608-0176 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY												
ES G	84	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	22	---	22	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			4,000	4,000	4,000	22	---	22	---	---	---	
608-0178 SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING												
EH G	83	91	11,289	9,759	9,759	2,590	---	2,590	---	---	---	
ES G	83	91	6,411	13,433	4,683	4,168	4,250	604	3,000	3,500	1,500	
HE G	83	91	300	300	300	6	---	6	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			18,000	23,492	14,742	6,764	4,250	3,200	3,000	3,500	1,500	
608-0180 ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE												
SD G	84	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,810	---	900	---	910	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			4,000	4,000	4,000	1,810	---	900	---	910	---	
608-0181 PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND												
SD G	83	90	210	250	170	30	40	40	---	30	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			210	250	170	30	40	40	---	30	---	
608-0182 AGRICULTURE PLANNING & STATISTICS												
FN G	83	90	12,567	12,567	10,356	3,241	1,000	1,100	1,211	900	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:			12,567	12,567	10,356	3,241	1,000	1,100	1,211	900	---	

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST
608 - MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88- OBLIGA- TIONS	PIPE- LINES	-ESTIMATED FY 89- OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90- OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-FY 1991 AAPL- OBLIGA- TIONS	
608-0184 DROUGHT RECOVERY												
ES G	85	85	85	1,500	1,500	94	---	94	---	---	---	
ES L	85	85	85	13,500	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				15,000	15,000	94	---	94	---	---	---	
608-0187 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (DFG)												
SD G	85	85	85	300	300	88	---	88	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				300	300	88	---	88	---	---	---	
608-0189 PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT PROMOTION												
ES G	86	86	89	4,000	5,500	2,754	1,500	1,400	---	1,400	---	
ES L	86	86	89	16,000	12,500	9,651	---	8,000	---	1,651	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				20,000	18,000	12,405	1,500	9,400	---	3,051	---	
608-0190 WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION												
ES G	84	86	86	5,000	5,000	668	---	668	---	---	---	
SD G	85	86	86	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				6,000	6,000	668	---	668	---	---	---	
608-0191 ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS SUPPORT												
SD G	85	85	91	8,600	2,570	1,806	---	650	---	900	---	
ES G	89	89	91	---	6,030	---	2,450	---	---	600	3,500	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				8,600	8,600	1,806	2,450	650	0	1,500	3,500	
608-0193 ENERGY DEMAND MANAGEMENT												
ES G	88	88	89	5,000	5,000	4,998	---	500	---	1,330	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:												
				5,000	5,000	4,998	---	500	---	1,330	---	

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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608 - MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	PIPE- LINES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-FY 1991 AAPL- OBLIGATIONS
608-0194 TETOJAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
ES	G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	300	---
SD	G	86	89	800	800	562	---	---	50	---	350	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,800	1,800	562	1,000	50	0	650	---	---
608-0196 MOROCCO LOCUST CONTROL												
ES	G	88	92	23,500	23,500	3,290	10,000	6,000	---	---	3,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		23,500	23,500	3,290	10,000	6,000	---	---	3,000	---
608-0197 SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION												
ES	G	88	90	15,000	15,000	9,000	---	---	100	6,000	6,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	9,000	---	---	100	6,000	6,000	---
608-0198 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT IV												
CS	G	89	94	---	1,250	---	500	100	750	650	---	---
HE	G	89	94	---	1,650	---	700	100	950	900	---	---
FN	G	89	94	---	5,600	---	(1,000) (A)	100	3,700	1,600	---	---
DF	G	91	94	---	22,500	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	31,000	---	3,500 (4,500)	300	5,000	3,150	5,000	---
608-0200 ANMI LOW INCOME HOUSING												
ES	G	89	89	800	800	---	800	100	---	---	250	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		800	800	---	800	100	---	---	250	---

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST
608 - MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	THROUGH FY 89		ESTIMATED FY 89		ESTIMATED FY 90		-FY 1991 APPL- OBLIGATIONS
						OBLIGA- TIONS	PIPE- LINES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
608-0201	ES G	90	94	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:												
608-0202	ES G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	350	---
PROJECT TOTAL:												
608-0204	ES G	90	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:												
608-0207	DF G	91	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:												
608-0208	ES G	91	95	---	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:												
608-0210	DF G	91	96	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	(2,500) (B)
PROJECT TOTAL:												

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST
608 - MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L 7 G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FIFE- LINES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-FY 1991 AAF- OBLIGATIONS
608-0211 PRICE DEREGULATION	ES	G	91	91	20,000							(20,000) (C)
PROJECT TOTAL:					20,000							(20,000)
COUNTRY TOTALS:												
GRANTS:					259,079	385,570	68,095	32,540	40,087	27,500	35,416	27,500
LOANS:					229,579	359,570	58,444	32,540	32,087	27,500	33,765	27,500
					29,500	25,000	9,651		8,000		1,651	
COUNTRY TOTALS W/SUPPLEMENT AND DFRP:								(33,540)				(50,000)
GRANTS:								(33,540)				(50,000)
LOANS:												
--- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ---												
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					83,363	83,363	13,155	9,000	10,232	7,500	8,800	
POPULATION PLANNING:					30,429	35,988	9,406	2,300	4,153	3,300	2,188	
HEALTH:					300	1,950	6	700	106	950	900	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					5,500	6,250	1,827	(1,000) (A)	1,620	750	957	
AIDS:												
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					11,289	9,759	2,590		2,590			
PRIVATE SECTOR, ENERGY & ENVR:					15,539	9,549	4,296	40	1,728		2,190	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:												
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:												
SADCC:												
* DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:					11,147	53,647						12,500
* ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS:					101,512	185,064	36,815	20,000	19,658	15,000	20,381	(2,500) (B)
* OTHER:												15,000
												(20,000) (C)

* ONLY THESE THREE FUNDING SOURCES ARE AVAILABLE IN FY 91.

Notes:

(A) FY 89 Supplemental funding of \$1 million for 608-0198 was requested in 89 Rabat 03442 and ANE pledged best efforts to provide during program week.

(B) Supplemental FY 1991 DP (DA/ARDN account) funding of \$2.5 M is requested from the Development Policy Reform Program set-aside to provide first year funding to the proposed Private Agricultural Extension 608-0210 project. If approved, the total for development programs would be \$15 million.

(C) A supplemental FY 1991 ESF allocation of \$20 million is requested from the Development Policy Reform Program set-aside for funding of a cash transfer program tied to price deregulation, 608-0211. If approved, the total for ESF would be \$35 million.

New Project Narratives

OYB funding of five new projects over the two year period of fiscal years 1990 and 1991 is proposed. In addition, funding from the Development Policy Reform Program is proposed to initiate a new project and provide for a cash transfer program in FY 91.

Of the five new projects proposed to receive OYB funding in FYs 90 or 91, three have been described in previous documentation: The Watershed Management 608-0201 project proposal was included in the 1990 Congressional Presentation; and, the Municipal Development Bank 608-0202, and New Enterprise Development 608-0204 project proposals were described in the May 1989 Action Plan.

Two new project proposals and a cash transfer program are introduced in this document: Development Training, 608-0208; Private Agricultural Extension, 608-0210; and Price Deregulation, 608-0211. The latter two are proposed for Development Policy Reform Program Funding.

A NPD for the Health Financing 608-0207 project which is programmed for an initial obligation of funds in 1991 is not yet ready. Conceived to address recurrent cost issues of public health services and to explore alternative service delivery options through the private sector, full conceptualization of the project proposal awaits further study during the first year of implementation of the Population, Child Survival IV 608-0198 project. As proposed in the May 1989 Action Plan, and agreed during Program Week, the NPD will be produced for inclusion in the 1991 Congressional Presentation.

The NPD for Development Training 608-0208 and an expanded, updated NPD for Watershed Management 608-0201 follow this introductory statement. Price Deregulation, 608-0211 and Private Agricultural Extension, 608-0210 are then, in turn, described and presented for supplemental funding from the Development Policy Reform Program.

Doc. 1395S

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

- A. Project Number: 608-0208
Project Title : Development Training
- B. Project funding for FY91: \$2 million
Life-of-Project Cost: \$21,5 million, LOP 6 years: June 1991-September 1997
- C. Appropriation account: 100% ESF

E. Problems addressed:

I. Training needs:

The project will address the continued need in Morocco for higher education and research by providing training opportunities in the United States for Moroccans from the private as well as the public sector. The project will focus on areas and sectors of specific need that are not addressed through other A.I.D. projects in Morocco, and where impact can be expected in terms of improved managerial and technological expertise among Moroccan private and public sector employees. As the number of USAID projects with major participant training components has decreased over the past years, USAID and the GOM rely increasingly on an overall training project to respond to specific training needs.

II. Impact of Training on Morocco's Economic Development:

As growing numbers of Moroccan trainees have completed their U.S. training and returned to their institutions, the impact of their U.S. training is increasingly felt and valued. This has been particularly obvious to date in the Ministries of Agriculture and Plan. Moreover the results and value of such training are reflected in the greatly increased demand for training, especially in fields such as management and computer science. Although an impact evaluation of training conducted to date will be carried out as part of the final evaluation of the on-going Sector Support Training Project, an in-house mid-term evaluation has confirmed the need for an expanded training effort, the appropriateness for a multi-sectoral approach, an increased effort to recruit female candidates for long- and short-term training, introduction of a mechanism to recruit candidates from alternative and additional target groups, i.e. the private sector and universities, and to seek greater numbers of candidates from areas other than Casablanca and Rabat.

F. Background:

The new project will build on the Sector Support Training Project (SSTP, 608-0178) signed in September 1983 and the Development Training and Management Improvement Project, (608-0149) signed in February 1978.

The SSTP was initially designed as a 6 year, \$8.5 million project providing 100 long-term (LT) training slots, and 292p/m of short-term (ST) technical training slots. Due to speedier implementation of the project than anticipated, it was extended to a 10 year LOP and expanded in terms of participant numbers and budget: total LT slots-210, total ST slots-550, and total budget \$18 million. (PP supplement I, dated September 1986.) A subsequent PP supplement II will be issued to increase the budget to \$23.5 million and the total training slots to 255 LT, and 800 ST, thus allowing for continuation of current project selection trends throughout the LOP, as well as an MBA (20 slots) sub-project for the private sector.

USAID is currently conducting a mid-point evaluation of the Sector Support Training Project. This evaluation was brought forward from the 4th to the 3rd quarter in order to form a basis for development of PP Supplement II, and subsequently for the design of the new project. The final evaluation of the current project will be conducted in FY93.

To allow continuation of USAID support to Morocco in terms of providing U.S. training opportunities, a new project should be in place by June 1991. The first 2.5 years of the project, FYs 91-92-93, will include only long-term training. Short-term training and the other components of the project will continue to be funded through the SSTP, as amended, through PP Supplement II.

G. Target Groups/Components of the project:

The new project will include the following components. As indicated above, only component #1, Long-term training will be funded from year one of the project. The remaining components will come into effect after the PACD of the SSTP, i.e. FY94, year 4 of the project.

1. Long-term training (graduate).....	240 slots, (480p/y)	\$14,500
2. Short-term Technical Training US.....	400 slots, (100p/y)	\$ 3,600
3. Short-term Training Third Countries.....	20 slots, (5p/y)	\$ 170
4. In-country training	N/A	\$ 800
5. English Language training.....		\$ 1,900
6. Evaluation.....		\$ 50
7. Contingency.....		\$ 500
TOTAL		\$21,520
		(\$21,500)

1. Long-term Training:

This component will address training needs in the private as well as the public sectors, with a focus on the private sector. A number of training slots will be set aside for qualified independent candidates, either from the private sector (eg. for MBA training) or those who come straight out of school. Yet to be worked out are the steps to be taken to ensure that these candidates return to Morocco upon completion of their USAID financed training. Private sector candidates will not normally be employees of private firms at the moment of their departure for training. A recently conducted informal training needs survey among private sector firms indicated that firms are interested in U.S. training for their current employees, but short-term only. Firms are interested, however, in hiring U.S. graduates in the future. Women: A special target for women's participation will be established at a minimum of 30%.

Total participants: 240 over FY91-FY95 (MBA included).

2. Short-term Training:

This component will also address training needs in the private and public sectors. Given the total numbers of participants already trained in the Rabat public sector, special efforts will be made to include civil servants from the various regions within Morocco. Candidates from the private sector will be encouraged, and USAID will conduct information seminars to market the

project. A cost sharing mechanism will be worked out for these candidates.

Women: 30%

Total participants 100/year during FY94-97.

3. Short-term Training in Third Countries:

This component will be reduced in magnitude compared to the SSTP. Appropriate training opportunities in the region are very rare, and only very few organizations are interested given the specific areas of training, e.g. water management and law.

Women: 30%

Total participants: 5/year during FY94-97.

4. In-country Training:

This component will address group training needs from all sectors. After extensive experience with short-term U.S. and TCT, this component will be used to bring some key U.S. training programs to Morocco, i.e. modern management methods, in order to have a larger number of participants benefit, and to increase opportunities for women to participate. A marketing mechanism to promote this component will be worked out.

Women: 30%

Total programs: approx. 25 at \$30,000/program.

5. English Language Training:

This component will address two different training needs. Intensive English language training for selected long- and short-term participants, and regular English language training for USAID counterparts. The average duration of ELT for future long-term participants is estimated at nine months, for short-term participants at four months. To keep ELT training to a minimum, an intermediate English level will be required from participants at selection. Departure scores will be determined by university admission requirements and HB10 regulations.

Total participants: approx. 240 LT, 300 ST.

Total counterparts: approx. 400/year

6. Evaluation:

The project will have a mid-point and a final evaluation. The mid-point evaluation will be conducted in-house; the final one with outside assistance from AID/W and a contractor.

H. Request for Delegation of PID approval authority:

The PID will be submitted to AID/W for approval.

I. Workforce Implications:

The project will be handled by the USAID Training Office. The Training Staff currently in place will be able to absorb the project workload on a regular basis. Any need for specific research or studies will be addressed through a contract funded under the project.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project Number: 608-0201

Project Title: Watershed Management

Project Funding for FY 90: \$3 million

Project Funding for FY 91: \$5 million

Life of Project Cost: \$25 million, LOP 7 years: 1990-1997

Appropriation: 100% ESF

The effective management of the nation's watershed resources is of vital economic importance to Morocco.

Rainfall throughout most of Morocco is low and extremely variable. The GOM's approach to dealing with this situation has relied heavily, over the years, on the establishment of an extensive network of dams and reservoirs to capture this erratic precipitation and distribute the water more evenly over time to the various user groups. As a result, today 34 existing large dams in Morocco possess a total storage capacity of almost 10,000 million cubic meters (Mm^3) of water. These facilities are capable of irrigating 590,000 ha, generating 1,500 GWH of electric power and providing 500 Mm^3 of municipal water supplies. Their continued effective operation is critical to the successful performance of the national economy.

Unfortunately, all of the benefits of these dams are threatened by siltation of their reservoirs resulting from accelerated erosion on their watersheds. To date, 600 Mm^3 of the total water storage capacity has been lost to sedimentation. Annual losses are about 40 Mm^3 , or 0.4% of the total. Every cubic meter of sediment deposited diminishes the amount of irrigation and drinking water a dam can hold, the amount of electricity that can be generated and the ability of the dam to control flooding. Most of the best sites for building dams have already been developed. Some dams are irreplaceable; others can be replaced only at great cost.

This problem results largely from the following factors:

- The soil loss incurred on the generally highly erodible soils that are put under traditional cereals cropping is far in excess of what can be sustained - declining productivity and eventual abandonment of old crop lands and clearing of new lands is the result.
- Continuing demographic growth results in the extension of rainfed agriculture onto ever steeper slopes, shallower soils and generally more marginal lands.
- The historical neglect of mountain agriculture and the lack of agricultural inputs necessary for intensification has further reinforced the vicious cycle of extending destructive cropping practices onto marginal lands. The near subsistence level mountain agricultural economy leaves the farmer little possibility to invest in intensifying production systems.

- The lack of effective management of state forest lands leaves them open to continuing encroachment by farmers. Collective rangelands and state forest lands are exploited as "common lands" with little or no control over herd size, the lopping of branches for browse or on fuelwood harvest.
- Watershed residents have little or no vested interest in protecting the downstream reservoirs.

Thus, the need for effective watershed management in Morocco is very real. Severe soil erosion and natural resource degradation are widespread throughout most watersheds of the country. Each year, some 25,000 ha of forested lands are lost due to the above factors. The extension of traditional, rainfed cereal cropping onto increasingly steep and marginal lands is the most serious problem, but overgrazing and unsustainable, over-exploitation of natural woodlands are also pervasive factors degrading the existing resource base. The loss of soil, range and forest resources threatens the production systems of the mountain people whose livelihood depends directly on their crops, their livestock and the firewood and other products they obtain from the forest. Thus, to a great extent, the ways in which Morocco's watersheds are used or abused by mountain farmers and herders determines both the sustainability and productivity of their agricultural systems, as well as the useful life of the dams constructed downstream.

Morocco has an exceptional history of investments in soil and water conservation but practically none in "mountain agriculture". The GOM's commitment to watershed management has increased markedly in recent years, as evidenced by new policy directives aimed at ensuring that all new dam construction investments receive adequate funding for associated upstream watershed protection and conservation works. GOM technicians have demonstrated their ability to separately implement large-scale watershed management and rural development projects; however, the multidisciplinary approach needed has not yet become generally institutionalized. Recognition of the necessity of taking into account the needs and desires of local people in development programs has also increased, but the mechanisms for achieving effective community participation have not yet been developed. Morocco has yet to establish the information base needed for proper watershed management planning. There is very little information on the sources of the sediment that is filling in the reservoirs, and virtually no quantifiable information on the techniques commonly employed. In the absence of good information, decisions are made subjectively and resources are allocated inefficiently.

What is needed is a much more systematic approach to watershed management. Quantitative data on the sources of sediment and on the physical effects of the different interventions on soil loss and productivity need to be developed. The financial and economic attractiveness of alternative interventions cannot be meaningfully analyzed without good estimates of their physical effects. Similarly, the acceptability of potential interventions cannot be determined without a systematic way of gathering and analyzing meaningful technical and socio-economic data on the traditional mountain agricultural production systems in use in watershed areas. Good watershed management planning and optimal allocation of resources amongst alternative interventions will require the development of a much better data base and a more methodical and multidisciplinary approach than what has been employed in Morocco up until now.

The project will address these problems by researching and demonstrating improved watershed management practices in selected watershed(s) of Morocco. This purpose is fully consistent with current Mission CDSS objectives of improved natural resource management and increased food supply for sustainable national economic growth and development. The means for achieving these objectives include long and short term technical assistance, long and short-term participant training (3LT and 15ST participants estimated at \$200,000), in-country training, miscellaneous commodities, physical and biological erosion control and agricultural improvement works (e.g., reforestation, arboriculture plantings, badland restoration, gully stabilization works, controlled grazing and pasture improvement, etc.), miscellaneous small-scale enterprise development activities (e.g., agricultural processing and tree nursery development, cooperative harvesting and marketing initiatives), research and demonstration activities, and monitoring and evaluation. The final combination of these inputs will depend upon the specific characteristics and needs of the selected target watershed(s). The proposed research agenda, consisting of improved, sustainable agricultural production systems in mountainous areas of Morocco, more effective and efficient mechanisms for soil and water conservation in critical watersheds of the country, and the socio-economics of resident mountain populations as they impact effective watershed resources management, are in full accord with current Agency priorities of improved, sustainable agricultural and natural resources management and development.

Primary project beneficiaries will be the people who inhabit the target watersheds and downstream reservoir user groups. For watershed inhabitants, among the poorest segments of Moroccan society, there will be an improved quality of life from increased agricultural productivity in mountainous farming and livestock management systems, enhanced opportunities for the sustainable utilization of fuelwood and other commercial forest products, and improved social infrastructure (e.g., roads, clinics, schools, potable water supplies, etc. to be provided through GOM counterpart funding). For downstream reservoir user groups, there will be a reduced risk of flooding and an increased economic performance of dam-related hydro-power, irrigation and potable water supply systems. Secondary beneficiaries will be the rural unemployed, who will benefit from opportunities for employment through the proposed biological and physical watershed management, agricultural improvement and social works activities. Ultimately, Moroccan society will benefit from the improved performance of significant existing investments in economic infrastructure, reduced environmental degradation of critical watershed areas, and the enhanced conservation of the nation's water, soil and biological resources.

As the Mission intends to submit a PID for AID/W approval shortly (July 1989), no request for delegation of approval authority is required.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

Program Number: 608-0211
Program title: Price Deregulation
Program Funding, FY 1991: \$20 Million
Life of Program Cost: \$20 million, LOP 2 years: 1991 - 1992
Appropriation Account: 100% ESF

Since the foreign exchange crisis of April 1983, Morocco has made significant adjustments and policy reforms which have contributed to the achievement of a balance of payments current account surplus, reduction of the budget deficit and encouragement of dynamic growth in exports. Additional policy changes are planned in the areas of price deregulation, laws governing competition, and the financial sector. The mission proposes to negotiate a \$20 million program grant conditioned upon the implementation of a set of pricing reforms currently in the planning and study stage. This paper reports on Morocco's recent good economic performance and describes the current state of planning for a broad set of reforms among which the pricing policy reforms could usefully be encouraged by a modest assistance program.

Morocco's Recent Economic Performance and Prospects

Morocco's recent economic experience can be divided into two periods. Following a long period of conservative economic policies from 1958 to 1974 with annual growth rates of about 4%, the country embarked upon an ambitious investment program in the mid-70's which raised economic growth to 7.5% per year from 1973 to 1977. Fueled by a rapid rise in the price of phosphates, Morocco's principal export commodity, revenues from phosphate sales quadrupled in a single year. This short-lived windfall was thought to be a permanent increase in export revenues and the ensuing public investment spree was supposed to be financed from these permanently higher revenues.

Unfortunately for Morocco, the rise in phosphate prices was short-lived, but the petroleum import bill remained high. In order to maintain its investment program (while hoping phosphate prices would recover), the GOM borrowed heavily. The treasury deficit rose to 15.8% of GDP in 1977. In spite of attempts to stabilize the economy, the GOM failed to correct an overvalued exchange rate, did little to promote efficiency of public resource use, did not restrain its investment program, and instead continued borrowing from abroad to finance investments and imports. The trade deficit and budget deficit were allowed to grow. When the severe drought of 1981 and ensuing subnormal rainfall years plus the expenses of the war in the Sahara were added to the effects of Morocco's inadequate and rigid macroeconomic policies, the country found itself in an ever more precarious economic situation.

During the period of adjustment from 1981 to the present, Morocco has struggled through drought years, war in the Sahara and stagnant world trade, and has nonetheless improved its basic economic structure and laid the basis for sustainable economic growth through liberalization of the economy,

reduction of basic food subsidies, stimulation of the agricultural sector, and rapid growth of non-traditional exports thereby reducing both its central budget deficit and its balance of payments deficit.

The following indicators show considerable progress from 1982 to 1988:

- current account deficit reduced from 13.3% of GDP in 1982 to 7.9% in 1985 to only 2.5% of GDP in 1986, 0.6% of GDP in 1987 and a small current account surplus of 0.1 to 0.2% of GDP in 1988.
- budget deficit reduced to 4.2% of GDP in 1988 from 6.1% in 1987 and 6.2% in 1986 as opposed to 14.5% in 1981 and 12.2% in 1983.
- elimination of all external arrears by the end of 1988.

This progress has come about through use of the following policy tools:

- 30% devaluation of the dirham from 1980 to 1987;
- reduction of administrative costs of exporting;
- reduction of tariff barriers to importing;
- paring down the public investment budget;
- reduction of food subsidies and agricultural input subsidies;
- liberalization of pricing policy;
- limitation of credit creation;
- restricted non-concessional borrowing.

However, as the following indicators show, Morocco's economic recovery is still fragile and continues to require external support. For example:

- outstanding external debt is 93% of GDP or approximately \$19 billion at the end of 1988.
- debt service before debt relief in 1989 would require 45% of earnings from exports and remittances from workers abroad. Improvement in the debt service will be slow and Morocco is worse off than most other countries.
- unemployment is still high (13.4% in urban areas in 1985 - data is not up-to-date).
- the GOM's domestic payment arrears totalled about 5 billion DH at the end of 1987 (about \$600 million) and were reduced by 2.5 billion DH during 1988.

The solution to Morocco's economic ills is a combination of:

- continuing budget discipline (without eliminating essential public investment) to reduce the budget deficit.
- continuing liberalization of the trade regime to promote growth in exports and a flexible exchange rate to dampen demand for imports and maintain a current account in surplus.
- debt rescheduling on the order of \$1.0 billion in 1988 and 1989 (already in force).
- debt relief, fresh borrowing and debt restructuring along with increased foreign direct investment and foreign assistance (grants and concessional lending) including structural adjustment lending. All are needed to raise \$3 billion per year in gross capital requirements.

In addition to these measures, Morocco must continue its structural adjustment by reducing regulatory constraints and bureaucratic obstacles to economic activity, reducing protection for industry, eliminating the remaining controls on prices, liberalizing financial markets, and subjecting state-owned enterprises to market forces and competition. It must carry out these measures while remaining aware of the social costs of adjustment, particularly for the poorest groups in Morocco.

Overall performance of the economy since 1983 has been excellent in spite of the restrictions necessitated by the adjustment process. Per capita GDP growth has been at a rate of two percent per year in real terms from 1981 to 1988 after smoothing out the effects of drought years and bumper crops. The policy framework has improved considerably under the influence of World Bank sectoral adjustment lending and IMF Stand-By Arrangements with key support from USAID complementing these programs in agriculture, energy and pricing policy. Investment by the private sector has grown fast enough to make up for the restriction on public sector investment. In addition, growth of private sector exports has been particularly rapid over the past three years in particular. Through its Economic Policy Analysis project and analytical projects in the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy, USAID has financed studies and generally improved the analytic capacities of these ministries to formulate sound economic policies with respect to pricing decisions. Our projects have greatly improved the content of policy discussions in the government with respect to support prices for agricultural products, import policies for these same products, and the approach to proposals to reverse specific deregulation measures (which were effectively quashed). In the private sector, the USAID program has helped establish a mixed public-private export credit insurance company to replace a publicly administered program, made export pre-financing credit available to small and medium-size exporters and assisted close to thirty private exporting firms a year with production and marketing problems through the International Executive Service Corps. We have thus played a supportive role in encouraging the adoption of sound policy and promoting the development of private sector exporters.

Planned Reforms

Morocco's leaders have repeatedly stated in their speeches over the past five years and in private discussions with mission officers that the country has opted for a liberal economy in which the private sector is the engine of growth. The 1988-1992 Plan is called a "Plan d'Orientation" which provides guidelines rather than top-down directives and emphasizes the major role which the private sector will play in investing to generate growth and employment. The King has stated publicly that there are to be no new public sector enterprises. A privatization law has been introduced to parliament which would give the government authority to proceed with privatization for all but six major enterprises: phosphates and derivatives, electricity, potable water, air and rail transport, and telecommunications. Trade barriers are still rather high, and maintenance of the 12.5% Special Import Tax on top of the high tariff rates keeps protection high, but tariff rates are generally lower than in the recent more protectionist past and quantitative restrictions on imports are also less significant and are steadily being eliminated.

Reforms which further increase the role of markets and reduce the administrative intervention in business decisions are under consideration. Among these reforms of particular interest to USAID is a comprehensive plan

for progressive deregulation of prices still under one type of price control or another. A second important reform measure in its early stages is the passage of a law to govern the conditions for competition or a Moroccan "anti-trust" law. A third area of reform being studied, in part with USAID assistance, is the gradual freeing up of banking regulation which allows banks to more aggressively seek deposits and promote lending.

Plans for these reforms are known in greater or lesser detail to the AID mission through its Economic Policy Analysis project activities. For example, the mission will be more deeply involved in the financial sector reform through provision of short-term assistance to the Ministry of Finance Division of Money and Credit this June and through follow-up discussions about how to support this reform to complement Bank and IMF-funded studies in this area. As a second example, the Pricing Policy subproject is funding preparation of the competition or anti-trust law which will help open up markets and prevent anti-competitive practices. This process is well along, but the mission expects the normal review process through the GOM bureaucracy will take several years and the result of passing this law will not be felt until it is applied in practice. Consequently, the mission has singled out the package of price deregulations for special emphasis because we are directly involved in a dialogue over pricing issues through the Pricing Policy subproject.

We believe that it is a propitious time to actively engage the GOM in a serious negotiation over its price deregulation objectives in order to speed up the process of deregulation. In the first place, there has been only modest progress in price deregulation since the flurry of deregulation in 1985. However, the Pricing Directorate has, with the help of our subproject assistance, changed its emphasis from negotiation and control to price policy setting and monitoring with the objective of eventually becoming the principal monitor of changing macroeconomic conditions in the GOM. Finally, in response to our requests to sharpen the objectives sought by the Directorate under the current subproject, the Pricing Directorate has put together a schedule for carrying out studies and implementing price deregulation across a comprehensive list of prices still under one form or another of price regulation. The significance to the economy of these actions is potentially quite large, affecting up to 40% of the consumer's market basket.

The "Good Performer" Grant

In order to recognize Morocco's achievements and at the same time encourage market-oriented reforms, the Mission proposes to link implementation of the comprehensive price deregulation program to the disbursement of \$20 million as a cash transfer. The local currency would be programmed and managed through a special account. While the twenty million dollar transfer is only a modest amount relative to an \$800 million budget deficit, it can be a significant catalyst for the price deregulation program and is sufficiently large to focus the attention of the Pricing Directorate on implementation of its planned program in a timely manner.

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NEW PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Number: 608-0210

Project Title: Private Agricultural Extension

B. Project Funding, FY 1991: \$2.5 million (Development Policy Reform Program)

Life of Project Cost: \$10 million, LOP 5 years, FY 91 - FY 95

Funding in first year from DPRP would allow the Mission to initiate the project one year earlier than anticipated. Future year funding will be feasible under normal DA budget as DA mortgage drops in 1992.

C. Appropriation Account: Development Assistance/ARDN:

Consistent with the ANE Bureau's newly articulated regional agriculture strategy and the Mission's CDSS, this project will accelerate the Moroccan private sector's participation in the dissemination of improved inputs and agro technology to increase agricultural production. Small farmers in the underserved dryland zones will benefit from more widely available inputs at market prices.

D. Problem:

Introduction: Agricultural research and development to improve the production of cereals, food legumes, and forage in rainfed areas has increased over the last five years in Morocco. Most of these technologies have been developed by Moroccan public institutions such as the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA), the Agronomic and Veterinary Institute (IAV), and the National Agricultural School of Meknes (ENA). Also a few private sector firms have attempted to import technologies from other countries. In the past, much of the new technology has not been backed up by applied research aimed at fine-tuning technological recommendations for specific conditions. The situation is now changing rapidly. The GOM, with USAID support, has developed a powerful research program which is and will be providing a stream of technology applicable to specific conditions.

Problem: The private sector is only marginally involved in extending agricultural technology (inputs and information) to farmers.

Constraints to private sector involvement include government controls (e.g., price regulation, licensing and poorly targeted subsidies), poor information on new agricultural technology, limited contact with institutions involved in research and extension, and lack of knowledge about the commercial value of extending technical information. Evidence now exists that recent efforts in deregulation are beginning to pay off. Interest by the private sector is growing and the timing appears right for stimulating this interest. However, fertilizer prices are still fixed by the government and price subsidies on certified seeds coupled with a virtual monopoly on sales by a government parastatal inhibit or prohibit private sector growth in marketing of these inputs. Although structural reform has improved the climate for private sector growth, much remains to be done.

The public sector agriculture extension service is very weak. Beyond low numbers of poorly paid, poorly equipped agents, the public sector extension service suffers from undertrained professionals throughout.

The growing private sector marketers of agricultural inputs currently play a small but important role in the dissemination of technology. Retailers of fertilizers, for example, impart information on recommended levels of application. However, the retailer is typically not fully knowledgeable about the latest research results. There is scope for taking good advantage of the fact that private retail outlets are disbursed, albeit unevenly, throughout the country and have direct and regular contact with farmers. However, it appears that sufficient outlets do not exist in dryland regions. Three major factors would have to be taken into account before an effective private extension impact could be registered. First private entrepreneurs would have to be properly trained and oriented to relevant technology being generated from regional research and development programs (e.g. the Aridoculture program). Second, they would have to be convinced that involvement in technology transfer would add to their profits. Third, certain policy barriers to private sector expansion such as fixed prices, subsidies, licensing and direct intervention in marketing, would have to be removed.

The national agricultural research agency (INRA) has recently initiated a program of limited technology transfer within each of its seven regional research centers. The research centers have special units whose function is to serve as a wholesaler of technology information to groups which have a public mandate or private incentive to disseminate technology to farmers on a much broader scale. Client groups currently include the local public extension service, private farmer organizations, parastatals, as well as farmer chambers of commerce.

Another problem inhibiting technology transfer is the lack of adequate soil classification. In order to expedite the technology adoption process, it is crucial that new technology packages be tailored to site-specific conditions (i.e. soil types, cropping practices, crop nutrient and water requirements and water availability). The private sector could play a role in soil testing and soil classification.

E. Problem Solution:

Four actions are required to solve the above-described problem. First, public sector extension services would have to be selectively strengthened and strongly oriented to research and development outputs (i.e. new technology). While not the purpose of our proposed project, the GOM intends to do so with World Bank support. Second, private sector firms would be engaged, adding both material and human resources to the overall extension effort. Third, both the extension service and private entrepreneurs require information links to Agriculture research Centers. Fourth, price policy and other policy constraints would have to be modified to stimulate maximum private sector participation.

The most effective extension methodology in Morocco, as perceived by both the public and private sectors, is the demonstration trial. The project therefore proposes to support a broad system of high quality demonstration trials involving the private sellers of agricultural inputs and the research centers. The project would also upgrade the technical expertise of private sellers of agricultural inputs by means yet to be determined.

The above-described actions to increase the information flow to farmers through greater involvement of the private sector in technology transfer can only be totally effective if certain government marketing policies are changed. The two policies that probably have the most pronounced effect on private sector expansion are fixed fertilizer prices and subsidies on certified seeds. Both tend to reduce profit opportunities and therefore discourage entry of private firms into the agricultural inputs market. Thus, policy reform will be an integral activity in this project and, relatedly, in the Mission's PL 480 Title I policy reform dialogue.

F. Target Group:

Small and medium scale agricultural producers in rainfed areas.

G. Delegation of PID approval authority:

Mission welcomes AID/W input into policy, strategy and design issues and therefore does not request delegation of PID approval authority.

H. Research Activities:

Analysis of demonstration plot results, research into the economics and sociology of technology transfer, exploration of alternative communication methods and research into alternative organizational structures for linking the public and private sectors are now being addressed in the USAID's Dryland Applied Agriculture Research Project. Additional research may be required which focusses exclusively on the knowledge and behavior of private entrepreneurs.

I. Participant Training:

A large component is envisioned to include in-country training of private entrepreneurs and retailers in demonstration extension techniques and agricultural technology.

J. Workforce Implications:

Existing agricultural office staff is adequate.

Preliminary Outline of Project

Goal: To increase food production and incomes of small and medium sized farmers.

Purpose: To accelerate the adoption by farmers of improved or new agricultural technology.

Outputs:

- increased participation of private sector in promoting technology packages and selling the required inputs
- development of information networks between research, public extension and private sellers leading to a private sector driven market approach
- Policy reform in the agricultural inputs market

Inputs: AID:

- Training and technical assistance
- Start-up costs of a system of demonstration trials by private entrepreneurs.
- Others to be determined

 GOM Private sector:

- training
- organization of demonstrations and field days.

Life of Project: 5 years, FY 91-95

Estimated Budget: \$10,000,000

DOC#2086M

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: 608 MOROCCO

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ ONGOING	DPRP	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (OE/TF)		(PROGRAM)	
					APPROP	INCR	US	FN	US	FN
MISSION MANAGEMENT										
MCC LEVEL										
0198		POPULATION, CHILD SURVIVAL IV	0		DP	5,000				
0136		DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	0		DP	5,000				
0207		HEALTH FINANCING	N		DP	625				
0204		ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	0		ES	3,000				
0201		WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	0		ES	5,000				
0178		SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	0		ES	1,500				
0208		DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	N		ES	2,000				
0191		ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	0		ES	1,250				
		WORKFORCE					12.00	8.00	3.00	-0-
		SUBTOTAL MCC				23,375				
MISSION MANAGEMENT										
							1.00			
AAPL LEVEL										
0207		HEALTH FINANCING	N		DP	1,875				
0191		ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	0		ES	2,250				
		WORKFORCE					-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
		SUBTOTAL AAPL				27,500				
SUPPLEMENTAL										
0210		PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	N	*	DP	2,500				
0211		PRICE DEREGULATION	N	*	ES	20,000				
		WORKFORCE					-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
		TOTAL				50,000	29.00	57.00	3.00	-0-

LOCAL CURRENCY USE PLAN

USAID Morocco participates in the programming of local currency generated from three PL 480 programs. No local currency is generated through DA or ESF. Under Title I, approximately \$40 million in local currency annually supports investment in dryland agriculture activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MARA). By signing a Memorandum of Understanding that includes target investment budget levels for these activities, the GOM agrees to give them higher priority in the allocation of funds than other activities. USAID has used this process to support our strategy of increasing the food supply by increasing the priority of rainfed agriculture versus irrigated agriculture within the MARA portfolio. We have used self-help measures to give even greater priority to dollar-funded projects in the Hassan II National Agronomic and Veterinary Institute, the National Institute for Agronomic Research and the Directorate of Planning and Economic Affairs. In FY 91, we hope to reprogram the local currency currently allocated to non-USAID dollar funded projects by depositing it directly into a agriculture credit bank. With this procedure, the Mission could show with greater confidence that Title I local currency is supporting our strategy goals in the rural sector.

The second PL 480 program is the Section 108 private sector lending program, which was funded with \$10 million from the FY 1987 Title I agreement. This program is designed to provide additional credit to the private sector. Five banks have signed Section 108 loan agreements, but have not yet drawn down their lines of credit. It appears likely that they will do so by the end of calendar year 1989. If our experience with the program is positive, we will consider allocating a portion of the Title I budget to this program in FY 91.

The third PL 480 program is the Title II Compensatory Feeding monitored by CRS, which began in FY 87 and will last through the end of FY 90. Approximately \$9.3 million in local currency will be generated through the monetization of PL 480 Title II commodities. These funds are being used for commodity transport and distribution, technical assistance, program management and improvements in the quality and sustainability of Title II food distribution programs. This program is designed to support the GOM's efforts to sustain its structural adjustment program, which is critical to long-term growth of the economy. The monetization funds will be vital in helping the GOM plan for continuation of Title II-supported activities following the termination of the CFP in 1990 and the end of Title II assistance in 1992.

Table VI: Expenditures of Local Currency Generations
(All in U.S. dollar equivalents, and in \$ millions)

Source/Purpose	1988 <u>Actual</u>	1989 <u>Estimate</u>	1990 <u>Planned</u>	1991*** <u>Proposed</u>
<u>PL 480 Title I</u>				
A. Public development activities*	36.0	44.0	35.0	50.0
Dryland agricultural development				
1. Support of USAID-financed projects	6.3	12.1	Component-specific allocations to be set during negotiations	
2. Grain production programs	9.3	3.5		
3. Integrated development projects	8.9	5.9		
4. Erosion control, watershed and forestry development	10.1	10.6		
5. Small and medium size water development	9.0	5.9		
6. Dryland agriculture sector Support activities	2.5	6.4		
7. Livestock development	8.6	3.5		
8. Dryland activities surrounding irrigated perimeters	8.0	-		
SUBTOTAL OF LOCAL CURRENCY PROGRAMMED FOR TITLE I-ASSISTED PROJECTS	62.7	47.9	-	-
OF WHICH TITLE I LOCAL CURRENCY	36.0	44.0	35.9	50.0
OF WHICH GOM NON-TITLE I LOCAL CURRENCY	26.7	3.9	-	-
B. Private sector programs (Section 108)	-	5.0	5.0	-
Private intermediate financial institutions	-	4.75	4.75	-
Agricultural technical assistance (USDA)	-	.25	.25	-
<u>PL 480 Title II</u>				
Compensatory Feeding Program	.6	4.2	3.5	-
<hr/>				
SUBTOTAL OF PL 480 EXPENDITURES	36.6	48.2	48.5	50.0
UNEXPENDED PL 480 LC BALANCE AT END OF EACH YEAR (I.E., PIPELINE)**		8.1	0	0
<hr/>				
GRAND TOTAL ALL L.C. EXPENDITURES	36.6	48.2	48.5	50.0
GRAND TOTAL ALL UNEXPENDED L.C. BALANCES (I.E., THE PIPELINE)	15.8	8.1	0	0

* Title I local currency is attributed to the projects, which also receive non-Title I local currency from the GOM budget. No breakdown between the two sources for each project can be provided.

** Pipeline consists of unexpended section 108 and Compensatory Feeding Program local currency.

*** The FY 91 proposed level represents USAID's proposed performance-based program and is above the AAPL figure of \$40 million.

Expense Category	Func. Code	FY 1988 ACTUAL			FY 1989 ESTIMATE		
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total
U.S. Direct Hire	UI00	542.1	0.0	542.1	404.4	0.0	404.4
Other Mission Funded Code 11	105			252.0			122.1
* Education Allowances	106	141.2		.0	93.0		.0
Cost of Living Allowances	108			.0			.0
* Other Mission Funded Code 12	110	10.6		.0	22.0		.0
* Post Assignment Travel	111	51.5		17.1	36.3		12.9
* Post Assignment Freight	112	212.6		169.4	183.4		81.2
* Home Leave Travel	113	73.4		34.0	11.7		8.0
* Home Leave Freight	114	20.8		16.3	3.5		1.7
* Education Travel	115	4.9		4.5	15.6		7.8
* R & R Travel	116						
* Other Code 215 Travel	117	27.1		10.7	38.9		10.5
Foreign National Direct Hire	U200	287.8	0.0	287.8	343.1	0.0	343.1
* F.N. Basic Pay	201	205.4		205.4	240.9		240.9
* Overtime/Holiday Pay	202	3.7		3.7	4.8		4.8
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	203	17.1		17.1	53.8		53.8
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	204	61.6		47.5	40.9		24.2
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	205			.0	2.7		2.7
Contract Personnel	U300	418.3	0.0	418.3	375.4	0.0	375.4
* U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	302	91.4		91.4	26.5		26.5
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	303	22.6		13.9	23.3		23.3
* F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	304	279.2		279.2	315.6		315.6
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	305	25.1		15.1	10.0		10.0
* Manpower Contracts	306	.0		.0			
Housing	U400	421.7	0.0	421.7	540.9	0.0	540.9
* Residential Rent	401	230.2		230.2	279.2		279.2
Residential Utilities	402	119.8		119.8	172.2		172.2
Maintenance & Renovation	403	14.4		14.4	27.2		27.2
* Quarters Allowances	404	.0		.0	.5		.5
* Security Guard Services	407	51.4		51.4	56.5		56.5
Official Residence Allowance	408	3.4		3.4	3.0		3.0
Representation Allowance	409	2.5		2.5	2.3		2.3
Office Operations	U500	792.7	0.0	792.7	970.1	0.0	970.1
* Office Rent	501	73.4		73.4	72.3		72.3
Office Utilities	502	9.4		9.4	9.0		9.0
Building Maint./Renovation	503	34.5		34.5	97.1		97.1
Furn./Equip/Veh Repair/Maint.	508	25.1		25.1	42.2		42.2

Func. Expense Category	FY 1988 ACTUAL				FY 1989 ESTIMATE				
	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Units
509 Communications	39.5		39.5	39.5	10.0		10.0	10.0	
* Security Guard Services	.0		.0	.0	6.3		6.3	6.3	6.0
Printing	.0		.0	.0					
* Site Visits - Mission	40.4		40.4	34.1	52.9		52.9	52.9	102.0
* Site Visits - AID/W	31.3		31.3	.0	31.1		31.1	0.0	10.0
* Information Meetings	.0		.0	.0					
* Training Attendance	10.0		10.0	4.6	19.4		19.4	9.6	8.0
* Conference Attendance	15.6		15.6	7.2	26.1		26.1	20.0	10.0
* Other Operational Travel	.0		.0	.0					
Supplies & Materials	69.7		69.7	42.8	83.4		83.4	57.1	
FAAS	424.6		424.6	.0	490.3		490.3	.0	
* Contract Consulting Svcs.	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
* Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
* Special Studies/Analyses	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
* ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
ADP Software Leases/Maint.	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
Trans/Freight-All Other U500	.0		.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0
All Other Code 25	19.2		19.2	15.2	30.0		30.0	28.1	
NET Procurement	430.0	0.0	430.0	80.3	269.2	0.0	269.2	41.2	4.0
* Vehicles	11.9		11.9	.0	66.0		66.0	.0	
Residential Furniture	136.4		136.4	1.9	32.5		32.5	.0	
Residential Equipment	43.3		43.3	4.3	19.2		19.2	9.2	
Office Furniture	44.9		44.9	.0	31.0		31.0	3.0	
Office Equipment	47.9		47.9	35.3	18.2		18.2	8.5	
Other Equipment	11.6		11.6	11.6	10.4		10.4	1.3	
ADP Hardware Purchases	66.4		66.4	.0	41.7		41.7	.0	
ADP Software Purchases	.5		.5	.0	.0		.0	.0	
Trans/Freight - All U600	67.1		67.1	27.2	50.2		50.2	19.2	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	2,892.6	0.0	2,892.6	1,559.7	2,903.1	0.0	2,903.1	1,767.1	
RECONCILIATION (FAAS)	(424.6)		(424.6)	0.0	(490.3)		(490.3)		
MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	2,468.0	0.0	2,468.0	1,559.7	2,412.8	0.0	2,412.8	1,767.1	
636(C) REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS	2,468.0	0.0	2,468.0	1,559.7	2,412.8	0.0	2,412.8	1,767.1	

Exchange Rate Used in Calculations
 Estimated Inflation Rate
 * Unit Data must be provided

DH 8.3
 6%

Expense Category	Func. Code	FY 1990 ENHANCED			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL					
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Oblig. For LC	Oblig. For LC	Units
U.S. Direct Hire	U100	439.2	0.0	439.2	133.0					
Other Mission Funded Code 11	105									
* Education Allowances	106	124.0		124.0	.0	15.0				
Cost of Living Allowances	108									
Other Mission Funded Code 12	110	21.7		21.7	.0					
* Post Assignment Travel	111	31.5		31.5	7.2	7.0				
* Post Assignment Freight	112	112.0		112.0	46.4	7.0				
* Home Leave Travel	113	78.0		78.0	50.7	17.0				
* Home Leave Freight	114	24.2		24.2	12.1	17.0				
* Education Travel	115	7.8		7.8	6.2	2.0				
* R & R Travel	116									
* Other Code 215 Travel	117	40.0		40.0	10.4	10.0				
Foreign National Direct Hire	U200	391.0	0.0	391.0	375.9					
* F.N. Basic Pay	201	251.1		251.1	251.1	19.0				
* Overtime/Holiday Pay	202	5.0		5.0	5.0	.4				
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	203	53.6		53.6	53.6					
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	204	81.3		81.3	66.2					
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	205	.0		.0	.0					
Contract Personnel	U300	532.8	0.0	532.8	413.0					
* U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	302	85.1		85.1	.0	2.6	13.1	.0	13.1	.0
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	303	55.0		55.0	20.3					
* F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	304	392.7		392.7	392.7	38.0				
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	305	.0		.0	.0					
* Manpower Contracts	306	.0		.0	.0					
Housing	U400	593.5	0.0	593.5	593.5					
* Residential Rent	401	322.0		322.0	322.0	25.0				
Residential Utilities	402	181.5		181.5	181.5					
Maintenance & Renovation	403	22.0		22.0	22.0					
* Quarters Allowances	404	.5		.5	.5	.1				
* Security Guard Services	407	62.2		62.2	62.2	36.0				
Official Residence Allowance	408	3.0		3.0	3.0					
Representation Allowance	409	2.3		2.3	2.3					
Office Operations	U500	932.8	0.0	932.8	416.1					
Office Rent	501	72.3		72.3	72.3					
Office Utilities	502	9.9		9.9	9.9					
Building Maint./Renovation	503	69.3		69.3	69.3					
Furn./Equip/Veh Repair/Maint.	508	47.8		47.8	47.8					

Expense Category	FY 1990 ENHANCED			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL		
	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total
Func. Code						
509	11.0	0.0	11.0			
* Communications						
510	6.9		6.9			
* Security Guard Services						
511	0.0		0.0			
* Printing						
513	60.8		60.8			
* Site Visits - Mission						
514	37.3		37.3			
* Site Visits - AID/W						
515	0.0		0.0			
* Information Meetings						
516	23.3		23.3			
* Training Attendance						
517	28.8		28.8			
* Conference Attendance						
518	84.7		84.7	21.4	.0	21.4
* Other Operational Travel						
519	447.6		447.6			
* Supplies & Materials						
520	0.0		0.0			
* FAAS						
521	0.0		0.0			
* Contract Consulting Svcs.						
522	0.0		0.0			
* Contract Mgt/Prof. Services						
523	0.0		0.0			
* Special Studies/Analyses						
525	0.0		0.0			
* ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.						
526	0.0		0.0			
* ADP Software Leases/Maint.						
598	0.0		0.0			
* Trans/Freight-All Other U500						
599	33.1		33.1			
* All Other Code 25						
NIP Procurement	158.3	0.0	158.3			
* Vehicles	26.0		26.0	48.7	.0	48.8
601						
Residential Furniture	64.9		64.9			
602						
Residential Equipment	19.2		19.2			
603						
Office Furniture	9.4		9.4			
604						
Office Equipment	3.0		3.0			
605						
Other Equipment	2.5		2.5			
606						
ADP Hardware Purchases	0.0		0.0			
607						
ADP Software Purchases	0.0		0.0			
608						
Trans/Freight - All U600	33.3		33.3	28.4	.0	28.4
698						
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	3,047.6	0.0	3,047.6	2,450.0	0.0	2,450.0
RECONCILIATION (FAAS)	(447.6)		(447.6)			
MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	2,600.0	0.0	2,600.0	2,450.0	0.0	2,450.0
636(C) REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U999						
TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS	2,600.0	0.0	2,600.0	2,450.0	0.0	2,450.0
U000						

Exchange Rate Used in Calculations
 Estimated Inflation Rate
 * Unit Data must be provided

DH 8.3
 10%

DH 8.3
 10%

Expense Category	FY 1991 ENHANCED			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL		
	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total
Punc. Code			\$ Oblig. For LC			\$ Oblig. For LC
509	12.1	12.1	12.1			
* Communications	7.6	7.6	7.6			
510	.0	.0	.0			
* Printing	70.0	70.0	67.0	68.8	0.0	68.8
* Site Visits - Mission	41.0	41.0	.0			
* Site Visits - AID/W	.0	.0	.0			
* Information Meetings	25.6	25.6	14.4	23.3	0.0	23.3
* Training Attendance	30.2	30.2	21.6			
* Conference Attendance	.0	.0	.0			
* Other Operational Travel	97.4	97.4	73.7			
Supplies & Materials	492.3	492.3	.0			
FAAS	.0	.0	.0			
* Contract Consulting Svcs.	.0	.0	.0			
* Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	.0	.0	.0			
* Special Studies/Analyses	.0	.0	.0			
ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.	.0	.0	.0			
ADP Software Leases/Maint.	.0	.0	.0			
Trans/Freight-All Other U500	36.4	36.4	36.4			
All Other Code 25						
U600	227.2	0.0	227.2	48.7	.0	48.7
* NXP Procurement	26.0	26.0	.0			
* Vehicles	64.9	64.9	.0			
Residential Furniture	19.2	19.2	.0			
602						
603						
Residential Equipment	8.2	8.2	1.5			
604						
Office Furniture	5.3	5.3	1.5			
605						
Office Equipment	2.5	2.5	2.5			
606						
Other Equipment	34.4	34.4	.0			
607						
ADP Hardware Purchases	27.0	27.0	.0			
608						
ADP Software Purchases	39.7	39.7	11.6	34.8	.0	34.8
698						
Trans/Freight - All U600						
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	3,222.3	0.0	3,222.3	2,572.0	0.0	2,572.0
RECONCILIATION (FAAS)	(492.3)		(492.3)			
MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	2,730.0	0.0	2,730.0	2,572.0	0.0	2,572.0
636(C) REQUIREMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS	2,730.0	0.0	2,730.0	2,572.0	0.0	2,572.0

Exchange Rate Used in Calculations
 Estimated Inflation Rate
 Unit Data must be provided

DH 8.3
 5%

DH 8.3
 5%

Organization USAID Morocco

Table VIII (a)
Narrative

Overview of FY 1990 Estimate

The FY 1990 Operating Expense Budget enhanced level of \$2,600,000 provided is adequate to operate USAID Morocco consistent with sound management practices. The minimum level of \$2,450,000 would not permit the Mission to fund one US PSC Economist required to provide vital expertise in planning new projects and implementing the ongoing portfolio. Further, the minimum level would force the Mission to forgo essential training of its staff resulting in a lost opportunity for proper staff development. Also the minimum level would require deferral of replacement residential furniture into FY 1992 or later.

Workforce

USAID Morocco personnel levels through FY 1991 will remain constant as dictated by budget levels provided for FY 1990 and FY 1991. The Mission is not in a position which would permit reduction of staff, other than the US PSC Economist, and carry out its mandated responsibilities. To the contrary, an increase of three additional FSN PSC personnel would be warranted given an increase of approximately \$40,000 for the FY 1990 and FY 1991 enhanced operating expense levels. Unlike many Missions, with earmarks for Morocco, project design work and implementation monitoring are increasing. Justifiably three additional FSN PSC would be required in FY 1990 to better implement our project activities. However, operating expense funding constraints dictate we operate with FY 1989 personnel levels. There will be inevitably, an unquantifiable loss in our ability to adequately monitor the implementation of our portfolio, e.g. we will increase our vulnerability to problems which could be handled with an adequate work force. In this regard, our review of work force levels (USDH, FSN and FSNPSC) to new annual commitments and active total portfolio (DA, ESP, Titles I and II, plus HGs) suggests we are understaffed relative to other ANE Missions.

Reasons for Increase

The presentation of the FY 1991 Operating Expense budget is consistent with ABS instructions which provide for a modest increase of 5% over FY 1990 budget submission. Although the total budget for FY 1991 does not exceed 5% more than FY 1990 several individual line items do exceed 5% with other line items absorbing the excesses. Increases in excess of 5% are addressed below:

Education Allowance - An increase of 33% is projected in FY 1991 because a greater number of dependents will be attending school with an anticipated 7% increase in school tuition.

Foreign National DH/PSC - These line items are increased by 9% in FY 1991 to accommodate promotions, step increases and an anticipated 5% overall salary increase based on wage surveys.

Security Guard Services (Residential/Office) - a 10% increase in FY 1991 is consistent with previous directions from AID/W.

Office Rent - The office lease will be renewed in FY 1991 for an additional four years at an enhanced price of 30% which represents current market costs.

Office Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint - An increase of 17% is projected for FY 1991 to accommodate expected inflationary costs and additional costs for servicing the equipment in place.

Communications - An increase of 10% is projected in FY 1991 to accommodate expected tariff increases as announced by the National Office of Post and Telecommunications.

Operational Travel - Site visits are increased more than 5% in FY 1991 which is necessitated by more frequent travel in country and from AID/W consistent with program implementation/design requirements.

Supplies and Materials/All other Code 25 - An increase exceeding 5% in FY 1991 is necessary to provide for inflationary costs and more supplies and materials as well as miscellaneous contractual services to implement the expanded program.

NXP Procurement - Office procurement in FY 1991 is projected to cost approximately \$2,000 more than that expected to be procured in FY 1990. No funds are budgeted in FY 1990 for ADP hardware/software. The FY 1991 budget includes funds for items to be procured as set forth under Table VIII (e).

Trust Fund

USAID Morocco was poised to phase out technical assistance through the latter half of the 1970s and had a Trust Fund through this period until 1981. The Moroccan economy faltered badly during this same period and the government went deeply into debt. While the precise reason why the USAID's Trust Fund was terminated is not known to us, the Moroccan financial crisis (both the mounting external trade gap and the internal budget deficit) made it particularly inappropriate to try to re-establish a Trust Fund, even as economic assistance levels began to mount from 1982. Since 1982-83 Morocco has had four Stand-By Agreements with the International Monetary Fund, four full scale debt reschedulings with the Paris Club (public creditors) and two with the London Club (private creditors). This support, coupled with massive World Bank lending for structural adjustment, has been crucial to helping Morocco address (a) its overhanging external debt (currently external debt equals about 93 percent of GDP), (b) the external financing gap which has been running at about one billion dollars per year, and (c) the compression of

public expenditures, particularly with respect to capital investment. To better order its affairs, the IMF has made recommendations with respect to increasing and diversifying revenue and cutting public expenditures. The IMF has insisted that the GOM take control of its budget by, among other things, reducing the number of special accounts and dedicated uses. The United States Government has supported the initiatives of the IMF and the World Bank with respect to both financial stabilization and structural adjustment measures. We are thus in a position where it would be extremely awkward to seek the re-establishment of a Trust Fund for A.I.D. while the USG lends its weight to the need for thorough-going budgetary reform via the IMF, World Bank and Paris Club.

We note that other agencies, notably the Department of Defense for the military exercise program, do not seek the equivalent of Trust Fund Contributions ("Host Nation Contributions") for Morocco given the larger USG stake in economic stabilization and structural adjustment and even though it is their world wide policy to seek such contributions. Thus, the difficulty of the Moroccan case and the unusual measures which it justifies seem to be widely accepted in the USG.

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on U.S. PSC Costs

<u>Job Title/Description</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
1. Program Economist	\$76,557	\$37,300	\$127,000	\$133,400
2. Summer Students	9,639	12,460	13,083	13,676
3. Private Enterprise Adv	22,145	0	0	0
4. Temp Secretary	5,651	0	0	0
TOTAL U.S. PSC --	<u>\$113,992</u>	<u>\$49,760</u>	<u>\$140,083</u>	<u>\$147,076</u>

<u>Funding Period:</u>	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -
	2/26/88- 12/30/88	12/31/88- 03/31/89	10/8/89- 10/7/90	10/8/90 10/7/91
		5/24/88- 9/30/88	5/7/89- 8/31/89	6/1/90- 7/31/90
		5/1/88- 9/23/88		
			8/9/88 - 11/18/88	

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on F.N. PSC Costs

<u>Job Title/Description</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
1. Secretary Trainee - DIR	\$400	\$5,576	\$7,069	\$7,705
2. Secretary Trainee - DIR	400	5,302	6,758	7,367
3. Secretary Trainee - DIR	760	5,393	6,862	7,480
4. Secretary Trainee - DIR	1,160	6,007	7,616	8,301
5. Secretary Trainee - DIR	4,267	6,006	7,556	8,236
6. C&R Technician - C&R	2,066	5,302	6,758	7,367
7. Files/Record Clerk -C&R	5,749	6,271	7,910	8,622
8. Chauffeur - TRANSP	600	7,095	8,043	8,767
9. Chauffeur - TRANSP	5,041	5,548	7,072	7,708
10. Chauffeur - TRANSP	6,335	6,383	8,136	8,868
11. Chauffeur - TRANSP	4,734	5,381	6,859	7,476
12. Chauffeur - TRANSP	600	4,212	5,368	5,852
13. Admin Assistant - PROG	10,076	10,022	12,775	13,925
14. Secretary - PROG	6,323	6,737	8,588	9,361
15. Secretary P/T - PROG	4,795	4,384	5,588	6,091
16. Librarian P/T - PROG	4,660	4,537	5,783	6,303
17. Economist - PROG	15,347	15,007	20,219	22,039
18. Secretary - PE/PDO	8,139	8,316	10,600	11,554
19. Financial Analyst- OFM	20,790	9,056	23,424	25,531
20. Chief Accountant - OFM	0	22,250	24,253	26,436
21. Sr Accountant - OFM	1,150	14,142	18,027	19,649
22. Acctg Technician - OFM	9,446	10,022	12,775	13,925
23. Acctg Technician - OFM	8,850	8,935	11,390	12,415
24. Acctg Technician - OFM	7,270	7,577	9,658	10,527
25. Secretary - OFM	4,604	7,967	10,156	11,070
26. Secretary - OFM	1,088	5,300	6,756	7,365
27. Comp Sys Analyst - OFM	600	7,033	8,965	9,772
28. Receptionist - OFM	5,578	5,374	6,850	7,467
29. Agronomist - AGR	15,035	21,228	27,060	29,495
30. Admin Assistant - AGR	0	3,468	11,667	12,717
31. Secretary - AGR	7,651	7,639	9,738	10,614

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on F.N. PSC Costs - Page 2

<u>Job Title/Description</u>		<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
32. Secretary -	AGR	\$6,059	\$6,532	\$8,326	\$9,076
33. Admin Assistant -	PHR	6,574	7,305	9,312	10,150
34. Secretary -	PHR	1,500	6,963	8,875	9,674
35. Secretary -	PHR	1,088	5,302	6,789	7,367
36. Secretary -	PHR	5,351	6,061	7,726	8,421
37. Admin Assistant -	ENR	8,775	8,935	11,390	12,415
38. Secretary -	ENR	7,849	7,865	10,025	10,927
39. Secretary Trainee -	DIR		2,206	0	0
40. Project Manager -	ENR	12,076	0	0	0
41. Secretary P/T -	PHR	3,362	0	0	0
42. Secretary -	PHR	6,224	0	0	0
43. Chauffeur P/T -	TRANSP	1,764	0	0	0
44. Secretary -	OFM	4,785	0	0	0
45. C & R Technician -	C&R	2,750	0	0	0
Sub-Total - FNPSC --		<u>\$231,671</u>	<u>\$298,639</u>	<u>\$392,692</u>	<u>\$428,035</u>
1. Financ'l Analyst- TCN		34,312	27,000	0	0
2. Data Mgt Specl - TCN		38,463	0	0	0
Sub-Total - TCN --		<u>\$72,775</u>	<u>\$27,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
T O T A L - FSN & TCN --		<u>\$304,446</u>	<u>\$325,639</u>	<u>\$392,692</u>	<u>\$428,035</u>
Funding Period - FSN PSC -		11/8/87- 10/22/88	10/23/88- 10/07/89	10/8/89- 10/7/90	10/8/90- 10/7/91
- TCN - (1)		6/23/88- 6/22/89	6/23/89- 12/31/89	0	0
- TCN - (2)		5/19/88- 11/5/88			

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(c)
Manpower Contract Detail

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
N E G A T I V E	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(d)
Contractual Services/Special Studies/All Other Code 25 Detail

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
English Lang Trng for FSNs	\$7,684	\$22,053	\$24,258	\$25,470
Miscellaneous Services: French Lang Inst, Arabic Course, Translation svcs, Medical Services, etc. -	11,503	7,956	8,862	10,962
Total --	\$19,187 -----	\$30,009 -----	\$33,120 -----	\$36,432 -----
Workyears --	.6	.7	.7	.7
Period of Service	Various	Various	Various	Various

Organization USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(e)
ADP Hardware Purchases

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
Workstation DP/WP, 4230A-VS-1 --	\$2,873	\$0	\$0	\$0
Daisy Printer 60 CPS, DW/OS-60 --	5,967	5,967		
Daisy Printer 60 CPS, PM018 --		1,030		
PC280-3, 80286 CPU, 640K Memory, 1.2MB Diskette Drive 34MB HDisk --	2,364	9,069		
Monochrome Monitor, MON-1240-PC2 --	121	363		
Multi-Functional Matrix Printer, DM50/300, 50/300 CPS 9 PIN --	482	1,928		
VS Printer, 192/40 CPS High Density, 5577 --		3,884		
Wang Mouse, 725-3461 --	73	219		
Local Office Connection, VS-WLOC-PC2 --	412	1,236		
Diskette 720KB, DKS-0720-PC2 --	100	105		
Math CO-Processor 80287, MTH-0287-PC2 -	221	664		
Floor Stand PC280, FLS-0001-PC2 --	45	134		
Monochrome Monitor Glare Filter for MON-1240-PC2, ARM-0001-PC2 --	118	353		
Centronics Printer Interface Cable for PC200/300, PC2-IK-P, 12' --	35	106		
Language Option, INTL-KBD-DR-99 --	67	200		
Monochrome Monitor Arm for MON-1240- PC2, FLT-0001-PC2 --	58	174		
Winchester Controller, APC-PM023 --	612			
BUS Adaptor, CO-1001 --	8,500			
Port Serial IOP 16, 22V27-2 --	3,400			
Disk IOP, 22V88-4 --	8,925			
VS100 2MB to 4 MB Memory Upgrade, UJ-3407 --	10,200			10,200
288MB Removable Disk Drive, 2265V-2 --	16,065			16,065
Disk "A" Cable, 220-3360 --	374			374
Disk "B" Cable, 220-3357 --	374			375
Workstation DP/WP with keyboard, 4230A-VS-I --	4,752			4,309
VS-100 Serial IOP Model 22V27-2				3,060
Wang System Svcs, WPS-SYSER-PC2-9 --	36	108		
Winchester Controller, APC-PM029	270			
WP Release 3.00, WPS-IWP-PC2-9 --		141		
Random House Theasaurus for the Wang PC200/300 --		57		
Spare Parts for Disk Drive 288MB		15,939		
TOTAL HARDWARE AND SPARE PARTS	\$66,444	\$41,677\$	\$0.0	\$34,383

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES

FY 1989

OE LEVEL: \$2,412,800

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		U.S. NATIONAL		NON-DIRECT HIRE		NATIONAL		TOTALS	DE/TF	PROG	GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN OE/TF	PROG	DE/TF	PROG				
MISSION MANAGEMENT												
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2.00								2.00		0.00	2.00
PROG PLANNING	4.70		1.00	0.50	0.90				7.10		0.00	7.10
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.65		3.60		7.00				12.25		0.00	12.25
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	2.45		1.50						3.95		0.00	3.95
CONTRACT MGT	0.80								0.80		0.00	0.80
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.50		4.00		22.00				26.50		0.00	26.50
OFF OPS SUPPORT					5.00				5.00		0.00	5.00
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT			1.50		2.00				3.50		0.00	3.50
ALL OTHER											0.00	
SUBTOTAL:	12.10		11.60	0.50	36.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.10		0.00	61.10
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT												
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG												
ESF - PROJECTS	3.55		1.00		1.30				4.55		0.00	4.55
ESF - NON-PROJECT									0.00		0.00	0.00
AG/RD NUTRITION	2.30		1.00		2.00				4.30		2.00	6.30
POPULATION	0.80		0.50						1.30		0.00	1.30
AIDS	0.30								0.30		0.00	0.30
HEALTH	0.70		0.50						1.20		0.00	1.20
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.10								1.10		0.00	1.10
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	0.10		3.00						3.10		0.00	3.10
FRVSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	2.10								2.10		0.00	2.10
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST									0.00		0.00	0.00
SO AF DEV ASST									0.00		0.00	0.00
SAHEL DEV PROG									0.00		0.00	0.00
PVT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS	0.60								0.60		0.00	0.60
ASHA									0.00		0.00	0.00
HOUSING GUARANTEE	0.50								0.50		0.00	0.50
HOUSING - NON GUARANTEE									0.00		0.00	0.00
PL-480 TITLE II	0.60		0.50						1.10		0.00	1.10
PL-480 ALL OTHER	0.40		0.50						0.90		0.00	0.90
DISASTER ASSISTANCE									0.00		0.00	0.00
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS									0.00		0.00	0.00
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS									0.00		0.00	0.00
OTHER	0.50								0.50		0.00	0.50
SUBTOTAL:	13.55		7.00	0.60	3.30	1.00	0.00	0.00	21.55		3.30	24.85
GRAND TOTAL	25.65		18.60	0.50	37.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.60		3.30	85.90

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES

FY 1990

OE LEVEL: AAFL (ENHANCED)

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT							
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2.00				2.00	0.00	2.00
PROG PLANNING	9.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.65	4.00		6.25	11.90	0.00	11.90
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	2.05	1.50			3.55	0.00	3.55
CONTRACT MGT	1.30				1.30	0.00	1.30
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.30	4.00		23.00	27.30	0.00	27.30
OFF OPS SUPPORT				5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT		1.50		2.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
ALL OTHER						0.00	
SUBTOTAL:	16.30	12.00	1.00	37.25	66.55	0.00	66.55
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT							
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG						0.00	0.00
ESF - PROJECTS	2.20	1.00		1.00	3.20	1.00	4.20
ESF - NON-PROJECT					0.00	0.00	0.00
AG/RD NUTRITION	3.10	1.00		1.00	5.10	2.00	7.10
POPULATION	0.80	0.50			1.30	0.00	1.30
AIDS	0.30				0.30	0.00	0.30
HEALTH	0.70	0.50			1.20	0.00	1.20
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.10				1.10	0.00	1.10
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	0.10	3.00			3.10	0.00	3.10
PRVSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	2.10				2.10	0.00	2.10
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST					0.00	0.00	0.00
SO AF DEV ASST					0.00	0.00	0.00
SAHEL DEV PROG					0.00	0.00	0.00
PVT SCIR DEV LOAN FUNDS	0.60				0.60	0.00	0.60
ASHA					0.00	0.00	0.00
HOUSING GUARANTEE	0.50				0.50	0.00	0.50
HOUSING - NON GUARANTEE					0.00	0.00	0.00
PL-480 TITLE II	0.60	0.50			1.10	0.00	1.10
PL-480 ALL OTHER	0.40	0.50			0.90	0.00	0.90
DISASTER ASSISTANCE					0.00	0.00	0.00
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS					0.00	0.00	0.00
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS					0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER	0.50				0.50	0.00	0.50
SUBTOTAL:	13.00	7.00	0.00	3.00	21.00	3.00	24.00
GRAND TOTAL	29.30	19.00	1.00	38.25	67.55	3.00	90.55

ORGANIZATION: USAID/MOROCCO

TABLE VIII(f)

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES

FY 1990

ACTIVITIES	OE LEVEL: MCC						GRAND TOTAL
	DIRECT HIRE U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	NON-DIRECT HIRE FOREIGN OE/TF	NATIONAL PROG OE/TF	TOTALS OE/TF	
MISSION MANAGEMENT							
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2.00					2.00	2.00
PROG PLANNING	8.00	1.00		1.00		10.00	10.00
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.65	4.00		6.25		11.90	11.90
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	1.05	1.50				2.55	2.55
CONTRACT MGT	1.30					1.30	1.30
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.30	4.00		23.00		27.30	27.30
OFF OPS SUPPORT	0.90			5.00		5.90	5.90
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT	0.10					0.10	0.10
ALL OTHER	1.00	1.50		2.00		4.50	4.50
SUBTOTAL:	16.30	12.00	0.00	37.25	0.00	65.55	65.55
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT							
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG		1.00		1.00		2.00	2.00
ESF - PROJECTS	2.20					2.20	2.20
ESF - NON-PROJECT		1.00				1.00	1.00
AG/RD NUTRITION	3.10	1.00				4.10	4.10
POPULATION	0.80	0.50				1.30	1.30
AIDS	0.30					0.30	0.30
HEALTH	0.70	0.50				1.20	1.20
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.10					1.10	1.10
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	0.10	3.00				3.10	3.10
PRVSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	2.10					2.10	2.10
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST						0.00	0.00
SO AF DEV ASST						0.00	0.00
SAHEL DEV PROG						0.00	0.00
FVI SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS	0.60					0.60	0.60
ASHA						0.00	0.00
HOUSING GUARANTEE	0.50					0.50	0.50
HOUSING - NON GUARANTEE						0.00	0.00
PL-480 TITLE II	0.60	0.50				1.10	1.10
PL-480 ALL OTHER	0.40	0.50				0.90	0.90
DISASTER ASSISTANCE						0.00	0.00
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS						0.00	0.00
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS						0.00	0.00
OTHER	0.50					0.50	0.50
SUBTOTAL:	13.00	7.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	21.00	24.00
GRAND TOTAL	29.30	19.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	86.55	89.55

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES

FY 1991

DE LEVEL: AAPL (ENHANCED)

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE		TOTALS DE/TF	PROG	PROG	GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. DE	F.N. DE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL DE/TF	FOREIGN DE/TF				
MISSION MANAGEMENT								
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2.00		1.00		2.00		0.00	2.00
PROG PLANNING	9.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00		0.00	12.00
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.65	4.00	6.00		11.65		0.00	11.65
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	1.85	1.50			3.35		0.00	3.35
CONTRACT MGT	1.30				1.30		0.00	1.30
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.20	4.00	23.00		27.20		0.00	27.20
OFF OPS SUPPORT			5.00		5.00		0.00	5.00
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT		1.50		2.00	3.50		0.00	3.50
ALL OTHER							0.00	
SUBTOTAL:	16.00	12.00	1.00	37.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	66.00
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT								
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG							0.00	0.00
ESF - PROJECTS	2.20	1.00		1.00	4.20		1.00	5.20
ESF - NON-PROJECT							0.00	
AGRD NUTRITION	3.10	1.00		2.00	6.10		2.00	8.10
POPULATION	0.80	0.50			1.30		0.00	1.30
AIDS	0.30				0.30		0.00	0.30
HEALTH	0.70	0.50			1.20		0.00	1.20
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.10				1.10		0.00	1.10
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	0.10	3.00			3.10		0.00	3.10
PRVSCR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	1.10				1.10		0.00	1.10
SUR-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST							0.00	
SO AF DEV ASST							0.00	
SAHEL DEV PROG							0.00	
PVT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS	0.60				0.60		0.00	0.60
ASHA							0.00	
HOUSING GUARANTEE	0.50				0.50		0.00	0.50
HOUSING - NON GUARANTEE							0.00	
PL-480 TITLE II	0.60	0.50			1.10		0.00	1.10
PL-480 ALL OTHER	0.40	0.50			0.90		0.00	0.90
DISASTER ASSISTANCE							0.00	
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS							0.00	
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS							0.00	
OTHER	0.50				0.50		0.00	0.50
SUBTOTAL:	12.00	7.00	0.00	3.00	22.00	0.00	3.00	25.00
GRAND TOTAL	28.00	19.00	1.00	38.00	86.00	0.00	3.00	89.00

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	OE LEVEL: MCC										
	DIRECT HIRE		U.S. NATIONAL		NON-DIRECT HIRE		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL		
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. OE/TF	NATIONAL PROG	FOREIGN OE/TF	NATIONAL PROG	OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT											
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2.00		1.00		1.00		2.00		2.00	0.00	2.00
PROG PLANNING	8.00		1.00		1.00		10.00		10.00	0.00	10.00
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.65		4.00		6.00		11.65		11.65	0.00	11.65
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	0.95		1.50		2.45		2.45		2.45	0.00	2.45
CONTRACT MGT	1.30						1.30		1.30	0.00	1.30
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.20		4.00		23.00		27.20		27.20	0.00	27.20
OFF OPS SUPPORT	0.80				5.00		5.80		5.80	0.00	5.80
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT	0.10				0.10		0.10		0.10	0.00	0.10
ALL OTHER	1.00		1.50		2.00		4.50		4.50	0.00	4.50
SUBTOTAL:	16.00		12.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	65.00
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT											
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG			1.00		1.00		2.00		2.00	0.00	2.00
ESF - PROJECTS	2.20									0.00	0.00
ESF - NON-PROJECT			1.00		1.00		2.00		2.00	0.00	2.00
AG/RD NUTRITION	3.10		1.00		2.00		5.10		5.10	0.00	5.10
POPULATION	0.80		0.50		1.30		1.30		1.30	0.00	1.30
AIDS	0.30				0.30		0.30		0.30	0.00	0.30
HEALTH	0.70		0.50		1.20		1.20		1.20	0.00	1.20
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.10				1.10		1.10		1.10	0.00	1.10
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	0.10		3.00		3.10		3.10		3.10	0.00	3.10
FRVCTR/ENERGY/ENVIRNMT	1.10				1.10		1.10		1.10	0.00	1.10
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
SO AF DEV ASST					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
SAHEL DEV PROG					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
PVT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS	0.60				0.60		0.60		0.60	0.00	0.60
ASHA					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
HOUSING GUARANTEE	0.50				0.50		0.50		0.50	0.00	0.50
HOUSING - NON GUARANTEE					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
PL-480 TITLE II	0.60		0.50		1.10		1.10		1.10	0.00	1.10
PL-480 ALL OTHER	0.40		0.50		0.90		0.90		0.90	0.00	0.90
DISASTER ASSISTANCE					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS					0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER	0.50				0.50		0.50		0.50	0.00	0.50
SUBTOTAL1	12.00		7.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	3.00	23.00
GRAND TOTAL	28.00		19.00	0.00	3.00	38.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	3.00	88.00

Country/Office Morocco

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

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

	ACTUAL FY 1989		ESTIMATED FY 1990		PROJECTED FY 1991	
	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT
<u>COMMODITIES</u>						
<u>Title I</u>						
Wheat	15.0	115.0	15.0	95.0	25.0	167.8
Vegoil	29.0	44.0	20.0	39.0	25.0	50.4
<u>Total</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>159.0</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>134.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>218.2</u>
of which						
Title III						
<u>Total</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>159.0</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>134.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>218.2</u>

COMMENT:

The FY 1991 Title I level represents USAID proposed performance-based program and is above the AAPL figure of \$40 million.

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Morocco

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health. Total Recipients 225.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	(Thousands)		
	Name of Commodity	MT	DOLLARS (000s)
<u>225.0</u>	<u>- Wheat flour</u>	<u>6,592.5</u>	<u>1,760.0</u>
<u>225.0</u>	<u>- Vegoil</u>	<u>1,221.0</u>	<u>958.0</u>
<u>225.0</u>	<u>- Soy fortified corn meal</u>	<u>5,274.0</u>	<u>1,034.0</u>

Total MCH

B. School Feeding. Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	(Thousands)		
	Name of Commodity	MT	DOLLARS (000s)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total School Feeding

C. Other School Feeding. Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	(Thousands)		
	Name of Commodity	MT	DOLLARS (000s)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Other School Feeding

D. Food for Work. Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	(Thousands)		
	Name of Commodity	MT	DOLLARS (000s)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Food for Work

E. Other (Specify). Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	(Thousands)		
	Name of Commodity	MT	DOLLARS (000s)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Other

II. Sponsor's Name _____

PRIVATIZATION PLAN

The requested narrative identifies:

- (A) Progress made in implementing the privatization activities now underway (as well as those identified in last year's privatization plan).
- (B) Short-term and long-term targets of opportunity for FY 1991/FY 1992.
- (C) The Mission's proposed strategy for addressing privatization.
- (D) The projected time frame and financial resources for achieving the goals of the privatization plan.

A. Implementation Progress

Progress in implementing on-going privatization activities over the past year has been mixed. Under our PL 480 Title I Program, the status of the three self-help measures presented in last year's narrative are as follows:

1. The Ministry of Finance is studying the proposed agreement transferring the Plant Materials Center from the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA's) direct control. The MOA is making its decision on privatization of the Center dependent upon the success of forage seed distribution and the Center's financial viability.
2. The GOM closed 31 state-operated fertilizer distribution centers in 1987 and 1988 in order to allow private sales outlets to operate in these areas.
3. The GOM and USAID have agreed to defer assistance for cereals market reforms until adequate analysis of the impact of market reforms is available. A study will examine the impact of proposed reforms on consumers, producers and private marketers and recommend a strategy for liberalizing the cereals market.

We are awaiting a GOM report on FY 88 self-help measures, one of which directly affects the private sector: Before June 1989, the GOM was to adopt a method for establishing support prices by reference to international market prices, and establish purchase prices of soft wheat at the mill which provide for seasonal variation in order to promote storage before delivery to the mills. The GOM has delayed this action indefinitely owing to the fact that the international wheat market has been distorted by export subsidies applied by major exporters.

The new independent export credit insurance organization was formed in July 1988 and is now fully operating except for access to the \$8 million in loan funds from USAID, disbursement of which is expected to be made this fiscal year.

B. Targets of Opportunity

Direct involvement in a comprehensive and systematic GOM privatization effort continues to be an objective of the Mission over the planning period. However, the Mission's efforts to date for direct involvement have been frustrated by the GOM's reluctance to accept other than minor ad hoc assistance. The GOM much prefers multilateral assistance. The Mission continues to impress upon the GOM its interest in privatization and seeks to identify a niche for meaningful involvement in a GOM program still in the planning stages.

Planning is now in progress for various activities which will increase private sector involvement in the provision of certain social services. These involve agricultural extension, family planning and health care, and municipal services.

Regarding agricultural extension services, efforts to promote private sector involvement in technology transfer will be predicated on two principles: 1) the network of private sellers of agricultural inputs can be an effective mechanism for reaching thousands of small and medium size farmers and 2) private firms will actively and effectively promote new technology once they realize it is profitable to do so, and once they themselves acquire the appropriate level of technical knowledge.

Regarding family planning and health care, an initial health financing component in FY 89 to the Population and Child Survival Project will research and pilot test thrusts to be elaborated further in a FY 91 health financing project.

In addition, USAID plans to assist the GOM to identify services provided by municipal governments that could be privatized (i.e. solid waste collection, markets and slaughter houses) through the proposed 608-0202 Municipal Development Bank Project.

C. The Mission's Proposed Strategy

The current Mission strategy remains, as before, twofold. First, the Mission will continue to press for maximum results under its on-going privatization activities identified under section A, above. Second, the Mission will be alert to opportunities to assist the GOM to formulate and implement its comprehensive privatization program, should GOM show signs of relaxing its present independent policy.

The main privatization event last year was the King's speech to Parliament (on April 8, 1988). In prior years, the GOM had already carried out some privatizations, including direct sales of government-owned entities, contracting out for the provision of public transport in major urban centers and the management or sale of state-owned hotels. A data base has been completed and more than 300 government-owned firms have been categorized under the World Bank Public Enterprise Rationalization Loan. The GOM continues to replace state - operated fertilizer distribution centers with private sales outlets. It is firmly established, however, that a number of major enterprises, - phosphates and derivatives, telecommunications, air and rail

transportation, electricity and potable water - will remain in public hands. The potential for privatization is estimated most conservatively to represent assets responsible for producing almost one billion dollars in annual turnover, about five percent of GNP.

Following the King's speech in April 1988, the Directorate of Public Enterprises (DEPP) of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) was assigned responsibility for developing a privatization plan, and the text of a proposed privatization law. The latter is currently before parliament where it is encountering such opposition that its passage this session, which will end in June, is uncertain. The resistance appears to be based mainly on fear that control of enterprises, once divested, will be concentrated largely in the hands of already wealthy interests. The actual constitutionality of the law is being challenged.

Article 7 of the proposed law does provide, however, for "participation by salaried employees under condition to be fixed by decree".

Other aspects of the Moroccan privatization program include the following:

(1) Regionalization: In line with overall GOM policy to delegate much authority to the regions, it has been announced as a tenet of privatization policy that regional investors should have priority of ownership of divested enterprises located within their region. The mechanics of such a program are already in the design stage.

(2) Restructuring of operationally deficient government-owned enterprises, prior to privatization: This is frequently mentioned as an important aspect of GOM privatization policy and has been recommended to GOM by the IBRD-funded Canadian advisor, Lavalin.

(3) Early privatization of government-owned agricultural enterprises (The "State Farms"): These are the results of nationalizations of former French-owned properties.

(4) Debt/equity swaps. This possible element of privatization has been much studied recently by the GOM. It is regarded dubiously by the Ministry of Finance (MOF), although an official GOM position has not yet been stated. The MOF has said it will consider proposed swaps on a case-by-case basis, but there is little enthusiasm for this mechanism.

(5) Exemption of key industries, and avoidance of disruptive layoffs of personnel: These have been stated policies from the start. The desire to protect jobs will of course reduce the attractiveness of privatization in many industries.

DEPP's work on privatization during the past year was largely self-contained, with minimal publicity and - as far as is known - with minimal outside assistance, except possibly for the rumored assistance of Lazard Frères, Paris. A consultant of AID's Center for Privatization took part in a conference in Casablanca in September. Six GOM officials, including the Deputy Chief of DEPP, attended a seminar on privatization on February 1989 offered by AID in Washington. USAID's Private Enterprise Office, in

conjunction with the Embassy's Economic Office, has maintained regular contact with DEPP, and has also conferred with the British Embassy on maintaining a liaison on privatization matters.

USAID has also been working on several aspects of the institutional framework which are necessary to support privatization and a liberalized economy. Under the Economic Policy Analysis Project, anti-trust legislation has been proposed as a means of reducing the fear of creating private monopolies. We are also preparing a US-training program for the Director of the Casablanca Stock Exchange.

A Mission private enterprise development strategy will be one component of the forthcoming CDSS for submission in late 1991. It, in turn, may have as one of its components a Mission privatization strategy. This would be determined on the basis of what results from the current impasse in Parliament regarding the proposed privatization law. In the meantime, the Mission strategy will be to remain alert to developments within the GOM, to maintain periodic contact with GOM's offices responsible for privatization and with those officials in other GOM offices whose interests relate to privatization and - presuming the privatization law in passed - to stand ready to initiate offers of assistance to a new Privatization Ministry or whatever entity emerges as GOM's controlling office for privatization.

D. Projected Timeframe and Financial Resources

(1) Plant Materials Center transferred out from under direct GOM control (FY 90, no financial resources required).

(2) Further privatization of fertilizer distribution (FY 90 and 91, no financial resources involved).

(3) Completion of the financing of an independent export credit insurance organization (FY 89, no further financial resources required).

(4) Privatization of certain agricultural extension services (FY'91 Private Agricultural Extension Project, \$10 million).

(5) Promotion of increased private sector activity in family planning, primary health care and health financing (FY 89-90 \$2 million component of \$31 million Population and Child Survival Project and FY 91 health financing project \$10 million).

(6) Privatization of certain municipal services (FY 90 Municipal Development Bank project, \$1 million).

(7) Reformulation of private sector development strategy (FY 90 and 91, no financial resources involved).

(8) Continued utilization of new subproject under Mission Economic Policy Analysis project to allow the Mission to respond to opportunities involving privatization (FY 90, \$ 3.5 million).

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Table to Annex K

Micro, Small, and Small Farm Enterprises

ESF and DA
Dollar Commitments for Micro
And Small Enterprise Programs
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>Req.</u>	<u>AAPL</u>
I. ESF Dollar Commitments				
A. For Micro Enterprise				
1. For Credit	0	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	0	0	0	0
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit	0	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	56*	346*	650*	1,150**
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit	0	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	0	0	0	0
II. DA Dollar Commitments				
A. For Micro Enterprise				
1. For Credit	12***	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	0	0	0	0
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit	50***	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	0	0	0	0
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit	0	0	0	0
2. For TA/Training	0	0	0	0
	<u>118</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>1,150</u>

* Sector Support Training Project

** Sector Support Training Project 650 + Enterprise Development Project 500

*** Renewable Energy Development Project

The Expenditure of Non-project Assistance
Local Currency Generations for Micro and Small Enterprise
Programs
(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars Equivalents)

	<u>FY 88</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 89</u> <u>Est.</u>	<u>FY 90</u> <u>Req.</u>	<u>FY 91</u> <u>AAPL</u>
1. From ESF Generation				
A. For Micro Enterprises				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
II. From DA Generations				
A. For Micro Enterprises				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
III. From P.L. 480 Generations				
A. For Micro Enterprises				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit	0*	500*	1,000*	500*
2. For TA/Training				
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit				
2. For TA/Training				

* P.L. 480, Section 108

Project Number 608-0136 Date 5/30/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGRE	100				
XII	100				
RAT	100				
TAC	20				
AIB	100				
CRP	100				

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0160

Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1990

OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGED	100				
X11	100				
SI			SI		
SI	100		SI		
SI	100		SI		
SI	30		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0178 Date 5/30/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____ Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	90				
\$I TPU	100		\$I		
\$I WID	30		\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEMT	10				
\$I TPV	100		\$I		
\$I WID	30		\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0182 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1990 OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGMP	100				
SI ROR	50		SI		
SI TPU	10		SI		
SI PAS*	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

* Activity is implemented through PASA with USDA. Mission

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PETI	100	
SI PVU	20	
SI PSD	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0191

Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1991

OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEDR	80	
SI PNP	100	
SI ROR	50	
SI TPU	10	
SI		
SI		
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	10	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEFM	10	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0194 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1989 OYS _____

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSDE	50				
\$I TWN	100		\$I		
\$I TIC	5		\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMF	50				
\$I TWN	100		\$I		
\$I TIC	5		\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		
\$I			\$I		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0196 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1989 OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGPM	90				
SI RUR	100		SI		
SI TTE	10		SI		
SI CRP	100		SI		
SI ESY	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRHW	10				
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
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Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0197 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1990 OYB _____

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGTR	100				
SI RUR	100		SI		
SI REC	100		SI		
SI CRP	100		SI		
SI REF	10		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0198 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HECS</u>	<u>10</u>	_____
SI <u>CHS</u>	<u>100</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HESD</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI <u>PSD</u>	<u>50</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HEDD</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI <u>CHS</u>	<u>100</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>PNSD</u>	<u>25</u>	_____
SI <u>SMA</u>	<u>30</u>	_____
SI <u>PVT</u>	<u>30</u>	_____
SI <u>PSD</u>	<u>50</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HEHA</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>PNMP</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI <u>RSS</u>	<u>30</u>	_____
SI <u>PSD</u>	<u>50</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HEIM</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI <u>CHS</u>	<u>100</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>PNSU</u>	<u>35</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
<u>HEMH</u>	<u>5</u>	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
_____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____
SI _____	_____	_____

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0200 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1989 OYB _____

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	100				
SI TTE	10		SI		
SI REC	40		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0201 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1991 OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRWR	100				
REF	20		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0202

Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1990

OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSDE	100				
INS	100				
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEBD	50	
SI WID	20	
SI PSD	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEDR	50	
SI PSD	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0207 Date 5/30/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____
Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
HESD	60	_____			_____
\$I PSD	50	_____	\$I		_____
\$I RSS	10	_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PNMP	20	_____			_____
\$I PSD	50	_____	\$I		_____
\$I RSS	10	_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEBD	20	_____			_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
		_____			_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
		_____			_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____
\$I		_____	\$I		_____

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.

Project Number 608-0208

Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1991

OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	50				
SI TPU	100		SI		
SI WID	30		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PENT	25				
SI TPV	100		SI		
SI WID	30		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDID	25				
SI TPV	100		SI		
SI WID	30		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.

Project Number 608-0210 Date 5/30/89

Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGEX	100				
CRP	100				
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		
\$1			\$1		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 608-0211 Date 5/30/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEDR	100	_____	_____	_____	_____
SI SPR	100	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____
SI	_____	_____	SI	_____	_____

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.