PD-ACC-452

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978

MOROCCO

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JUNE 1976

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY

STATUS OF THE DAP

The Mission's Development Assistance Program (DAP), prepared in January 1975, remains a valid statement of the general setting within which the U.S. is providing economic assistance to Morocco. The assistance strategy set forth in that document, which the Mission is presently following, is briefly as follows: Over a period of five years (1975-1979), USAID will support an annual program of about $2 million of technical assistance focusing on problems related to transfer of agricultural technology, practical training in agriculture and nutrition, nonformal education, rural health delivery, and family planning. These programs will be mainly directed at providing a better life to Morocco's rural poor. Limited complementary capital assistance will also serve this same target group, initially through loan-funded irrigation projects which provide the means for higher agricultural production among small farmers and subsequently through loans to help develop infrastructure or provide agricultural equipment for Morocco's dryland areas where the bulk of the nation's poor are located. The DAP proposed the continuation of PL 480 Title II assistance, concentrating on maternal/child health and food-for-work programs emphasizing nutrition education.

The DAP recognized that the economy's strong performance in 1974 could probably not be sustained, especially if the phosphate boom were to slacken and if crop yields, affected by periodic drought, were to drop. The DAP therefore provided for the possibility of PL 480 Title I assistance on an exceptional basis if crops failed. With a poor 1974-1975 crop year (domestic cereals production was 40% less than the previous year), Washington agencies agreed that a Title I agreement was justified and an agreement for 100,000 MT of wheat was signed in May 1976 to help alleviate the food deficit. (See below for a discussion of Title I requirements in FY 1977 and FY 1978.)

Adding to Morocco's economic problems in 1975 were the drop in phosphate export earnings and the continued rise in the cost of imports. The country earned $835 million on phosphates against $930 million in 1974. Foreign exchange reserves dropped from $451 million at the end of 1974 to $377 million at the end of 1975. For the first time in history, Morocco borrowed on the Euro-dollar market ($200 million in CY 1975 and $300 million to date in CY 1976.) Its balance of payments in 1975 showed a trade deficit of $1 billion (against a deficit of $193 million in 1974) and a balance on current

account of minus $540 million. Foreign worker remittances, which traditionally helped to make up for an unfavorable balance of trade, lagged as the world-wide recession hit Europe, and this situation is not expected to improve over the immediate future.

Thus, on balance, Morocco, while not among the most seriously affected countries in terms of impact of high oil prices, showed a weakening of its economic position in 1975 compared to the situation that prevailed when USAID prepared its DAP. Its overall economic position was nevertheless not so radically altered as to make the DAP premises invalid.

We do not believe therefore that the recently approved DAP requires extensive modification at this time. We nevertheless recognize the fact that this DAP must be adapted to conform to the revised DAP guidance as outlined in AIDTO Circular A-286. The present DAP and the six project papers which were submitted subsequently have identified clearly the target groups and the Mission's overall goal to focus on assistance programs which will improve the quality of life of Morocco's rural poor and deprived. The principal target is the rural population residing in zones of dryland agriculture depending upon less than 400 mm/year of rainfall. To the extent that the programs involving nutrition, family planning, public health and nonformal education are perforce more nationally oriented, U.S. assistance efforts address equally the problems of the urban poor. However, an in-depth analysis of the target groups would be useful to provide additional percepts of the poor majority in Morocco. A study team, tentatively scheduled for September 1976, will investigate the developmental requirements of the small farmer in the dryland area. The USAID additionally plans to contract locally with the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute for a study of the socio-economic implications of rural institutions in a geographical area where our extended agricultural activities will be based. Additional information on the nutritional status of the target groups will become available once the AID-assisted Nutritional Systems Study Unit in the Secretariat of State for Planning and Regional Development becomes operational in late 1976. We are envisaging also the possibility of contracting locally with Mohammed V University for some additional socio-anthropological studies. Once all of these studies are completed and the data collected, the Mission will prepare an adaptation of the approved DAP to meet the requirements of the revised DAP guidance and submit it to AID/W during FY 1977.

RELATIONSHIP OF FY 1978 TO THE DAP

The present ABS for 1978 follows closely the strategy set forth in the DAP. Our Extended Agricultural Development Strategy is currently about to get underway with an investigation of agricultural development requirements in dryland areas and an assessment of the Moroccan agricultural extension service. Another component is a study to determine the feasibility of establishing forage seed nurseries. If the latter study so recommends, we envisage a $5 million loan in FY 1978 to assist Morocco inter alia to establish forage seed farms and plants. The applied dryland research component, which will involve an American Land Grant University in a role fully consistent with the new FAA Title XII legislation, may also point to requirements for agricultural equipment and services which could be financed under this loan. All of these activities will bear directly on the small rural farmer, the target group which is to benefit most from the new knowledge and technology introduced by this strategy.

The two loan-funded irrigation projects proposed in the DAP are being implemented. The Triffa project (the $8 million Loan Agreement was signed in November 1975) will be virtually completed in CY 1977, while the Doukkala project, a collaborative effort with the IBRD, should be in full progress at that time (the $13 million Loan Agreement was signed in June 1976). We do not propose any further major irrigation efforts.

The Higher Agricultural Education project, which is key to Morocco's developing a cadre of agricultural experts to accelerate the country's agricultural production, will remain a major component of our technical assistance program. We will continue our efforts (via a contract with the University of Minnesota) to train Moroccan faculty at the Hassan II Agronomic Institute in areas related to dryland agriculture and to particular American expertise - soils sciences, horticulture, plant breeding, and rangeland development.

The Agricultural Research and Training Project will continue to train specialists and to bring specialized consultant advice to bear on Moroccan farm problems. We are also considering assisting via an OPG, on a very limited basis, efforts to reclaim land through diversion of annual flood waters.

Nutrition will play an even more important role in our overall program with the launching, in FY 1976, of our Nutrition Systems Study Unit project. It will continue through FY 1978 and will provide the Secretariat of State for Planning with the capability to design a national nutrition strategy. It is our second nutrition

project, the first being the Operational Program Grant with Catholic Relief Services, which started in FY 1975 and so far has had excellent results in training Moroccan "monitrices" in basic nutrition. These women have been selected to staff nationwide social education centers for young girls. Further along this line, we are considering a project to upgrade the educational level of the students who attend these social education centers, which currently only provide training in home economics and vocational crafts. Our proposed project, for which a PID is included with this ABS, is to improve the curriculum to provide more than low level, traditionally female handicraft skills, e.g., vocational trade skills, marketing, cooperatives, credit unions, basic mathematics, nutrition, family planning, Arabic literacy, civics, etc.

The Family Health Project proposed in our DAP is expected to get underway in FY 1977. As a precursor, a team of health experts is scheduled to conduct with the Ministry of Health a general Health Sector survey in September 1976 and to recommend whether our previously submitted project proposal to upgrade paramedical personnel serving in rural areas is sound. All of the paramedical personnel to be trained will be women.

Funding for all of the above projects is scheduled to end by FY 1980. The Family Planning Project, which has a present termination date of FY 1977, was recently subject to an in-depth, critical evaluation by an A.I.D. contract team. Its basic recommendation was that A.I.D. not continue support to family planning beyond the present termination date unless the GOM demonstrates conclusively that it is placing highest priority on this program. Given the fact that the Minister of Health has recently shown a personal, active interest in the status of this program and may use the A.I.D. evaluation as a means to promote greater GOM activity in this area, we are programming for continued family planning assistance beyond FY 1977. We are also considering limited help to the private Moroccan Family Planning Association, through an OPG.

PL 480, TITLE I ASSISTANCE FOR FY 1977 AND FY 1978

PL 480 Title I assistance is projected at 50,000 metric tons of wheat annually for FY 1977 and FY 1978. On the basis of this year's experience, when only 100,000 metric tons of Title I wheat was obtained for Morocco notwithstanding much larger requirements as a result of two consecutive years of inadequate rainfall, it would not be realistic to expect that Morocco could get more during the next two years. Our request, accordingly, can only be considered as a very modest effort in the context of Morocco's prospective Title I requirements and commercial imports; nevertheless, continuation of the program (if needed) during the next year or two would be quite important given that the United States has been a traditional provider of commercial, CCC and Title I wheat; that this

Title I aid should not be cut-off at a time when Morocco's economic situation remains uncertain; and, that a hedge must be provided in the event the next two harvests of soft wheat are below normal. The small proposed Title I effort for FY 1977/78 if it goes forward, could make a modest contribution to the development objectives for Title I programs as outlined in AIDTO Circular A-313. It could reinforce related Mission efforts looking toward achievement of these same objectives, although the proposed Title I program by itself could not realistically be utilized as a major means of leverage on GOM developmental programs, whose magnitudes are so much greater than the amounts we recommend for PL 480 Title I assistance.

POSSIBLE HIG PROGRAM

The Moroccan Government has set for itself a construction target of some 600,000 housing units by the end of the present Five-Year Plan 1973-77 in order to meet pressing demands for housing. This target will not be achieved. Nevertheless, GOM efforts are likely to be supported by a World Bank loan for the construction of 15,000 housing units in Casablanca and Rabat. The project will be appraised by a World Bank Mission in mid-1976. The construction is scheduled to begin early in 1977 and will provide adequate housing for some of the poorest inhabitants in the city's slums. We endorse this very important effort and, in view of the active GOM interest in starting up housing programs, we believe there is a prospect for a FY 1978 HIG project, probably utilizing a "sites and services" approach in one or two of the country's larger cities.

CERTIFICATION OF CONSISTENCY OF ABS WITH MOB SUBMISSION

This is to certify that the manpower requirements for development, implementation and evaluation of the program proposed in this ABS have been adequately reflected in the MOB submission provided to AID/W in May 1976. No changes have occurred in the interim.

Albert P. Disdier
Mission Director

S U M M A R Y T A B L E S

- SUMMARY TABLE I
- ABS/CP SUMMARY TABLE
- ATTACHMENT TO ABS/CP SUMMARY TABLE
- ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP
- MISSION TDY REQUIREMENTS

Country/Program:
MOROCCO

Summary Table I

Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978

	FY 1976	Interim Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978
Food/Nutrition				
Grants	928	290	1,940	1,790
Loans	13,000	-	-	5,000
Population/Health				
Grants	385	90	870	1,550
Loans	-	-	-	-
(Population)				
(Grants)	(385)	(90)	(620)	(1,075)
(Loans)				
(Health)				
(Grants)	-	-	(250)	(475)
(Loans)				
Education				
Grants	-	-	-	450
Loans				
Section 106				
Grants				
Loans				
Sub-Total	14,313	380	2,810	8,790
Grants	1,313	380	2,810	3,790
Loans	13,000	--	--	5,000
Supporting Assistance				
Grants				
Loans				
Total	14,313	380	2,810	8,790
HIGs	-	-	-	10,000
PL 480				
Title I	14,800	-	6,900	6,900
Title II	11,300	2,800	11,100	11,100

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: MOROCCO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL NE; B. CODE 03

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 608

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS Revision, 3 = CP, 4 = CP Notification)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = Project, 2 = Program)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
	ONGOING PROJECTS										
0112	Family Planning Support	1/2	79	PH	301	G	385	90	620	625	3,970
0122	Agricultural Research & Training	2/2	78	FN	101	G	-	-	150	540	860
0133	Family Health Training	1	80	PH	403	G	-	-	250	475	1,550
0134	Higher Agricultural Education Phase II	1/2	80	FN	101	G	410	100	715	700	3,300
0135	Nutrition Systems Study Unit	2	77	FN	201	G	200	-	480	-	680
0136	Extended Agricultural Development	2/2	80	FN	101	G	-	-	495	550	2,550
	NEW PROJECTS:										
0137	Agricultural Equipment	2	78	FN	101	L	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
0138	Rural Development Grant/OPG(CRS)	1	77	FN	152	G	-	-	100*	-	100
0139	Nonformal Education for Women	1	80	EH	510	G	-	-	-	450	2,000
0140	Population Grant/OPG (AMPF)	1	78	PH	301	G	-	-	-	450	450

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

ATTACHMENT TO ABS/CP SUMMARY TABLE

FY 1977 funding levels as proposed for Mission projects in the ABS/CP Summary Table are the same as those indicated in the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation with the exception of the Rural Development Grant/OPG(CRS) Project 0138. This is the first presentation of this activity by the Mission. In view of the fact that this proposed activity is an OPG to a voluntary agency and that a strong element of urgency exists given the need to divert flood waters in a Sahelian area of the country, the Mission requests a waiver on the timing of the submission of the required documentation in order to have the project funded in early FY 1977. The OPGP will be submitted to AID/W in September, 1976.

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP

	Project Title	Month of Action/Obligation FY 1977												
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL
-0112	Family Planning Support													
	-Type of PreApproval Document	-	-	-	-	-	PP Rev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620
	-Narrative →	In January/February 1977 TDY assistance of an IE&C Specialist and a Family Planner required - Contract												
-0122	Agricultural Research & Training													
	-Type of PreApproval Document →	PP approved December 1974												
	-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
	-Narrative →	No AID/W TDY assistance required												
-0133	Family Health Training													
	-Type of PreApproval Document	-	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
	-Narrative →	In September/October 1976 TDY assistance of a Public Health Doctor, a Health Care Economist and a Program Development Specialist required - Contract												
-0134	Higher Agricultural Education Phase II													
	-Type of PreApproval Document →	PP approved May 1976												
	-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715
	-Narrative →	No AID/W TDY assistance required												

	Month of Action/Obligation FY 1977												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL
-0135 Nutrition Systems Study Unit													
-Type of PreApproval Document →	PP approved December 1975												
-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	480
-Narrative →	No AID/W TDY assistance required												
-0136 Extended Agricultural Development													
-Type of PreApproval Document	-	-	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	-	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495
-Narrative →	In October 1976 TDY assistance of an Agricultural Economist and a Project Designer required - DH or Contract												
-0137 Agricultural Equipment													
-Type of PreApproval Document	PRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Obligations (Dol 000)						N/A							
-Narrative →	In September 1976 TDY assistance of a Seed Plant Specialist required - DH or Contract												
-0138 Rural Development Grant/OPG(CRS)													
-Type of PreApproval Document →	OPGP to be submitted September 1976												
-Obligations (Dol 000)	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
-Narrative →	No AID/W TDY assistance required												
-0139 Nonformal Education for Women													
-Type of PreApproval Document	PRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Obligations (Dol 000)						N/A							
-Narrative →	In August/September 1976 TDY assistance of a Nonformal Education Specialist, an Education Planner and an Anthropologist required - Contract												

	Month of Action/Obligation FY 1977												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL
-0140 Population Grant/OPG (AMPF)													
-Type of PreApproval Document	OPGP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Obligations (Dol 000)						N/A							
-Narrative →	In September 1976 TDY assistance of a Family Planner and Project Designer required - Contract												

MISSION TDY REQUIREMENTS

	Project	Timing	Number & Qualifications
-0112	Family Planning Support	January/ February 1977	Two: IE&C Specialist Family Planner
-0133	Family Health Training	September/ October 1976	Three: Public Health Doctor Health Care Economist Program Development Specialist
-0136	Extended Agricultural Development	October 1976	Two: Agricultural Economist Project Designer
-0137	Agricultural Equipment	September 1976	One: Seed Plant Specialist
-0139	Nonformal Education for Women	August/ September 1976	Three: Nonformal Education Specialist Education Planner Anthropologist
-0140	Population Grant/OPG (AMPF)	September 1976	One: Family Planner and Project Designer

F O O D P R O D U C T I O N A N D N U T R I T I O N

- 608-0122 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
- 608-0134 HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PHASE II
- 608-0135 NUTRITION SYSTEMS STUDY UNIT
- 608-0136 EXTENDED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
- 608-0137 AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT LOAN
- 608-0138 RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT/OPG (CRS)
- PL 480 TITLE I
- PL 480 TITLE II

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

608-11-110-122

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: December 1974

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1980

C. PAR DUE: December 1976

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To train specialists and bring specialized consultant advice to bear on Moroccan farm problems, thereby creating functional linkages with the international research network.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. Up to 45 "ingénieur"-level technicians and staff having received specialized training (non-degree) in the U.S.

2. Up to 9 M.S. graduates in fields for which training is not available in Morocco.

3. Studies and assistance to GOM with its pilot and demonstration efforts, and reports by consultants on key problems affecting Moroccan agriculture.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS:

The PP was approved in December 1974 and funded for the first year of operations by ProAg in May 1975. Since that date, the GOM and the Mission have perfected the final schedule of consultant services and training programs needed in the coming year. A PASA agreement was signed with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in March, 1976, and the consultants are scheduled to start arriving in Morocco shortly. In fact, one consultant visit has taken place and one nutrition planning program was started in September 1975.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	DATE PROP/REVISION 12/74
	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	DATE LAST PAR N/A
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0122	TOTAL COST $860,000	DATE NEXT PAR 12/76
APPROPRIATION FN		

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	9	6/30/76 161
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	41	9/30/76 120
Estimated FY 1977	150	155	9/30/77 115
Proposed FY 1978	540	285	9/30/78 370

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.					100	360	100	360
Local & Tcn.								
Participants	50	150					50	150
Commodities		10						10
Other Costs		20						20
Total	50	180			100	360	150	540

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: PASA/Dept. of Agri.	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	-	-	08/77-03/78	04/78-03/80
Amount	-	-	$100	$360

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	3	10	15

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PHASE II

608-0134

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: Fourth Quarter FY 1976

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1981

C. PAR DUE: July 1977

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To assist Morocco's Higher Agricultural Education system in: (1) developing an indigenous teaching and research capability geared to training students in soil and plant sciences; and, (2) training needed manpower to increase food production and improve nutrition status of the population.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. 28 Moroccan faculty members have received U.S. training.
2. 16 Moroccan junior faculty members appointed to the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Instutute.
3. 6 Research programs in soil and plant sciences.
4. 9 Graduate-level courses in above fields prepared by 1979.
5. 120 Graduates in soil and plant sciences.
6. 120 Theses and publications.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS

The PP for the second phase of U.S. assistance to Morocco's higher agricultural education system was submitted to AID/W in September 1975 and approved in May 1976. Partial first-year funding was obligated by ProAg in late June 1976. The first phase under the Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education Project 608-0088 covers the period December 1969 through September 1976.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Higher Agricultural Education	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	DATE PROP/REVISION 09/15/75
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0134	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	DATE LAST PAR N/A
APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST $3,300,000	DATE NEXT PAR 07/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	410	-	6/30/76 410
Estimated Interim Qtr.	100	140	9/30/76 370
Estimated FY 1977	715	660	9/30/77 425
Proposed FY 1978	700	660	9/30/78 465

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			520	510			520	510
Local & Tcn.								
Participants			180	180			180	180
Commodities			15	10			15	10
Other Costs								
Total			715	700			715	700

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: University of Minnesota	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	07/76-02/77	03/77-04/77	04/77-05/78	05/78-05/79
Amount	410	100	715	700

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	6	6	7	6
Participants	8	20	16	16

NUTRITION SYSTEM STUDY UNIT

608-0135

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: Second Quarter FY 1976

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1979

C. PAR DUE: September 1977

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To assist the Moroccan Government to design and implement a flexible nutrition strategy whose key elements will be included in the next economic and social development plan.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. Development of nutrition research activities and surveys for the identification of appropriate interventions in nutrition.

2. 5 Moroccan nutrition planners and economists trained for the Nutrition System Study Unit.

3. Reports and publications.

4. Bi-annual national nutrition conferences.

5. Development of nutrition methodology for Morocco.

6. Establishment of a documentation center on nutrition.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS:

The PP was submitted to AID/W in November 1975 and approved in December 1975. First-year funding was obligated by ProAg in late March 1976. It is anticipated that the contractor, who is still to be selected, will arrive at post during the period September-December, 1976. One participant is currently being trained using funds of the Agricultural Research and Training Grant 608-0122 and is scheduled to return in September 1976. Two other participants have been selected and will begin training in September 1976.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME NUTRITION SYSTEMS STUDY UNIT
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0135
APPROPRIATION FN

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1977
TOTAL COST $680,000

DATE PROP/REVISION 11/21/75
DATE LAST PAR N/A
DATE NEXT PAR 09/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	200	-	6/30/76 200
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	20	9/30/76 180
Estimated FY 1977	480	300	9/30/77 360
Proposed FY 1978	-	300	9/30/78 60

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			415				415	
Local & Tcn.								
Participants	25						25	
Commodities								
Other Costs	40						40	
Total	65		415				480	

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: To be selected	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	09/76-04/77	-	05/77-12/78	-
Amount	155	-	415	-

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	2	2	2
Participants	1	2	-	-

EXTENDED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

608-0136

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: Second Quarter FY 1977 (est.)

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1982 (est.)

C. PAR DUE: N/A

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To strengthen the capability of the GOM to plan and implement programs geared to improving the quality of life of the rural poor by increasing food production and improving nutrition in the dryland areas of the country.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

PHASE I. Applied Dryland Research

1. Production practices that are economically applicable to increase yields of food crops in dryland areas.

2. Twelve (12) Moroccan technicians trained to effectively carry out dryland crop production research.

3. A set of technical reports on dryland crop production.

4. A training manual for use by extension agents.

5. Thirty eight (38) Moroccan technicians trained and organized to extend food crop production practices in the dryland areas.

PHASE II. Supporting Studies

1. A report containing a plan of applied research for the drylands.*

2. An evaluation report on the effectiveness of the Agricultural Extension Service. *

3. A report on the establishment of seed nurseries for range forage crops adapted to the dryland areas of Morocco. *

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* Funded from expiring Dryland Farming Project 608-0131 - see discussion below.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS:

The PP, submitted in November 1975, was not approved by AID/W. A revised PP, submitted in March 1976, was approved only in principle since the project review committee concluded that the revised document was still deficient in depth of detail required to start an applied research program and in analysis of research information which exists in Morocco. AID/W nevertheless continued to support the Mission's basic proposition that an applied drylands research program was needed in Morocco. To this end, it approved in June 1976 funding under the Dryland Farming Project (608-0131) of the first of the above cited supporting studies and some training. The research planning study would focus on the socio-economic justification for the proposed research and on the development of the detailed research plan including the selection of research sites. A project development team, which is tentatively scheduled for October 1976, would then proceed with the revision of the required documentation for this project. It is anticipated that a revised PP will be submitted to AID/W in December 1976.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT TITLE EXTENDED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0136
APPROPRIATION FN

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981
TOTAL COST $2,550,000

DATE PROP/REVISION 12/76
DATE LAST PAR N/A
DATE NEXT PAR 06/1978

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	495	225	9/30/77 270
Proposed FY 1978	550	540	9/30/78 280

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			395	465			395	465
Local & Tcn.								
Participants			40	45			40	45
Commodities			60	40			60	40
Other Costs								
Total			495	550			495	550

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: To be selected	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	-	-	05/77-03/78	04/78-03/79
Amount	-	-	495	550

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	4	4
Participants	-	-	5	10

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: MOROCCO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 608-0137

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 10, YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	5,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	2,800
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	7,800

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	101	011		-	5,000		5,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		5,000		5,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

078 | 095 | 063 | 210

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR | BS | R/IR | DEL | EQ | NUTR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life of Morocco's poor and deprived.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the production of livestock and the income of small farmers through the provision of improved forage seed needed for the development of Morocco's rangelands.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

TDY assistance of a Seed Plant Specialist required in September 1976 - $7,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Albert P. Wilson

Title:

Date Signed: MM 06, DD 30, YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM, DD, YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
(PID)

NAME: Agricultural Equipment

PROJECT NUMBER: 608-0137

COOPERATING COUNTRY: Morocco

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform

BACKGROUND

Livestock raising has been important in Morocco since early history. Current estimates are that it is responsible for 30 to 40% of total agricultural income, and it remains today the sole source of cash income for some 100,000 nomadic families. About 90% of the animals - some 18 million sheep, 8 million goats, 4 million cattle and 2 million horses, donkeys, mules and camels - are raised on an estimated 12 million ha. which include about 8 million ha. of open rangeland with the balance in forested areas.

THE PROBLEM

Due to overgrazing and overcrowding of these lands, their carrying capacity has been significantly reduced as evidenced by the average carcass weight of sheep which, over the past twenty years, has decreased from 14.5 kgs. to 10.5 kgs. This is also reflected in the imports of sheep for slaughter which in recent years have become necessary. Although no detailed survey has been made, it is estimated that at least one half of the 12 million ha. of rangeland must be reseeded if their carrying capacity is to be restored and improved. One major constraint to achieving this objective is the lack of improved forage seeds.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

There is little, if any, organized forage seed production in Morocco and, as a result, the range and pasture improvement programs which are initiated either in the private or in the public sector are completely dependent on costly imported seed. Given the magnitude of the problem and considering that seeding time is of critical importance in the improvement of rangelands, Morocco can hardly afford either the foreign exchange drain that continued seed imports would cause or the risky

reliance on these imports. It is therefore necessary, even essential, to develop an indigenous forage seed industry capable of meeting the country's needs.

At the request of the GOM, AID will conduct in FY 77 a study on the technical and economic feasibility of producing, packaging, and storing seed of various forage species adapted to Moroccan conditions. It is expected that the study will produce positive recommendations and the GOM has already indicated its intention to request AID financial assistance to implement such recommendations.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

AID assistance would consist of a loan which would finance the foreign exchange costs as well as part of the local currency cost of establishing and operating the seed nurseries and a seed processing plant. The exact size, number and location of the individual nurseries will be determined by the findings of the feasibility study. It is envisaged here that they would cover 900 hectares net. It is estimated that within a period of 3 years production would be stabilized at 230 kgs net per ha. Total annual seed production would amount to 207 metric tons and this would make possible the reseeding of about 10,000 ha. of rangeland, using a planting rate of 20 kgs/ha.

To ensure a regular and steady production, the land should be irrigated and the operation mechanized. In addition, facilities for seed cleaning and conditioning should be available to ensure that good quality seed will be available to the users. Also, forage seed production being a difficult activity, expatriate specialized technicians would be needed while Moroccans would be in training and acquiring the experience necessary to run the project effectively. It is estimated that nine man/years of technical expertise would be required.

MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

1. The feasibility study which is planned for FY 77 will confirm that the creation in Morocco of forage seed nurseries is technically feasible and economically justified.

2. The GOM will commit itself to the development of an effective forage seed production activity.

3. The GOM will plan effective range seeding and pasture development programs.

4. The GOM will officially request AID financial assistance to implement these programs.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

From 1968 to 1974 a GOM-USAID project (078 - Range Improvement) demonstrated on about 400 ha. in the Midelt area that, with reseeding and proper management, the carrying capacity of overgrazed rangelands and, consequently, meat production can be substantially increased. The GOM is presently in the process of extending the results of that project to 25,000 ha. which have been legally set aside for improvement and controlled grazing. A similar effort is being organized for the forested areas and rangelands throughout the country. FAO has been providing some modest technical assistance in this field.

ALTERNATIVES

The project is proposed as a logical next step to follow the planned feasibility study. Both activities are in keeping with the approved DAP for Morocco. Both were selected because they represent necessary and unavoidable first steps in any attempt to address the complex problems of livestock production in Morocco. Alternatives to the magnitude of outputs herein proposed will necessarily be considered in the course of project development. But there is no realistic alternative to producing in Morocco the seed needed to improve the country's rangelands.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of this AID-assisted GOM project would be the small Moroccan farmers (all of whom, practically, depend in part on livestock production), and the nomadic rural families for which livestock production constitutes the only source of cash income.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of 7.8 million dollars. The seed nurseries and the processing plant would be expected not only to continue their operations after the project terminates but also to be self-perpetuating.

The AID share of the total cost would amount to five million dollars, broken down as follows:

Equipment Irrigation, seed processing, agricultural machinery and implements, trucks, maintenance and repair.	3,000

Carry-over	$ 3,000
Supplies and Spareparts Fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, foundation seed.	200
Technical Services - 12 man/years	1,000
Training	100
Buildings Seed plant, warehouses, maintenance shops, equipment sheds.	500
	$ 4,800
Contingencies	200
	$ 5,000

The GOM share of the total cost would amount to 2.8 million dollars broken down as follows:

Land 1,000 ha.	$ 2,000
Personnel	600
Buildings	200
	$ 2,800

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

Schedule

Development of the project will be determined by the findings and conclusions of the feasibility study which will be conducted in the fall of 1976. Assuming timely approval of the PID, preparation of the PRP would be initiated in September 1976 and completed by October 1976. Submission of the PP could then be made in FY 1977.

Resources Required

Consulting services would be necessary for the preparation of both the PRP and the PP. It is envisaged that a total of 5 man-months would be required as follows:

PRP - design of the seed plant - 2 man/months
PP - preparation of the loan paper - 3 man/months
(1 economist - 1 agronomist - 1 loan officer)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: MOROCCO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 608-0138

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 03

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT/OPG (CRS)

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. OPG (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 09, YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 77; b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	100
B. OTHER U.S. 1. PL 480 Title II	15
2. CRS	5
C. HOST COUNTRY	295
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	415

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY ____ F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY ____ G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	152	060	-	100	-	100	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	100	-	100	-

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

066 | 067 | 073 | 075

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BS | ENV | EQ | LAB | PVO

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life of Morocco's poor and deprived.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the agricultural production and income of small nomadic farmers through land reclamation and diversion of annual flood waters in the sahelian province of Figuig.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Albert P. Brodeur

Title:

Date Signed: MM 06, DD 30, YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM, DD, YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENT
(PID)

Name:	Rural Development Grant/OPG (C.R.S.)
Project Number:	608-0138
Cooperating Country:	Morocco
Administrative Agency:	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Morocco *

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project calls for the construction of retaining walls to divert annual flood waters of four streams bordering the city of Figuig. This diversion of flood waters will check the steady erosion of soil and also provide badly needed land for agricultural use for the people of the area, one of the most backward and isolated in the country. (See attached map).

The length of project will be six to eight months. Village elders and officials from neighboring towns in the province that have similar problems will be invited to participate in the project at the outset in order to view first-hand the different phases of construction and impact of project for replication with GOM assistance in their own areas of need.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Figuig Province lies east of the High Atlas Mountains, a region of plains and high plateaus with Saharian features, it is still marked today by nomadism. In the southeast, the altitude of the high plains is about 1,000 meters above sea level; in the south, the chain of mountains reaches about 1,800 meters in height. Vegetation is very poor and the irregular steppe made of alfa and jujube trees gets poorer and poorer down to the south towards Figuig. This region is screened from the rains accompanying the Atlantic westerly winds.

Climate: The climate is irregular: little rain and sudden alternation of temperatures. The registered temperatures have shown an irregularity going from -10°C in Bou Arfa to +50°C in Figuig. The annual quantity of rains, between 200 to 240 mm, falls very irregularly between October and April. As a result, the province consists of semi-arid and arid areas. It's a transition between the Sahara and the north of the country.

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* Document prepared by CRS in accordance with OPG procedures. OPGP will be submitted separately by this organization.

Most of the time, "oueds" (rivers) are dry, except for the Oued Guir in the southwest.

Hydrogeology: The most important body of water is in Figuig. It is exploited by 35 wells and 35 sources giving an average flow of 500 litres/second. The sources come from a system of underground drain-pipes calles "Foggara". This kind of exploitation by "Foggara" has existed for several centuries. The source of AÏn Chaer irrigates a 200 hectare palm-grove. In the Tamlet plain, the sinkings which are rather deep have a flow going from 5 to 25 litres/second. The water is used by the nomads and the cattle.

Population: The census of 1971 gave an estimation for Figuig Province of 88,252 inhabitants, 19,431 of them living in towns or villages. The city of Figuig is the principal urban center with 13,660 inhabitants. For distribution of the population and other statistical indicators specific to the project area, see Annex III.

While the population of the country as a whole shows a growth rate of 3.2% and the project region 2.8% (since 1960), in some areas of the province the population has a much lower birth rate, as indicated in the Annex.

The total birth rate of the province results in 30,000 new inhabitants every 10 years, one of the lowest provincial increases registered in the country. The distribution per age is not precisely known but one can say that 65% is less than 25 years old.

The principal areas of sedentarization are Figuig, Bou Arfa, Tandrara and other towns indicated on map of area (Annex II).

The way of life of the population is sedentary in the palm-groves and along oueds, semi-nomadic near the "ksour" (fortified villages) and nomadic in the high plains. The sedentary population lives in one-room dwellings built of sun-baked clay, with roofs of clay tiles or clay covered straw.

The inhabitants are organized into tribes. But tribal organization has a tendency to disappear to the extent that sedentarization prevails over nomadism.

The traditional nomads breeding sheep and goats go through the high plateaus from the south to the north where they tent in the spring, but in summer they go on the mountains near Figuig and in winter to the plains north at Tafrata. But these mass movements are diminishing as

nomads begin to settle permanently in the area of Berguennt, now an important sheep market.

Agriculture

Cereals: Because of the climate and the insufficient rain, the agricultural areas are limited. In the province, and mostly in the palm-groves, culture is limited to cereals (wheat, barley and corn) and to leguminous plants requiring small surfaces.

For most inhabitants agriculture is at the subsistence level and the population depends on external supplies. The production of cereal is very low. In 1974, it was estimated as follows:

3,079 quintal of winter wheat	(781,000 in all region)
9,050 quintal of spring wheat	(134,000 in all region)
3,787 quintal of barley	(100,000 in all region)

Arboriculture: Dry and culture areas called "bour", situated in alluvial depressions and around the "ksour", are getting water from "oueds". Because of altitude and cold winters, intensive cultures are rare and not very varied. Most trees grow in the Figuig oasis, near the city situated at the door of the desert. The principal trees are date, olive, almond and fig trees.

date trees	93,083
olive trees	4,331
various	2,633

Forests: Forests are almost non-existant in the province. Plains and mountains are bare because of insufficient rain, severe climate and over-grazing. Alfa covers most of the high plains, an estimated 2,000,000 hectares. Production: 20 to 30,000 tons.

Breeding: It is one of the principal resources of the province and the only source of income for the population of the high plains. Sheep breeding is the most important.

	Province	Region
Sheep	1,018,617	1,500,000
Livestock	3,613	64,000
Goats	406,520	495,000
Camels	7,434	8,500

III. PROJECT ANALYSIS

This project will improve the lot of poor rural people in a remote, backward area. The beneficiaries of this project, an estimated 13,000 people, are the marginal population living in about 2,500 cultivable hectares in the project area.

This project meets the conditions specified in the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act. The beneficiaries are definitely among the country's poorest, living at a subsistence level and earning the equivalent of less than $100 annually. They are small farmers and semi-nomadic herders of sheep, goats and camels, but able to tend their small plots of cereals and legumes in palm-groves or near "oueds" and other water sources. Since this is a newly created province (January 1974) lacking many of the economic advantages of the older, established ones, the project will be a stimulus to the area. It has good potential for application in other areas of the province and other provinces in the eastern section of the country. Moreover, this project ties in excellently with the province's five-year development program.

Some related areas are:

Agriculture: In order to increase cereal production, important efforts will be made to:

- create or extend small irrigated surfaces;
- improve the irrigation system;
- extend the surface of selected palm-groves; and
- utilize selected seeds.

Arboriculture: At present, date production is limited to the needs of the local population. An effort will be made to commercialize one part of these dates as soon as the processing factory at Ksar-es-Souk becomes operational. Meanwhile, the Agronomic Research Institute has initiated several actions within the plan:

- introduction of new date varieties in the palm-groves of Figuig and Aïn Chouater;
- selected shoots will be planted in new irrigated surfaces to improve the quality of the dates (Mghoul-Fegous, etc.)

Forests: Forests have completely disappeared in all the province because of erosion, climate and over-grazing. The Waters and Forests Service is being improved and given the necessary possibilities to:

- protect the newly planted forests and control harvest of alfa;

- reforest the areas around the villages and the sources;
- protect the cynegetic fauna; and,
- plant a nursery of 200,000 plants.

Because Figuig is a new province, sparcely populated, remote from the hub of Ministries and related agencies, the last to receive priority attention, CRS finds this type project in perfect accord with its own development policies.

CRS has collaborated successfully with the Governor throughout the province on village and rural self-help programs and is anxious to help spearhead this project.

Due to the unforeseen reduction in phosphate prices in the 1975/76 period and a drought in the same period nearly crippling the grain output, the GOM had to spend an enormous amount of foreign exchange reserves for the purchase of soft wheat while continuing to make high payments for petrol, lubricants and other products. Consequently, these three factors have affected the GOM's five-year development plan, especially for the newly created provinces.

Provincial authorities have received verbal assurances from the central government that additional funds would be earmarked in the provincial budget during the course of the next Five Year Development Plan, 1978-82, were this CRS-assisted effort to be successful. The Central Government is interested in replicating this effort not only in other areas of the Figuig Province but also in other southern provinces affected by flash floods. To this end, it is supporting the present project to the extent of its current financial availabilities.

With the reclamation of 600 hectares of land from this project the local community, with expertise from GOM provincial-level agricultural and forestry technicians, can make full use of this extra land. Benefiting from meaningful local participation in the process of development to improve their economic situation, the short term results will be a source of cash income through sale of vegetables, especially to the new capital of Bou Arfa. Vegetables have to be imported as far as Oujda, a distance of 268 kilometers. Long term results will be the important addition of healthy date groves planted from selected shoots.

IV. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. The Walls

The four retaining walls will be constructed at critical

junctures on the streams north, northwest and south of the city of Figuig. These include the important stream, Bou Chalikane, the secondary streams, Oued Telt and Oued Kebir, and a minor stream called Oued Toumine near Zenaga, south of the city. For water diversion plans, see Annex IV. The walls will be about 1,500 meters in length, measuring 1.5 meters high and 0.60 meters wide. They will be constructed with local materials: rock, sand, cement, steel mesh and wire. The walls will be designed and executed by a GOM civil engineer attached to the Governor's office at Bou Arfa.

B. Labor

Under the organization of the Caïd of Figuig, volunteer village work forces of 50 persons each from the five different communes of the Cercle de Figuig will gather and split rocks from the dry stream beds to form the walls. These community volunteers will receive PL 480 Title II food on a self-help basis during construction. They will also share in the use of the reclaimed land that will be divided by the Caïd of Figuig for the farmers and herders living in the project area.

C. GOM Input

With central government funds, the provincial government will finance part of the cost of procurement of cement, steel mesh and wire, required for the project. It will also provide the professional services of a civil engineer, agricultural engineer, and surveyors for design and construction of retaining walls, bulldozers and cement mixers.

The local government at Figuig will provide the necessary tools and minor equipment, transportation to gather sand from nearby dunes, and supervisory personnel.

D. AID Input

Grant funds are to help finance the procurement (all local) of the cement, steel mesh and wire, to cover and fortify rock walls.

E. CRS Input

CRS will provide salaries, absorb all travel and office expenses for local and U.S. personnel. It is to be noted that CRS is the only foreign agency known to have travelled to this remote Sahelian area, first to visit a successful ongoing MCH program supported with PL 480 Title II food, and subsequently to discuss development needs

at the request of local officials.

F. Administrative and Technical Capability to Implement Project

The project incorporates an adequate number of GOM technical and supervisory personnel to implement activities at the outset to completion. The Caïd is a native of Figuig and is very knowledgeable on how and where and why the diversionary walls have to be constructed. CRS local and U.S. personnel will make supervisory visits to the project site during construction; will coordinate local purchase of materials; will participate in evaluating the diversion of flood waters at high and low water levels during the rainy season; and, will participate with local agronomy technicians to ensure a total impact of project.

V. FINANCIAL PLAN

Details of total cost inputs are attached (see Annex V).

VI. JUSTIFICATION FOR OPG

The proposed OPG grant is an essential element in this plan, because without it the provincial government would be unable to undertake the project and CRS would not have an opportunity to extend its proposed technical assistance.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT/ OPG (CRS)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	DATE PROP/REVISION 9/76
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0138	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	DATE LAST PAR N/A
APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST $100,000	DATE NEXT PAR 12/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	100	100	9/30/77 -
Proposed FY 1978	-	-	9/30/78 -

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.								
Local & Tcn.								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs			100				100	
Total			100				100	

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: C.R.S.	FY 1976 Obligations from	to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from	to	FY 1977 Obligations from	to	FY 1978 Obligations from	to
Period	-		-		-		-	
Amount	-		-		-		-	

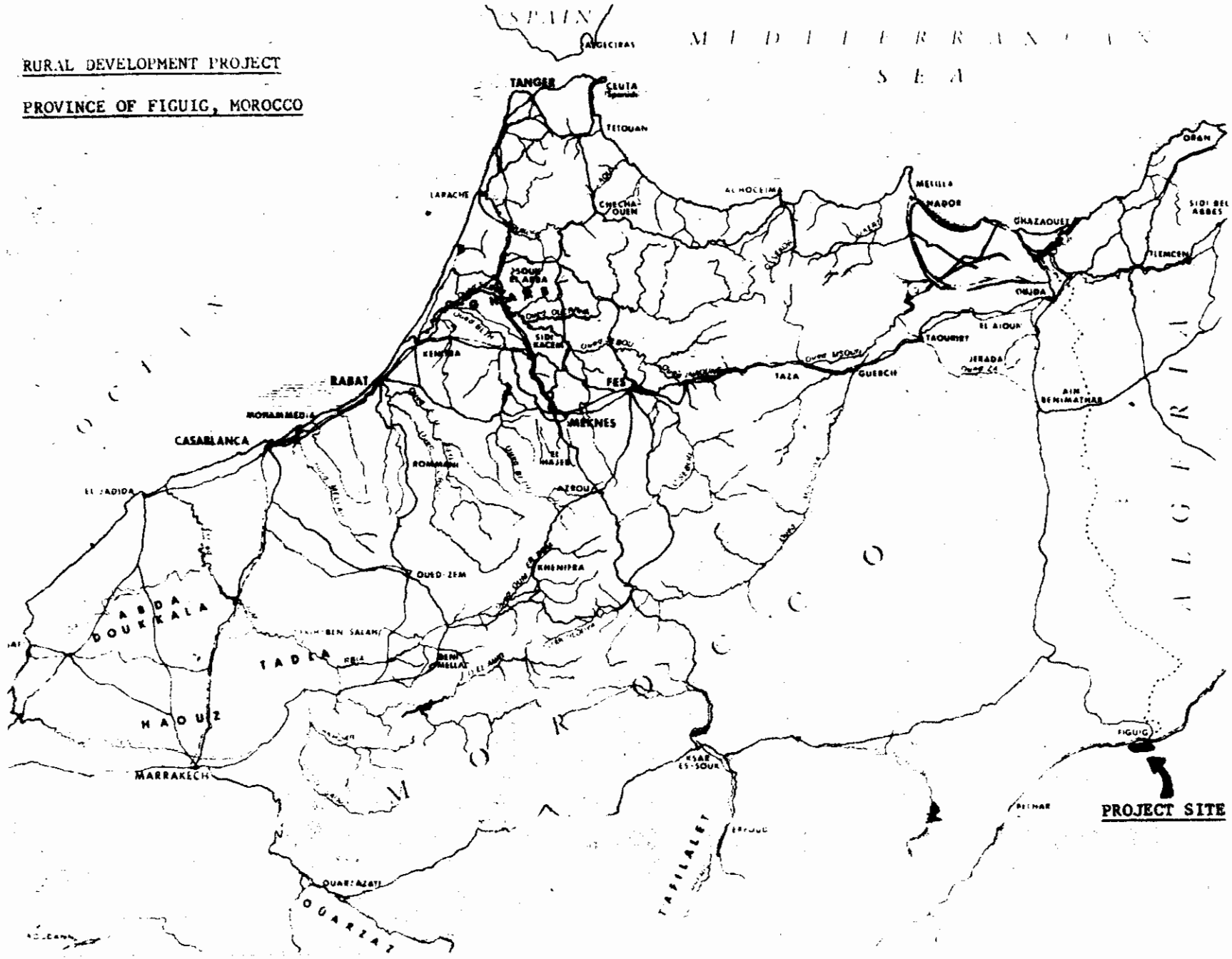
ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-

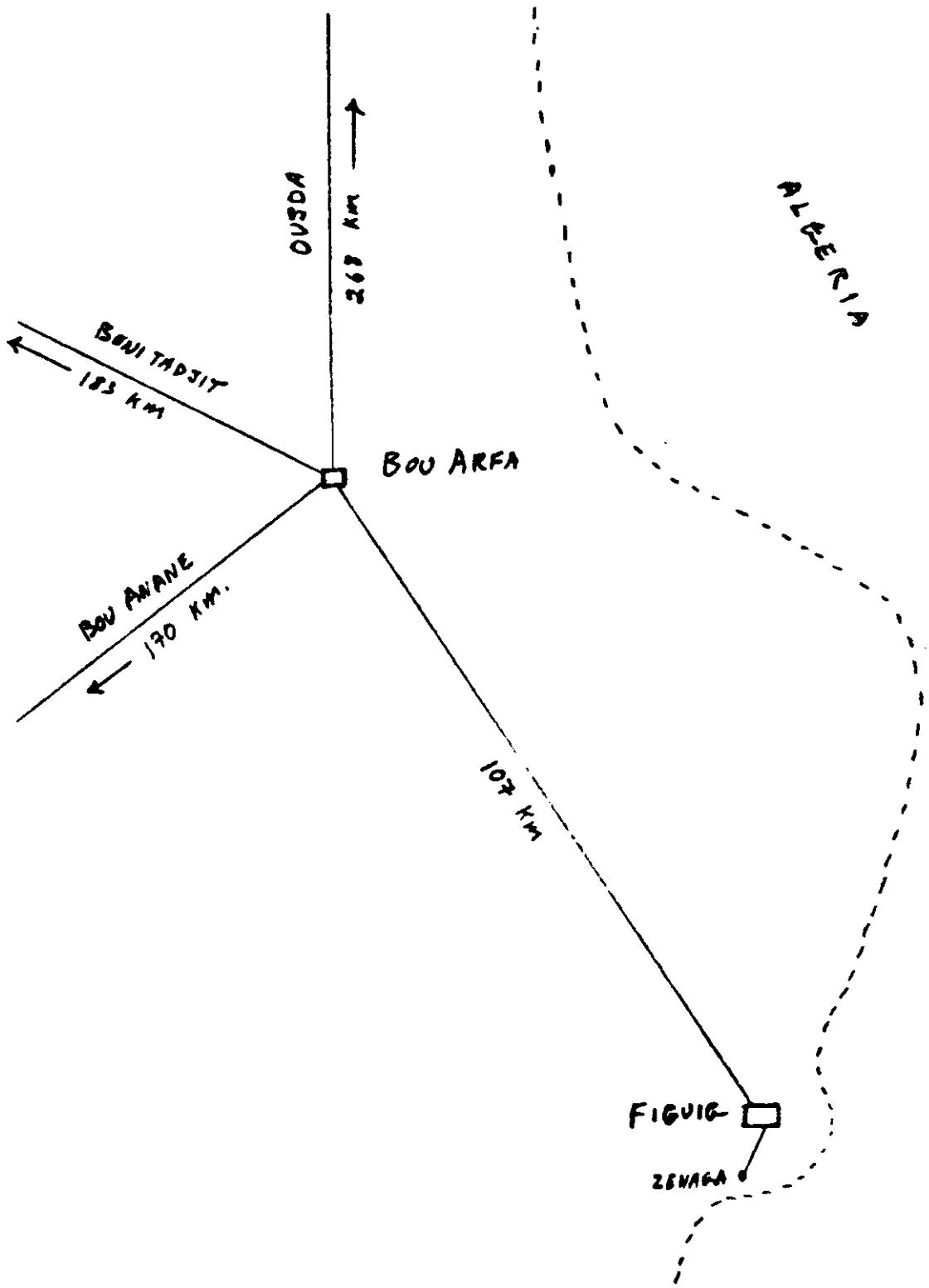
ANNEX I

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PROVINCE OF FIGUIG, MOROCCO



ANNEX II


OUJDA
268 km
ALGERIA
BOUI TADJIT
183 km
BOU ARFA
BOU ANANE
170 km.
107 km
FIGUIG
ZENAGA

ANNEX III

FIGUIG PROVINCE

Distribution of the Population (1960 to 1971

District	1960 Census			1971 Census		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Figuig	12,108	1,133	13,241	13,660	823	14,483
Bou Arfa	8,775	8,892	17,667	6,181	9,743	15,924
Tandrara		14,517	14,517		16,232	16,232
Aïn Couater		6,540	6,540		1,449	1,449
Bouanane		10,126	10,126		9,211	9,211
Beni Tadjit		7,087	7,087		9,363	9,363
Talsint		17,939	17,939		21,590	21,590
TOTAL	20,883	66,234	87,117	19,841	68,411	88,252

Basic Statistics

Area Surface: About 45,000 square kilometers

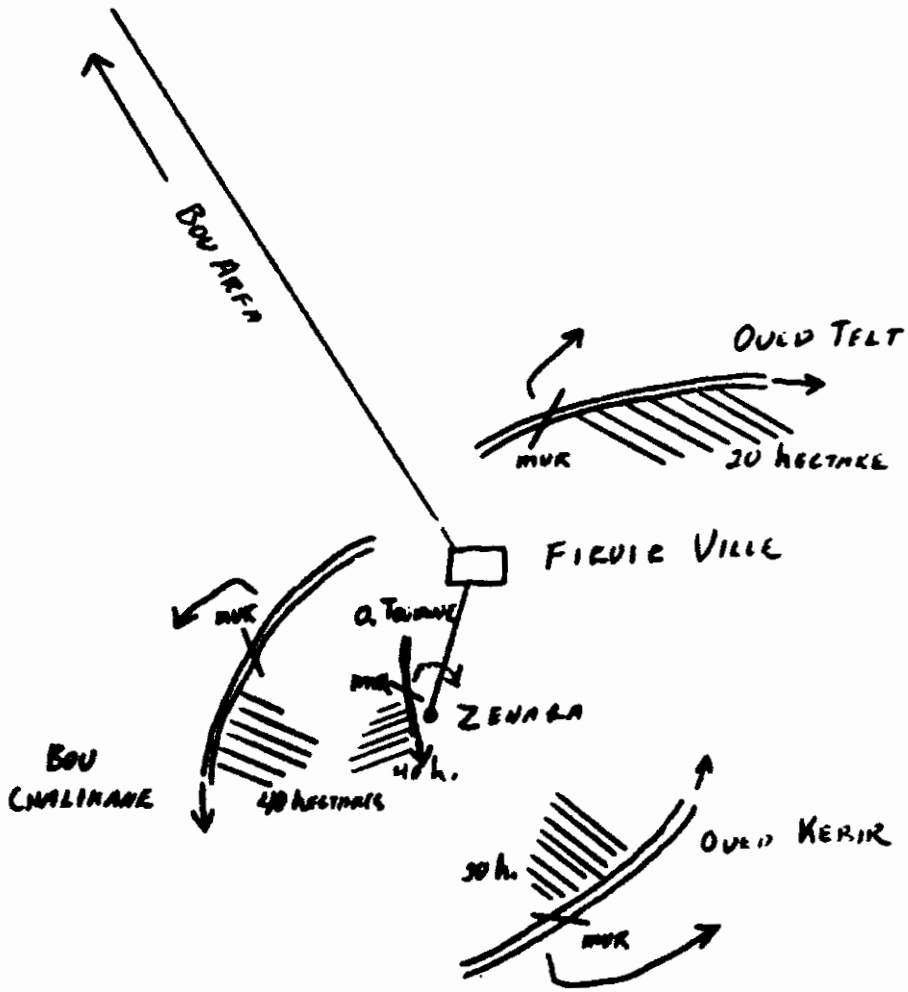
Annual Rainfall: 7 to 9 inches

Estimated Income: Less than $100 yearly per family

Project Area Surface: o/a 2,500 cultivable hectares

Estimated Project Land Reclaimation Surface: 600 hectares

Projet de detournement des inondations anormales - FIGUIG



TERRAINS récupérés (essai)

NOTE: Ceci est un essai, veuillez apporter ces corrections et les précisions nécessaires.

ANNEX V

PROJECT COSTS

I. USAID INPUT

A. Local purchase materials: $ 100,000

- cement
- steel mesh (gabion) 3m x 1m x 1m
- steel mesh (gabion) 4m x 1m x 1m

B. PL 480 Title II Commodities

Workers	250		
Dependents	1,000		
	1,250 beneficiaries		
Commodities:	flour	120,000 lbs	$ 13,500
	vegoil	7,200 lbs	1,944
			$ 15,444
		(rounded)	$ 15,000

C. Total USAID Input $ 115,000

II. CRS INPUT

- Salaries, travel expenses local and U.S. personnel from Rabat to project site.	$ 4,800
- Office expenses (cables, telephone)	200
Total	$ 5,000

III. GOM INPUT

A. Local purchase materials: $ 240,500

- cement
- steel mesh (gabion) 3m x 1m x 1m
- steel mesh (gabion) 4m x 1m x 1m
- n° 17 galvanized wire

Transport of materials

PROJECT COSTS (Cont'd)

Operation of equipment: bulldozers, cement mixers

Professional services

B. Labor:

20 man days per month x 6 = 30,000 days x 8 DH		
	240,000 DH	
	$ 54,545 (rounded)	$ 54,500
C. Total GOM Input		$ 295,000

IV. RECAPITULATION OF PROJECT COSTS

- USAID Input	$ 115,000 *
- CRS Input	$ 5,000
- GOM Input	$ 295,000
Total Project Costs ...	$ 415,000

* Includes $15,000 in PL 480 Title II commodities and $100,000 as an OPG Grant.

Country/Program MOROCCO

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1976 and Transition Quarter Estimate					FY 1977 Request				
	Agreements		Shipments		Carryover to FY '77	Agreements		Shipments		Carryover To FY '78
	($)	(MT)	(MT)		(MT)	($)	(MT)	($)	(MT)	(MT)
Wheat	14.8 m	100,000	100,000		-	7.5 m	50,000	7.5 m	50,000	-

Commodity	FY 1978 Request				
	Agreements		Shipments		Carryover to FY '79
	($)	(MT)	($)	(MT)	(MT)
Wheat	7.5 m	50,000	7.5 m	50,000	-

P/L 480 Title II Food Aid

There are two cooperating sponsors administering P/L 480 Title II food assistance programs in Morocco. They are the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The Program Plans for the FY 1978 programs of AJDC and CRS are attached. The Mission Review of each of these programs follows.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

The AJDC program in Morocco provides humanitarian assistance and social services for a minority group of Moroccans who are outside the mainstream of public services and who are in need of external assistance. Title II support is an important part of this overall program, especially in the health and education sectors. The AJDC feeding program as proposed for FY 1978 is consistent with AID/W guidelines. The Program Plan has been signed by USAID and forwarded by AJDC/Morocco to its New York headquarters.

I. Comments on the Program Plan

1. AJDC is requesting Title II commodity support for 3,000 recipients in FY 1978. The commodity requirements are only 127,000 kilograms of soy-fortified wheat flour and 9,000 kilograms of vegetable oil. These foods will be used to supplement the meals provided by the Jewish community for children at day care centers and at school cantines. There is a MCH program for mothers and infants. Food assistance is also provided to a small number of elderly Jews who have migrated from the rural areas in recent years and have not the wherewithall to support themselves. These feeding programs are located in Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech, Tangiers and Fes.

2. The AJDC plan by recipient categories and commodity requirements for FY 1978 is as follows:

Category	Recipient	Flour	Vegoil
MCH	200	8,000	1,000
School feeding	2,300	83,000	5,000
Health cases	500	36,000	3,000
Totals	3,000	127,000 kgs	9,000 kgs

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

Soy-fortified flour	31,497
Vegetable oil	5,356
Total	$36,853

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

5. The Jewish community in Morocco is self-sufficient. The community maintains its own school system, including primary, secondary, vocational and normal schools. The schools follow the French metropolitan curriculum. The standards are high, and the results are exceptional, as demonstrated in the high ratio of students receiving the French brevet and baccalaureate. Each school has a cantine scolaire where highly nutritious meals are served. Title II support is requested for 2,300 of these primary and secondary school boys and girls, who are from poor families. A substantial cost of the cantine scolaire is borne by AJDC and the Jewish community. Title II input consists of bread and the use of vegoil in preparing the local foods.

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

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

8. All aspects of commodity movement are handled directly by AJDC. Four shipments are received quarterly at Casablanca port. AJDC takes immediate consignment of the food at ship's tackle and arranges for its transport directly to the private AJDC warehouse in Casablanca.

This central warehouse is maintained in good condition and is completely controlled by AJDC. Deliveries are made from this central warehouse directly to the AJDC distribution sites in Tangiers, Marrakech, Rabat, Fes, and Casablanca City by private or contract carriers. Receipt, storage, and utilization of the commodities are carefully controlled through standard forms and regular supervision by the staff of AJDC and the local Jewish welfare committees.

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

II. Comments on Commodity and Recipient Status Reports

The CSR and the RSR for the period April 1, 1976 through June 30, 1976 will be forwarded to AID/W in July with appropriate mission comments. AJDC routinely provides these reports monthly.

III. Statement on Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations

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

AID Audit Report No. 4-608-75-4 of September 27, 1974, included a review of the Title II operation of AJDC in Morocco. There were no recommendations and the audit review indicated that the program was managed in a satisfactory manner consistent with AID regulations.

AJDC commissioned Loeb and Troper, Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 10016, to audit the entire AJDC/M program. In a report dated April 16, 1974, the auditor reviewed the procedures for storage, distribution, and accountability, and concluded that all was in order. The next self-audit will be conducted in October 1976.

The AJDC program is small and confined to five geographical locations: Fes, Rabat, Marrakech, Casablanca, and Tangiers. The program director and his staff are in close and constant contact with the five Jewish welfare committees which manage the program. There is a serious approach to the management of the program. The FFPO has a good working relationship with the American program director and has easy access to the project sites. USAID is satisfied that the Title II commodities are utilized according to program authorization.

IV. Statement of Performance of AJDC

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

V. Statement on Effectiveness and Impact of the AJDC Program

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

VI. How the FY 1978 Submission Relates to AID Priorities and USG Objectives

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

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

The meals of the school cantines are planned daily by a nutritionist at Casablanca. Health units are operated in conjunction with the MCH and school programs. There is no organized family planning program among Jewish Moroccans.

VIII. Caloric Intake

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

A. MCH recipient (mothers)

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	110	390.50
Totals	125	523.10
From Other Sources:		
Milk	100	70.00
Meat	300	470.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	200	180.00
Fruit	240	120.00
Sugar	40	160.00
Totals	1,280	1,270.00

B. MCH recipient (child)

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	110	390.50
Totals	125	523.10
From Other Sources:		
Milk	300	202.00
Meat	30	40.00
Vegetables	200	135.00
Potatoes	50	45.00
Fruit	120	60.00
Sugar	40	160.00
Totals	740	642.00

C. School child

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	11	97.24
S.F. flour	180	639.00
Totals	191	736.24

From Other Sources:	Grams	Calories
Milk	240	200.00
Meat	300	470.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	100	90.00
Fruit	150	70.00
Sugar	20	80.00
Totals	1,210	1,180.00

D. Adult Health Case

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	200	710.00
Totals	215	842.60

From Other Sources:		
Milk	50	35.00
Meat	150	235.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	300	270.00
Fruit	100	45.00
Sugar	50	200.00
Totals	1,050	1,055.00

IX. Country Statistical Data

Total population	18,000,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years	4,582,689
Number of children age 0 to 6 years receiving Title II assistance	250,150
Number of primary school age children (7-11)	2,540,592
Number enrolled in primary schools	1,715,375
Number of primary school children receiving Title II assistance	1,500
Number of secondary school age children (12-18)	2,846,697
Number enrolled in secondary schools	502,961
Number of secondary school children receiving Title II assistance	800

X. Mission Comment

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

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

The program plan for the FY 1978 CRS Title II food assistance program has been signed by USAID and forwarded by CRS/Morocco to its New York headquarters. USAID believes the program is well conceived, manageable, and responsive to AID/W guidelines and to instructions contained in AID Handbook No. 9.

I. Comments on the Program Plan

1. CRS proposes a program of 575,000 beneficiaries in FY 1978 which is the same recipient level envisaged for FY 1977. This consists of 375,000 maternal/child health recipients, 175,000 Food-for-Work recipients, and 25,000 children in the Other-Child-Feeding category.

2. The Title II commodity import requirements for FY 1978 are 39,179 M/T. The commodities consist of soy-fortified wheat flour, WSB, soy-fortified rolled oats, and vegetable oil. No commercial processing of the commodities is involved except in the case of bread baked for the SMB orphanages. These commodities are acceptable to Moroccan tastes, especially wheat, which is the staple of the country.

3. The recipient/commodity requirements for the FY 1978 program are summarized as follows:

Category	Recipients	Cereals	Vegoil
MCH	375,000	14,849	2,025
OCF	25,000	1,800	135
FFW	175,000	18,900	1,470
Totals	575,000	35,549 M/T	3,630 M/T

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

Soy-fortified flour	26,775	6,640.600
Vegetable oil	3,630	2,160.600
Wheat soya blend	4,387	1,170.200
S.F. rolled oats	4,387	1,112.200
Totals	39,179 M/T	$11,083.600

5. The priority feeding program for CRS is the MCH program for 250,000 pre-school age children and 125,000 mothers from indigent families. The per capita monthly rations are 1,350 gr of soy-fortified wheat flour, 450 gr of vegoil, 975 gr of WSB, and 975 gr of S.F. rolled oats for a total of 3,750 gr. The food is distributed in bulk form. This feeding program is administered through a network of social education centers under the management of Entraide Nationale which is the GOM equivalent of a ministry of social welfare. These centers are located in all provinces and prefectures and number 250.

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

AID/W has approved a grant of $282,000 (amendment for additional $125,000 from FY 1976 funds pending) to CRS for a nutrition education project to improve the services of these social education centers. The grant provides for four nutrition educators who compose the faculty of a training center in Marrakech. At this institution 500 monitrices are being trained on a rotating basis over a 20 month period. The curriculum is designed for the particular needs of the social education centers, emphasizing basic nutrition, hygiene, and the interpersonal teaching techniques required in a nonformal education program such as this for illiterate mothers.

This project also provided for third-country training for the supervisory monitrices at the National Institute of Nutrition at Tunis. Twenty-nine monitrices attended a three month course in nutrition; four Moroccans are following the standard three year program in nutrition at NINT. Those women from the short-term training have provincial responsibilities supervising several centers. The four returning from the long-term training will staff the nutrition training center at Marrakech as replacements for the foreign nutrition educators.

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

A. Some 60,000 girls and young women from age 10 to 19 attend vocational training centers sponsored by E.N. Most of these girls have never attended school; others have had some primary school training. They are all from poor families.

The curriculum concentrates on vocational training in embroidery, dress making, rug weaving, knitting, and leather work. Some centers have Arabic literacy classes, and the plan is to include basic education classes for all the girls. A nutrition education component will be added as a spin-off from the MCH nutrition project.

Each girl attends the center four hours a day for six days. The center maintains double sessions to accommodate the many applicants. In tradition-laden Morocco many social restraints are still imposed on girls and women. These training centers managed by women are an acceptable form of education and social occupation outside the family circle for those young women.

The program is simple but potentially it is an excellent effort in nonformal education of women. As a FFW project each trainee receives 50 lbs of wheat flour and 1/2 gallon of vegoil monthly for herself and her family. Each girl makes a monthly contribution of five dirhams ($1.20) to the center to cover administrative and supply costs.

USAID has submitted a P.I.D. for nonformal education of women. The base for this project will be the existing ouvroir program of the Secretariat of State for Entraide Nationale and a similar foyer feminin program of the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports.

B. The monitrices at the MCH centers receive part payment of wages from GOM funds and part payment with FFW commodities at the family rate of 100 lbs of flour and one gallon of vegoil monthly.

C. CRS also provides FFW rations for unemployed unskilled laborers. They receive the standard family ration monthly while they participate in approved rural or community development projects. The GOM provincial budgets provide the technical support, the tools, and the material needed for these projects. Skilled laborers are provided through the budget of the provincial government. Every province and caïdat in Morocco can point to impressive development projects realized in part through the FFW program.

The chantier self-help recipient level will be set at 4,000 workers and 16,000 dependents. These projects will be confined to the dryland areas where the incidents of malnutrition are the highest, namely Tarfaya, Tiznit, Agadir, Ouarzazate, Ksar-es-Souk, Figuig, and El Ayoun. Projects will be developed at the provincial level for approval by E.N. and C.R.S. Emphasis will be placed on development projects in the areas of health, sanitation, nutrition, agriculture, and water supply. These workers will be the unemployed or underemployed heads of indigent families. In addition to the project output, the objective will be to supply these workers with a supplement to their inadequate family income in the form of Title II commodities. In the desert province of Figuig the self-help FFW project will be integrated with an OPG land reclamation project designed jointly by CRS and the GOM.

D. In summary the FFW recipient levels are as follows:

	Workers	Dependents
Trainees at ouvroirs	60,000	90,000
MCH monitrices	1,000	4,000
Self-help projects	4,000	16,000
	65,000	110,000

7. In the Other-Child-Feeding category CRS provides Title II support for 20,000 orphaned and needy youngsters who are cared for in institutions administered by the Moslem Welfare Society (SMB). These SMB homes are sponsored by E.N. and the local governments. Admission is limited to the most needy, and the GOM and the Moroccan public consider this a priority welfare activity. In the OCF category another 5,000 pre-school age children in institutions sponsored by the Moroccan League for the Protection of Children also receive Title II support.

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

II. Comments on Commodity and Recipient Status Reports

The CSR and the RSR for the period April 1, 1976 through June 30, 1976 will be forwarded to AID/W in the latter part of July with appropriate mission comments. CRS routinely provides these reports monthly.

III. Statement on the Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations

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

The office of the Area Auditor General - Africa completed AID Audit Report No. 4-608-75-4 on September 27, 1974. This was a comprehensive examination of the AID program in Morocco, including the various aspects of the Title II program. The report states that the CRS program was being implemented in compliance with AID regulations, and that the management of the program was adequate and effective.

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

(1) C/FFP/AID Dr. Robert R. Spitzer's memorandum dated January 22, 1976 to Acting AG Mr. Peter Cody;

(2) USAID Mission Director Mr. Albert P. Disdier's letter to Mr. Anthony Schwarzwalder NE/AID dated January 20, 1976; and

(3) USAID cable number Rabat 3119 dated June 9, 1976.

IV. Statement on Performance of CRS

The director of the CRS program in Morocco has had 20 years experience in managing food assistance programs in Asia and Africa. He has a staff of 20, including 4 end-use checkers. CRS is well versed in Title II regulations and is conscientious in adhering to AID guidelines. There is no Church-affiliated counterpart for CRS in this Moslem country. CRS works directly with the GOM. Its relationship with the GOM at the ministerial level and in the provinces is very good. The GOM cooperates with CRS in the support and management of the program and pays for the local administrative costs.

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

V. Statement on Effectiveness and Impact of the CRS Program

The Title II program sponsored by CRS is the most visible AID assistance program in Morocco. It operates in all provinces and reaches 575,000 recipients. The program is well known and appreciated at all levels of the GOM as well as by the needy people who directly benefit.

Through the input of the Title II supplements, CRS has been instrumental in getting the GOM to establish an efficient school lunch program for children of poor families. The GOM now operates this program. The CRS Food-for-Work program realized 4,000,000 man/days of work in economic development projects which aided the GOM considerably in its acute unemployment problem, and accomplished many worthwhile undertakings in rural and community development. Through the Title II input CRS assisted the GOM in the establishment of the ouvroirs for the nonformal education of women, and the cooperatives for handicapped workers. Most important of all is the effectiveness of CRS in establishing the MCH nutrition centers throughout the country.

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

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

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

USAID has included the CRS program in the D.A.P.

It is worthy to note that CRS has integrated its feeding projects with other development projects. The MCH feeding project is integrated with the Nutrition Education Project 0123; the FFW program for the trainees at the ouvroirs is integrated with the Nonformal Education for Women Project 0139; and the FFW chantier program in Figuig is integrated with Rural Development Project 0138.

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

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

CRS has no program in Family Planning.

VIII. Caloric Intake

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

A. MCH recipient (mother)

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	33	118.80
Totals	126	536.88
From Other Sources:		
Milk	50	35.00
Meat	80	100.00
Vegetables	340	225.00
Potatoes	200	180.00
Fruit	160	80.00
Sugar	40	160.00
Totals	870	780.00

B. MCH recipient (child)

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	33	118.80
Totals	126	536.88
From Other Sources:		
Milk	200	135.00
Meat	30	40.00
Vegetables	200	135.00
Potatoes	50	45.00
Fruit	60	30.00
Sugar	40	160.00
Totals	580	545.00

C. O.C.F. recipient

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	200	710.00
Totals	215	842.60
From Other Sources:		
Milk	240	200.00
Meat	150	235.00
Vegetables	450	304.00
Potatoes	100	90.00
Fruit	150	70.00
Sugar	20	80.00
Totals	1,110	979.00

D. F.F.W. recipient

Title II Commodity:	Grams	Calories
Vegoil	27	238.68
S.F. flour	450	1,597.50
Totals	477	1,836.18
From Other Sources:		
Milk	50	35.00
Vegetables	400	290.00
Potatoes	300	270.00
Fruit	100	45.00
Sugar	50	200.00
Totals	900	840.00

IX. Country Statistical Data

Total population	18,000,000
Number of children age 0 to 6 years	4,582,689
Number of children age 0 to 6 years receiving Title II assistance	250,150
Number of primary school age children (7-11)	2,540,592
Number enrolled in primary schools	1,715,375

Number of primary school children receiving Title II assistance	1,500
Number of secondary school age children (12-18)	2,846,697
Number enrolled in secondary school	502,961
Number of secondary school children receiving Title II assistance	800

X. Multi-Year Program Planning

The CRS/M Title II program has always been responsive to innovations and changes. The priority MCH feeding program has increased 400 per cent in the three year period. At this time of growth the infrastructure of the 250 social education centers has been strengthened and a cadre of 500 nutrition teachers has been trained. The GOM was prompted to institute the School of Applied Nutrition in Marrakech and four Moroccans have been sent to Tunisia for long-term training to become professional nutritionists.

In October 1978 nutrition education project 0123 will be evaluated by AID/W as will be the MCH feeding program. The results of this evaluation will determine the extent and time of the Title II phase down for the MCH feeding program. It is anticipated that the present MCH recipient level of 375,000 will continue through FY 1980. Thereafter it is hoped that the implementation of the GOM national nutrition strategy from project 0135 will be in full force and that Title II food aid will no longer be required for the MCH category.

Food-for-Work commodity requirements for girls and young women at the ouvroirs, all of whom are from indigent families, is expected to expand in FY 1979 and FY 1980 to 100,000 trainees. By the end of FY 1980 as project 0139 in nonformal education is well underway, it is envisaged that external food aid will no longer be needed for this category.

The self-help chantier program in the dryland areas of the South and the East are set conservatively at 20,000 rations. Actually CRS and the GOM could realize many more such projects if Title II commodities were made available. The GOM is very interested in developing the provinces beyond the Atlas Mountains in the Pre-Sahara which are characterized by the extremes of underdevelopment. They are food deficit areas, with high rates of malnutrition, poor health delivery systems, high degrees of illiteracy, and a per capita income of $101. The collaboration of CRS with these provincial governments in labor intensive projects has been effective and beneficial. CRS would like to continue this program at an expanded level for the next five years.

The OCF feeding programs are essentially humanitarian for orphaned and destitute children. The Title II input is a budgetary supplement to the two GOM agencies who sponsor these programs. If their budgets are sufficiently increased in the next 5 year plan (1978 - 1982) this Title II program could be terminated in FY 1979.

XI. Mission Comment

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

PL 480 TITLE II FY 78

MOROCCO
(country)

I. Sponsor's Name (A.J.D.C.)

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
0.2	S.F. flour	8	1.9
0.2	Vegoil	1	0.6
Total MCH		9	2.5

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
2.3	S.F. flour	83	20.5
2.3	Vegoil	5	3.0
Total School Feeding		88	23.5

C. Other Child Feeding ..... Total Recipients 0

D. Food for Work ..... Total Recipients 0

E. Other Adult Health Cases ..... Total Recipients 0.5 (thousands)

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
0.5	S.F. flour	36	8.9
0.5	Vegoil	3	1.8
Total Other		39	10.7

PL 480 TITLE II FY 78

MOROCCO
(country)

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

A. Maternal and Child Health ..... Total Recipients 375.0 (thousands)

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
375.0	S.F. flour	6,075	1,506.7
375.0	Vegoil	2,025	1,205.3
375.0	S.F.R'oats	4,387	1,112.2
375.0	WSB	4,387	1,170.2
Total MCH		16,874	4,994.4

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

C. Other Child Feeding ..... Total Recipients 25.0 (thousands)

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
25.0	S.F. flour	1,800	446.4
25.0	Vegoil	135	80.3
Total Other Child Feeding		1,935	526.7

D. Food for Work ..... Total Recipients 175.0 (thousands)

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
175.0	S.F. flour	18,900	4,687.5
175.0	Vegoil	1,470	875.0
Total FFW		20,370	5,562.5

P O P U L A T I O N A N D H E A L T H

- 608-0112 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT
- 608-0133 FAMILY HEALTH TRAINING
- 608-0140 POPULATION GRANT/OPG (AMPF)

FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT

608-11-580-112

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: June 1971

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1980

C. PAR DUE: March 1977

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To establish an institutional capability to provide FP services to three million couples of reproductive age throughout the country by 1977.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. Establishment of a National FP Center in Rabat.
2. Permanent staff (8) for Central FP Services (Medical-Nursing, IE&C, Training and Administration).
3. Establishment of a Clinical FP Training Center in Casablanca (some 280 personnel complete advanced training).
4. Some 475 personnel complete FP training in the Rabat centers.
5. Some 230 Health Centers, staffed with medical and paramedical personnel providing MCH-FP services.
6. Some 570 dispensaries equipped and staffed to provide part time FP services with paramedical personnel.
7. Some 450 medical and 5,000 paramedical personnel trained to provide part time FP services.
8. Establishment of 25 FP Reference Centers staffed with especially trained personnel (75), providing full time FP services.
9. Inclusion of FP-IE&C in curricula of 400 Ministry of Interior and Youth and Sports Women Centers (some 600 monitrices trained).
10. Six mobile units staffed and equipped to provide FP-IE&C services.

11. Twelve Regional or Provincial FP Seminars or workshops established.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS

A special independent evaluation of the project was carried out in February/March 1976. The French translation of the evaluation team's summary findings and recommendations was presented to the Minister of Public Health in May 1976. The full report, presently being translated into French, is to be submitted in July 1976. The Mission will be discussing the implementation of the recommendations with Ministry officials during the coming fall. The Minister's positive reactions to the evaluation suggest that the Ministry will take significant remedial action. A project development team is currently being scheduled for January/February 1977 in order to review the results achieved to date and to provide the Mission with specific detailed planning for the extension of the project as indicated already in the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation. It is anticipated that the revised PP will be submitted to AID/W in March 1977.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Family Planning Support
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0112
APPROPRIATION PH

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1971
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979
TOTAL COST $3,970,000

DATE PROP/REVISION 02/21/75
DATE LAST PAR 03/76
DATE NEXT PAR 03/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	385	205	6/30/76 444
Estimated Interim Qtr.	90	154	9/30/76 380
Estimated FY 1977	620	530	9/30/77 470
Proposed FY 1978	625	695	9/30/78 400

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.								
Local & Tcn.								
Participants								
Commodities	620	625					620	625
Other Costs								
Total	620	625					620	625

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: None	FY 1976 Obligations	Int. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
	from to	from to	from to	from to
Period	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	1	-	-

Table 1

Program Analysis for Orals and Condoms to Achieve Replacement Level of Population Growth

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
A. "Full Supply" Analysis						
1. Women (15 - 49)	3,474	3,578	3,685	3,796	3,910	4,027
2. 65% of Line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement level)	2,258	2,326	2,395	2,467	2,542	2,618
3. 59% of Line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	2,050	2,111	2,174	2,240	2,307	2,376
4. Annual stock requirements for "full supply"						
a. Orals - 92% of Line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	24,518	25,248	26,000	26,790	27,592	28,417
b. Condoms - 8% of Line A3 x 100 units	16,400	16,888	17,392	17,920	18,456	19,008
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	1,620	2,250	3,077	4,160	5,579	7,437
b. Condoms	600	833	1,139	1,540	2,065	2,753
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	25	120	120	120	120	120
b. Condoms	0	144	144	144	144	144
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	1,645	2,370	3,197	5,280	5,699	7,557
b. Condoms	600	977	1,283	1,684	2,209	2,897
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Supply"						
1. Orals (Line A4a less Line B4a)	22,873	22,878	22,803	21,510	21,893	20,860
2. Condoms (Line A4b less Line B4b)	15,800	15,911	16,109	16,236	16,247	16,111
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	1,305	1,814	2,480	3,354	4,497	5,994
2. Condoms	850	1,180	1,610	2,170	2,920	3,890
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (Line B4a plus Line D1)	2,950	4,184	5,677	8,634	10,196	13,551
2. Condoms (Line B4b plus Line D2)	1,450	2,157	2,893	3,854	5,129	6,787
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (Line A4a less Line E1)	21,568	21,064	20,323	18,156	17,396	14,866
2. Condoms (Line A4b less Line E2)	14,950	14,731	14,499	14,066	13,327	12,221
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (Line F1 divided by 13)	1,659	1,620	1,563	1,397	1,338	1,144
2. Condoms (Line F2 divided by 100)	149	147	145	141	133	122
3. Total (Line G1 plus Line G2)	1,808	1,767	1,708	1,538	1,471	1,266

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	1,292	878	398	2,044	4,497
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	1,400	2,000	5,000	6,950	7,491
3. Less: Expected Use	1,814	2,480	3,354	4,497	5,994
4. End of Year Stock	878	398	2,044	4,497	5,994
To be completed by AID/Washington					
B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)					
1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)					
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase					
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1977					
C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)					
1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)					
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase					
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978					

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	708	501	891	2,170	2,920
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	973	2,000	3,449	3,670	4,860
3. Less: Expected Use	1,180	1,610	2,170	2,920	3,890
4. End of year stock	501	891	2,170	2,920	3,890
To be completed by AID/Washington					
B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)					
1. CY 1977 deliveries (Line A 2 above)					
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase					
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77					
C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)					
1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A2 above)					
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase					
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978					

FAMILY HEALTH TRAINING

608-0133

A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: First Quarter FY 1977 (Est.)

B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1981 (Est.)

C. PAR DUE: N/A

D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To assist the GOM to develop a permanent in-service training program for supervisory nursing personnel in Family Health (FH) at the National Family Planning Center and to develop in-service programs for para-medical personnel in all provinces, utilizing the graduates of the FH training program as instructors.

E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:

1. 220 Graduates from the FH training program return to assume supervisory positions.

2. 25 In-service training programs conducted by provincial authorities.

3. 1,250 Para-medical personnel attended above training program.

4. 8 Moroccan FH advisors trained.

F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS

The PRP, submitted in November 1975, was not approved by AID/W since the project review committee concluded that the health sector's problems, needs and priorities had not been explored fully in that document. However, AID/W included the project in the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation with the understanding that a project development team would work with Ministry of Public Health officials in examining rural health delivery systems in early 1976. If this study confirmed the relevance and feasibility of the proposed assistance, the team would then proceed with specific detailed planning for the project. The team's arrival, scheduled for early June 1976,

has been delayed to September 1976, at the request of the Ministry of Public Health, which has confirmed its active interest in the project but wishes to develop further its own plans prior to receiving the A.I.D. project team; the Ministry, which has recently changed senior internal personnel assignments relevant to this project, advised us that we could expect to have its further views by September 1976. It is anticipated that the PP will be submitted to AID/W in November 1976.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Family Health Training	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	DATE PROP/REVISION 11/76
	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	DATE LAST PAR N/A
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0133	TOTAL COST $1,550,000	DATE NEXT PAR 03/78
APPROPRIATION FH		

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	250	190	9/30/77 60
Proposed FY 1978	475	375	9/30/78 160

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			180	445			180	445
Local & Tcn.								
Participants			20	20			20	20
Commodities			50	10			50	10
Other Costs								
Total			250	475			250	475

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor to be selected.	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	-	-	04/77-11/77	12/77-02/79
Amount	-	-	250	475

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	2	2
Participants	-	-	1	2

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: MOROCCO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 608-0140

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 03

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): POPULATION GRANT/OPG(AMPF)

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. OPG 2 = PRP 3 = PP

B. DATE: MM 10 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		450
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	IPPF	350
	TOTAL	900

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) PH	301		-	450	-	450	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	450	-	450	-

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

400 | 430 | 440 | 450 | 460

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BRW | BUW | DEL | PVO

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 340

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life of Morocco's poor and deprived.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the availability of family planning services to fertile couples in Morocco by doubling the number of first acceptors and continuing acceptors of FP services provided through the AMPF (Moroccan Family Planning Association) in the provinces/prefectures of Rabat/Sale, Casablanca, Tangiers, Marrakech, Tetouan, Fes, Meknes and Agadir by December 1979.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

TDY assistance of a Family Planner and Project Designer required in September 1976 - $3,500.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Albert P. Dudian

Title:

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 30 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENT

(PID)

Name of Project	:	Population Grant/OPG(AMPF)
Project Number	:	608-0140
Cooperating Country	:	Morocco
Administrative Agency	:	Moroccan Family Planning Association

I. BACKGROUND

The population of the Kingdom of Morocco is 18,000,000 of which 45 percent is under 15 years of age. The crude birth rate is reliably estimated at 49 per 1,000 and the crude mortality rate is 17 per 1,000. The resultant yearly population growth rate is 3.2 percent, one of the highest in the world. The population is expected to reach 43,000,000 by the year 2000, just 24 years from now.

This population expansion erodes progress made in economic development and imposes increasingly heavier demands on Morocco's limited capacity to satisfy the imperatives of food, housing, education, employment, health services, and in general the prospects for a more equitable society.

There are four sectors of Moroccan society which are trying to cope with fertility control. The primary effort is that of the Ministry of Public Health, which includes family planning services in its integrated health delivery system throughout the country. The second endeavor is that of the commercial pharmacies which are reputed to dispense 50 percent of all contraceptives used in the Kingdom. Private practitioners both medical and nonmedical who provide contraceptive services including abortions and sterilizations constitute the third source of fertility control. The last is the Moroccan Family Planning Association, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

According to a recent A.I.D. evaluation, the MOPH after ten years of family planning services is only reaching 4 percent of fertile couples. The GOM has failed to assign sufficient priority and support to this program. The general management of the program has been mediocre, and the service offered to potential acceptors has been indifferent and spasmodic.

Serious efforts are underway to redirect and revitalize the family planning services within the MOPH by restructuring the medical services, by retraining personnel, by facilitating the distribution system, and most important of all, by setting a high priority on the program by reconstituting the Superior Commission on Family Planning and by directly involving key officials in the highest echelons of the GOM. But even with a most optimistic forecast, it would be unrealistic to expect the MOPH to handle the population problem alone.

Each year the sales of contraceptives at commercial pharmacies increase significantly. The cost of three cycles of pills is DH 6 ($1.40). This outlet which services 50% of continuing acceptors may become the subject of an A.I.D.-assisted Contraceptive Retail Sales activity in the future. The pills are dispensed without a physician's prescription. The only drawback to this alternative is that pharmacies are not found in the rural areas.

Doctors in private practice are located only in the urban areas and are completely beyond the means of the typical Moroccan couple seeking FP assistance.

The Moroccan Family Planning Association is a voluntary private organization founded in 1969 by interested doctors and women eminent in Moroccan society. Operating under the guidance of a national committee, provincial committees have undertaken a number of information and education programs in the provinces of Marrakech, Tangiers, Casablanca, and Rabat/Salé. Their activities include the following: conferences, panels, and interviews retransmitted on the radio and television networks; an annual campaign for Family Planning Week; an information booth at the annual International Fair at Casablanca; discussion groups for students and factory workers; and dispensing pills and condoms at six centers. Its expenditure for the past two years and its current budget are as follows:

(US $ 000)	1974	1975	1976
IPPF subvention	82	110	101
Funds raised locally	5	11	25
Commodities from IPPF	13	6	14
Total	100	127	140

The AMPF is not competing with the National Family Planning Program, but sees its role in forming public opinion and influencing the GOM to implement a national strategy on population control. They feel that their emphasis should remain in the areas of education, information, and motivation. They do however, maintain six

centers where contraceptives are distributed free of charge, and they are planning to open four more centers in the proximate future.

Moroccan women feel free to come to the AMPF centers. Unlike the MOPH dispensaries which are male-dominated, they can discuss FP matters with another woman in an ambiance that is private and reassuring. In a traditional Moslem society such as Morocco it is difficult if not impossible for a woman to approach a male nurse for FP services, yet all 580 rural dispensaries are staffed exclusively by male nurses. In contrast the AMPF centers are staffed by educated women from the community who have volunteered their services and by well-trained animatrices. As a result these centers have a higher rate of continuing acceptors than the government program.

The operation of the AMPF program is small but potentially quite effective. In a country where health facilities are overtaxed and where women are subject to social restraints dictated by Islamic tradition, these private FP centers may prove to be a simple but efficacious conduit of FP services. The association members are highly motivated and not subject to the vagaries of political pressures.

It is proposed that a modest Operational Program Grant be extended to AMPF to improve and expand its present operation. The grant would involve technical services, training, and equipment.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The goal of the project would be to increase the availability of family planning services to fertile couples in Morocco. The purpose would be to double the number of first acceptors and continuing acceptors of FP services from the AMPF in the provinces of Rabat/Salé, Casablanca, Tangiers, Marrakech, Tetouan, Fes, Meknes, and Agadir by December 1979.

Outputs would consist of (1) the establishment of four new AMPF centers at Tetouan, Meknes, Fes and Agadir; (2) the training of 40 animatrices; (3) the development of an I.E.M. program for three mobile units; (4) the reorganization of the provincial associations as a vital force in the community; and (5) the development of I&E material for the centers, home visits, and other gathering places in the community.

The inputs would consist of (1) technical assistance of one expert (30 man months) in the organization and promotion of family planning services and of two short-term experts in communication

techniques (12 man months); (2) in-country training for 40 animatrices; and (3) commodities including 3 mobile units, one staff vehicle, one small truck, AV equipment and materials, and office supplies.

The AMPF centers in Marrakech, Rabat, Tangiers, and Casablanca are already well established. New centers would be opened in the heavily populated provinces of Fes, Meknes, Agadir, and Tetouan. Each center would be staffed by five full-time animatrices, who would be especially trained in Rabat for their duties.

The three mobile units would be based in Rabat, Casablanca, and Marrakech. They would be used to reach the rural communities remote from the centers. Each unit would be staffed by two animatrices or animators and a driver who is qualified to operate the AV equipment. The units would provide I.E.M. services and dispense contraceptives on the same basis as the centers.

The technicians would assist in the training program in Rabat and the follow-up supervision of the animatrices in the provinces. The technicians would also assist in developing the I.E.M. program for the mobile units. Extensive work would have to be done in reorganizing the provincial associations to make them more representational of the community, more independent financially, and more influencial in forming public opinion for the acceptance and promotion of FP objectives.

III. BENEFICIARIES OF THIS PROJECT

Women in their fertile years from the urban slums and the poorer rural areas who avail themselves of the FP services offered by AMPF would directly benefit as would their families.

IV. OTHER DONORS

All contraceptive commodities are provided freely to AMPF by the London Headquarters of IFFP. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior provide budgetary support to AMPF. In the provinces many services are provided freely to the Association by the local officials. It is assumed that the IPPF and the GOM will increase their subvention to AMPF before the end of the project to enable AMPF to maintain the increased level of operation resulting from project outputs.

V. ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

A. Technicians

1 FP consultant (30 mm)	75,000
2 Short-term experts in communications (12 mm)	40,000
International travel	10,000
U.S. backstopping	10,000

B. Training

Per diem in Rabat @ DH 80($20) for 40 animatrices for 56 days	45,000
Top-off salaries of animatrices at DH 400 ($100) for 30 months	120,000

C. Commodities

1 Staff vehicle	6,000
1 Small truck	9,000
3 Mobile units	45,000
Office equipment and supplies	12,000
Audio-visual equipment and materials	12,000

D. Other Costs

5 Chauffeurs at DH 800 monthly	30,000
Operation and maintenance of vehicles	21,000
Contingencies	15,000
Total	$450,000

VI. The services of one or two expert(s) in family planning programming and project design are required during the first quarter of FY 1977 or earlier for temporary assignment to Rabat to collaborate with the AMPF and the USAID in the development and design of this OPG project. Incorporated in the design process would be an evaluation of the existing AMPF program.

It is anticipated that the OPG documentation will be completed in October 1976 and that the project could begin operations as soon thereafter as funding is provided.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Population Grant/ OPG(AMPF)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	DATE PROP/REVISION 12/76
	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	DATE LAST PAR N/A
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0140	TOTAL COST $450,000	DATE NEXT PAR 12/78
APPROPRIATION PH		

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	-	-	9/30/77 -
Proposed FY 1978	450	135	9/30/78 315

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.				135				135
Local & Tcn.								
Participants				45				45
Commodities				84				84
Other Costs				186				186
Total				450				450

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: To be selected	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	-	-	-	01/78-06/80
Amount	-	-	-	$450

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	1
Participants	-	-	-	-

E D U C A T I O N A N D H U M A N R E S O U R C E S

- 608-0139 NONFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: MOROCCO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 608-0139

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): NONFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP)

B. DATE: MM 10 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 78

b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		4,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		200
	TOTAL	6,200

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) EH	510	614		450	-	2,000	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	450	-	2,000	-

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

610 | 611 | 613 | 612

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BRW | BUW | EQ | LAB

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life of Morocco's poor and deprived.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To standardize and professionalize the instructional program in the Foyers Feminins and Ouvroirs to train some 100,000 women in basic education and marketable skills by 1981.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

TDY assistance of a Nonformal Education Specialist, an Education Planner and an Anthropologist required in August/September 1976 - $11,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Albert P. Fridier

Title:

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 30 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENT

(PID)

Name of Project	: Nonformal Education of Women
Project Number	: 608-0139
Cooperating Country	: Morocco
Administrative Agencies	: The Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports, and the Secretariat of State for Mutual Aid and Handicrafts

I. BACKGROUND

One serious constraint to development in Morocco is the paucity of trained manpower at all levels of the economy. The National illiteracy rate is 76% for all citizens. Among females the illiteracy rate is 86% at the national level; it is 98% in the rural areas.

The GOM has invested a considerable portion of its budget in formal education. In 1976 the total GOM budget is DH 8.2 billion of which DH 3 billion is for education. The annual budget for primary education alone is DH 1.5 billion (US $340 million).

In spite of this sizeable investment, only 44% of school age children are enrolled in primary school. In the rural areas the enrollment rate is only 14%. Among girls the rate is 15% at the national level, and 5% in the rural areas. The statistics are more alarming when one considers that 65% of the Moroccan population resides in the rural areas.

Education for women in Morocco is an innovation inspired not by the French colonial administration but by the militants of the independence movement. At their instigation King Mohammed V permitted girls to enter primary school for the first time in 1943, which had always been unthinkable in the rigid Islamic traditions regarding the position of girls and women in Moroccan familial society. (In the same year Mohammed V further amazed and puzzled the whole country when he publicly presented his unveiled daughter, Princess Aicha.) The number of girls in primary school rose from 15,080 in 1947, to 186,330 in 1957, and to 423,005 in 1971. In 1976 the enrollment in primary schools is 571,790 girls (36% of the total primary enrollment).

The further expansion of the primary school system is constrained by budgetary considerations and the alarming population growth. The total population in 1976 is 18 million, of which 45% is under 15 years of age. The annual population growth rate is 3.2%. The GOM is just about able to increase the number of classrooms and teachers to keep up with the annual rise in the population. Optimistically the GOM is striving for universal primary school attendance by the turn of the century. Unless there is an abrupt drop in fertility or unless there is a further budgetary allocation to education, it is unlikely that this goal will be realized.

These limitations in educational opportunities for women have their consequences on the labor market. Semi-literate or illiterate women however intelligent cannot fully participate in the social and economic development of Morocco. Women are now available for work outside of the home as the unemployment statistics attest. According to official data the number of women seeking jobs has multiplied by ten from 1960 to 1971. While female unemployment did not account for 2% of the total unemployment figure in 1960, it reached 21% in 1971.

Working women account for 25% of the female population, and 37% of the working class. This female labor force is young; 44% are less than 25 years old, and 15% are less than 15. These women work mostly as civil servants or maids. Other types of economic activity open to women are agriculture, animal husbandry, and the textile and clothing industries.

In an effort to accelerate and expand educational and employment opportunities for women, the GOM is looking for nonformal approaches to education and training which will reach a large segment of the unschooled without overtaxing the national budget. Two such activities are administered by the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports, and the Secretariat of Mutual Aid and Handicrafts. The former maintains 321 foyers féminins for 40,000 young women; the latter maintains 236 ouvroirs training centers for 55,000 girls.

The foyers féminins are located in all provinces and are housed in the GOM community centers. During a three year period the women learn about civics, hygiene, sanitation, Islamic culture, sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, nutrition, and family planning. The 530 instructors are breveté secondary school graduates who have had one year specialized training in Home Economics. The administration of the program and the training of the monitrices is in the hands of professional Moroccan women who are meeting with success.

The ouvroir program is also national in scope with an instructional staff of 2,000 monitrices. The instructional program is less

varied, concentrating on vocational training in marketable skills, such as rug making, embroidery, dress making, knitting, crocheting, leather work, ceramics, and hairdressing. This particular program is restricted to girls from destitute or low-income families identified by a carte d'indigence.

It is proposed that grant-funded technical assistance be extended by A.I.D. to the GOM to explore ways of improving and expanding these nonformal education programs. The grant would cover the costs of technical services and commodities.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITES

The goal of the project would be to provide educational and employment opportunities for Moroccan women outside of the formal educational system. The purpose of the project would be to standardize and professionalize foyers féminins and ouvroirs to train some 100,000 women in basic education and marketable skills by the summer of 1981.

The outputs consist of (1) the establishment of a teacher training center for monitrices in Rabat and one in Ifrane; (2) the in-country training of 2,500 monitrices; (3) the development of the curriculum for the two teacher training centers; (4) the development of the instructional program for the foyers and ouvroirs; and (5) the creation of cooperatives for the graduates.

The inputs would consist of (1) the technical assistance of an anthropologist and two curriculum development experts; (2) the technical assistance of four Western trained instructors to complement the staff of the two teacher training centers; and (3) commodities and equipment for the implementation of the instructional program at the foyers and ouvroirs.

The foyers and ouvroirs have been operational for three years. The buildings are supplied by the local provincial governments, the teachers are in place, and the students attend classes regularly. However the teaching methods are poor, the classes are overcrowded, the equipment is inadequate, and few of the trades learned are marketable. The curriculum development experts and the anthropologist would have to first assess the status quo and then proceed to explore new objectives and new approaches to education and training consistent with the socio-economic attitudes and conditions of Moroccan women and the realities of the society and community in which the women live.

Once the system of nonformal education has been fixed and the course of study agreed upon the four Western instructors can begin

the retraining of the monitrices. During the second year commodities and equipment needed for the basic education courses and the occupational training can be procured for use in the foyers and ouvroirs.

At the conclusion of the first three year cycle the first 100,000 graduates will be ready to form cooperatives of their own or to enter the labor market directly as wage earners. At the same time the program will have been institutionalized with its own Moroccan staff for the continuation of the effort to provide a suitable and useful form of nonformal education for women who are unable to participate in the formal educational system of the GOM.

It is the intent of USAID that courses made available to the trainees will include nutrition education and family planning IE&C which are priority activities in USAID's overall development objectives in Morocco.

Before the outset of the project the GOM intends to combine the two programs of the two Secretariats into an administrative and operational whole. This decision will be worked out by the Secretary of State for Planning and Regional Development in conjunction with the two involved secretariats.

III. BENEFICIARIES OF THIS PROJECT

Those who will benefit directly are Moroccan girls and women who because of familial or societal reasons are illiterate or semi-literate, and consequently are unable to participate fully and freely in the economic life of the community.

IV. OTHER DONORS

The buildings and the salaries of the monitrices are paid by the GOM. The GOM will also meet the costs incurred in the retraining of the monitrices.

To make the program accessable to women with children, some day care centers are operated by the GOM. There is a possibility that Catholic Relief Services through a grant of $200,000 from the Van Leer Foundation will assist the GOM in this day care activity.

V. ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

A. Technicians

1 Anthropologist (12 mm)	60,000
2 Curriculum development experts (24 mm)	120,000
2 Home economists (72 mm)	360,000
2 Vocational trainers (72 mm)	360,000

B.	Training	-
C.	Commodities	1,000,000
D.	Other costs	100,000
	Total A.I.D. input	$2,000,000

VI. PLANNING AND DESIGN

The services of a nonformal education expert, an education planner, and an anthropologist are required in August or September of 1976 for temporary assignment to Rabat to collaborate with the GOM and USAID in the development and design of this project. Incorporated in the design process would be as assessment of the educational system and the role of women in Moroccan society.

It is anticipated that the PRP will be completed and submitted in October 1976.

Country/Program MOROCCO

FISCAL DATA
GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Nonformal Education for Women
PROJECT NUMBER 608-0139
APPROPRIATION EH

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980
TOTAL COST $2,000,000

DATE PROP/REVISION 06/77
DATE LAST PAR N/A
DATE NEXT PAR 12/79

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	-	-	9/30/77 -
Proposed FY 1978	450	270	9/30/78 180

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.				375				375
Local & Tcn.								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs				75				75
Total				450				450

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Contractor: To be selected	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period	-	-	-	1/79-3/80
Amount	-	-	-	$ 450

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	7
Participants	-	-	-	-

A L T E R N A T I V E F U N D I N G L E V E L S

F O R

P R O P O S E D N E W FY 1978 P R O J E C T S

- FUNDING TABLE
- ATTACHMENT TO FUNDING TABLE
- FUNDING TABLE BACKUP BY COMPONENTS

Country/Program MOROCCO

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels

Project	(Alternative A) Full Funding Level Dollars	(Alternative A) Full Funding Level Months from Date of Obligations	(Alternative B) Forward Funding According to A-368 Dollars	(Alternative C) Mission Alternative if Grant Resources Curtailed Dollars	(Alternative C) Mission Alternative if Grant Resources Curtailed Months from Date of Obligation
A. Population & Health					
0140 Population Grant/OPG(AMPF)	450	30	450	450	30
B. Education & Human Resources					
0139 Nonformal Education for Women	2,000	36	1,000	450	15
Total Funding Level	2,450		1,450	900	

PROPOSED NEW PROJECTS - FY 1978
ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS

-0140 Population Grant/OPG(AMPF)

In view of the fact that this proposed activity is an Operational Program Grant (OPG) to a Moroccan voluntary agency - Agence Marocaine Pour La Planification Familiale, full funding is required under the three alternatives.

-0139 Nonformal Education for Women

Alternative A or full funding level for the Project would be extremely useful in view of the impact that has to be made in the area of nonformal education in Morocco; the target group within the context of the Muslim society; and, the fact this would be the Mission's first attempt to assist an important and badly neglected area of activity. USAID, however, recognizes that it might be difficult to authorize a single $2 million grant obligation. Alternative B provides funding for 24 months of technical services and approximately a third of the required equipment. This level of $1 million would enable the Mission to procure at least some equipment and have it in place as the project expands in its second year. Even though this would be highly advantageous for the start-up of the Project, we do recognize that this level too may be difficult to achieve. Alternative C provides funding for 15 months of technical services only. This level, however, does not allow for any purchases of equipment. The Mission is projecting this level in the PID with the understanding that AID/W may find it possible to increase the level to allow for equipment purchases at a later date once the Project is approved.

PROPOSED NEW PROJECTS - FY 1978 ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS BY COMPONENTS

Project	Full Funding Level	Forward Funding Per A-368	Mission Alternative
A. Population & Health			
0140 Population Grant/OPG(AMPF)			
Contract Services	135	135	135
Participants	45	45	45
Commodities	84	84	84
Other Costs	186	186	186
Sub-Total	450	450	450
B. Education & Human Resources			
0139 Nonformal Education for Women			
Contract Services	900	600	375
Commodities	1,000	325	-
Other Costs	100	75	75
Sub-Total	2,000	1,000	450
Total Funding Level	2,450	1,450	900

L O N G R A N G E P R O G R A M P L A N 1978-1982

- FUNDING TABLE
- ATTACHMENT TO FUNDING TABLE

Country/Program MOROCCO

Long Range Program Plan
(Whole $ Millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition					
Grants	1,790	1,150	1,300	1,500	1,500
Loans	5,000	-	-	-	-
Population/Health					
Grants	1,550	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Loans					
(Population)					
(Grants)	(1,075)	(675)	(600)	(600)	(600)
(Loans)					
(Health)					
(Grants)	(475)	(325)	(400)	(400)	(400)
(Loans)					
Education					
Grants	450	850	700	500	500
Loans					
Section 106					
Grants					
Loans					
Total					
Grants	8,790	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Loans					
PL 480 (non-add)					
Title I	6,900	-	-	-	-
Title II	11,100	11,000	8,000	5,000	2,000
HIGs (non-add)	10,000	-	-	-	-

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN 1978-1982

Barring national calamities, such as extreme droughts or disastrous decline in the phosphate market, we believe Morocco will continue to make good developmental progress in the years ahead, relying less on concessional foreign assistance. By 1981-1982, Morocco may not require further AID capital project loans. Some limited technical assistance, particularly as a follow-on to our extended agricultural development activity and to our efforts in nutrition, may be called for. For instance, the current Nutrition System Study Unit project will make recommendations for specific Moroccan programs that could lead to an improvement of the nutrition status of the country - whether in the area of education, food fortification programs, or agricultural production policies. We foresee the utility of our helping in carrying out such programs in food and nutrition by financing selected assistance activities, such as participant training. Increasing consideration should also be given to reimbursable technical assistance; we are currently looking at specific GOM requests (for example: in higher education) which could be the place to initiate such assistance.

By 1982, our PL 480 Title II Food program should be on the decline, with the GOM providing a steadily increasing share of the support of maternal/child health centers and food-for-work programs.

M I S S I O N E V A L U A T I O N P L A N

F O R

FY 1977 A N D FY 1978

Country/Program MOROCCO

Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Date of Last Evaluation	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable)	(4) Date of Submission FY 1977 and/or FY 1978 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
T-043 Triffa Irrigation Loan	N/A	-	11/1976 -	04/75-11/76	a/
T-044 Doukkala-Zemamra Irrigation Loan	N/A	-	01/1978	06/76-01/78	-
0112 Family Planning Support	March 1976	Special Evaluation	02/1977 & 02/1978	03/76-02/77	b/
0122 Agricultural Research Trgn.	N/A	-	12/1976 & 12/1977	05/75-12/76	c/
0123 Nutrition Grant (CRS)	N/A	-	12/1976 & 12/1977	04/75-12/76	d/
0131 Dryland Farming	N/A	-	09/1977 -	10/76-09/77	-
0133 Family Health Training	N/A	-	- 03/1978	04/77-03/78	-
0134 Higher Agricultural Education	N/A	-	05/1977 & 05/1978	09/76-05/77	e/
0135 Nutrition Systems Study	N/A	-	- 10/1977	11/76-10/77	-
0136 Extended Agricultural Developt.	N/A	-	- 04/1978	05/77-04/78	-
0138 Rural Development Grant/OPG (CRS)	N/A	-	- 12/1977	01/77-12/77	-

a/ The construction of the Triffa Irrigation System is scheduled for completion in March 1977. In addition to the evaluation of current activities, the Mission wishes to evaluate total U.S. assistance efforts in the Lower Moulouya Perimeter. A special 3-man evaluation team is hereby requested.

b/ Evaluation to be conducted jointly with the AID/W project development team scheduled for January/February, 1977.

c/ Although originally scheduled for June 1976 per TOAID A-55, evaluation has been rescheduled for December 1976 due to delays in project implementation.

d/ Although originally scheduled for June 1976 per TOAID A-55, evaluation has been rescheduled for

December 1976 in order to allow the Marrakech School of Applied Nutrition to operate for a full year before operations could be fully assessed.

e/ The final evaluation of the first phase of this project - Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education 608-0088, scheduled for July 1976 per TOAID A-55 and covering the period 05/75 - 08/76 - has been waived in view of the extensive review undertaken for the preparation of the PP which was approved in May, 1976. The overall evaluation of this phase is contained in this document.

SUPPORT TO PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

AND

TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY COOPERATIVES TABLE

Country/Program MOROCCO

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations
& to Developing Country Cooperatives
($ 000)

	FY 1977	FY 1978	Functional Account
ONGOING GRANTS			
A. Ongoing OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
B. Non-OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
NEW GRANTS			
A. OPGs			
608-0138 Rural Development Grant/OPG (CRS)	100	-	FN
608-0140 Population Grant/OPG (AMPF)	-	450	PH
Subtotal	100	450	FN/PH
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	(-)	(-)	(-)
B. Non-OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
LOANS			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

A N N E X

- FY 1978 AJDC PROGRAM PLAN
- FY 1978 CRS PROGRAM PLAN

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1978

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
CASABLANCA (Morocco)

IDENTIFICATION	
COUNTERPART	none
RESPONSIBLE U.S. CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE	Sidney Engel, Country Director 3, Rue Rpuget de l'Isle Casablanca Country Director devotes full time to AJDC program in Morocco, including Title II activities.
OTHER STAFF	Stephen L. Tobias — U.S. — Administrative Ass't Dan Elbas — Morocco — Warehousing & Shipping Consultant Marlene Cohen — Morocco — Supply Clerk
AGENCY AGREEMENTS	No written agreement with Moroccan Gov't: de facto recognition implicit in special import concessions granted by Gov't covering dutyfree entry of welfare supplies, including Title II foods. AJDC not covered by blanket agreement between Morocco & US Gov't... No agency agreement (see above).
AREA SCOPE	Casablanca, Rabat, M'kech, Fes & Tangiers
CONDITIONS OF OPERATIONS	Distribution Title II foods limited to approved categories of recipients in school canteens and community centers; agency uses own storage & distribution facilities: quantities shipped from main warehouse based upon authorized rations & numbers of recipients. Morrocan Gov't cooperates by granting dutyfree entry of Title II foods; AJDC pays cost of inland shipping by commercial carriers. Title II foods supplement full school lunches consisting of soup or appetizer, meat or fish main course, vegetables, bread, salad, fruit or dessert, following standard menus set up by nutritionist; programs financed jointly by AJDC and local Jewish Community organizations
RISK OF DUPLICATION	Minimal, since AJDC beneficiaries are outside the scope of any other Volag operating in Morocco. No inequities in rates of distribution in relation to other agency programs, according to AJDC belief.

CONTROL & RECEIPTING	AJDC staff member or agent checks delivery against B/L, verifying quantities and condition. Independent survey & outturn reports obtained in compliance with Aid Regulation 11, 211.9c Commodities then transferred AJDC warehouse outside port. Requisition forms submitted by beneficiary organizations approved by Country Director after verification by Supply Clerk; shipping ticket with return receipt forwarded to beneficiary organization. Current inventory indicated on requisition verified against financial and supply reports previous submitted. Spot checks carried out by Country Director and staff in course of regular field visits. Inventory records and distribution reports submitted to AJDC Geneva HQ monthly. Records of recipient organizations open to unrestricted inspection; end-use audits and and storage inspections by AJDC personnel and US Gov't officials may be carried out at any time.
CLAIMS FOR LOSSES	Claims involving shipment, unloading and customs clearance handled by AJDC, New York. Shipments not unloaded, claims for theft or damage discovered on weighing or after unloading reported with required documents to NY HQ, which filed survey & outturn reports to AID/W. Claim action and reporting in compliance with USAID regulations on losses between port and warehouse and warehous and distribution centers.
PORT FACILITIES & PRACTICES	Casablanca facilities adequate... Permission for dutyfree entry granted in advance without undue delay... Cargo surveys permitted; no difficulties with on-board inspections... No problems with port charges or demurrage...
STORAGE FACILITIES	Modern warehouse with facilities located at 82, Bd. Moulay Slimane (Oukacha). Adequate storage facilities at all distribution centers. AJDC retains control of Title II foods in storage

INLAND TRANSPORTATION	Good commercial facilities available; no difficulties with Title II foods.
PROCESSING	No processing, reproccessing or repackaging. USAID furnished with specimen contract for bread baking
FINANCING	AJDC assumes responsibility up to receipt by organizations - who cover all subsequent costs, such as weighing, storage and end-use distribution. Empty flour sacks converted into sheets, mattress covers, etc. used in program.
ACCEPTABILITY	No whole grain wheat or corn included in AER Flour and vegetable oil well accepted by all categories. Rates of use comply with AID norms as follows:

		Monthly ration Kgs.
MCH	12 monthly distributions	3.30 flour .45 oil
Schools	10 " "	3.60 " .30 "
Health Cases	12 " "	6.00 " .45 "

Title II foods used to provide nutritional balance and/or to reduce dietary deficiencies.

PUBLICITY	USAID Awareness posters displayed at all installations Highest standards of hygiene, food handling, preparation and service maintained through close supervision of local AJDC staff and visiting consultants. No program publicity by AJDC. Imprints on shipping documents indicate source of commodities to recipients.
PROGRAM DURATION	As long as Jewish Communities in Morocco continue to serve needy and remain unable to provide minimum support without financial & technical help from AJDC. Withdrawal of Title II foods would impair effectiveness of programs.

PLANS OF OPERATIONS

Program for 1978 involves 2,300 school lunch recipients out of 6,000 total enrollment. Health Cases are aged poor, mostly in institutions.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Token contributions encouraged to give recipients a sense of participation: funds collected used in program improvement.

All funds for AJDC programs in Morocco are provided by AJDC New York

AER (Kgs.)

category	Number Recipients	Months	Soy Ft. Flour Ration	Soy Ft. Flour ,000 Kg	Vegoil Ration	Vegoil ,000Kg
MCH	200	12	3.3	8	.45	1
Schools	2,300	10	3.6	83	.30	5
Health C.	500	12	6.0	36	.45	3
TOTAL	3,000	-	-	127	-	9

CCC VALUE

Soy Fort. Flour	127,000 Kg.	$31,497
Vegetable oil	9,000 Kg.	5,356
TOTAL	136,000 Kg.	$36,853

DISTRIBUTION SITES

	No. benefic.
Jewish Community Centers (Health Cases)	
Casablanca	300
Rabat	60
M'koh	40
Fes	40
Tangiers	60
Ozar Hatorah Schools	
OH Casa	320
Yeshiva Oasis	100
Talmud Torah, M'kmh	110
Kindergarten, T. T., Casa	65
Ittahad (AIU) Schools	
Narcisse Leven, Casa.	520
" Kindergarten	67
ORT Boys, Ain Sebaa	284
ORT Girls, Val d'Anfa	168
Ittahad, Tangiers	112
Lubavitcher, Casa	

(next page)

DISTRIBUTION SITES
(Continued)

Lubavitcher, Casablanca

Yeshiva	50
Beth Rivka	352
Girls Seminary	161

OSE Dispensary, Casablanca

MCH (monthly average)	200

Lawrence W. Flynn
Lawrence W. Flynn
Food for Peace Officer, USAID

Sidney Engel
Sidney Engel
AJDC Country Director

June, 1976

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1978

I. Elements of Operation

A. Identification

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

   Country: Morocco

   Name and Address of Counterpart: Secretariat of State for Entraide Nationale
   2, rue du Dauphiné
   Rabat, Morocco

   Date Plan is submitted: June 1976

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

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

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

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

Name	Nationality	Function
Mrs. Conchita Sanborn	U.S.	Assistant Director
Mr. Laurence Bourassa	U.S.	Program Assistant
Mr. George McNally	U.S.	Program Assistant
Miss Mary Brennan	U.S.	Nutritionist
Mrs. Gilberte Hrdlicka	U.S.	Administrative Asst
Mr. Daly Belgasmi	Tunisian	Nutritionist
Miss Samia Majdoub	Tunisian	Nutritionist
Mr. Mohamed Mansour	Tunisian	Nutritionist
Mrs. Ghita Majbar Bennani	Moroccan	Home Economist
Mr. Mohamed Boushabi	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. M'Hamed Diouri	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Mohamed Hichou	Moroccan	Field Auditor

Mrs. Marie-Madeleine Britel	French	Secretary/Translator
Mr. Jacob Elmaleh	Moroccan	Accountant
Mrs. Emélina Senhaji	Spanish	Secretary/Bookkeeper
Miss Najia Ben Bella	Moroccan	Secretary
Miss Rabea Ouldtalbarkia	Moroccan	Secretary
Miss Fouzia Soussi	Moroccan	Secretary
Mr. Larbi El Hatimi	Moroccan	Driver
Mr. Mehdaoui Ahmed	Moroccan	Driver

B. Agency Agreements

1. CRS-USCC has a written agreement relating to Title II food distribution with Entraide Nationale, the Moroccan Official Welfare Department, acting on behalf of the Government of Morocco.

2. CRS-USCC does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between Morocco and the U.S. Government.

3. The CRS-USCC's agreement with Entraide Nationale does incorporate the gist of the main, pertinent conditions set forth in both AID Regulation 11, Section 211 and M.O. 1571. 1, paragraph VI B.1.

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

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations

1. The program will be country-wide.

2. The existing facilities, at both HQs and at provincial level, that are available to Entraide Nationale will be fully used for the distribution of Title II food to recipients.

3. The cooperation of the Government of Morocco to the program is maintained, mainly, through two Departments, namely the Entraide Nationale and the Ministry of Interior. The former, as the principal counterpart of CRS, is responsible for securing duty-free entry of the donated commodities, port clearance and inland transportation of the food. Entraide Nationale also acts as liaison for CRS with other Government offices and organizations. The Ministry of the Interior shares operational responsibilities for the implementation of the program at provincial level.

4. CRS will review program operations with the American Joint Distribution Committee and World Food Program to prevent any possible duplication of distribution or overlapping in projects.

D. Control and Receipting-Records Procedures and Audits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Maternal Child Health

Mothers, each carrying an identity card with photograph,

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

(ii) Other Child Feeding

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

(iii) Economic and Community Development

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

In the "OUVROIRS", or Vocational Training Centers for girls and young women, control procedures similar to those described above are in force. Daily attendance records are also kept for apprentices to serve as a basis for the allocation of food rations. A register for the acknowledgement by the recipients of the commodities issued to them is also kept. All distributions centers and their supervisory organizations are frequently inspected by CRS field auditors and Entraide Nationale officials.

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

3. Audits

To conform with AID's requirements for self-audits, finding's resulting from the continuous internal audits carried out in Morocco are summarized quarterly and forwarded to CRS headquarters. CRS regional auditors conduct audits periodically on all aspects of the program involving P.L. 480 Title II commodities. Their reports are addressed to CRS/New York.

E. Port Facilities - Practices

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

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

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

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

F. Storage facilities

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

2. Acceptable storage facilities are available throughout the country.

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

G. Inland Transportation

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

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

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

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

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

I. Financing

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

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

2. Entraide Nationale's annual expenditure related to the CRS program amounts to a total of some 18 1/2 million dirhams approximately equivalent to over 4 1/2 million U.S. dollars. A breakdown by headings shows:

	DH.	$ equivalent
For Administration	11,668,312	2,917,078
Port and Warehousing	200,000	50,000
Inland Transport	6,621,105	1,655,276
	18,489,415	4,622,354

(The above does not include the cost of material and equipment used in the FFW projects).

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

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

J. Acceptability of Available Foods-Computation of Food Requirements

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

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

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

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

	Months of Operation	Number of Distributions per year	Rates in Kgs per month and per person			
			Oil	Flour	Oats	WSB
Maternal Child Health	12	12	0.450	1.350	0.975	0.975
Other Child Feeding	12	4	0.450	6.000		
FFW Econ/Community Dev. (workers)	12	12	0.700	9.000		
FFW Econ/Community Dev. (dependents)	12	12	0.700	9.000		

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

K. Program Publicity

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

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

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

L. Estimate of Program Duration

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

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects:

A. Mother Child Health

In the survey made by CRS in 1975 from anthropometric measurements of 1,555 children and their mothers, the following analysis was found:

Forty-eight percent of all children surveyed were found to be normal (90-100% standard weight for age). Sixty-three percent of the children from from 0-1 year old fell into this category while 43.5% of the age 1-3 and 39.5% of the age 3-5 children had normal weight for age. Forty percent of all children wer found in first degree malnutrition (76-90% standard weight for age). Twenty-nine percent of the children from 0-1 year and over 40% of the older children fell into this category. Eleven percent of all children were in 2nd degree malnutrition (60-75% standard for age) and 1.2% in 3rd degree malnutrition (below 60% standard for age) according to the baseline measurements.

The mother's questionnaire covered these areas: number of children, number of infant deaths, present state of health of children surveyed, method and age for weaning children, 24-hour food recall, and meal and buying patterns of the family.

The mothers held a family record book which served to verify some of their answers although in many cases the actual birth dates of children were not known. The mothers surveyed had an average of six children with five living. The calculated average death rate was 16.7% including death from all causes. Four southern provinces had a death rate of 22.5%. The northern provinces

and southern Atlantic provinces averaged 15%. The death rate in central Morocco, including Rabat and Casablanca, was 13.9%.

CRS and Entraide Nationale have organized and established Social-Educational Centers to reach young children past the infant stage and to give their mothers basic training in nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, infant care and other related subjects. Five hundred "monitrices" are already working in these MCH centers. The children are weighed once a month and records on the growth of each child are kept on charts provided by USAID. A monthly contribution of $0.25 is made for each mother; U.S. PL 480 Title II commodities are donated free. These contributions have helped to make many of the centers self-supporting, paying the salaries of the personnel, purchasing needed equipment and defraying operating expenses. Centers are operated in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, the National Union of Moroccan Women and several other civic and private organizations. These Ministries and agencies have provided personnel and housing for the centers and have contributed office furniture, rent and utilities to ensure their proper and efficient functioning.

With the U.S. Government grant in the amount of $400,000.00, CRS and Entraide Nationale started up-grading this program and will continue the in-service training of center monitrices who are trained for a period of 4 weeks in groups of 50 at one time. They will also sponsor regional training seminars for the Provincial Monitrices. CRS will continue to have the advice and assistance of 3 professional Tunisian nutritionists and 2 Moroccan professionals and 1 American Nutritionist/Manager.

Lastly, CRS will provide regular guidance and supervision to the Provincial Monitrices who act as the supervisor in each Province. The training received at the National Institute of Nutrition in Tunisia has provided these Provincial Monitrices with a basic understanding of the nutrition process as it affects pre-school age children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

These Provincial Monitrices who have received instructions in teaching methods and techniques will continue to transfer their knowledge to the monitrices under their charge at provincial meetings and at regular visits to the centers.

At the end of the project in 1978, the 4 long-term Moroccan students who will be graduating from the National Institute of Nutrition in Tunisia, after a three-year course o Nutrition, will take over the responsibility of teaching at the School of Nutrition in Marrakech that is now operated by the Nutritionists/Instructors under the U.S. grant. The 25 Provincial Monitrices will also become Civil Servant Entraide Nationale employees and continue with their supervisory duties.

A final evaluation of the program will be made consisting of 2 parts: anthropometric measurements of the 750 children previously surveyed in 1975 and an oral questionnaire which will be given to the mothers of these children.

B. Economic/Community Development

This category comprises economic and community development type projects referred to as the "Self-Help" or "Food For Work" Program.

Poor and needy workers are selected by the local authorities and social workers familiar with the economic and physical status and employment needs and qualifications of the people in their areas of the country. Following CRS directives workers are recruited according to these priorities:

1. Heads of needy families capable of making a physical counterpart contribution in the field of community development;

2. Under-employed seasonal farm workers who find sporadic or periodic employment, in ploughing, planting or harvesting; and

3. Rural workers from the dryland areas of the South and East where the incidents of malnutrition and poverty are the highest, namely Tarfaya, Tiznit, Agadir, El Aioun, Ouarzazate, Ksar-es-Souk and Figuig.

Besides the above, FFW projects in agriculture/economic development and community development, CRS supports an educational development project in the E.N. "ouvroirs" (vocational training schools), devoted to the non-formal education of young women. They are taught various skills, such as sewing, knitting, embroidering and also something about general hygiene, sanitation and nutrition. This is a rapidly expanding priority project of the GOM reaching 60,000 girls and young women.

The breakdown of Food For Work recipients is as follows:

	Workers	Dependents
Ouvroirs Trainees:	60,000	90,000
MCH monitrices :	1,000	4,000
Self-Help Projects:	4,000	16,000
	65,000	110,000

III. Contributions to Program

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

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

The MCH centers are GOM institutions. CRS provides the technical assistance and the food. In addition CRS has received an CPG grant of $ 400,000 from AID to train and supervise the 500 monitrices who manage these MCH nutrition centers.

The "ouvroirs" vocational training centers for young women are also GOM institutions at which CRS provides technical assistance and food support. In FY 1976 USAID provided the GOM a grant of $100,000 from 204 funds for the purchase of sewing machines for these centers.

In the feeding programs in Morocco, CRS is also assisted by small grants from other donors such as Oxfam, Cansave, Rascob Foundation, Cafod, the CRS/Rome regional fund, and individual contributions to help in the administrative and operational aspects of the program.

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements (see Attachment)

B. CCC Value of Commodities

Soy fortified flour	26,775 M/T	$ 6,640,600
Vegetable Oil	3,630 M/T	2,160,600
Wheat soy blend	4,387 M/T	1,170,200
Rolled Oats	4,387 M/T	1,112,200
	39,179 M/T	$11,083,600

Lawrence W. Flynn
Food For Peace Officer
USAID

Lee Sanborn
Program Director
Catholic Relief Services

Attachments: Distribution sites for MCH Social-Education centers; OCF orphanages; and FFW "ouvroirs". (Agriculture/economic projects and community development work project sites not available this far in advance).

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements

Category of Recipients	N°. of Recipients	Months	Soy Fortified Flour		Vegetable Oil		Relled Oats		Wheat Soy Blend	
			Ration	Requirement 000 Kg	Ration	Requirement 000 Kg	Ration	Requirement 000 Kg	Ration	Requirement 000 Kg
Maternal Child Health	375,000	12	1.350	6,075	0.450	2,025	0.975	4,387	0.975	4,387
Other Child Feeding	25,000	12	6.000	1,800	0.450	135				
Food For Work	175,000	12	9.000	18,900	0.700	1,470				
TOTALS	575,000			26,775		3,630		4,387		4,387

Date: June 1976

MCH CENTERS

Total MCH Centers - 250 Centers - 375,000 recipients

RABAT	Youssoufia Bouznika Ain Aouda Dar Salam Temara Oued Akrech Shoul Croissant Rouge
CASABLANCA	Sidi Othman A. Sidi Othman B. 14ème Arrondissement Hay Mohammadi Sidi Mâarouf El Alia 1èr Arrondissement 9ème Arrondissement Berceau du Pauvre I. Mc Jdiouna Hay Hassani 13ème Arrondissement Bachko 10ème Arrondissement Mohammadia Heure Joyeuse Berceau du Pauvre II. C.I.L.
AGADIR	Al Khiam Ait Azza Taroudant I. Taroudant II. Talborjt Biougra Msernat Tikiouine Inzegane
AL HOCEIMA	Al Hoceima Ville Izmouren Beni-Abdallah Targuist Beni-Hafida Beni-Boufrah

.../...

EL JADIDA	Sidi Bennour Bir Jdid Khemis Zemamra Ouled Frej El Jadida I. Azemmour El Jadida II.
CHAOUEN	Jebha Chaouen I. Chaouen II. Mokrisset I. Mokrisset II.
BENI-MELLAL	Had Bradia Beni-Mellal Ville Tadla Ouled Yaich Zaouit Cheikh Ksiba Fquih Ben Salah Benii-Mellal II.
EL KELAA	El kelaa Ben Guerir Attaouia Sidi Rahal
FES	Dokkarat Fes Jdid Bab Ftouh Adoua Andalous Sidi Harazem El Menzel Tissa Taounate Lamtynes Sefrou El Karia Ghafsay
FIGUIG	Figuig Ville Bouarfa Tindrara Zenaga Beni-Tadjit Talsint Bouanane

.../...

KENITRA	CRM Sidi Slimane Kenitra SMB Sidi Slimane SMB Arbaoua Hay Saknia I. Hay Saknia II. Sidi Yahia Ouezzane Sidi Allal Tazi Sidi Kacem
KHEMISSET	O.A.P.A.M. Oulmès Rommani Tiddès Souk Sebt
KHENIFRA	Youssoufia O.A.P.A.M. Midelt Tounfit Ait Ishaq Moulay Bouazza El Kebab
KHOURIBGA	Boujaad I. Boujaad II. Oued Zem I. Oued Zem II. Ville I. Ville II.
KSAR-ES-SOUK	Melaab Aoufous Ksar-Es-Souk Ville M'Deghra Rich Tidigoust Goulmime Gourrama Boudnib Alnif El Kheng El Jorf Assoul

.../...

MARRAKECH

Ait Ourir
Tahanaout
Imin Tanout
Sidi Youssef Ben Ali A.
Sidi Youssef Ben Ali B.
Amizmiz
Chichaoua
Ourika
Kettara
Youssoufia
OAPAM Vilee
Bab Doukkala
Daoudiate
Jamaa El Fna
Zaouia
Ksour
Sidi Amara I.
Sidi Amara II.

MEKNES

Azrou
Sidi Baba
Youssoufia
Ismailia
Ouvroir EN
Moulay Idriss I.
Moulay Idriss II.
Ifrane
SNB Meknes
Ouvroir Medina
Ouvroir Hajeb

NADOR

Nador I.
Farkhana
Nador II.
Midar
Driouch
Seghanghan

OUARZAZATE

Tinghir
U.N.F.M.
Agouim
Mission Anglaise
Sidi Daoud
Tasomaat
Tagonit
Zagora
M'Hamid
Agdz (ex Tamagrounte)
Tinzouline
Beni Zouli

.../...

OUJDA	Kouddane (5ème Arrondissement) Lazari (4ème Arrondissement) Coulouche (2ème Arrondissement) Oued Nachef (3ème Arrondissement) Touissent Taforalt Debdou Oued El Heimer Jerrada Taourirt Al Aioun Berkane. Genfouda 1èr Arrondissement
SAFI	Saâda Youssoufia Ville Biada S.M.B. Chemaia
SETTAT	El Gara Ben Slimane Settat Ville Berrechid Sidi Hajjaj
TANGER	2ème Arrondissement Mers Tarkhoch Morabet Marshan Beni Makada Casa Barata Gzenaia Gouaret Asilah I. Asilah II. Behraouine
TAZA	Goutte de Lait Guercif I. Guercif II. Tahla Ribat ElKheir Tainest

.../...

TARFAYA	Goulimine I. Goulimine II. Tan Tan
TETOUAN	Martil Larache I. Larache II. Ksar-El-Kébir Beni-Makada 1èr Arrondissement My Rachid Malaga C.R.M. Torreta (ancienne station de gare) Fnideq M'diq Asilah Ksar-El-Kébir II.
TIZNIT	Tiznit Ville Ifnit I. Ifni II. Ifni III. Tafraout
AZILAL	Afourer Demnate Foum Jemaa
BOULMANE	Boulmane Missour Outat El Haj Imouzer Marmoucha
ESSAOUIRA	SMB Essaouira Laalouj Talmest Tamarar
EL AYOUN	El Ayoun I. Parador
SMARA	Ouvroir E.N.

O U V R O I R S

PROVINCE	CITY	Nº OF RECIPIENTS Apprentices
CASABLANCA	CIL Casablanca I	400
	CIL Casablanca II	400
	Bourgogne Casa	400
	Cité El Hank	100
	Hay Hassani	100
	Sidi Othman	200
	Sidi Bernoussi	100
	Hay Mohammadi	100
	Mohammedia Kasba	200
	Mohammedia II	200
	Mohammedia Alia II	100
	Medina	200
	Ain Chock	200
		2,700
RABAT-SALE	Rabat I	269
	Kebibat	272
	Salé	200
	Dar es Salam	185
	Akrech	109
		1,035

AL HOCEIMA	Al Hoceima	300
	Targuist	150
	Beni Boufrah	150
	Beni Bouayach	150
		750
AGADIR	Agadir	372
	Inezgane	951
	Taroudant	1,400
	Ichren	120
	Argana	120
	Biogra	225
	Tikiouine	220
	Oulad Taima	200
	Ait Iazza	227
		3,835
AZILAL	Darrate	378
BENI MoLLAL	Beni Mellal	350
	Beni Mellal II	350
	Kasba Tadla	500
	Fkih Ben Salah	400
	Zaouiat Cheikh	300
	Ouled M'Barek	300
	Souk Sebt	300
		2,500

CHAOUEN	Chaouen I	250
	Chaouen II	150
	Jebha	150
	Moqressef	200
		750
EL JADIDA	El Jadida I	340
	El Jadida II	347
	EN Delegation	20
	EN Azemmour	210
	Sidi Bennour	315
	Sidi Ali Azemmour	150
	Sidi Smail	180
	El Jadida III	100
	Zementa	220
		1,882
EL KELAA DES SRAGHNA	El Kelaa des Sraghna	730
	El Harcha	420
	Ben Guerir	1,100
	Attaouia	300
	Skheur Rhamna	100
		2,650

ESSAOUIRA	Essaouira	600
	Essaouira Hassania I	200
	Essaouira Hassania II	200
		1,000
FES	Lamtyine	100
	El Adoua	100
	Andalous	100
	Fos Jdid	100
	Doukarat	150
	Sefrou	150
	Les Merinides	150
	Rassif Medina	150
	Taounat	100
	El Karia	100
	Bab Ftouh	200
	Ben Dabbab	200
		1,600
FIGUIG	Figuig	70
	Figuig Zenaga	270
	Figuig Bouarfa	170
		510

KENITRA	Kenitra	300
	Hay Saknia	200
	Sidi Slimane I	160
	Sidi Slimane II	140
	Sidi Slimane III	200
	Ouezzane	200
	Sidi Allal Tazi	200
	Quartier Bouchtiyine	200
	Serara Sidi Kacem	150
	Bouchtiyine	200
	Sidi Kacem 1	300
	Rue Manora	200
	Ville Haute	200
	Sidi Kacem II	200
	Ouezzane II	200
	Bel Ksiri	200
	Souk El Arbaa	200
		3,450
KHEMISSET	Tiflet	137
	Bahraoui	78
	Khemisset Ville	199
	Romrani	200
		614

KHOURIBGA	Khouribga I	280
	Khouribga II	180
	Oued Zem I	200
	Oued Zem II	200
	Boujad	180
		1,040
KHENIFRA	Midelt	200
	El Kebab	200
		400
MEKNES	Meknes	600
	Moulay Driss	150
	El Hajeb	150
	Azrou	150
	Ifrane	200
	Meknes II	500
	Sidi Brahim	150
		1,900
NADOR	Nador	701

OUARZAZATE	Sidi Daoud	170
	Tasonat	124
	Taourirt	115
	Tazarine	150
	Zagora	200
	Boumalne	120
	Tinghir	126
	Tagounit	150
	Tabount	175
	Kelaa M'Gouna	120
	Agdaz	150
	Taznakhen	150
	Tamecroute	
		1,750
OUJDA	Oujda I	320
	Oujda II	365
	Oujda III	155
	Berkane	250
	Ahfir	150
	Taourirt	252
	El Aioun	250
	S/Bouhria	100
	Saidia	120
	Tafougnalt	100
	Jerrada	300
	Debdou	232

OUJDA (Suite)	Mostakmar	120
	Touisset	100
	Hassi B'lal	100
		2,914
SAFI	Safi Medina	294
	Safi Biada	494
	Azib Darbi	294
	Sidi Massel	294
	Quartier Hopital Safi	200
	El Jarifat Safi	200
	Quartier Sidi Abdelkrim	200
	Quartier Chemaia	205
	Quartier Youssoufia	294
		2,475
SETTAT	Settat Mania	106
	G'Nanat	228
	Berrechid	142
	El Borouj	129
	Ben Ahmed	150
	El Gara	150
		905
TANGER	Marshan	300
	Medina	400
	Hay Jdid	250
	El Fahs	150
	Beni Makada	200
	Hay Playa	200
	Asilah	200
		1,700

TAZA	Taza I Bab Rih	184
	Taza II El Machoiar	116
	U.N.F.M. Taza	80
	Ribat El Kheir	100
		480
TETOUAN	Tetouan II	150
	Tetouan I	200
	Martyl	200
	El Mers	150
	Fnideq I	300
	Fnideq II	200
	Larache	200
	Ksar El Kebir	150
	Beni Hassan	150
	Mediaq	50
		1,750
TARFAYA	Tarfaya	100
	Tan Tan	100
	Goulimine	100
		300
TIZNIT	Sidi Ifni	175
	Mir Left	95
	Tiznit	240
		510

MARRAKECH	Bounba	450
	Daoudiat I	450
	Sidi Youssef Ben Ali I	700
	Sidi Youssef Ben Ali II	400
	S.M.B Marrakech	600
	Kchich	50
	Tnine Oulad Mataa	250
	Bab Doukkala	1,200
	Derb Zaari	650
	El Ksour	750
	Zaouia	450
	Bloc 47 (Daouidiat II)	450
	Arst El Mellak	650
	Douar El Askar	650
	Riad Zitoune	600
	Sidi Amara	550
	Sidi Zouine	350
	Tazant	200
	Ghmat	250
	Talat M'Yacoub	150
	Amizmiz	300
	Tamsloht	290
	Chichaoua	300
	Imintanout	600
	Ait Ourir	300
	Kattara	300
	Takarkoust	520
	Boulaouane	450

MARRAKECH (Suite)	Z'Baret	350
	Douar Askar II	450
	El Kesba	450
	Daoudiat III	400
		14,510

TOTAL OUVRIERS : 213

APPRENTICES: 54.989

Date: June 1976

SOCIETES MAROCAINES DE BIENFAISANCE (S.M.B.)

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
CASABLANCA	Ain Chock	3710
	Mohammedia	285
RABAT-SALE	Rabat	1130
	Salé	375
	Rabat	
	Filles Al Moussat	1150
	Salé	
	Témara	110
AL HOCEIMA	Al Hoceima	128
AGADIR	Agadir	590
	Inezgane	446
	Taroudant	630
	Biogra	68
	Ait Baha	60
AZILAL	Azilal	220
	Demanate	220
	Ouaouiztith	190
BENI MELLAL	Beni Mellal	227
	Fquih Ben Salah	257
	Zaouiat Cheikh	325
	Kasbah Tadla	150
	El Ksiba	300

S.M.B.'s

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
BOULMANE	Boulmane	180
CHAOUEN	Chaouen	180
EL JADIDA	El Jadida	375
	Azemmour	110
	Sidi Bennour	150
	Ouled Hadj Frej	150
EL KELAA	El Kelaa Sraghna	180
	Sidi Rahal	180
ESSAOUIRA	Essaouira Ville	190
	Essaouira Cercle	303
FES	Ville de Fes	1440
	Ville de Sefrou	110
	Cercle de Sefrou	120
	Moulay Yacoub	110
	Enfants des Martyrs Fes	65
	El Karia	
FIGUIG	Figuig	128
KENITRA	Kenitra	575
	Sidi Slimane	160
	Sidi Yahia	110
	Ouezzane	160
	Cercle Ouezzane	160
	Souk El Arbaa	150

S.M.B.'s

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
KENITRA	Had Kourt	180
	Ksiri	100
	Sidi Kacem	250
KHEMISSET	Khemisset	212
	Tiflet	120
KHOURIBGA	Khouribga	
	Oued Zem	
	Boujad	
KHENIFRA	Khenifra	450
	Midelt	265
	Tounfit	53
KSAR ES SOUK	Ksar Es Souk	450
	Goumima	545
	Rich	450
	Erfoud	530
	Tinjdad	37
MARRAKECH	Marrakech	1060
	Imintanout	265
	Amizmiz	150
	Ait Ourir	150
	Enfants des Martyrs	60
	Mohamed V Marrakech	136

S.M.B.'s

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
MEKNES	Ville de Meknes	1150
	Meknes Banlieue	180
	Moulay Driss	130
	Azrou	136
NADOR	Nador	180
	Enfants des Martyrs	60
OUARZAZATE	Ouarzazate	160
	Zagora	130
	Baimalane	130
OUJDA	Oujda	575
	Berkane	180
	Jerada	120
	Taourirt	180
	El Pioun	227
	Enfants des Martyrs	113
	Ahfir	75
SAFI	Safi	450
	Chemaia	160
	Abdi	150
SETTAT	Settat	180
	Ben Ahmed	120
	El Gara	130
	Berrechid	180
	Ben Slimane	90

S.M.B.'s

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
SETTAT	Inst. Lalla Amina	75
TANGER	Tanger	830
	Azilal	75
TAZA	Bloc Social Taza	600
	Ghiata	340
	Foyer Tizi Ouzli	110
	Guercif	110
	Aknoul	110
	Tahar Souk	130
TETOUAN	Tetouan	560
	Larache	180
	Ksar El Kebir	180
TARFAYA	Goulimine	110
	Tan Tan	90
TIZNIT	Tiznit	450
	Bouizakarn	150
	Tafraout	75
	Ifni	300
	Anzi	75

TOTAL S.M.B.'s: 110

RECIPIENTS: 29,981

Date: June 1976

OTHER CHILD FEEDING (OCF)

INSTITUTIONS/GARDERIES

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
CASABLANCA	Ain Sebaa (Inst.)	20
	Tahar Sebti (Inst.)	85
	Heure Joyeuse	37
	Berceau du Pauvre	90
	Baladia	83
	Lalla Miriem	83
	El Hank	83
RABAT-SALE	Centre Pueric. Rabat	53
	Moulay Rachid	10
	Tabriquet Ancienne	18
	Tabriquet Nouvelle	27
	Douar Doum	21
	Youssoufia	19
	Yacoub El Mansour	24
	Akkari	18
	Le Nid	24
AGADIR	Lalla Amina Taroudant	196
	Quartier Urbain	30
	Mission Anglaise	45
	Inezgane	45
	Inezgane Dchira	53
	Biogra	13
	Taroudant	21

O.C.F.

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
EL JADIDA	Moulay Rachid	18
	Lalla Asmaa	33
FES	Souaes Salaoui	
KENITRA	Lalla Miriem	16
MARRAKECH	Cheshire Home	68
MEKNES	Lalla Asmaa	16
NADOR	Lalla Asmaa	
OUJDA	Saidia	33
SETTAT	Lalla Amina	
TANGER	Dar Hanna	30
	Cheshire Home	37
	Le Nid	42
	Mouhassinat	39
	CR. Espagnol	13
	UNFM Tanger	21
TETOUAN	Aoula Douna	13
	Hopital Espagnol	13
	Ct. Larache	13
	Mme Sadraoui	27
	El Fadila	39
	Dar Hadana	

O.C.F

PROVINCE	CITY	N° OF RECIPIENTS
TIZNIT	Mir Left	9
	Ifni	6
		1584

TOTAL: O.C.F centers: 46

RECIPIENTS: 1584

Date: June 1976