

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979**

USAID MOROCCO

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

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FY 1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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I. STRATEGY STATEMENT

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STRATEGY STATEMENT

I. Introduction and Summary

For both security and developmental interests, the USG has maintained a relatively substantial aid relationship with Morocco since its independence in 1956. That relationship has evolved in time from one heavily focused on program-type aid under Supporting Assistance and PL 480, Title I, to one that now consists primarily of modest A.I.D. project assistance, a significant annual PL 480, Title II program, and periodic sales under PL 480, Title I.

During the course of these twenty years, Morocco has built (and in the case of the French, rebuilt) aid relationships with a wide variety of other bilateral donors and international institutions--thereby helping the USG to play a gradually reduced aid role without damage to its other interests in the country. Moreover, since 1975, Morocco has been able to borrow extensively on the Euro-dollar market. The net result of all this from the point of view of USG-Moroccan economic aid relationships, is that there is a reasonably clear mutual understanding that: (a) the USG cannot be looked to for substantial financial support to meet balance of payments and other capital requirements; (b) AID, however, can consider supporting, on a project-by-project rather than program basis, selected aspects of the Moroccan developmental effort which relate to AID's own New Directions; and, (c) The Food for Peace Program (Titles I and II) continues to be available to Morocco, but at a level far below that required to meet Morocco's typical annual food import requirements, which are being met through commercial purchases from several countries and, in part, by CCC credits. Of course, at any given period when Morocco is experiencing financial strain

, the Government does still approach us with requests for increased aid levels, and, at these times, we should for our own political interests try to assist in meeting Morocco's needs to the extent practicable (OPIC and EX-IM should be considered in this context as well as AID and PL 480).

Aside from its standard functions of transferring resources via AID loans and technical assistance and PL 480 sales and grants, the present

U.S. economic aid program in Morocco is set apart from that of other donors by its fairly unique focus on the following aspects of the country's developmental effort: (a) preparing a body of technical knowledge and a related delivery system for the benefit of poor farmers living in the relatively drier rainfed agriculture areas; (b) introducing a set of innovative approaches designed to promote family planning practices among the poor and disadvantaged, as well as the relatively better-off; and, (c) supporting with material and technical resources the further development and spread of non-formal education programs for women. Much of these three groups of activities still remains to be programmed and implemented in the five to ten years ahead, but important progress has already been made in each, and it is the AID program's principal challenge to maintain the momentum and to jointly develop with the Moroccans the specific actions necessary to meeting those three stated goals.

There is no question but that these goals are worth pursuing: they relate to Morocco's own expressed priority developmental concern of improving the lot of the poor majority, particularly those residing in rural areas; and their achievement would enhance overall U.S.-Moroccan relationships and accordingly support our foreign policy interests in the country. However, emphasis on these three aspects of the aid program does not preclude the need for us to provide assistance in other areas on a target of opportunity basis (such as AID projects in satellite technology, AID Housing Guarantees in urban areas, and the further development of human resources skills) or in response to special Moroccan financial requirements (such as bolstered PL 480, Title I sales). In any event, even at maximum prospective funding levels, our aid profile would remain modest absolutely as well as relative to that of several other donors; and present USAID staffing levels should be adequate to handle the program, albeit with a possible change from the present mix of skills. However, new activities being proposed would require additional contractor personnel.

II. U.S. Political and Developmental Interests in Morocco

The U.S. and Morocco have maintained friendly, and essentially unbroken relations since the days of our independence. This U.S. friend in the Arab world is rendered even more valuable to us by the moderate character of the Moroccan Government, whose influence and actions in Arab and African councils are often wielded in support of positions acceptable to the U.S. while still not compromising its position within these two blocs.

In more directly bilateral terms, Morocco is important to our political and security interests because:

- its location at a regional crossroads on the Straits of Gibraltar and in the southwest corner of the Mediterranean is strategically important.
- it accords us communications and other military facilities, and accepts visits by U.S. naval vessels, conventional and nuclear-powered; and,
- it is host to a VOA relay station, a key facility for broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

In view of these significant foreign policy considerations, it is important to our interests that we maintain good relations with a stable, moderate Morocco.

Other U.S. interests in Morocco underline this view:

- Though temporarily displaced by the U.S. in 1976 during the phosphate recession, Morocco has fundamentally become the world's largest exporter of phosphates, and estimates indicate that by 1990 the U.S. may itself become a net importer of this commodity, which is basic to fertilizer production; and
- Morocco, as a "middle level" LDC, provides a limited but growing market for U.S. exports in both goods and services. In addition, the GOM has shown a strong desire for increased U.S. direct investment, citing American technology, efficiency and marketing skills as important contributions to Moroccan developmental efforts.

III. The Moroccan Developmental Effort

While not among the Most Seriously Affected LDCs, Morocco is still in need of concessional assistance to maintain economic progress and to promote broad-based development. The great majority of people in Morocco are very poor, increasing rapidly in number, living a marginal (mainly rural) existence, lacking in adequate health care and educational opportunities and, as regards the rural population, suffering from shortage of land and inadequate farm technology. Moreover, despite a brief boom a few years ago following a temporary jump in phosphate prices, Morocco continues to face difficult budgetary and balance of payments pressures.

In this setting, Morocco nevertheless assigns high priority to continued support of its developmental efforts as embodied in its five year plans and related public sector investment program. One of its first actions following the windfall gains from the sudden rise in phosphate prices in 1974 was to revise sharply upward its development plan in the middle of the plan period, 1973-77, though without altering the Plan's basic orientation. This was followed by a sustained public sector investment effort, as reflected by a steady rise in the ratio of real investment to real GDP, from an average of 13% during 1972-73 to about 24.4% in 1976. Thus, despite persistent economic difficulties, very disappointing recent harvests, and steady rises in the cost of imports, Morocco managed an average rate of economic growth of 6.6% during the period, 1973-76.

But, for reasons already mentioned, this effort will be difficult to maintain in the immediate years ahead, as Morocco struggles with mounting inflationary pressures, scarcity of foreign exchange, shortage of readily implementable projects in the social sector, and growing inability to cover budgetary expenditures, especially capital expenditures. (See the annexed tables on the Moroccan economy; also see the recently prepared reports by the IMF, SM/77/48, and the IBRD, R77/55.)

The longer run is more favorable to Morocco, given its world leadership in phosphates exports, its good infrastructural base, its reasonably diversified economy, and its capacity to continue to borrow abroad on commercial terms without risking an overly difficult debt servicing burden, and its program to process up to 30 per cent of its phosphate exports into higher value phosphatic chemicals products. Therefore, the problem for the GOM (which does not want to see a diminution in its development effort while waiting for a return to better times) is to find the financial wherewithal during this difficult interim period.

a. Orientation and strategy of the 1973-77 Development Plan*

The Plan envisages an average annual growth rate of real GDP of 7.5%-9%, to be achieved mainly through a large increase in investment and a rapid rise in exports. The public sector (which, including government-owned enterprises, accounts for well over half of Morocco's current approximately \$8 billion economy) is the source of most of this planned investment, of which about 37% is for industry, 16% for agriculture and 30% for education and social programs, with the remaining 17% for infrastructure, regional development and general administration. These allocations

* The following two sections draw upon the above-cited IMF and IBRD reports.

reflect the increasing attention the GOM, since the 1971 coup attempt, has been giving to the social objective of improved distribution of growth benefits among the different social groups and the various regions. The means for achieving these social objectives include: a program of redistribution of land taken over from expatriates; the "Moroccanization" of industrial and commercial enterprises; a price and wage policy designed to enable the poorest segments of the population to satisfy their essential needs; large increases in government spending on social services and low-cost housing; and special programs benefitting the rural poor in the most backward areas.

b. Realization of plan objectives and prospects for the future

During the first four years of the plan period, real growth in GDP grew at an average annual rate of about 6%. Government investment during this period amounted to the equivalent of over \$3 billion (60% of the revised target). Prospects are good for a continued high investment level in 1977, but there nevertheless will be a moderate shortfall in actual vs. planned investments for the entire period, 1973-77. While data are not readily available as regards private sector investment, activity clearly has picked up markedly in recent years, and it is expected to continue to accelerate. The plan objective of "Moroccanizing" industry and services appears to have been carried out without major disruption to the private sector. The IMF reports that, before the program began in 1973, only about one fourth of the share capital of some 1,500 "Moroccanized" enterprises it surveyed was owned by Moroccan nationals, whereas the present figure is 60%.

The plan envisaged that some 400,000 hectares of ex-colon land would be redistributed during the plan period. During the period 1973-76, the government distributed 150,000 ha., mainly to small farmers, and 40,000 ha. are expected to be distributed in 1977. Another 150,000 ha., which represent mainly plantations well adapted for large scale agriculture, have been preserved for the time being for two government enterprises. Therefore, only 15% of the original 400,000 ha. will remain undistributed by the end of the plan period. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the land distribution program, even when fully implemented looking beyond the present plan period, will thus affect but a very minor percentage of the rural population's preponderantly small and landless farmers.

The investment level is now very close to the country's absorptive capacity, following the noted increases in 1973-76. Although training efforts have been stepped up, it is likely that shortages of skilled and experienced manpower will continue to be a serious problem for some years to come. In addition, financial constraints during the next few years

likely will limit Morocco's overall development efforts. While there is scope for increasing phosphate exports, prospects are that the real price of phosphate will probably remain stable in the \$30-35 range. Taking into account the objective and policies to improve consumption levels of low-income groups, national savings may be expected to be restrained on this account also. In spite of likely efforts to increase budgetary savings and import substitution (particularly food), foreign exchange and national savings are likely to be constraints on investment during the next Plan period.

The World Bank estimates that external borrowing requirements on a commitment basis will average \$900 million per year in 1978-82, about two-thirds of which would be met by official multilateral and bilateral sources and the rest by commercial sources (cf. \$550 million in such overall borrowings in 1974, \$860 million in 1975 and over \$1.5 billion in 1976). Debt outstanding and disbursed would rise from an estimated \$1.5 billion (19% of GDP) at the end of 1975 to some \$5.0 billion (24% of GDP) by the end of 1982. Similarly, debt service payments would rise from 8.3% of exports in 1975 to between 15 and 18% in 1982. Beyond 1982, the relative burden of debt would probably decline gradually as the economy's external resource gap would tend to diminish.

As regards progress in achieving its social objectives, a start has been made but much remains to be done: less than 20% of the target was met for low-cost housing units; minor urban slum renewal or upgrading programs were started; organizational arrangements were made for special groupings of disadvantaged provinces which are to receive budgetary allocations specifically reserved for their regions; modest construction was completed of educational and health facilities (though education received the largest increase in the 1977 Central Budget). Some of these social programs, as well as problems in the agricultural sector, are described below.

IV. Development Problems the U.S. Should Address

Three development problems which face Morocco should be addressed by the United States: insufficient food production; high population growth, malnutrition and poor health; and, inadequate educational opportunities. All three impact on the rural poor and benefits accruing from their resolution will improve markedly the lot of this disadvantaged segment of the population.

a. Agricultural Problems

Moroccan agriculture is confronted with a number of problems. Predominant among them is the increasingly generalized deficiency of rainfall, as one moves from northwest to southeast. Rainfall ranges from 1,200 mm (47 inches) in parts of the Rif mountains in the north to less than 200 mm (8 inches) in the southern regions. The problem is further aggravated by wide variations in both the amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing season. These variations often cause considerable reduction in yield through either physiological damage to crops or outbreaks of diseases, especially on cereals. Until recently, the country produced enough grain in good rainfall years to satisfy most domestic needs, and even to export some barley and oats. In poor rainfall years, substantial amounts of cereal had to be imported--mainly bread wheat for the urban population. For the past 10 years, Morocco has been facing an increasing basic food crop deficit as a result of unfavorable weather conditions and poor production and marketing practices, particularly in the dryland areas which comprise about 50% of the arable land in the country. The majority of traditional, subsistence small farmers reside in these areas and, consequently, their income and nutritional status have been adversely affected. Their principal crop is barley followed in order by durum wheat and bread wheat. Barley is therefore the principal grain of the rural people of the more arid and semi-arid parts of Morocco. It also comprises most of the limited amount of grain fed by small farmers to livestock. The situation is further exacerbated by the high population growth rate, which is also generating increased migration particularly from the hard-pressed rural areas to the larger cities of Morocco and to Europe. To meet the rising demand for grain, the GOM has been forced to import increasing quantities of wheat, which it has been subsidizing heavily in an attempt to keep consumer prices at a low level. Rising prices and worldwide reduced availability of food grains, on the one hand, and concern for the welfare of the rural population, on the other, have led the government to recognize that only through effective development of the dryland areas can the food deficit be reduced if not eliminated. We support this concern and our interests clearly lie in a joint search for an effective solution to the food problem facing the country.

b. Population, Nutrition and Health Problems

Morocco's population now numbers some 18 million people, some 46% of whom are below the age of 15. That is, nearly half the present total population will enter the child-bearing age groups within the next 15 years. The total population will double in the next 25 years or so, leaving Morocco with very much the same youthful age structure with its built-in, inexorable potential for still further growth. A second demographic factor is Morocco's high mortality rate. Mortality now exerts some restraints on population growth, but this effect is likely to decline as better control of contagious diseases results from current public health, education, and sanitation programs. Morocco therefore must curb its very high birth rate of some 44 per thousand.

Despite an elaborately developed public health infrastructure, the general mortality rate is still high, although falling (from 18/1000 to 16/1000 in the past ten years). However, infant mortality has remained high (estimated 130/1000 live births) despite massive vaccination campaigns and good public acceptance of these general preventive measures. Preventable childhood diseases and other communicable diseases, such as gastrointestinal and upper respiratory infections, are widespread and may, in combination with malnutrition, be the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and children up to five years of age. Malnutrition, particularly protein-caloric malnutrition, is found among more than twenty percent of Moroccan children under four years of age. Wide fluctuations in food production from year to year result in abrupt changes in the availabilities of food supplies. The uneven distribution of food throughout the country and within the family unit are also important contributing factors to the high rate of malnutrition. The leading causes of death for adults are unknown, but tuberculosis, eye diseases such as trachoma and conjunctivitis, and the communicable diseases which are classified as either upper respiratory or gastrointestinal infections contribute significantly to the morbidity statistics.

c. Educational Problems

Another 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, and 86% for females. In rural areas, only 2% of all women have basic reading skills. The Government of Morocco has invested a considerable portion of its budget in formal education. Nevertheless, only 44% of school age children are enrolled in primary school, and only 15% of girls in that age group are enrolled. These statistics on literacy and school enrollment imply obvious negative consequences for economic development in Morocco. A growing number of women are seeking entrance to the labor market in Morocco: in fact, today one-quarter of the

female population is employed. Morocco recognizes that a greater effort must be made to accelerate and expand educational and employment opportunities for women. The Government is working to develop non-formal approaches to education and training which would reach a large segment of the unschooled population without overtaxing the national budget.

V. Programs/Projects Which Should be Undertaken by the US

The Mission's Development Assistance Program (DAP), prepared in January, 1975, still remains a valid statement of the general setting within which the U.S. is providing economic assistance in Morocco. Current plans, nevertheless, call for this DAP to be adapted to conform to the revised DAP guidance as outlined in AIDTO Circular A-286 and to be submitted to AID/W o/a December 1977. We do not foresee at this time any major modifications in our current strategy since the basic premises remain valid.

Our program is aimed at improving the quality of life of Morocco's poor, especially those residing in areas less accessible to the present reach of most public services. Accordingly, we are directing our program specifically at increasing the rural poor's access to: (a) appropriate agricultural technology, farm inputs, and more productive land; (b) maternal/child health services, including nutrition and family planning services; and (c) practical education.

a. Agricultural Projects; PL 480, Title I

We are undertaking with our Moroccan colleagues a joint search for an effective solution to the food deficit problem facing the country. Based on a highly useful Dryland Farming Report on the 200-400 mm Rainfall Zone of Morocco, prepared in January 1977 by an AID consultant team representing the Mid-America International Agriculture Consortium, we are developing an Extended Agricultural Development project which would focus on a long-term applied agronomic research program to develop the methodology and techniques for increasing dryland agricultural production. An important aspect of this project will be the adaptation of small mechanized farm implements to the Moroccan agricultural setting. Following this pilot effort, we envisage a \$5 million loan in FY 1979 to finance the acquisition of agricultural machinery, land forming equipment, transport and construction materials and costs in support of the expansion and acceleration of dryland farming technology.

Another component of our dryland strategy is a study, currently underway, to determine the feasibility of establishing forage seed nurseries. If this study so recommends, we plan to help the GOM to establish an effective and economical system of range forage seed production and to develop the capability to manage that system through a FY 1978 \$4.5 million loan. We also intend to support this activity through a related Range Improvement Project to help the GOM meet the pressing need for regeneration of the vast areas of over-grazed and badly depleted rangeland.

This project would entail a research effort to determine the best adapted species for the various range areas, the grazing practices best suited to increasing animal production, and the development of a trained cadre of range specialists. During FY 1978, we will continue to conduct research and training to solve specific bottlenecks in areas of food and feed research, and agricultural production, processing and marketing under our Agricultural Research and Training Project. This will also include a study of the country's extension services which is vital to the improvement of agricultural production.

In view of the present paucity of trained agricultural cadres needed to accelerate the country's agricultural production, we will continue our efforts via a University of Minnesota contract under the Higher Agricultural Education Project. This project is developing an indigenous teaching and research capability geared to training students in the broad fields of soil and plant sciences and range management.

We have received a query from the Government regarding our possible interest in participating in the financing of the 13,600 hectares Garet Irrigation Perimeter, the final component of the Lower Moulouya Basin. In view of the GOM's demonstrated need to provide agricultural hedges against successive drought years; its reduced financial resources and balance of payments problems; and, our long involvement in successful Moroccan efforts to irrigate the Lower Moulouya Perimeter, we are recommending a \$10 million loan in FY 1978 on the assumption that further investigation will show that small farmers will be the main beneficiaries of the project. We are also planning in 1977 to evaluate the total U.S. assistance efforts in the Lower Moulouya Perimeter.

Given the increasing food deficit situation, worsening balance of payments outlook, and significant need for continued high level of cereal imports, PL 480 Title I assistance is projected at 100,000 metric tons of wheat annually for FY 1978 and FY 1979.

In our attempt to find new and innovative approaches to the plight of the small farmers in Morocco, we are attempting with the Government's cooperation to stimulate private agribusiness activities in non-traditional products through a Moroccan/American investment corporation. Its investments, in part to be financed by a possible FY 1979 \$6.6 million loan, would address such non-traditional export-oriented products as canned vegetables, table grapes, fish, frozen fruit juice, etc. These investments, in turn, will expand and enhance the market outlets presently available to the Moroccan farmer, including the small farmer.

In a concomitant effort, we are presently working with the University of Minnesota and, through the Mid-America International Agriculture Consortium (MIAC)--the Universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas State-- to address Title XII of the International Development and Food Assistance Act

of 1975. We believe that our joint undertakings will expand and strengthen the efforts to solve food and nutrition problems in Morocco by involving these universities in a close partnership, where the development of new technology and related knowledge plays a key role with major impact on agricultural progress. MIAC is focusing on the development of the dry-lands in Morocco, while the University of Minnesota, in addition to its current project with the Hassan II Agricultural and Veterinary Institute, is interested in developing horticultural programs in Southern Morocco.

b. Population, Nutrition and Health Projects: PL 480, Title II

The National Family Planning Program's goal of reducing the high birth rate will continue to be assisted in FY 1978 and 1979 via our Family Planning project. The Government, with our assistance, intends to build on efforts planned for 1977, i.e., National Fertility and Family Planning Survey, Maternity Record Study and the Marrakech Household Distribution Project, to set up an effective and far-reaching nationwide family planning program resulting in reduction of the net growth rate.

To combat malnutrition and poor health, efforts started in 1977 to design and implement a flexible nutrition strategy for Morocco will be continued under the Nutrition Systems Study Unit Project. This project will also identify appropriate interventions in nutrition for the future. A second nutrition project (through an Operational Program Grant with Catholic Relief Services scheduled to terminate in August 1978) is training successfully in basic nutrition Moroccan "monitrices" who are staffing nationwide social education centers (MCH) for indigent mothers of children under 5. Results from this project will complement any future interventions in nutrition. These however are medium-term efforts given that they relate to social customs and life-style patterns which change more slowly. To meet this slack in the short run we intend to continue PL 480 Title II assistance during FY 1978 and 1979 at the same current level, concentrating on maternal/child health and food-for-work programs emphasizing nutrition education.

c. Education Projects; Women-In-Development; other Projects

We support the Government efforts to redress the unequal educational opportunities presently available to Moroccan women and to find non-formal approaches to education and training which will reach a larger segment of the unschooled population without over-taxing the national budget. Towards that end, we are presently designing a FY 1978 Non-Formal Education for Women Project. Based on a recent report, this project will standardize and professionalize an existing instructional program to train some 100,000 women annually in basic education and marketable skills outside the formal school system. Given the lack of trained manpower and a recent Government request, in addition to the above, we intend to start a Human Resources

Development Project in FY 1979 which will focus on training in science, technology, and vocational/technical trades addressing pressing problems confronting the country's environment. The GOM also has a keen interest in assistance to more sophisticated approaches to science and technology including assistance in developing its capability in utilizing satellite technology.

In view of the rural/urban exodus and the increasing demands for housing for the urban poor, we are requesting a \$10 million Housing Guarantee Program for both FY 1978 and 1979, probably utilizing a "sites and services" approach in selected urban communities. This program would be carried out within the framework of an IBRD-led effort, which is now getting organized on a pilot basis in Casablanca and Rabat.

II. SUMMARY TABLES

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- DAP Documentation Schedule
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- Mission TDY Requirements

Country/Program MOROCCO

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
(\$ Millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	1,770	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Loans	14,500	9,600	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Population						
Grants	1,540	2,325	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Loans						
Education						
Grants	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	500
Loans						
Selected Development Activities						
Grants						
Loans						
Total Functional Accounts	<u>18,810</u>	<u>16,625</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Grants	4,310	7,025	7,000	5,000	4,000	2,500
Loans	14,500	9,600	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants						
Loans						
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	-	-
Title II	11,000	11,000	11,000	8,000	5,000	2,000
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	<u>January 1975</u>
	DAP Revision	<u>January 1978</u>
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	_____
	Summary Strategy Statement	_____
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____ _____	_____ _____
	Other (Specify): _____	_____

Country/Program MOROCCO

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	1,985	1,770	1,700
Loans	-	14,500	9,600
Population/Health			
Grants	1,515	1,540	2,325
Loans			
(Population)			
(Grants)	(1,515)	(1,540)	(2,325)
(Loans)			
(Health)			
(Grants)			
(Loans)			
Education			
Grants		1,000	3,000
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			
Grants			
Loans			
Sub-Total	<u>3,500</u>	<u>18,810</u>	<u>16,625</u>
Grants	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>7,025</u>
Loans	-	14,500	9,600
Security Supporting Assistance			
Grants			
Loans			
Total			
PL 480			
Title I	11,200	11,200	11,200
Title II	13,000	11,000	11,000
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	10,000	10,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE <input type="checkbox"/> A		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6									
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 608									
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 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	OY	BY	LOP					
	<u>FOOD & NUTRITION</u>														
	<u>ONGOING PROJECTS</u>														
0122	Agricultural Research & Training	2	78	FN	101 B	G	150	540	-	860					
0134	Higher Agricultural Education Phase II	1	80	FN	101 B	G	715	700	600	3,300					
0135	Nutrition Systems Study Unit		77	FN		G	480	-	-	680					
0136	Extended Agricultural Development	2	80	FN	101 B	G	495	530	800	5,000					
0137	Forage Seed Production	2	78	FN	101 B	L	-	4,500	-	4,500					
0138	Rural Development (CRS)		77	FN		G	145	-	-	145					
	<u>NEW PROJECTS</u>														
0142	Agribusiness Development		79	FN	101 B	L	-	-	4,600	4,600					
0143	Garet Irrigation	3	78	FN	101 B	L	-	10,000	-	10,000					
0144	Dryland Resource Development		79	FN	101 B	L	-	-	5,000	5,000					
0145	Range Improvement		82	FN	101 B	G	-	-	300	1,800					
	<u>POPULATION</u>														
	<u>ONGOING PROJECTS</u>														
0112	Family Planning Support	3	82	P	401 B	G	1,515	1,540	2,325	16,000					
	<u>EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES</u>														
	<u>ONGOING PROJECTS</u>														
0139	Nonformal Education for Women	2	80	EH	610 B	G	-	1,000	2,000	5,000					
	<u>NEW PROJECTS</u>														
0146	Human Resources Development		82	EH	601 B	G	-	-	1,000	3,000					
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				MM	DD	YY		

MISSION TDY REQUIREMENTS

Project	Timing	Number and Qualifications
-0137 Forage Seed Production	November 1977	<u>Two:</u> Agricultural Economist Project Designer/Loan Officer
-0139 Nonformal Education for Women	June/July 1977	<u>Seven:</u> Program Planner Social Scientist Economist Industrial Training Expert Commercial/Business Education Specialist Basic Education Planner Financial Analyst
-0142 Agribusiness Development	February/March 1978	<u>Three:</u> Agribusiness Consultants
-0143 Garet Irrigation	October 1977	<u>One:</u> Loan Officer
-0144 Dryland Resource Development	January 1978	<u>One:</u> Agricultural Economist
-0145 Range Improvement	November 1977	To be determined
-0146 Human Resources Development	January/February 1978	<u>Two:</u> Industrial Training Expert Technical Education Planner

III. FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION

- 608-0122 Agricultural Research and Training
- 608-0134 Higher Agricultural Education Phase II
- 608-0136 Extended Agricultural Development
- 608-0137 Forage Seed Production Loan
- 608-0142 Agribusiness Development Loan
- 608-0143 Garet Irrigation Loan
- 608-0144 Dryland Resource Development Loan
- 608-0145 Range Improvement
- PL 480 Title I
- PL 480 Title II

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

608-0122

- A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED : December 1974
- B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1980
- C. PAR DUE: July 1977
- 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 "ingenieur"-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:

All of the currently planned consultants have been scheduled and will have completed their assignments by June 1977. Six Moroccans have completed training in the U.S.; one is presently enrolled in a cereal breeding course at CIMMYT and another will be departing for U.S. training in food technology in June 1977.

As a result of the visits of a forestry consultant and a fruit tree virologist, some critical constraints to the success of Morocco's reforestation and soil conservation programs have been identified and will be addressed by the GOM with combined U.S. assistance.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM MOROCCO		PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING				INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1975	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION 12/74
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 608-0122				FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR N/A
		APPROPRIATION FN				TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 860,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 07/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	150	100	220	540	460	300			
USDA PASA Contract	80	66	80	180	140	120			
Academic Training	20	32	72	310	202	180			
Nursery Equipment	24		34	30	64				
Laboratory Equipment	20		20	20	20				
Plant Materials	1		1	1	1				
Scientific Chemicals	5		5	5	5				
Local Costs		2	8	20	28				
PROJECT TOTAL	60			220					

HOST COUNTRY INPUT OF	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	
PASA	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PHASE II

608-0134

- A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: June 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 Institute.
 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:

A contract was signed in late September 1976 with the University of Minnesota for the implementation of Phase II of the project. Two of the six professors who were recruited under Phase I of the project continued their assignment. Four new ones were employed in April 1977; they will arrive at post in late June 1977 upon completion of orientation and French language training. Three Moroccan faculty members and nine fifth year students were selected and departed for academic training in the U.S.; extensions of 3 to 6 months were granted to four students to enable them to complete their studies in U.S. universities. The first planned annual review of the project will take place in July 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM MOROCCO	PROJECT TITLE HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, PHASE II		AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY	DATE PF/REVISION 09/75
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR N/A
	PROJECT NUMBER 608-0134		AS APPROVED 3,300,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 07/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979									
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1977	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1979	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)		
PROJECT TOTAL	715	585	500		700	740	460		600	720	340							
University of Minnesota Contract No. AID/NE C-1279	695	585	480		700	720	460		600	720	340					6/79- 3/80		
Three Vehicles	20		20			20												
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	6.7 million				7.3 million				8.0 million									
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED																	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979										FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
OH	-	-	-	-	-	-										-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-										-	-	-
CONTRACT	6	6	6	14	14	5										2	2	2
				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM										CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM
				SHORT- TERM	SHORT- TERM	SHORT- TERM										SHORT- TERM	SHORT- TERM	SHORT- TERM

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

EXTENDED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

608-0136

- A. PROJECT AUTHORIZED: Fourth Quarter FY 1977
- B. PHYSICAL COMPLETION: FY 1982 (est.)
- C. PAR DUE: November 1978
- D. PROJECT PURPOSE: To develop a permanent applied research capability geared to maximizing agricultural production in the dryland areas.
- E. PROJECT OUTPUTS:
1. Production technology that is economically applicable to increase yields of food crops in dryland areas.
 2. Thirty two (32) Moroccan scientists 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. Eighteen (18) Moroccan technicians trained and organized on the job to extend food crop production practices in the dryland areas.
 6. A main research station along with five (5) regional sub-stations established and operational.
 7. A unit within the Ministry of Agriculture (MARA) with adequate staff, facilities, and budget conducting production-oriented research.
- F. STATEMENT OF PROGRESS/STATUS:

The research planning study which the Mission requested was completed in December 1976 under the Dryland Farming Project (608-0131). The report, prepared by the Mid-America International Agriculture Consortium (Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa Universities), was submitted to the GOM in March 1977. Upon receipt of the GOM comments on the recommendations contained in the report, it is anticipated that the finalization of the revised PP will be completed in June 1977 and the document submitted to AID/W thereafter.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 608-0137 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NE 3	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> FORAGE SEED PRODUCTION <input type="checkbox"/>
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY 12 77	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="text-align: right;">WAB5E8F</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>U.S. 2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,300</td> </tr> </table>	FUNDING SOURCE		WAB5E8F	A. AID APPROPRIATED		4,500	B. OTHER	1.			U.S. 2.		C. HOST COUNTRY		2,800	D. OTHER DONOR(S)			TOTAL		7,300
FUNDING SOURCE		WAB5E8F																				
A. AID APPROPRIATED		4,500																				
B. OTHER	1.																					
	U.S. 2.																					
C. HOST COUNTRY		2,800																				
D. OTHER DONOR(S)																						
TOTAL		7,300																				

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8	
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	101		011		4,500		4,500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL						4,500	4,500

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)
 To improve the income and living conditions of the large segment of Morocco's rural poor who derive their livelihood from livestock raising on the range-lands.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 To establish an effective and economic system of range forage seed production and develop a Moroccan capability to manage that system.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 TDY assistance of an Agricultural Economist and a Project Designer/Loan Officer required in November 1977 - \$15,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Neoysha R. Brashich</i> Title: Neoysha R. Brashich Acting Mission Director Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 31 77	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED OR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY
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AID 1330-2 (3-76) N.B.: Original PID submitted in June 1976. Project content to be defined on the basis of a feasibility study currently underway and funded under the Dryland Farming Project (608-0131). Final report to be submitted June/July 1977.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																								
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 608-0143 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NE 03		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> GARET IRRIGATION <input type="checkbox"/>																								
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP 1 2 7 7				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)																								
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 8 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 8				<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>AMOUNT</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">B. OTHER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. U.S.</td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td>27,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>57,000</td> </tr> </table>				FUNDING SOURCE		AMOUNT	A. AID APPROPRIATED		10,000	B. OTHER			1. U.S.	2.		C. HOST COUNTRY		27,000	D. OTHER DONOR(S)		20,000	TOTAL		57,000
FUNDING SOURCE		AMOUNT																										
A. AID APPROPRIATED		10,000																										
B. OTHER																												
1. U.S.	2.																											
C. HOST COUNTRY		27,000																										
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		20,000																										
TOTAL		57,000																										
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)																												
A. APPRO- PRIATION		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE		C. GRANT		D. LOAN		E. FIRST FY <u>78</u>		LIFE OF PROJECT																		
(1)	FN	101			064				10,000		10,000																	
(2)																												
(3)																												
(4)																												
TOTAL									10,000		10,000																	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)																												
010		021		060		073		075																				
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)										14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE																		
BR		BL		BS		ENV		INT		TECH																		
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) Agricultural production, income and employment is increased in the Garet Sector by 1983.																												
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) Irrigated farming being practiced on 13,500 hectares in the Garet Sector of the Lower Moulouya Basin by 1980.																												
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) TDY assistance of a Loan Officer required in October 1977 - \$7,000.																												
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Neboysa R. Brashich</i> Title: Neboysa R. Brashich Acting Mission Director								19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY 05 31 77																				

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
(PID)

NAME OF PROJECT : GARET IRRIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER : 608-0143
COOPERATING COUNTRY : MOROCCO
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: Office Regional de Mise en Valeur Agricole
de la Moulouya (ORMVAM)
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

1. Background

United States has been involved in assisting irrigation development in the Lower Moulouya Basin since 1960. In 1976, AID authorized the most recent of a series of irrigation loans - the Triffa High Service Irrigation. It is estimated that construction under this loan will have been completed by August or September 1977. Meanwhile, the Government has inquired unofficially whether the United States would be interested in jointly financing with the World Bank the 13,500 hectare Garet Irrigation Perimeter, the final component of the Moulouya Basin. In view of our long involvement in successful Moroccan efforts to irrigate the Lower Moulouya Perimeter, it would appear useful for the U.S. to provide assistance to this final sector of the Moulouya Basin.

The purpose of this project, as for the Triffa project, would be to help bring about irrigated farming practices in the Garet Sector of the Moulouya Basin.

2. Proposed Project

The project outputs are as follows:

- a booster pumping station on the Zebra Canal with a capacity of 6m³/sec. (10,000 KVA).
- 1,400 meters of irrigation pipe
- 45 kilometers of principal canals
- several principal water collectors

- an irrigation and drainage network on the entire 13,500 ha.
- 3 extension centers

The following materials and works will be necessary:

- Development plans and studies for execution
- Principal pumping station
Main pump (10,000 KVA), electrical-mechanical equipment, earthworks and housing
- Irrigation and Drainage
Irrigation pipe, earthworks, sprinkler heads
- Internal works
Earthworks
- Recovery pumping station
Main pump, electrical-mechanical equipment, earthwork and housing
- Extension Centers
Housing

The estimated disbursement period for the loan will be two years, 1978-80.

3. Major Assumptions

The assumptions about the linkages between project purpose and goal are that:

- The GOM will provide adequate extension services, credit, etc;
- Supply of good seed, fertilizer, and pesticides will be adequate;
- The GOM will maintain a water/soil monitoring system to give early warning on potential water logging and salinity problems;
- Adequate market outlets will continue;
- Cost-price relationships will remain stable.

4. Host Country/Other Donor Related Activities

In keeping with its priority for increasing agricultural production and income, the GOM has proceeded with the implementation of its plan for the Garet Perimeter, pending the outcome of IBRD/AID deliberations on the unofficial finance request.

Current status of the Garet Project:

- All studies completed or underway
- 17 km of main canal under construction
- \$2.6 million of electrical lines being installed
- Bids called for on \$22.4 million of material and earth-works
- Work orders awaiting signature on \$4 million of works.

The only other donor in the Perimeter's development has been Belgium which recently helped build a \$20 million sugar mill at Zaio to handle the area's expanding sugar beet and cane production.

5. Beneficiaries

According to the Ministry of Agriculture estimates, there are 23,400 people living in the project area. About 10,500 earn their livelihood from farming. Of this number, 3,000 are men and 2,000 are women over the age of fifteen. The average farm holding of this group is from 5 to 20 hectares which presently yields a net annual profit per farm of approximately \$160 to \$648.

6. Spread Effect

In most of the irrigated project areas within Morocco, the availability of additional suitable land for gravity flow irrigation is rapidly diminishing. Yet many of these areas have more water in reserve than is required for the maintenance of the land currently in irrigation. The government is interested in exploiting, to the fullest extent possible, these water resources. Sprinkler irrigation is a method of using lands not suited for gravity flow and could very easily be adapted to other projects within the country.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Project Costs

The following is a general summary of total projects costs.

The figures shown in the first column represent funds previously committed or disbursed.

<u>Category</u>	<u>76-77</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>77-80</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>% Foreign</u> <u>Exchange</u> <u>Costs</u>
Execution Studies	990	333	75
Land Consolidation & Surveying	100	867	0
Major Irrigation & Drainage	12,615	49,900	60
Other Internal Works	1,111	5,111	0
Extension Centers	<u>222</u>	<u>445</u>	0
	15,038	56,654	

Of the remaining \$57 million to be disbursed, approximately \$30 million will be foreign exchange costs. It is envisioned that AID's participation in the project will constitute a loan of about \$10 million, to be used mainly for financing foreign exchange costs.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT (AID)

- August 15, 1977 - Approval of PID by review committee
- October 1, 1977 - Loan Officer arrives Rabat to develop loan paper
- January 1, 1978 - Loan paper completed and submitted to Washington
- February 1, 1978 - Loan approved.

IV. POLICY ISSUES

1. Appropriate measures to control water usage and drainage to prevent development of salt accumulation.
2. Distribution of government-owned land to small scale private ownership.
3. Determination of optimum water requirements for agricultural production.
4. Appropriate charges to users for capital and operating costs.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1																								
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																									
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 608-0144	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 03	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> DRYLAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT																									
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 3 = PP		10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)																									
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="text-align: right;">\$</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>U.S.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,700</td> </tr> </table>		FUNDING SOURCE		\$	A. AID APPROPRIATED		5,000	B. OTHER	1.			U.S.			2.		C. HOST COUNTRY		1,700	D. OTHER DONOR(S)			TOTAL		6,700
FUNDING SOURCE		\$																									
A. AID APPROPRIATED		5,000																									
B. OTHER	1.																										
	U.S.																										
	2.																										
C. HOST COUNTRY		1,700																									
D. OTHER DONOR(S)																											
TOTAL		6,700																									
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)																											
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE	E. FIRST FY <u>79</u>	LIFE OF PROJECT																							
		C. GRANT D. LOAN	F. GRANT G. LOAN	H. GRANT I. LOAN																							
(1) FN	101		210	5,000	5,000																						
(2)																											
(3)																											
(4)																											
TOTAL			5,000	5,000																							
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions ea.) 011 012 021 073 074 078																											
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR BL BS R/AG EQTY TECH				14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE																							
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To increase basic food production in order to meet the needs of Morocco's fast-growing population, and improve income of traditional small dryland farmers.																											
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To develop a permanent applied research capability geared to maximizing agricultural production in the dryland areas.																											
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) TDY assistance of a Loan Officer and an Agricultural Economist required in January 1978 - \$15,000.																											
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Neboysha R. Brashich</i> Title: Neboysha R. Brashich Acting Mission Director			19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION Date Signed: 05/31/77																								

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
(PID)

NAME : DRYLAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT NUMBER : 608-0144
COOPERATING COUNTRY : MOROCCO
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & AGRARIAN REFORM

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

1. Background

Insufficient food production is one of the three major problem areas that confront Morocco.

Over the past 10 years, deficiencies in the amount and distribution of rainfall, as well as inadequate production and marketing practices, have led to a growing deficit in food production. The principal victims of this deficit are the drylands areas where a majority of Morocco's small farmers live. Faced with the need to import more food, the GOM has been focussing its agricultural policy on the drylands areas to help reduce the food deficit. USAID has been asked to assist in a joint search for a solution to the problem.

To help lay the groundwork for a long-term assistance effort on the drylands areas, AID contracted with the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) to study the feasibility of carrying out an applied agronomic research program directed toward the drylands. MIAC's report, issued in March 1977, is a comprehensive study containing specific recommendations for action. As a result of this report, we anticipate beginning a joint long-term program in the Fall of 1977 - "Extended Agricultural Development" Project. This project is being designed to:

- develop animal-drawn tillage equipment adapted to Morocco's drylands areas;
- develop soil and water, crop and livestock management practices that will increase production in the drylands areas;
- help build the Government's own capacity to carry on applied agronomic research on a continuing basis.

The Extended Agricultural Development project will be grant-funded and consist primarily of contractor services, consultants, and training in the U.S. After the project has been underway for two years, it is expected there will be a major requirement for equipment, machinery, and other material. This PID proposes that a loan be made in FY 1979 to finance the purchase of that equipment.

2. Proposed Project

AID assistance would consist of a loan which would finance the foreign exchange costs, as well as a part of the local currency costs, of providing facilities (buildings, machinery and equipment) needed for the establishment of a permanent Moroccan applied dryland research capability. The loan would also finance the foreign exchange costs of the initial production of animal-drawn equipment which would be developed and tested under the Extended Agricultural Development project.

According to current plans for the Extended Agricultural Development Project, the first two years (FY 1977-79) will be devoted to design and testing of animal-drawn tillage equipment, launching of U.S. training, development of the initial research stations and plans for physical facilities, establishment of operational systems, and some field experiments. Field experiments will be limited, however, due to limited qualified Moroccan staff in the early years. By the end of the second year, the first US-trained Moroccan personnel will return and be assigned to the project staff. This will make possible the establishment of additional research sites and initiation of field demonstrations in cooperation with small farmers throughout the project area. To facilitate the major expansion of project activity envisioned at this time, additional resources in land, office and lab facilities, agricultural machinery and equipment, will be required. We foresee the need for tractors, tillage equipment, soil analysis and testing equipment, trucks and trailers for transport of personnel and machinery to farmers' fields, and machinery maintenance and repair shops.

Along with the above, some prototypes of animal-drawn tillage equipment will be necessary for conducting the farmer demonstrations. The proposed loan will also finance the foreign exchange costs of the equipment and materials needed to manufacture locally these prototypes.

3. Major Assumptions

a. GOM will undertake, with U.S. assistance, the establishment of a permanent national applied dryland research program.

b. GOM will provide adequate personnel, land, buildings, and other facilities as well as sufficient budgetary support for the program.

c. GOM will support the manufacture and distribution to small farmers of the animal-drawn tillage equipment which will be developed and tested under the research program.

d. GOM will officially request a U.S. loan for the purpose described above.

4. Host Country/Other Donor Related Activities

During the last two years, the GOM has been placing greater emphasis on developing programs for the dryland areas in order to increase food crop and meat production. This has been reflected in an increased rate of land distribution to small farmers, the creation of cooperatives, and the allocation of budgetary resources, and various subsidies to rainfed agricultural activities. The 1978-82 Development Plan which is now in preparation will give greater emphasis to dryland agricultural production and the creation of range improvement perimeters covering nearly 500,000 hectares. The IBRD is in the process of developing, with the GOM, a cereal and food legume production project in the northern rainfed areas of Morocco. This project will cover some 250,000 hectares of land receiving between 500-600 mm. of rainfall per year. It is anticipated that the production technology to be developed with U.S. assistance under the Extended Agricultural Development project will be directly applicable to the IBRD/GOM project area.

5. Alternatives

The proposed loan is a logical complement to the Extended Agricultural Development project. While the exact amount of the loan may change as requirements are precisely defined, we believe loan financing will be required in order to provide the major input of equipment needed to establish the GOM's research and demonstration capability.

6. Beneficiaries

The population of the project area was estimated in 1975 at 5.2 million or 31% of the total population of Morocco. Of these, about 3.8 million (or 73% of the project area), are classified as rural. Also, in the project area, 437,000 farms, or 76% of all farm units, were less than 6 hectares in size. The farmers on these units will be the main beneficiaries of this project.

7. Spread Effect

This proposed loan will make possible the extension of the dryland applied research findings to all the rainfed areas of Morocco and to the small farmers who live in those areas.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of \$6.7 million. The AID share of this total would amount to \$5 million, broken down as follows:

U.S.

- Buildings	1,500,000
- Agriculture machinery & equipment	600,000
- Laboratory equipment	150,000
- Materials & equipment for manufacturing prototype tillage equipment	2,500,000
- Vehicles & transport equipment	150,000
- Repair & maintenance shop equipment	<u>100,000</u>
Total	5,000,000

The estimated GOM share of the total is broken down as follows:

- Land & buildings	300,000
- Machine tools	900,000
- Operating costs	<u>500,000</u>
Total	1,700,000

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

It is expected that the dryland applied research program will be initiated in the Fall of 1977 along with the training of Moroccan staff and the design and development of the animal-drawn equipment. Assuming approval of this PID, and successful initiation of the Extended Agricultural Development project, preparation of the Loan Paper could be completed early in the second quarter of FY 1978. A loan officer and an agricultural economist would probably be required to assist the USAID in preparing the paper. We would subsequently look for authorization by June and a signed Loan Agreement by October 1979.

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15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To improve the income and living conditions of the large segment of Morocco's rural poor who derive their livelihood from livestock raising on the rangelands.																	
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To establish an effective and economic system of range forage seed production and develop a Moroccan capability to manage that system.																	
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) To be specified in revised PID - September 1977.																	
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE										19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION							
Signature <i>Neboysa R. Brashich</i>																	
Title Neboysa R. Brashich Acting Mission Director																	
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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

(PID)

NAME : RANGE IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT NUMBER : 608-0145
COOPERATING COUNTRY : MOROCCO
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

1. Background

Insufficient production of basic foods, both cereals and meat, is a major development problem in Morocco. Over the past 10 years, deficiencies in the amount and distribution of rainfall, inadequate production and marketing practices and ineffective range-land management, have all led to a growing deficit in food production. The principal victims of this deficit are the drylands areas where a majority of Morocco's small farmers live. USAID has been asked to provide assistance to address various aspects of improving agricultural production in the drylands. This PID describes preliminary plans for continuing joint efforts to improve the rangelands.

Livestock production and distribution of meat and meat products still involve some 70% of the population and constitute the sole livelihood of some 100,000 nomadic families. About 90% of the animals are raised on and marketed from the dryland range areas which cover about 12.5 million hectares, or approximately 25% of Morocco's territory. Of this total, 8 million hectares are open grazing land, with the balance in forested areas. Years of mismanagement and over-stocking have reduced the range forage production of this area. On some ranges, the native perennial species have been completely destroyed. Ironically, as the range deteriorates, more animals are crowded on to offset the reduced gains. Compounding the problem is the increasing population and the ever-increasing demand for meat.

Rainfall in the dryland range areas is erratic, nomadic herds are subject to the vagaries of the climate, and there are

annual periods of scarce forage with corresponding losses of animals. The average carcass weight of sheep has been steadily decreasing, from 14.5 Kgs in 1955 to 10.5 Kgs. in 1973. With 70% of the population depending, in some part, on the livestock industry, and 30-40% of agricultural income generated by livestock production, the future of this economy appears bleak, unless changes are made in the system.

USAID has been involved in attempts to help rejuvenate Morocco's rangelands. From 1968 to 1974 a GOM/USAID Livestock and Range Management Project attempted to develop and demonstrate improved range management and rehabilitation techniques. The results proved that range management could be successful, but also pointed out the difficult problems regarding tradition, legislation, administration, and availability of trained personnel.

Some actions have been taken to address these problems but much remains to be done. In July 1969, King Hassan II signed two decrees which provide the legal basis for establishing governmental control over selected areas and programs designed for range improvement. Another decree was signed in December 1975 which created a specific perimeter of 25,000 hectares and allows six months for users of that area to register with the established commission charged with managing the perimeter.

In the context of the government's increasing focus on developing the dryland areas, and specifically of its growing realization of the need to rejuvenate the rangelands, the GOM has again asked for US assistance. Assuming the GOM accepts and acts upon the recommendations of the on-going forage seed feasibility study (funded under the Dryland Farming Project 608-0131), we anticipate a Loan Agreement in FY 1978. This Loan would provide for the construction of facilities and provision of equipment to produce the recommended seed varieties. The grant project proposed herein is the logical next step to help determine the best adapted seed varieties and management practices for other range perimeters in Morocco.

Specific project outputs have not been worked out yet. These will have to await completion of the above-mentioned forage seed feasibility study. Some examples of possible interventions are cited below.

2. Project Description

The following are considered as probable elements of a joint US/GOM effort to improve Morocco's rangelands:

- a. To capitalize on results of the earlier Livestock and Range Management Project and determine the most effective management practices for economic sheep production in the rangelands.
- b. To conduct adaptive studies of the grasses suited to other ecological areas in Morocco. Also to determine the optimum management practices in these areas.
- c. To train (academic and practical) a cadre of Moroccans who will represent a permanent research and development capability for the country, and who will extend the findings of the joint project throughout the country's rangeland areas.

3. Major Assumptions

- a. The GOM will concur with the findings of the Forage Seed Feasibility Report.
- b. The GOM will accept the recommendations of the Forage Seed Feasibility Report and commit budgetary and personnel resources, as required, to bring about improvements.
- c. The GOM will request, to the extent recommended, the necessary resident and/or short-term technical assistance, and will nominate candidates for participant training.

4. Beneficiaries

The principal beneficiaries of the project will be the small farmers who are inhabitants of the rural areas where project activity will be focussed.

5. Spread Effect

As the project begins to demonstrate effective means of seeding and managing rangelands in the initial area selected, we would expect the GOM to initiate similar practices in other perimeters.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$3 million. The AID contribution is estimated at \$1.8 million - \$300,000 in FY 1979 and \$1.5 million spread over the following four years.

The funds would be used for technical assistance, probably from a US university, and considerable participant training in the U.S.

The GOM contribution is estimated at \$1.2 million equivalent to cover the costs of land, equipment and facilities, and personnel salaries.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The GOM has requested U.S. assistance, beyond the current Forage Seed Feasibility Study, for improving the rangelands. Hence this PID. However, since the nature of a joint rangeland effort cannot be determined until after the forage seed team issues its findings and recommendations, USAID proposes to amend this PID at that time. We expect to have the team's draft report in June/July; we would therefore submit our amended PID o/a September.

Thereafter the project development schedule could proceed as follows:

Approval of PID	October 1977
Approval of PRP	March 1978
Approval of PP	September 1978
Project Agreement	October 1978

USAID would need assistance in preparing the PRP in November 1977. We will indicate the number of people and type of expertise required when we submit an amended PID in September.

Country/Program MOROCCO

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate			FY 1978 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY '78 (MT)	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY '79
Wheat	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-

Commodity	FY 1979 Request		
	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (\$)	Carryover to FY 1980 (MT)
Wheat	11.2 m. 100,000	11.2 m. 100,000	-

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 1979 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 1979 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 1979. 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 canteens. There is a MCH program for mothers and infants. Food assistance is also provided to a small number of elderly Jews who have migrated from the rural areas in recent years and have not the wherewithall to support themselves. These feeding programs are located in Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech, Tangiers and Fes.

2. The AJDC plan by recipient categories and commodity requirements for FY 1979 is as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
MCH	200	8,000	1,000
School feeding	2,300	83,000	5,000
Health cases	<u>500</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
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	29,700
Vegetable oil	<u>6,000</u>
Total	\$35,700

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 CRS and the RSR for the period April 1, 1977 through June 30, 1977 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 March 1978.

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 of Effectiveness and Impact of the AJDC Program

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

VI. How the FY 1979 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)

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	<u>110</u>	<u>390.50</u>
Totals	125	523.10

From Other Sources:

Milk	100	70.0
Meat	300	470.00
Vegetables	400	270.00
Potatoes	200	180.00
Fruit	240	120.00
Sugar	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals	1,280	1,270.00

B. MCH recipient (child)

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	<u>110</u>	<u>390.50</u>
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	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals	740	642.00

C. School child

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

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

D. Adult Health Case

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	<u>200</u>	<u>710.00</u>
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	<u>50</u>	<u>200.00</u>
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 1979 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 1979 which is the same recipient level envisaged for FY 1978. 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 1979 are 39,180 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 1979 program are summarized as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>
MCH	375,000	14,850	2,025
OCF	25,000	1,800	135
FFW	<u>175,000</u>	<u>18,900</u>	<u>1,470</u>
Totals	575,000	35,550 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	26,550	6,212,700
Vegetable oil	3,630	2,479,290
Wheat soya blend	4,500	1,201,500
S.F. rolled oats	<u>4,500</u>	<u>1,440,000</u>
Totals	39,180 M/T	\$11,333,490

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 1,300 gr. of soy-fortified wheat flour, 450 gr. of vegoil, 1,000 gr. of WSB, and 1,000 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 weight falls within the path for healthy children of equivalent age, or whether it is falling below the norm. In this latter case the monitrice, through simple conversation with the mother at the time of the weighing, can determine whether the weight loss is due to inadequate nutrient intake (quantitatively or qualitatively) or due to infection. By the supplementary feeding program and simple lessons in basic nutrition the monitrice hopes to overcome the first problem; by referral to the nearest medical unit she trusts that the infection will be treated and cured.

AID/W granted \$483,000 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 in the summer of 1978.

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 and basic education classes for all the girls.

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 is developing a nonformal education program for 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. CRS has received \$145,000 from AID to pursue a land reclamation project in Figuig province as part of the FFW program.

7. In the Other-Child-Feeding category CRS provides Title II support for 22,000 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 3,000 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, 1977 through June 30, 1977 will be forwarded to AID/W in the latter part of July with appropriate Mission comments. CRS routinely provides these reports monthly.

III. Statement of the Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations

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

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

IV. Statement on Performance of CRS

The director of the CRS program in Morocco has had 21 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. Through the Title II input CRS assisted the GOM in the establishment of the ouvroirs for the non-formal education of women. 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 Caidat 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)

<u>Title II Commodity</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	<u>33</u>	<u>118.80</u>
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	<u>40</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Totals	870	780.00

B. MCH recipient (child)

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	45	159.75
S.F. rolled oats	33	125.73
WSB	<u>33</u>	<u>118.80</u>
Totals	126	536.88

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

C. O.C.F. recipient

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	15	132.60
S.F. flour	<u>200</u>	<u>710.00</u>
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	<u>20</u>	<u>80.00</u>
Totals	1,110	979.00

D. F.F.W. recipient

<u>Title II Commodity:</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>
Vegoil	27	238.68
S.F. flour	<u>450</u>	<u>1,597.50</u>
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	<u>50</u>	<u>200.00</u>
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 schools	502,961
Number of secondary school children receiving Title II assistance	800

X. Multi-Year Program Planning

The CRS/M Title II program has always been responsive to innovations and changes. The priority MCH feeding program has increased 400 percent 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 begin to phase down 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 800,000 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 11,000 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 program for orphaned and destitute children of the Moslem Welfare Society institutions is likely to remain constant at 22,000 given the budgetary restraints of this indigenous agency.

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

A summary of the projected Title II recipient levels for the various feeding categories for the next five years is as follows:

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>
MCH	375,000	375,000	375,000	300,000	200,000	200,000
FFW (Nutrition)	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,000	3,000	3,000
FFW (Ouvroirs)	160,000	160,000	160,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
FFW (Chantier)	11,250	11,250	11,250	100,000	200,000	200,000
OCF (Orphans)	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
OCF (Day Care)	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Totals	575,000	575,000	579,000	440,000	440,000	440,000

XI. Mission Comment

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

PL 480 TITLE II FY 79

MOROCCO
(Country)

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

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

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

B. School Feeding Total Recipients 2.3
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2.3	S.F. flour	83	19.4
2.3	Vegoil	<u>5</u>	<u>3.4</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		88	22.8

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients 0

D. Food for Work Total Recipients 0

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

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
0.5	S.F. flour	36	8.4
0.5	Vegoil	<u>3</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		39	10.4

PL 480 Title II FY 79

Morocco
(Country)

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

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

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
375.0	S.F. flour	5,850	1,368.9
375.0	Vegoil	2,025	1,383.0
375.0	S.F.R'oats	4,500	1,440.0
375.0	WSB	<u>4,500</u>	<u>1,201.5</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		16,875	5,393.4

B. School Feeding Total Recipients 0

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients 25.0
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
25.0	S.F. flour	1,800	421.2
25.0	Vegoil	<u>135</u>	<u>92.2</u>
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		1,935	513.4

D. Food for Work Total Recipients 175.0
(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
175.0	S.F. flour	18,900	4,422.6
175.0	Vegoil	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,004.0</u>
<u>Total FFW</u>		20,370	5,426.6

IV. POPULATION

- 608-0112 Family Planning Support

USAID; (2) 11 out of 13 scheduled FP referral centers to spearhead family planning activities at the provincial level were opened; (3) series of FP seminars were held at the provincial level to heighten interest in and knowledge of family planning; (4) development of a new household distribution effort on a large scale; (5) development of plans for a national fertility and family planning survey; and (6) training and related initiatives aimed at improving program administration, and at making high quality contraceptive services more widely available.

This project, originally scheduled to terminate in September 1977, has been extended six months to allow sufficient time for an in-depth analysis and evaluation of the entire population sector to be done preparatory to revising the project. It is anticipated that the revised Project Paper will be submitted in the spring of 1978. It will include elements aimed at significantly expanding GOM capability to provide high quality services at the village and household level as well as improving the overall management and administration of family planning services.

Table 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	2,679	2,764	2,853	2,944	3,039	3,136
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	1,741	1,797	1,854	1,914	1,975	2,038
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1,340	1,382	1,427	1,472	1,520	1,568
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals- $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	8,707	8,983	9,272	9,568	9,877	10,192
b. Condoms- $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 100 units	66,975	69,100	71,325	73,600	75,975	78,400
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	1,200	1,440	1,728	2,074	2,488	2,986
b. Condoms	1,000	1,080	1,152	1,296	1,440	1,656
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	58	100	100	150	150	200
b. Condoms	10	20	20	30	30	40
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	1,258	1,540	1,828	2,224	2,638	3,186
b. Condoms	1,010	1,100	1,172	1,326	1,470	1,696
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	7,449	7,443	7,444	7,344	7,239	7,006
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	65,965	68,000	70,153	72,274	74,505	76,704
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	700	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
2. Condoms	432	0	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	1,958	6,540	6,828	5,224	6,638	8,186
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	1,442	1,100	2,272	2,526	2,970	3,696
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	6,749	2,443	2,444	4,344	3,239	2,006
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	65,533	68,000	69,053	71,074	73,005	74,704
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	519	188	188	334	249	154
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	655	680	691	711	730	747
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	1,174	868	879	1,045	979	901

(See notes on Table 1 on following page)

NOTES ON TABLE I:

1. In-country stocks at end CY 1976 were:

Orals	-	1.5 million mc.
Condoms	-	8,700 gross

2. No condom deliveries scheduled 1977 due to extremely low reported usage in public sector program and healthy stock level already in-country. In anticipation increased demand for condoms, CY 1978 and following Fiscal Year orders, growing from (a) household distribution program; and (b) possible private sector distribution program.

3. Present continuation rates for orals (45% continuation at 12 months) suggest that each new acceptor uses an average of 5 cycles per year (in year of acceptance) and an average of 7 in the following year. Thus 3,000,000 mc would serve a total of 600,000 new acceptors (or about 22% of target MWRA) in the year of their acceptance at present rates of continuation. This compares with estimated 4-5% of MWRA believed to be accepting through the public sector program.

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock (000s pieces)	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,500
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	- 0 -	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000
3. Less: Expected Use	200	800	1,100	1,300	1,500
4. End of year stock	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,500	2,000

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 1,000,000 pieces (6,944 gross)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase #3.69 per gross
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W) \$26,000

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above) 1,200,000 pieces (8,333 gross)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W) \$3.87 per gross
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W) \$33,000

V. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

- 608-0139 Non-Formal Education for Women
- 608-0146 Human Resources Development

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 608-0139 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NE 3	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> NONFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN <input type="checkbox"/>
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY
 3 = PP 0 | 9 | 7 | 7

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

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		5,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. MOST COUNTRY		4,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		9,000

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 7 8 b. FINAL FY 8 0

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	510	614		1,000	-	5,000	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,000	-	5,000	-

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

610	611	613	612
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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
BRW BUW EQ LAB	

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

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

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To train 1,200 monitrices who staff the 300 Foyers Feminins and 265 Ouvroirs where some 100,000 young women are receiving nonformal instruction in basic education and vocational training; and, to establish a pilot school which will provide industrial and commercial training for 900 women.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

TDY assistance of a Program Planner; Social Scientist; Economist; Industrial Training Expert; Commercial/Business Education Specialist; Basic Education Planner;

~~1077 - \$50,000.~~

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		PID E. DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 608-0146 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NE 03		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT <input type="checkbox"/>																								
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9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1				<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>AMOUNT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td></td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> </table>				FUNDING SOURCE		AMOUNT	A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,000	B. OTHER U.S.	1.			2.		C. HOST COUNTRY		3,000	D. OTHER DONOR(S)			TOTAL		6,000
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C. HOST COUNTRY		3,000																										
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(1)	EH	601		600		1,000		3,000																				
(2)																												
(3)																												
(4)																												
				TOTAL		1,000		3,000																				
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)																												
600		613		630		640																						
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)								14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE																				
BRW		BUW		DEL		EQTY		TNG																				
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To improve the quality of life of Morocco's poor and deprived.																												
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To establish three pilot vocational training centers for secondary school drop-outs and to provide specialized technical training critical to the country's social and economic development.																												
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) TDY assistance of an Industrial Training Expert and a Technical Education Planner required in January/February 1978 - \$25,000.																												
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Neboysha R. Brashich</i> Title: Neboysha R. Brashich Acting Mission Director						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED, AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 31 78																						

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENT
(PID)

NAME OF PROJECT : HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT NUMBER : 608-0146
COOPERATING COUNTRY : MOROCCO
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY: Ministries of National Education and/or
Labor

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ministère de la Coopération et de la Formation des Cadres has requested AID's assistance in the development of human resources in Morocco. Specifically, the GOM would like to focus on: (i) vocational and technical training at the secondary school level within country, and (ii) university-level training in the United States in specialized fields which are relevant to the Moroccan economic and social problems and for which training facilities are unavailable. Subsequent discussions with this Ministry as well as with the Ministries of Education, Labor, and Planning and Regional Development have supported this request.

II. BACKGROUND

The national leaders during the independence movement in the 1950s emphasized the need for trained manpower and the development of human resources as an essential ingredient for the growth and development of the country. This confidence in education was accelerated after independence in 1956 and the GOM has consistently considered education as one of its highest priorities. GOM expenditures on education and training have been increasing at an annual average rate of 29 percent. Capital expenditures for education and training grew faster than recurrent educational expenditures from 1970 to 1976. Currently, the total government expenditures for education represent more than 30 percent of the GDP.

In spite of its laudatory goals and sizeable efforts, the GOM has been unable to meet its educational and training requirements. One constraint is the population growth rate which is in excess of 3 percent yearly. Also, over 50 percent of the total population is under 19 years of age, creating an almost impossible

situation for education planners. Another serious constraint is an education system patterned after the French metropole system. The result is a highly centralized school system, totally academic, ruthlessly selective, and, in many ways, unsuitable to the economic and social needs of this predominately agricultural country.

The school system consists of 5 years of primary school, 4 years of lower cycle of secondary school, 3 years of upper cycle of secondary school culminating in the baccalaureate (BAC). University training programs vary from 4 to 6 years depending on the field of concentration. School enrollment among school age children is as follows: primary school 54%, secondary school 13%, and university 2%.

Repeater rates among students are very high, averaging 32% in primary schools, and 18% in secondary schools. Drop-out rates are dramatic, especially among girls and rural children. Less than two out of ten of those attending school complete four years, and the vast pool of youth and adults remaining without basic educational skills is reflected in the 75 percent national Arabic illiteracy rate. Only 31% of pupils who complete primary school enter secondary school; only 53% of brevetes enter the upper cycle of secondary school; and only 60% of the students who complete the 12 year course receive the coveted "BAC" without which there is no entry to higher education.

The drop-out rate is particularly disburbing since it represents a wasted investment. In 1976, some 45,000 withdrew from secondary school after several years of formal education without receiving an academic diploma and without a marketable skill.

Some educators and planners are now seeing the problem of the present rigid system with its concentration on the academic. Some are looking for alternatives in nonformal education programs and in vocational education. The Ministry of Education has a technical education track, but this again is highly formal. The graduates from the technical lycees receive a Bac, after which they enter the university in Morocco or go on to France for advanced training.

A nationwide system of vocational technical training at the secondary level does not exist. The Ministry of Labor in coordination with private industry and the Chamber of Commerce has a network of 36 regional centers for industrial and commercial training for 4,000 students who receive two years of technical training after the brevet in electricity, auto mechanics, watch-making, welding, printing, tailoring, and other trades. The Ministry of Education has a pilot industrial arts school for 200 boys in

Casablanca. The Ministry of Agriculture has 15 schools at the secondary level to train boys to be agricultural extension workers. Some 700 boys graduate yearly. The Ministry of Health has an extensive nurses training program for boys and girls at the secondary level. Other ministries have their own training programs for their personnel.

This effort at non-academic training at the secondary level is fragmented and inadequate for Morocco's manpower requirements. Additionally, the lack of opportunity for the large number of drop-outs is critical for both the individuals concerned and the country's development. Some innovative approaches in the area of vocational training at the secondary level are called for.

At the university level the GOM has been successful in establishing a national university with several campuses maintaining high academic standards. But here again the emphasis is on humanities and social sciences, with little expertise in science and technology. For specialized training, the GOM has generally relied on France, and now, would welcome greater assistance from the United States.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The GOM wants AID to assist the Education Ministry and/or the Labor Ministry in establishing two or three pilot vocational training institutions at the secondary level. Later these pilot centers would be replicated in other regions and would become an integral part of the national education system. Inputs would include technicians, equipment, and teacher training.

The second aspect of this human resource development project would be the provision of participant training in the United States in specialized training at the university level in areas unavailable in Morocco. This training would be from 6 to 24 months in areas such as administration, management, urban planning, satellite technology, and specific technical training for GOM officials in the priorities areas of health, agriculture, and education.

IV. BENEFICIARIES OF THIS PROJECT

The vocational training will be provided for boys and girls in urban and rural areas who have had to withdraw from the formal academic system. The participant training program will be open to civil servants working in the various technical ministries. The effect of their specialized training will have direct influence on the social and economic development of the whole country.

V. OTHER DONORS

The GOM has received significant assistance from the World Bank, France, Belgium, Canada, and Germany for the expansion and strengthening of the formal education system.

VI. ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

A. Technicians	\$ 500,000
B. Equipment	1,000,000
C. Training	1,500,000
	<hr/>
Total AID Contribution	\$ 3,000,000
Total GOM Contribution (including land, buildings, equipment and personnel)	\$ 3,000,000

VII. The services of two experts in education planning and industrial training are required in January 1978 to collaborate with the GOM and USAID in developing a PRP for this proposal.

VI. ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS FOR FY 1979

- Table V - FY 1979 Proposed Program Ranking
- Attachment - FY 1979 Morocco Program Funding Levels

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		DECISION UNIT	REVISED BY	CONSOLIDATED BY								
		MOROCCO										
RANK	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS								
				INCREMENT			CUMULATIVE			PROGRAM FUNDING INCREMENT CUMULATIVE (000)		
				US	FN	US	FN	US	FN			
	<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u>											
	Workforce and Operating Expenses		425	19	17	19	17	-	-	-	-	-
1	0134 Higher Agricultural Education Phase II (GO)	FN				19	17	600	600			600
2	0112 Family Planning Support (GO)	PH				19	17	2,325	2,325			2,925
3	0136 Extended Agricultural Development (GO)	FN				19	17	800	800			3,725
4	PL 480 Title II					19	17	11,000	11,000			14,725
	<u>Decision Package - Current</u>											
5	0139 Nonformal Education for Women (GO)	EH	425			19	17	2,000	2,000			16,725
6	PL 480 Title I					19	17	11,200	11,200			27,925
	<u>Decision Package - Expansion</u>											
7	0144 Dryland Resource Development (LN)	FN	425			19	17	5,000	5,000			32,925
8	0145 Range Improvement (GN)	FN				19	17	300	300			33,225
	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>											
9	0146 Human Resources Development (GN)	EH	425			19	17	1,000	1,000			34,225
10	0142 Agribusiness Development (LN)	FN				19	17	4,600	4,600			38,825
11	Housing Investment Guaranty					19	17	10,000	10,000			48,825

FY 1979 MOROCCO PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS

At the minimum design package level, our FY 1979 program is comprised of the following activities: assistance in reducing Morocco's high birth rate; training agricultural cadres needed to accelerate the country's agricultural production; developing an effective solution to the food deficit problem facing the country with specific reference to the problems of the small farmer; and, concentrating on maternal/child health and food-for-work programs emphasizing nutrition education.

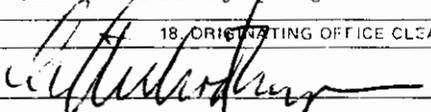
At the current decision package level, we would act on exploratory GOM/USAID discussions, feasibility studies and evaluation reports to assist the Government to redress the unequal educational opportunities for Moroccan women. A continuing need for PL 480 Title I assistance at least through FY 1979 is anticipated given continuing high levels of cereal imports by Morocco.

At the expansion decision package level, we would reinforce and expand efforts already being undertaken: (a) to develop techniques for increasing dryland agricultural production through complementary capital assistance for such activities as producing small mechanized farm implements; and (b) to establish an effective system of range forage seed production through complementary technical and capital assistance to develop and produce the best adapted species for the various range areas of Morocco.

At the proposed decision package level, we would: (a) address the lack of manpower trained in modern technology, such as satellite imagery; (b) stimulate agribusiness activities of special relevance to the output of the small farmer; and, (c) meet the increasing demands for housing for the urban poor given the rural/urban exodus in Morocco.

The proposed U.S. national direct hire staff level of 19, funded from Operational Expenses, is the absolute minimum required to carry out the proposed by 1979 Morocco Program at all levels. This staff level is required for initial planning and analyses; guidance and support to full-time contractor personnel (contractor workforce increases correspondingly at various funding levels) and short-term consultants; project monitoring and evaluation; management of technical and capital projects; and administrative and financial support. The workforce levels have been reviewed and endorsed by the Chief of Mission.

VII. HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET <i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A - Add <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C - Change <input type="checkbox"/> D - Delete		PID <hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MOROCCO		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>					
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) 608-HG-002	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. Symbol SER/H	B. Code 09	7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) Low Income Housing Project-Morocco				
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP		B. DATE MM YY 09 77	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 =)				
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 77 b. FINAL FY 81		FUNDING SOURCE	(Type of Project)				
		a. AID Appropriation					
		b. OTHER US 1 HG 2	10000				
		c. Host Country					
		d. Other (Donor)					
		TOTAL	10000				
II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. Grant	D. Loan	F. Grant	G. Loan	H. Grant	I. XXX HG
(1)							10000
(2)		Non-Appropriated Funds					
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL						10000	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)							
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)							
							14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters) Improve shelter and related amenities for low income urban families.							
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters) GOM shelter program to include replicable projects for the urban poor. GOM to improve the effectiveness and coordination of its shelter related institutions.							
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) After PID approval, SER/H will fund a shelter sector analysis and the necessary project development work from HG fee income.							
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: 				19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution			
Title C.R. Zenger, Assistant Director for Operations, SER/H		Date Signed MM DD YY 06 08 77		MM DD YY			

Project Identification Document
Low-Income Housing Project-Morocco

I. Summary of Problem and Proposed Solution

A. The Problem

As is the case in many developing countries, the shelter conditions of the urban poor in Morocco have deteriorated in recent years. This deterioration is due to a combination of several factors.

Nationally, Morocco has one of the highest natural population growth rates in the world, 2.9% per year. The urban population is growing at an even faster rate of 4% per year, and growth rates in some cities are estimated as high as 7%. In 1960 there were 8 cities of more than 100,000 people and the urban population represented 29% of the nation's total. By 1976 there were 11 such cities and nearly 40% of Morocco's 17 million people lived in urban centers. The demographic pressure has been more than the housing sector could bear. To keep pace with urban growth alone 45,000 new units are required every year; in recent years permits have been issued for only 15,000 units a year, almost none of which are affordable to lower income families.

In addition to an insufficient production of new housing units, Morocco's existing structures in the older and Medina areas have deteriorated due to neglect and a lack of urban services.

As a result of these factors, the urban population has had little choice but to double up, with more than one family living in existing units or to overflow into squatter settlements built from semi-permanent materials and without basic services, locally known as "bidonvilles." During the last fifteen years the population living in "bidonvilles"

has more than doubled, and today approximately 20% of the urban housing stock is located in those areas.

To date, the severity of the problem itself has been somewhat complicated by the Government's inability to attack it effectively. Housing construction targets fixed in past development plans have not been matched by budget allocations. Too high design and construction standards have made most all new units unaffordable to the urban poor, and high GOM subsidies on each unit limit the number of units that can be government assisted. There are not enough Moroccan planners and engineers with training and experience in urban development in general and shelter for the urban poor in particular, and organizational responsibilities for project planning and implementation are too fragmented and inadequately coordinated.

B. The Proposed Response

The A.I.D. Development Assistance Program for FY 75-79 specifically recognized Morocco's low-cost shelter goals. The proposed \$10 million Housing Guaranty project would assist the GOM to maximize the effectiveness of the scarce resources which are allocated to shelter, and it would also, contribute to their goal of improving the quality of life of the poor. The proposed project purpose is to encourage a shift in the GOM shelter programs to include projects for the urban poor, which take advantage of the beneficiaries' own desires and capacities for improving their own homes. A parallel purpose is to assist the GOM to improve the effectiveness and coordination of their shelter related institutions.

The program will require the coordination of numerous public and para-state agencies so that utilities and community facilities (including schools, health units and other social services) will be made available in a timely fashion. As a result of this program, GOM is expected to develop the management capacity to enable it to undertake similar programs

elsewhere in the country.

2. Description of the Project

1. Project Outputs

These project purposes will be encouraged through implementation of an EC-funded low-income shelter program. Such a program would likely include a slum upgrading component and a separate or complementary sites and services component. In the first instance the living conditions in an existing low-income area are upgraded by providing or improving such normal urban services as streets and walkways; drainage, electrical, sewerage and water systems and community facilities. In the second case, families are provided with secure land tenure on vacant serviced land and assisted (with small construction loans and construction supervision) in building their own homes through self-help methods. A variant of this program could provide minimal core-housing units on the serviced sites which could then be expanded by the occupants.

While exact project composition and site selection will be decided upon during program development, it has been suggested that the EC program focus on an interior city such as Fes, Marrakech or Meknes. These sites would be consistent with GOM efforts to distribute growth benefits to all areas of the country. They would also complement proposed IBRD activities in Rabat.

2. Estimated Inputs

\$10 million EC.

GOM inputs will include counterpart salaries and overhead, land and assistance in the provision of community facilities.

3. Estimated disbursement Period

Two years.

D. Major Assumptions

Low income families in Morocco have demonstrated a high propensity to save and to invest in their own housing. It is assumed that the increased opportunities - access to land tenure, urban services and community facilities provided through the proposed program - will encourage a continuation of their savings trend, thereby facilitating the self-help construction aspect of the project.

The project design also assumes:

- that the rate of inflation will not increase so that the project is no longer affordable to the urban poor;
- that GOM institutional capacity will, with the planned TA, prove sufficient;
- that the GOM will remain committed to shelter projects for the urban poor; and
- that the intended beneficiaries will want to participate in the proposed program.

E. Activities by Host Country and Other Donors

During the Fourth Development Plan (1968-72) the GOM shelter effort was directed towards rural housing. A total of 90,000 rural units were planned as against 20,000 urban units. Performance in both programs fell well short of planned goals, only 7,100 urban core house units, 1,000 emergency serviced sites, and 23,000 rural units. During the same period permits for 50,500 privately sponsored urban housing units were issued.

Under the present Fifth Plan GOM has identified housing for the urban poor as a major new development effort in the field of shelter, while maintaining its rural housing program. A number of new institutions have been created, including:

- a fund for the assembly and preparation of urbanized land (FNAET)
- a network of provincial para-statal housing construction companies (EPAC)

In addition GOM has budgeted construction of about 20,000 core houses on serviced lots. (Three times the Fourth Plan total but only a fraction of the original Plan goal). Again, however, with the Five year plan nearly completed the GOM has achieved but a small percentage of the goal.

Until November 1976 the UBRD was planning a \$100 million low income housing program for Morocco which was to include slum upgrading in Rabat and sites and services in Casablanca. For several reasons the project has now been revised to a \$25 million upgrading project in Rabat. Discussions for an expanded program continue however.

In 1971 A.I.D. authorized a \$10 million HG program for sites and services which was not implemented due to GOM hesitations over the interest rate and internal GOM administrative changes. In 1976 the GOM again requested HG participation with the UBRD, in the proposed urban sector program. When the program was scaled down, direct A.I.D. support was no longer needed. The proposed project responds to the GOM request for assistance in the shelter sector and is congruent to the UBRD intervention.

F. Realistic Alternatives

There is no realistic alternative to the use of HG funds.

G. Intended Beneficiaries

Major intended project beneficiaries are those families living in the older traditional areas of Morocco's secondary cities. By definition, these are low-income residential areas. Most project beneficiaries will have incomes well below the urban median (estimated

at \$110-130 per family per month).

H. Spread Effect

Spread effect is a basic program design consideration in projects of this nature. The slum upgrading is a pilot project designed to be applied in areas containing perhaps a quarter of the urban population in Morocco. The sites and services/core house component, while containing a number of design innovations, is based on the experience of GOM's ongoing programs of that nature. Administrative arrangements and cost recovery are designed to maximize use of existing GOM institutions and resources. Therefore, assuming continuation of GOM policy commitments, the programs are replicable.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

Project cost will total \$10 million plus an as yet undetermined amount for land, community facilities and GOM overhead.

AID share will be a \$10 million HG.

GOM share will be quantified during project planning.

III. Program Development

Program development will be the direct responsibility of the Regional Housing Office in Abidjan in direct cooperation with USAID Rabat. Consultant services will be called in as required, and program development expenses will be paid by non-appropriated HG funds.

After PID approval a thorough desk study will be made of existing material related to shelter in Morocco. This study will be supplemented as necessary by an in-country examination to provide A.I.D. and the GOM with a detailed and up-to-date analysis of Morocco's shelter sector (SSA). At the same time an Initial Environmental Examination will be prepared. The SSA and initial Environmental Examination should be available in September 1977.

The SSA will form the basis of program development discussions between the GOM, USAID and PHUD, which will conclude with a specific program recommendation. Consultation with IRRD will ensure compatibility of the two programs.

A Project Paper should be ready for authorization in the spring of 1978.

IV. Issues

A. GOM Management Capacity

Lack of coordination among GOM agencies has handicapped development of the IRRD project. While this has not been unknown in other sectors, the importance of coordination and of strong project leadership is particularly critical in connection with action to improve the shelter options of the urban poor.

A partial solution to this difficulty on a technical level will come from loan and GOM funded project management and TA, which will complement the work of GOM counterparts and be structured so as to cut across inter-ministerial lines. A more detailed appraisal of this capacity will be required during project development.

B. The Role of Subsidy

A substantial portion of GOM programs of resource transfer to the poor involves subsidy. One major expenditure is to subsidize a program of construction loans to low-income families, through an allocation of a portion of social security, postal savings and pension funds. These funds are advanced at an interest rate of 8.7% and reloaned at rates of 3%, 4% and 6% over terms of up to 15 years. With 67% of the number of loans granted in the last three years going to beneficiaries with incomes below the median, these loans are essential to any program of aided self-help home improvement. Nevertheless it may be financially possible for the program beneficiaries to pay

greater proportionation of their own program costs, thereby making more funds available for expanded programs.

While program development will continue to discuss proposals to control shelter subsidies, A.I.D.'s style in Morocco reflects the fact that the U.S. is no longer the major donor and that the GOM is reluctant to accept any role on the part of foreign donors in policy formulation.

C. Resident Staffing

Country clearance will be required for a contract Project Manager funded from SFR/H operating income.

Sector Goal

Improved shelter and related amenities for low income urban families

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1. Increased access to utilities.
2. Increased access to GOM services for lower-income areas.
3. More manifestations of community pride and organizations. i.e., neighborhood associations, improved home and environs maintenance and constructions.

Important Assumptions

Secure land tenure and increased access to community services and facilities contributes to improved living environment and encourages other necessary inputs such as job generation, household savings, and community cooperation and development.

Project Purpose

1. GOM shelter program to include replicable projects for the urban poor.
2. To improve the effectiveness and coordination of GOM shelter related institutions.

End of Project Status

1. 100% of pilot program is affordable to lower income families.
2. An increased (X) percentage of project costs is recoverable from the project beneficiaries.
3. Mechanism devised to coordinate urban planning, project programming, design and budgeting and project implementation.

1. Project experience and counterpart training will improve institutional effectiveness.
2. Intended target groups are willing to participate in the program.
3. GOM continues to give priority to shelter for urban poor.

Project Outputs

1. Completion of pilot slum-upgrading, sites and services and house construction projects.
2. GOM staff training.

Measurability

1. Projects completed
2. X GOM counterparts given on-the job training

Important Assumptions

1. Rate of inflation will not increase significantly.

1. AID low-income shelter project financing.
2. GOM inputs such as land, community facilities, salaries, office space, etc.

1. HG \$10 million.
2. To be determined.

1. U.S. investor available.
2. Capable TA and GOM counterparts available.

VIII. MISSION EVALUATION PLAN FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 & FY 1979

(1) Project Title/Number	(2) Date/No. Last Evaluation	(3) Date Evaluation ^a /	(4) Period Covered	(5) Outside Help Requested	(6) Remarks
<u>ACTIVE</u>					
<u>Food & Nutrition</u>					
T-043 Triffa Irrigation Loan	N/A	10/77 (S)	4/75-10/77	Yes	b/
T-044 Doukkala/Zemamra Irrigation Loan	N/A	1/78 (R)	6/76- 1/78	-	
0122 Agricultural Research and Training	N/A	7/77 (R)	5/75- 7/77	-	c/
0123 Nutrition Grant (CRS)	Jan 77(77-1)	8/78 (R)	1/77- 8/78	-	d/
0131 Dryland Farming	N/A	9/77 (S)	10/76- 9/77	-	e/
0134 Higher Agricultural Education, Phase II	N/A	7/77 (R)	10/76- 7/77	-	
0135 Nutrition Systems Study Unit	N/A	11/77 (R)	2/77-11/77	-	
<u>Population/Health</u>					
0112 Family Planning Support	Mar 76(76-2)	12/78 (R)	10/77-12/78	-	f/
<u>PL 480</u>					
Title II (Maternal Child Health)	N/A	9/78 (S)	-	Yes	d/
<u>PENDING</u>					
0136 Extended Agricultural Development	N/A	11/78(R)	9/77-11/78	-	
0138 Rural Development Grant/OPQ (CRS)	N/A	5/78(R)	5/77- 5/78	-	
<u>OTHER EVALUATIONS</u>					
Lower Moulouya	N/A	10/77 (S)	1960-1977	Yes	b/

FOOTNOTES:

- a/ Apart from the dates listed in Col. 3 which cover planned evaluations for FY 1977 and FY 1978, regular annual evaluations will also be held in FY 1979 for continuing projects, generally one year later than the date listed in Col. 3.
- b/ Per Ford/Silver letter of December 9, 1976, the planned evaluation of the Triffa project will be handled jointly with a broad assessment of the impact of all U.S.-supported irrigation efforts in the Lower Moulouya Basin since 1960. Time required: 2-3 months; source of Funds:PD&S or TAB research funds.
- c/ Rescheduled for July 1977 due to delays in firming up implementation plans for FY 1977 and interest evaluate overall impact past consultancies given last expert terminates TDY end June 1977.
- d/ We plan to combine an evaluation of Title II MCH food inputs with the terminal evaluation of the Nutrition Education OPG. We would also expect to request outside help at least from FFP/Washington's Evaluation Section and possibly from a contractor as well.
- e/ Given the fact that the Dryland Farming project is essentially a series of feasibility studies (i.e., a project to develop a project), we anticipate preparing a Special Terminal report rather than a regular evaluation.
- f/ Due to the introduction of several new elements in our FP efforts during FY 1977, and to current plans to prepare a multi-year strategy and revise the PP and DAP in the coming months (see RABAT 2070 of April 12), we propose to postpone the next regular evaluation until December 1978.

IX. ANNEX

- A. Tables on the Moroccan Economy and Social Indicators
 - 1. Basic Data
 - 2. Balance of Payments, 1972-76
 - 3. New Foreign Assets of the Banking System, 1972-76
 - 4. Selected Financial Indicators, 1974-77
 - 5. Government Investment Under the 1973-77
Development Plan
 - 6. Social Indicators Data Sheet
- B. FY 1979 AJDC Program Plan
- C. FY 1979 CRS Program Plan

IMF MOROCCO - Basic Data

Population

1975 estimate 17.3 million
Growth rate 2.9 per cent per annum

1972 1973 1974 1975 1976
Est.

(In millions of dirhams)

<u>Gross domestic product at constant 1960 prices</u>	14,940	15,150	16,658	17,224	18,950
Agriculture	4,090	3,650	4,150	3,660	4,270
Mining	760	870	990	730	750
Energy	430	480	520	560	600
Manufacturing and handicraft	1,840	2,020	2,100	2,250	2,380
Construction and public works	740	710	830	1,390	1,800
Commerce	2,950	3,150	3,390	3,590	3,820
Transportation and services	2,590	2,510	2,660	2,800	2,970
Government wages and salaries	1,740	1,760	2,018	2,264	2,480
<u>Gross domestic product at current market prices</u>	20,150	21,290	26,740	29,890	35,450
<u>Net import of goods and non-factor services</u>	50	220	80	3,960	6,380
<u>Gross domestic expenditure</u>	20,200	21,510	26,820	33,850	41,830
Consumption	17,600	18,920	22,440	26,250	31,210
Private	14,670	15,790	18,410	21,260	25,020
Public	2,930	3,130	4,020	4,990	6,190
Gross fixed investment	2,670	2,910	4,230	7,710	10,500
Private	1,481	1,702	1,994	3,256	3,000
Public	1,189	1,208	2,236	4,454	7,500
Change in stocks	-70	-320	150	-110	120
<u>Gross savings</u>					
Domestic	2,550	2,370	4,300	3,640	4,240
National	3,020	3,200	5,580	5,560	6,590
<u>Price movements (annual average)</u>					
Cost of living index (May 1972-April 1973 = 100)	...	104.5	122.0	131.6	142.1
<u>Government finances</u>					
Current revenue	3,604	4,316	7,391	8,337	8,600
Current expenditure	3,350	3,624	6,470	7,345	7,960
Surplus	254	692	921	992	640
Capital expenditure	1,189	1,208	2,236	4,454	7,500
Overall deficit	-935	-516	-1,315	-3,462	-6,860
<u>Financing</u>					
Foreign (net)	320	7	179	1,350	4,427
Domestic (net)	615	509	1,136	2,112	2,433
Of which: Banking system	(401)	(433)	(818)	(1,467)	(1,068)

IMF MOROCCO - Basic Data (concluded)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 Est.
(In millions of dirhams)					
Monetary survey					
Foreign assets (net)	1,307	1,453	1,985	1,901	1,819
Domestic credit	5,928	8,073	10,435	12,581	15,647
Claims on Government (net)	3,583	3,997	5,362	6,552	7,959
Claims on private sector	3,345	4,076	5,073	6,323	7,688
Of which: Central bank rediscount	(340)	(498)	(943)	(591)	(1,118)
Money and quasi-money	7,882	9,205	11,899	14,276	16,916
Other items (net)	353	321	521	506	550
Specialized credit institutions					
Credit to the private sector	1,542	1,635	2,033	2,714	3,118
(In millions of SDRs)					
Balance of payments					
Exports, f.o.b.	591	764	1,420	1,259	1,051
Of which: Phosphates	(135)	(161)	(782)	(697)	(433)
Imports, c.i.f.	717	964	1,600	2,120	2,284
Of which: Foodstuffs	(125)	(220)	(349)	(527)	(382)
Petroleum products	(51)	(62)	(215)	(228)	(263)
Trade balance	-126	-200	-180	-861	-1,233
Services (net)	43	77	96	1	-470
Of which: Government trans- actions	(-23)	(-29)	(-45)	(-215)	(-627)
Balance on goods and services	-83	-123	-84	-860	-1,703
Net unrequited transfers	127	211	282	410	470
Balance on current account	44	88	198	-450	-1,233
Capital (net)	9	-82	-86	428	1,216
Private capital	(-15)	(-64)	(-146)	(105)	(148)
Official capital	(30)	(2)	(55)	(333)	(1,060)
Other	(-6)	(-20)	(5)	(-10)	(8)
Allocation of SDRs	12	--	--	--	--
Overall balance	65	6	112	-22	-17
Monetary movements (increase -)	-65	-6	-112	22	17
Gross foreign reserves of the central bank (end of period)	218	221	341	322	423

TABLE A2

IMF Morocco: Balance of Payments,
1972-76

(In millions of dirhams)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1975 Est.
Goods, services, and transfers					
Exports, f.o.b.	2,947	3,740	7,397	6,198	5,360
of which: Phosphates	(673)	(788)	(4,075)	(3,430)	(2,210)
Imports, c.i.f.	-3,576	-4,718	-8,334	-10,432	-11,650
Trade balance	-629	-978	-937	-4,234	-6,290
Receipts from freight and insurance on merchandise	164	214	331	266	280
Other transport	-52	-28	25	32	-10
Travel	505	628	630	900	900
of which: Receipts from tourism	(893)	(1,005)	(1,025)	(1,200)	(1,200)
Investment income	-264	-276	-222	-271	-340
Government, n.i.e.	-116	-143	-235	-847	-3,200
Other services	-24	-19	-28	-76	-30
Balance on services	213	376	501	4	-2,400
Balance on goods and services	-416	-602	-436	-4,230	-8,690
Private unrequited transfers	634	971	1,402	2,075	2,350
of which: Receipts from workers' remittances	(640)	(1,021)	(1,557)	(2,160)	(2,500)
Public unrequited transfers	-2	62	69	-59	50
Balance on transfers	632	1,033	1,471	2,016	2,400
<u>Total</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>-2,214</u>	<u>-6,290</u>
Monetary capital					
Private	-82	-288	-800	457	851
Commercial credits (net)	(-41)	(-144)	(-828)	(511)	(...)
Direct investment and other long-term loans	(67)	(12)	(-95)	(2)	(...)
Short-term capital, including net errors and omissions	(-108)	(-156)	(123)	(-56)	(...)
Public	148	10	288	1,636	5,408
Official loans received:					
Drawings	(503)	(320)	(614)	(2,121)	(5,793)
Repayments	(-351)	(-295)	(-342)	(-540)	(-390)
Treasury bonds	(5)	(4)	(14)	(29)	(...)
Nonresident capital accounts	(-9)	(-19)	(2)	(26)	(...)
<u>Total</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>-278</u>	<u>-512</u>	<u>2,093</u>	<u>6,259</u>
Commercial banks (net)	-46	-61	-47	22	40
Net bilateral payments agreements	18	-19	72	-71	
Allocation of SDRs	61	--	--	--	
<u>Overall surplus or deficit(-)</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>-170</u>	<u>9</u>
Official reserve movements					
(increase -)	-315	-53	-548	170	9
Assets	(-278)	(-35)	(-542)	(156)	(...)
Liabilities	(-37)	(-18)	(44)	(14)	(...)

Source: Data provided by the Moroccan authorities and staff estimates.

TABLE A3

IMF Morocco: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System, 1972-76

(In millions of SDRs; end of period)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976			Prelim.
					March	June	Sept.	
International reserves								
Bank of Morocco								
Assets								
Gold	21.2	20.7	21.2	21.4	20.8	20.9	20.7	21.3
SDRs	16.6	16.6	15.5	14.5	14.7	13.1	12.1	10.4
Reserve position with the Fund	28.5	28.2	28.6	28.2	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange	152.0	135.0	275.3	258.0	310.5	290.6	542.7	391.4
Gross official reserves	218.3	220.5	340.6	322.1	346.0	324.6	575.5	423.1
Liabilities								
of which: To IMF	4.9	1.4	10.0	13.3	36.4	144.4	172.3	131.2
	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(115.5)	(115.5)	(115.5)
A. Total net international reserves	213.4	219.1	330.6	308.8	309.6	180.2	403.2	291.9
Annual change	65.1	5.7	111.5	-21.8	0.8 ^{1/}	-128.6 ^{1/}	94.4 ^{1/}	-16.9
Other assets and liabilities								
Commercial banks								
Assets								
Liabilities	54.5	60.7	74.7	73.1	67.5	79.9	86.1	...
	19.7	14.9	18.9	19.6	19.0	21.8	24.9	...
B. Total commercial banks	34.8	45.8	55.8	53.5	48.5	58.1	61.2	...
Bilateral accounts								
Assets								
Liabilities	12.2	22.0	13.0	21.2	26.9	48.6	43.7	14.6
	1.2	3.7	8.5	2.0	2.0	--	--	--
C. Total bilateral accounts	11.0	18.3	4.5	19.2	24.9	48.6	43.7	14.6
D. Total net foreign assets (A + B + C)	259.1	283.2	390.9	381.5	383.0	235.3	508.1	...
Memorandum item:								
Ratio of gross official reserves to imports (number of months)	3.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.2

Sources: Bank of Morocco, Annual and Monthly Reports; and IMF, International Financial Statistics.

^{1/} Change refers to period since December 1975.

TABLE A4

IMF Morocco: Selected Financial Indicators, 1974-77

	1974	1975	1976 (Estimate)	1977 (Forecast)
<u>(Annual changes in per cent)</u>				
<u>Gross domestic product</u>				
1963 prices	9.9	3.4	10.0	5.0
Current prices	25.6	11.8	18.6	...
<u>Monetary aggregates</u>				
Domestic credit	29.3	23.4	21.5	...
Claims on Government	34.1	22.3	21.4	...
Claims on private sector	24.5	24.6	21.6	...
Money and quasi-money	29.3	20.0	18.5	...
<u>Terms of trade</u>				
Export prices	128.9	11.5	-29.1	...
Import prices	64.4	-3.7	2.2	...
<u>(In millions of dirhams)</u>				
<u>Treasury transactions</u>				
Current revenue	7,391	8,337	8,600	10,365
Current expenditure	6,470	7,345	7,960	9,635
Current surplus	921	992	640	730
Investment expenditure	2,236	4,454	7,500	9,000
Overall deficit	-1,315	-3,462	-6,860	-5,270
<u>Financing:</u>				
Foreign (net)	173	2,350	4,427	6,400
Domestic (net)	1,156	2,112	2,433	1,870
Of which: Banking system	(615)	(1,467)	(1,068)	(...)
<u>(In millions of SDRs)</u>				
<u>Balance of payments</u>				
Exports, f.o.b.	1,420	1,259	1,051	1,225
Of which: Phosphates	(702)	(697)	(433)	(465)
Imports, c.i.f.	1,600	2,120	2,294	2,652
Trade balance	-180	-861	-1,233	-1,427
Services (net)	96	1	-470	-492
Unrequited transfers (net)	262	410	470	549
Current account balance	198	-450	-1,233	-1,370
Capital (net)	-66	420	1,216	1,370
Overall balance	112	-23	-17	--

Sources: Data provided by the Moroccan authorities; and staff estimates for 1977.

TABLE A5

• IMF / Morocco: Government Investment Under the 1973-77 Development Plan, ^{1/}
(In millions of dirhams)

	Initial plan targets	Revised plan targets	Actual			Unrealized target	
			1973	1974	1975		1976
Agriculture	2,928	5,257	426	691	650	1,094	2,396
Industry	1,797	2,908	76	222	423	712	1,475
Infrastructure	1,226	3,882	211	415	658	1,108	1,490
Education	1,637	2,548	72	146	397	668	1,265
Social and cultural	1,345	2,029	103	347	301	507	771
General administration	1,143	5,246	189	225	1,368	2,304	1,160
Regional development	<u>1,100</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>1,107</u>	<u>1,626</u>
Total	11,176	25,581	1,208	2,336	4,454	7,506 ^{2/}	10,183

Sources: Data provided by the Moroccan authorities; and staff estimates.

^{1/} Excluding government-owned enterprises.

^{2/} Distribution of total investment among functional categories for 1976 is a staff estimate.

TABLE A6

IBRD		MOROCCO - SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET					
LAND AREA (THOU KM ²)		MOROCCO			REFERENCE COUNTRIES (1970)		
TOTAL	AGRIC.	1960	1970	MOST RECENT ESTIMATE	PHILIPPINES	TURKEY	CHINA
446.6	199.4	190.0	300.0	470.0	230.0	480.0	1900.0
GDP PER CAPITA (US\$)							
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS							
POPULATION (MID-YR, MILLION)							
		11.6	14.0	16.7	36.9	35.7	8.8
POPULATION DENSITY							
PER SQUARE KM.		26.0	33.0	37.0	123.0	66.0	67.0
PER SQ. KM. AGRICULTURAL LAND		..	..	78.0 [△]	279.0	67.0	99.0
VITAL STATISTICS							
AVERAGE BIRTH RATE (1/THOU)		50.4	49.2	46.2	44.2	30.6	18.1
AVERAGE DEATH RATE (1/THOU)		24.2	18.5	15.7	13.2	11.4	8.0
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (1/THOU)		149.0 [△]	..	117.0	80.0	145.0	29.4
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YRS)		45.4	50.4	52.9	55.4	56.4	73.9
GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE		3.4 [△]	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6 [△]	1.0
POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)							
TOTAL		2.6	2.4 [△]	2.4 [△]	3.0	2.5	0.5 [△]
URBAN		6.4	4.0	5.6 [△]	3.7	4.2	1.5 [△]
URBAN POPULATION (% OF TOTAL)							
		29.3	32.3	37.9	27.4	31.2	62.4
AGE STRUCTURE (PERCENT)							
0 TO 14 YEARS		44.3	46.4	46.6 [△]	45.4	41.8	24.9
15 TO 64 YEARS		51.7	51.1	50.9 [△]	51.6	53.9	64.0
65 YEARS AND OVER		4.0	2.5	2.5 [△]	2.8	4.3	13.1
AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO							
		0.9	1.0	1.0 [△]	0.9	0.9	0.4
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO							
		2.0 [△]	..	2.2 [△]	1.5	1.1 [△]	..
FAMILY PLANNING							
ACCEPTORS (CUMULATIVE, THOU)		..	68.1	216.4	354.0	..	..
USERS (% OF MARRIED WOMEN)		..	3.0	6.7	2.0	8.2	..
EMPLOYMENT							
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (THOUSANDS)							
		3300.0 [△]	..	3980.0 [△]	12300.0	14500.0 [△]	..
LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE (%)							
		56.0 [△]	..	50.0 [△]	59.0 [△]	67.0	..
UNEMPLOYED (% OF LABOR FORCE)							
		9.0 [△]	..	9.0 [△]	7.0	4.0 [△]	..
INCOME DISTRIBUTION							
% OF PRIVATE INCOME REC'D BY							
HIGHEST 5% OF HOUSEHOLDS		..	..	..	..	32.0 [△]	..
HIGHEST 20% OF HOUSEHOLDS		..	..	..	..	60.6 [△]	..
LOWEST 20% OF HOUSEHOLDS		..	..	..	..	2.9 [△]	..
LOWEST 40% OF HOUSEHOLDS		..	..	..	..	9.4 [△]	..
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP							
% OWNED BY TOP 10% OF OWNERS							
		..	..	..	..	53.0	..
% OWNED BY SMALLEST 10% OWNERS							
		..	..	..	..	0.9	..
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN							
		9700.0 [△]	13270.0	13830.0 [△]	..	2220.0	620.0
POPULATION PER NURSING PERSON							
		7350.0 [△]	1880.0 [△]	1140.0
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED							
		620.0 [△]	690.0 [△]	690.0 [△]	850.0	490.0	140.0
PER CAPITA SUPPLY OF -							
CALORIES (% OF REQUIREMENTS)		70.0	99.0	92.0 [△]	100.0	110.0	116.0
PROTEIN (GRAMS PER DAY)		43.0	64.0	62.0 [△]	45.0	78.0	99.0
- OF WHICH ANIMAL AND PULSE		..	14.0 [△]	..	22.0	22.0 [△]	52.0 [△]
DEATH RATE (1/THOU) AGES 1-4							
		..	..	..	9.0	15.0 [△]	..
EDUCATION							
ADJUSTED ENROLLMENT RATIO							
PRIMARY SCHOOL		49.0 [△]	55.0 [△]	55.0 [△]	108.0 [△]	111.0 [△]	106.0
SECONDARY SCHOOL		5.0 [△]	12.0 [△]	13.0 [△]	48.0 [△]	28.0	66.0
YEARS OF SCHOOLING PROVIDED (FIRST AND SECOND LEVEL)							
		12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
VOCATIONAL ENROLLMENT (% OF SECONDARY)							
		30.0	2.0	1.0	6.0 [△]	14.0	20.0
ADULT LITERACY RATE (%)							
		17.0 [△]	21.0	..	..	95.0 [△]	82.0
HOUSING							
PERSONS PER ROOM (AVERAGE)							
		2.1	..	2.1 [△]	..	1.9	..
OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITHOUT PIPED WATER (%)							
		..	..	35.0 [△]	66.0 [△]	64.0	..
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% OF ALL DWELLINGS)							
		76.0	..	82.0 [△]	25.0 [△]	61.0	..
RURAL DWELLINGS CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY (%)							
		31.0	..	..	6.0 [△]	18.0	..
CONSUMPTION							
RADIO RECEIVERS (PER THOU POP)							
		46.0	40.0	74.0	45.0	89.0	111.0
PASSENGER CARS (PER THOU POP)							
		11.0	15.0	17.0 [△]	8.0	4.0	26.0
ELECTRICITY (KWH/YR PER CAP)							
		87.0	128.0	164.0	235.0	247.0	1072.0
NEWSPRINT (KG/YR PER CAP)							
		0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2 [△]	0.7	1.4

SEE NOTES AND DEFINITIONS ON REVERSE

UNCLASSIFIED

NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 refer to any year between 1959 and 1961, for 1970 between 1968 and 1970, and for most recent estimates between 1973 and 1975.

** Although Greece's GNP per capita is much higher than that of Morocco, Greece has been selected as an objective country since both countries are on the Mediterranean, their economies rely on the market mechanism, and they are similar in productive activity, especially in agriculture.

MOROCCO	1960	△ 1962; △ Exclude unreported female family helpers in agriculture; △ Including midwives and assistant nurses; Government hospital establishments; △ 6-10 and 11-17 years of age respectively; △ Persons over 5 years of age who can read and write.
	1970	△ Due to emigration, population growth rate is lower than the rate of natural increase; △ Government hospital establishments only; △ 1961-66; △ 7-11 and 12-18 years of age respectively.
MOST RECENT ESTIMATES:	△ 1972; △ Exclude unreported female family helpers in agriculture; △ 1971; △ 1969-71 average	
		△ 7-11 and 12-18 years of age; △ Urban only; △ Due to emigration, growth rate is lower than rate of natural increase.
PHILIPPINES	1970	△ As percentage of employment; △ 7-12 and 13-16 years of age respectively; △ Not including private vocational schools or vocational short-term courses; △ 1967 households; △ Inside only; △ Imports only.
TURKEY	1970	△ Excludes 17 Eastern provinces; △ 1965-67; △ Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to labor force age 15 years and over; △ 15 years and over, excludes unemployed; △ Registered only; △ Disposable income; △ Including assistant nurses and midwives; △ 1961-66; △ 7-11 years of age; △ Persons six years and over who tell the census takers that they can read and write.
GHANA	1970	△ Due to emigration, growth rate is lower than rate of natural increase; △ 1967.

ND, September 17, 1976

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Land Area (thou km²)

Total - Total surface area comprising land area and inland waters.

Agric. - Most recent estimate of agricultural area used temporarily or permanently for crops, pastures, market & kitchen gardens or to lie fallow.

GNP per capita (US\$) - GNP per capita estimates at current market prices, calculated by same conversion method as World Bank Atlas (1973-75 basis); 1960, 1970 and 1975 data.

Population and vital statistics

Population (mid-yr. million) - As of July first; if not available, average of two end-year estimates; 1960, 1970 and 1975 data.

Population density - per square km - Mid-year population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total area.

Population density - per square km of agric. land - Computed as above for agricultural land only.

Vital statistics

Crude birth rate per thousand persons - Annual live births per thousand of mid-year population; ten-year arithmetic averages ending in 1960 and 1970, and five-year averages ending in 1975 for most recent estimates.

Crude death rate per thousand persons - Annual deaths per thousand of mid-year population; ten-year arithmetic averages ending in 1960 and 1970 and five-year average ending in 1975 for most recent estimates.

Infant mortality rate (/thou) - Annual deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

Life expectancy at birth (yrs.) - Average number of years of life remaining at birth; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970 and 1975 for developing countries.

Gross reproduction rate - Average number of live daughters a woman will bear in her normal reproductive period if she experiences present age-specific fertility rates; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970 and 1975 for developing countries.

Population growth rate (%) - total - Compound annual growth rates of mid-year population for 1950-60, 1960-70 and 1970-75.

Population growth rate (%) - urban - Computed like growth rate of total population; different definitions of urban areas may affect comparability of data among countries.

Urban population (% of total) - Ratio of urban to total population; different definitions of urban areas may affect comparability of data among countries.

Age structure (percent) - Children (0-14 years), working-age (15-64 years), and retired (65 years and over) as percentages of mid-year population.

Age dependency ratio - Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to those of ages 15 through 64.

Economic dependency ratio - Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to the labor force in age group of 15-64 years.

Family planning - acceptors (cumulative, thou) - Cumulative number of acceptors of birth-control devices under auspices of national family planning program since inception.

Family planning - users (% of married women) - Percentages of married women of child-bearing age (15-44 years) who use birth-control devices to all married women in same age group.

Employment

Total labor force (thousand) - Economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives, students, etc.; definitions in various countries are not comparable.

Labor force in agriculture (%) - Agricultural labor force (in farming, forestry, hunting and fishing) as percentage of total labor force.

Unemployed (% of labor force) - Unemployed are usually defined as persons who are able and willing to take a job, out of a job on a given day, remained out of a job, and seeking work for a specified minimum period not exceeding one week; may not be comparable between countries due to different definitions of unemployed and source of data, e.g., employment office statistics, sample surveys, compulsory unemployment insurance.

Income distribution - Percentage of private income (both in cash and kind) received by richest 5%, richest 20%, poorest 20%, and poorest 40% of households.

Distribution of land ownership - Percentages of land owned by wealthiest 10% and poorest 10% of land owners.

Health and Nutrition

Population per physician - Population divided by number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school at university level.

Population per nursing person - Population divided by number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, "trained" or "certified" nurses, and auxiliary personnel with training or experience.

Population per hospital bed - Population divided by number of hospital beds available in public and private general and specialized hospital and rehabilitation centers; excludes nursing homes and establishments for custodial and preventive care.

Per capita supply of calories (% of requirements) - Computed from energy equivalent of net food supplies available in country per capita per day; available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stock; net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing and losses in distribution; requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weights, age and sex distributions of population, and allowing 10% for waste at household level.

Per capita supply of proteins (grams per day) - Protein content of per capita net supply of food per day; net supply of food is defined as above; requirements for all countries established by UNRRA Economic Research Services provide for a minimum allowance of 60 grams of total protein per day, and 20 grams of animal and pulse proteins, of which 10 grams should be animal protein; these standards are lower than those of 75 grams of total protein and 25 grams of animal protein as an average for the world, proposed by FAO in the Third World Food Survey.

Per capita protein supply from animal and pulse - Protein supply of food derived from animals and pulses in grams per day.

Death rate (/thou ages 1-4) - Annual deaths per thousand in age group 1-4 years, or children in this age group; suggested as an indicator of malnutrition.

Education

Enrolled enrollment ratio - primary school - Enrollment of all ages as percentage of primary school-age population; includes children aged 6-11 years but adjusted for different lengths of primary education; for countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100% since some pupils are below or above the official school age.

Adjusted enrollment ratio - secondary school - Computed as above; secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction; provides general, vocational or teacher training instructions for pupils of 12 to 17 years of age; correspondence courses are generally excluded.

Years of schooling provided (first and second levels) - Total years of schooling; at secondary level, vocational instruction may be partially or completely excluded.

Vocational enrollment (% of secondary) - Vocational institutions include technical, industrial or other programs which operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.

Adult literacy rate (%) - Literate adults (able to read and write) as percentage of total adult population aged 15 years and over.

Housing

Persons per room (urban) - Average number of persons per room in occupied conventional dwellings in urban areas; dwellings include non-permanent structures and unoccupied parts.

Occupied dwellings without piped water (%) - Occupied conventional dwellings in urban and rural areas without inside or outside piped water facilities as percentage of all occupied dwellings.

Access to electricity (% of all dwellings) - Conventional dwellings with electricity in living quarters as percent of total dwellings in urban and rural areas.

Rural dwellings connected to electricity (%) - Computed as above for rural dwellings only.

Consumption

Radio receivers (per thou pop) - All types of receivers for radio broadcasts to general public per thousand of population; excludes unlicensed receivers in countries and in years when registration of radio sets was in effect; data for recent years may not be comparable since most countries abolished licensing.

Passenger cars (per thou pop) - Passenger cars comprise motor cars seating less than eight persons; excludes ambulances, hearse and military vehicles.

Electricity (kwh/yr per cap) - Annual consumption of industrial, commercial, public and private electricity in kilowatt hours per capita, generally based on production data, without allowance for losses in grids but allowing for imports and exports of electricity.

Meat/yr (kg/yr per cap) - Per capita annual consumption in kilograms estimated from domestic production plus net imports of meat/yr.

UNCLASSIFIED

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1979**I. Elements of Operation****A. Identification**

1. Name of Distributing Agency : American Joint Distribution Committee

Name and address of Counterpart : none

Date Plan is submitted : May 1977

2. Name and address of the American citizen Representative in Morocco of A.J.D.C. responsible for PL 480 Title II

Program supervision : Mr. Mark Samoil, Country Director

3, Rue Houget de l'Isle, Casablanca

Morocco (beginning 1st July, 1977)

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

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

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

The first two above are full time employees.

B. Agency Agreements

1. A.J.D.C. has no written agreement with the Government of Morocco. De facto recognition is, however, implicit in the grant

by the Moroccan authorities, through Entraide Nationale, of special import concessions covering duty-free entry of welfare supplies, including PL 480 Title II foods.

2. The Vol Agency does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between Morocco and the U.S. Government.

3. Not applicable since no agency agreement was negotiated with the Government of Morocco.

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations :

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

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

3. The cooperation of the Government of Morocco is emphasized by the granting of duty-free admission for Title II commodities. A.J.D.C. defrays the costs of inland transportation which is carried out by private carriers.

Title II commodities constitute a supplement in the full school lunches which consist of soup or appetizer, a meat or fish main course, vegetables,

bread, salad, fruit or dessert. Meals are based on standard menus established by an AJDC Nutritionist. The school lunch program is, besides the PL 480 Title II commodities input, financed jointly by local Jewish community organizations and A.J.D.C.

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

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

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

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

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

forwarded, in duplicate, to the beneficiary organization which must return forthwith to the AJDC office one copy in acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment. Requisitions for Title II commodities indicate stocks on hand at time of submission. This figure is checked against the monthly financial and supply reports that show the quantities utilized by the requesting organization during the month. Spot checks are also made by the Vol Agency Country Director and his staff during regular, routine field visits to the eleven organizations receiving Title II commodities. The AJDC office maintains inventory records and sends to its Geneva office monthly reports that indicate stocks on the last day of the month and details of distribution during the month under review.

Records of the recipient communal organization are, at all levels of operation, open to inspection, end-use audits and checks on the commodities in storage by both AJDC personnel and US Government officials.

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

Losses that occur between port and warehouse and between warehouse and distributing communities, are the responsibility of the carrier. Claim

action and reporting are effected in accordance with USAID regulations.

E. Port facilities - Practices

1. Casablanca is the port of entry for all commodities consigned to AJDC. Port and offloading facilities are adequate.

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

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

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

F. Storage facilities

1. AJDC stores its supplies, including Title II commodities, in a modern warehouse (at No 82 Boulevard Moulay Slimane-Oukacha) in Casablanca. This warehouse has excellent facilities for handling, receiving and shipping the food.

2. Storage facilities are adequate throughout the program operations.

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

G. Inland Transportation

1. Railroad and commercial trucks are available for transportation.

2. Transportation of Title II commodities presents no problems.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging :

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

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

I. Financing

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. (a) Rates of use are those established by A.I.D. norms. The following is a table of the planned number of distribution for each Title II food in each recipient category :

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

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

K. Program Publicity

1. "Awareness" posters supplied by USAID are displayed at all distribution points. Many years of intensive educational efforts and

close supervision have resulted in high standards of hygiene, food handling, preparation and service in A.J.D.C. subventioned canteens. Standards are maintained through continuous inspection by A.J.D.C. staff.

2. The Agency is not undertaking any program publicity.
3. A copy of a brochure on school feeding is attached
4. Imprints on warehouse claim checks indicate source of commodities.

L. Estimate of Program Duration :

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

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

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

The Agency's 1979 program involves 2,300 children in the school lunch category. The schools serviced by A.J.D.C. have a total enrollment of about 6,000 students.

III. Contributions to Program

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

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

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements

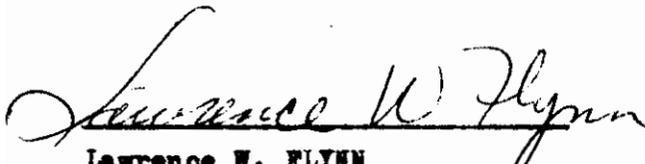
Category of Recipients	Number of Recipients	Month	Soy Fort. Flour		V e g e t a b l e	
			ration	Requirements 000 Kgs	ration	Requirements 000 Kgs
Maternal Child Health	50	12	3.30	2	.45	.2
Mothers Child	150		3.30	6	.45	.8
School Feeding	2,300	10	3.60	83	.30	5
Adult Health Cases	500	12	6	36	.45	3
TOTALS	3,000	-	-	-	-	-

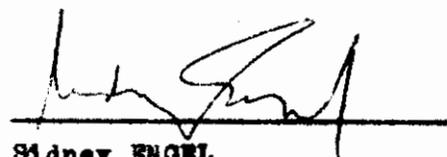
B. CCC Value of commodities

Soy fortified flour	127,000 Kgs x .25 =	\$ 31,750
Vegetable Oil	9,000 Kgs x .59 =	\$ 5,310
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>136,000 Kgs</u>	<u>\$ 37,060</u>

C. DISTRIBUTION SITES :

<u>Ozar Hatorah Schools</u>	<u>Number beneficiaries</u>
O.H. Casablanca	320
Neve Shalom, Casablanca	100
Talmud Torah, Marrakech	110
Kindergarten, T.T. Casablanca	65
 <u>Alliance (Ittihad) Schools</u>	
Narcisse Leven, Casablanca	520
" " " Kinderg'n	67
ORT Boy's, Casablanca	284
ORT Girls, Casablanca	168
Tangiers Ittihad	112
 <u>Lubavitcher Schools, Casablanca</u>	
Yeshiva	50
Beth Rivka	352
Girls Seminar	161
 <u>O.S.E. Dispensary, Casablanca</u>	
M. C. H. Service	700 (Monthly average)


Lawrence W. FLYNN
Food for Peace Officer, USAID


Sidney ENGEL
Country Director, A.J.D.C.

PROGRAM PLAN FOR FY 1979I. Elements of OperationA. 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: May 1978

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

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

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

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Function</u>
Mrs. Conchita Sanborn	U.S	Assistant Director
Mr. Laurence Bourassa	U.S.	Program Assistant
Mr. John Klink	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 Belgasmi	Tunisian	Nutritionist
Mrs. Ghita Majbar Bennani	Moroccan	Home Economist
Mr. M'Hamed Diouri	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Ahmed Chedouki	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mr. Amal Bahaoui	Moroccan	Field Auditor
Mrs. Marie-Madeleine Britel	French	Secretary/Translator
Mr. Jacob Elmaleh	Moroccan	Accountant

Mr. Boubker Mamouri	Moroccan	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 AID Regulation 11.

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

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations

1. The program will be country-wide.

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

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

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

D. Control and Receipting-Records Procedures and Audits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Maternal Child Health

Mothers, each carrying an identity card with photograph,

and children receive their approved monthly rations of Title II food at Social-Education Centers. Rations are prepared in advance and issued, on distribution day, in plastic bottles for oil and small cotton bags made from PL,480 flour sacks. Recipients return empty containers. Supervisors at the Centers keep 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 monitrices) are kept at both the Social-Education Centers and provincial HQs. These records are open to examination and audit by authorized entities and their representatives.

(ii) Other Child Feeding

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

(iii) Economic and Community Development

Workers 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 distribution 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. All foods which will be requested, namely soy fortified bread flour 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 : : Distribu- : : tions per : : year :	: Rates in Kgs per month : : and per person :			
			: Oil :	: Flour :	: Cats. :	: WSB :
Maternal Child Health	: 12	: 12	: 0.450	: 1.300	: 1.0	: 1.0
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 widespread prevalence of malnutrition in protein - caloric intake especially among the poorer rural population and in other "vulnerable" groups (6-months to 4-year old children, pregnant and lactating women). This results mainly from an imbalanced carbohydrate - rich diet lacking in quantity and quality of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Blended food supplements containing soy-fortified wheat flour, WSB, CSB, soy-fortified rolled oats and vegetable oil help to secure a better balanced diet. The protein value of the cited blended foods is comparable to that of meat, eggs or milk. The protein content is about 20%. The Title II blended food supplements also increase the resources available to needy families. Since dietary improvement affects favorably general health, physical growth and mental development, Title II food assistance represents undoubtedly a valuable addition to the human resources potentially available to Morocco.

K. Program Publicity

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

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

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

L. Estimate of Program Duration

The GCM has reactivated the National Nutrition Council with interministerial participation. The GCM 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 GCM in nutrition planning and even though the results will not be visible immediately, it is hoped that an enlightened policy affecting all segments of the economy will evolve in which Morocco with its own resources and expertise will be able to provide all of its citizens including the rural poor with the wherewithall to eliminate malnutrition. permanently.

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects:

A. Mother Child Health

CRS and 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 record 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 \$453,000.00, 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 2 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 in 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 National employees and continue with their supervisory duties.

A final evaluation of the program will be made consisting of 2 parts: anthropometric measurements of the 1,555 children previously surveyed in 1975 and an oral questionnaire which will be given to the mothers of these children.

B. Economic/Community Development

1. Two hundred villagers from the Cercle of Figuig have been recruited by the Caid to work on an AID/CRS self-help rural development project (OPG - CRS 608-0138) to construct a retaining wall measuring 900 meters to check soil erosion in a vital oasis and reclaim land available to poor rural people in a remote backward area by diverting annual flood waters. Upon completion, the workers will move to a nearby plain digging holes and drainage ditches for the planting of 500 hectares of eucalyptus, olive, date palm and almond tree seedlings. Replication of similar land reclamation and soil erosion reduction self-help projects in the neighboring southern dry-land provinces of Ouarzazate and Ksar-es-Souk afflicted by flash floods will also be developed.

III. Contributions to Program

In Morocco CRS works exclusively with the GQM, that is to say there is no church or private counterpart with which to collaborate. The GQM 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 GQM.

In the FFW projects the GQM 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 OPG grant of \$453,000 from AID to train and supervise the 500 monitrices who manage these MCH nutrition centers and an OPG for \$144,500 for the Figuig land reclamation project.

The "ouvroirs" vocational training centers for young women are also GOM institutions at which CRS provides 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.

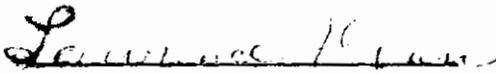
In the feeding programs in Morocco, CRS is also assisted by grant from other donors such as Operation Ricebowl, Oxfam, Cansave, Rasco Foundation, Cafod, the CRS/Rome regional fund, and individual contributions to help in the administrative and operational aspects of the program.

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements (see Attachment)

B. CCC Value of Commodities

Soy fortified flour	26,550 M/T	\$ 6,212,700
Vegetable Oil	3,630 M/T	2,429,290
Wheat soy blend	4,500 M/T	1,201,500
Rolled Oats	4,500 M/T	1,440,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39,180 M/T	\$ 11,333,490



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".

IV. Annual Estimate of Requirements

A. Commodity Requirements

Category of Recipients	No. of Recipients	Months	Soy Fortified Flour		Vegetable Oil		Rolled 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	1.30	5,850	0.450	2,025	1.0	4,500	1.0	4,500
Other Child Feeding	25,000	12	6.0	1,800	0.450	135				
Food For Work	175,000	12	9.0	18,900	0.700	1,470				
TOTALS	575,000			26,550		3,630		4,500		4,500

DATE: MAY 1977

O U V R O I R S

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u> <u>Apprenties</u>
<u>CASABLANCA</u>	CIL Casablanca I	580
	Bourgogne Casa	420
	Cité El Hank	100
	C. Bine Lamdoune Casa	225
	Sidi Othman	300
	Sidi Bernoussi	100
	Hay Mohammadi	250
	Mohammedia Kasba	210
	Mohammedia Alia II	160
	Mohammedia Alia I	100
	<hr/>	2.445
<u>RABAT/SALE</u>	Rabat I	244
	Kebibat	210
	C. Souika Rabat	105
	Salé Dr'Cheikh M'Fadel	110
	Dar Es Salam	138
	Akrech	85
	C. Bouznika	138
		<hr/>
<u>AL HOCEIMA</u>	Al Hoceima	254
	Targuist	150
	Beni Boufrah	103
	Beni Bouayach	104
	C. Izemouren	123
	C. Beni Bounsar	100
	C. Ketama	100
	<hr/>	934
<u>AGADIR</u>	Amsernat Agadir	219
	Inezgane	532
	Taroudant	939
	Ichren	75
	Argana	120
	Biogra	150
	Tikiouine	212
	Oulad Taima	291
	Ait Iazza	144
	<hr/>	2.682

<u>AZILAL</u>	Demnate	350
<u>BENI MELLAL</u>	Beni Mellal	454
	Beni Mellal II	400
	Kasba Tadla	390
	Fkih Ben Salah	500
	Zaouiat Cheikh	300
	Ouled M'Barek	225
	Souk Sebt	400
		<hr/>
		2.669
<u>CHAOUEN</u>	Chaouen I	250
	Chaouen II	150
	C. Had Beni Derkoul	150
	Jebha	150
	Mqresssef	200
		<hr/>
		900
<u>EL JADIDA</u>	El Jadida I	340
	El Jadida II	347
	EN Azenmour	200
	Sidi Bennour	315
	Sidi Ali	150
	Sidi Smail	180
	El Jadida III	400
	Zemamra	140
	C. Sebt Said	70
	C. Ouled Fredj	150
	C. El Aounat	200
	C. Boussbrat	65
	C. Coiffure El Jadida	20
		<hr/>
		2.577
<u>EL KELAA DES SRAGHNA</u>	El Kelaa des Sraghna N° I	700
	El Harcha N° II	400
	Ben Guerir	700
	Attaouia	150
	Shkour Rhamna	150
		<hr/>
		2.250
<u>ESSAOUIRA</u>	Essaouira Laalouj	600
	Essaouira Hassania I	200
		<hr/>
		800

<u>FES</u>	Lamtyine, Fes	100
	El Adoua, Fes	100
	Andalous, Fes	100
	Fes Jdid, Fes	150
	Doukarat, Fes	200
	Sefrou, S.M.B.	150
	Les Merinides, Fes	150
	R'Cif, Fes	200
	Taounat	200
	El Karia Ba Mohamed	100
	Bab Ftouh, Fes	200
	Ben Dabbab, Fes	150
		<hr/>
	1.800	
<u>FIGUIG</u>	Figuig	100
	Zenaga	290
	Bouarfa	300
	C. Tandrara	100
	<hr/>	
	790	
<u>KENITRA</u>	Quartier Industriel, Kenitra	240
	Hay Saknia, Kenitra	190
	Sidi Slimane I	160
	Sidi Slimane II	140
	Sidi Slimane III	200
	Hay Kachryine Ouezzane	176
	Sidi Allal Tazi	120
	Quartier Bouchtiyine I, Kenitra	160
	Zeraba Sidi Kacem	45
	Bouchtiyine II, Kenitra	150
	Sidi Kacem I	390
	Rue Mamora, Kenitra	135
	Medina Alia, Kenitra	205
	Sidi Kacem II	120
	Ouezzane (Hay Rmel)	190
	Bel Ksiri	190
Souk El Arbaa	200	
Sidi Yahia du Gharb	200	
	<hr/>	
	3.211	
<u>KHEMISSSET</u>	Tiflet I	183
	Bahraoui	100
	Khemisset Ville	243
	Roumani	158
	C. Tiflet II	180
	C. Sidi Ghrib	150
	C. Mit Ouribel	144
	C. Maaziz	150
	C. Ain Sbit	75
	C. Ezzhiliga	20
	<hr/>	
	1.403	

<u>KHOURIBGA</u>	Rachidia, Khouribga	189
	El Fath Khouribga	213
	El Massira Oued Zem	208
	El Ayoune Oued Zem	227
	E.N. Nahda Boujad	85
	C. Zellaga Khouribga	132
	<hr/>	1.054
<u>KHENIFRA</u>	Midelt	300
	El Kebab	74
	C. Khenifra I	145
	C. Khenifra II	145
		<hr/>
<u>MEKNES</u>	El Mers Meknes	600
	Moulay Driss	150
	El Hajeb	150
	Azrou	150
	S. Lahrichi Ifrane	200
	S. Lahrichi Meknes	500
	Sidi Brahim, Ifrane	36
	Ain Leuh	100
		<hr/>
<u>NADOR</u>	Nador	500
<u>OUARZAZATE</u>	Sidi Daoud I	155
	Tasomaat	79
	Taurirt	89
	Tazarine	257
	Zagora	260
	Boumalne	72
	Tinghir	52
	Tagounit	108
	Tabount	108
	Kelaa M'Gouna	38
	Agdaz	66
	Taznakhen	24
	Tamecroute	113
		<hr/>
<u>Oujda</u>	Oujda I	300
	Oujda II	250
	Oued Nachef	130
	Berkane	265
	Ahfir	92
	Taurirt	350
	El Lioun	158
	S/Bouhria	104
	Saidia	103
Tafougmat	75	

OUJDA (Suite)	Jearrada	366
	Debdou	156
	Mostakmar	75
	Touisset	126
	Hassi B'Lal	270
	C. Camp Refoules d'Algerie	640
		<hr/> 3.460
<u>SAFI</u>	Safi Medina	300
	Safi Biada	400
	Azib Darbi, Safi	285
	Sidi Oussel, Safi	250
	C. El Massira Hassania	180
	C. Al Amdiath, Safi	180
	C. Rachidia, Safi	180
	Quartier Chemaia	250
	Quartier Youssoufia	250
		<hr/> 2.275
<u>SETTAT</u>	Settat Mania	117
	G'Nanat, Settata	280
	Berrechid	150
	El Bourouj	77
	Ben Ahmed	200
	El Gara	114
	C. Sidi Hajjaj	109
	C. Deroua	119
	C. Had Soualem	74
	C. Ouled Said	80
	C. El Kaiser	143
		<hr/> 1.463
<u>TANGER</u>	Marshan, Tanger	300
	Medina, Tanger	150
	Av. d'Espagne	200
	C. Ziaten	250
	Beri Makada	150
	C. Melloussa	200
	Asilah	200
	C. Casa Barat	400
	<hr/> 1.850	
<u>TAZA</u>	Taza I Bab Rih	184
	Taza II El Mechouar	116
	U.S.F.M. Taza	100
	Ribat El Kheir	150
	C. Tahala	150
	C. Aknoul	100
	C. Taza Bas	150
	C. Bab Merzouka	100
	<hr/> 1.050	

<u>TETOUAN</u>	Tetouan, Touta	177
	Tetouan, Saniat Rmel	140
	Martyl	200
	El Mers, Tetouan	200
	Fnideq I	200
	Fnideq II	215
	Larache	195
	Ksar El Kebir	150
	Beni Hassan	144
	Mediag	50
	C. Touila, Tetouan	330
	C. Sidi Driss, Tetouan	200
		<hr/>
	2.201	
<u>TARFAYA</u>	Tarfaya	100
	Tan-Tan	130
	Goulimine	150
	C. M'sied	50
		<hr/>
	430	
<u>TIZNIT</u>	Sidi Ifni (Hassan II)	267
	Mir Left	78
	Tznit	219
	C. Ifni Lalla Meriem	150
	C. Taghjcht	150
		<hr/>
	864	
<u>MARRAKECH</u>	Bounba	400
	Daoudiat I, Ain Mezouer	250
	Sidi Youssef Ben Ali I	600
	Sidi Youssef Ben Ali II	288
	S.M.B. Marrakech, Arsat Bani	502
	Kchich	50
	Tnine Oulad Mataa	215
	Derb Jdid I	404
	Derb Zaari Kenasia	538
	El Ksour	688
	Zaouia	426
	Bloc 47 (Daoudiat II)	256
	Arst El Mellak	480
	Douar El Askar I	387
	Riad Zitoune	450
	Sidi Amara	250
	Sidi Zouine	263
	Tazart	200
	Ghmat	200
	Talat M'Yacoub	180
	Amizmiz	317
	Tamsloht	235
	Chichaoua	300
	Imintanout	441
	Ait Ourir	243

MARRAKECH (Suite)	Kattara	253
	Lalla Takarkoust	197
	Boulaouane	157
	Douar Askar II	300
	El Kesba	200
	Daoudiat III	258
	C. Derb Jdid II	500
	C. Marchich	323
	C. Azbizte	200
	C. Hôpital El Razi	200
	C. Thine Ouled M'Taa	215
	C. Sidi Mokhtar	335
	C. Ouirgane	158
	C. Mizmiz II	130

11.989

TOTAL OUVROIRS: 256

APPRENTIES / 54.948

Date: May 1977

DATE: MAY 1977

// O O P E R A T I V E S
=====

	<u>Number of Centers</u>	<u>Number of recipients</u>
Cooperative Youssoufia	85	2.214
" OAPAM	60	1.640
" Action Sociale "El Jadida"	1	50
" E.N. Carton "Rabat-Salé"	1	30
TOTAL	<u>147</u>	<u>3.934</u>

COOPERATIVES CENTERS

Total Cooperatives Centers - 147 Centers - 3.934 Recipients
 =====

		<u>No of recipients</u>
<u>CASABLANCA</u>	Coop. Yous. Mohammedia	20
	" " Hay Hassani	20
	" " Sidi Othman	20
	Coop. OAPAM Casablanca	40
	" " Hassan II Mohammedia	20
	" " Mohammed V "	20
<u>RABAT-SALE</u>	Coop. Yous. Rabat	194
	" " Salé	30
	" " Bouznika	30
	" " Ain Aouda	20
	" " Temara	20
	Coop. OAPAM Hassan II Rabat	30
	" " Mohamed V Rabat	30
	" " My Abdallah Rabat	20
	" " My Rachid	20
	" " Hassan II Salé	30
	" " Mohamed V Salé	30
	" " My Abdallah Salé	20
	" " Skhirat	20
	" " E.N. Carton	30
<u>AL HOCEIMA</u>	Coop. Yous. Al Hoceima	25
	" " Ketama	25
	" " Targuist	25
	" " Beni-Boufrach	20
	" " Izmouren	20
	" " Bakioua	20
<u>EL JADIDA</u>	Coop. Yous. El Jadida	20
	" " Sidi Bennour	20
	" " Sidi Smail	20
	Coop. Action Sociale	50
<u>CHAOUEN</u>	Coop. Youssoufia Bab Baret	20
	" " Chaouen	30
	Coop. OAPAM Chaouen	30
<u>BENI MELLAL</u>	Coop. Yous. Beni Mellal	20
	" " Fkih Ben Salah	20
	Coop. OAPAM Beni Mellal	20
	Ecole OAPAM Beni Mellal	15
<u>FES</u>	Coop. Yous. Fes	20
	Coop. OAPAM Fes	60
<u>FIGUIG</u>	Coop. OAPAM Figuig	25

<u>KENITRA</u>	Coop. Yous.	Sidi Yahia	15
	"	" Sidi Slimane	20
	"	" Ouezzane	15
	"	" Souk El Arbaa	20
	"	" Ksiri	15
	"	" Khenichet	15
	"	" Sidi Kacem	20
	"	" Arbaoua	15
	"	" Kenitra	20
	Coop. Ismailia	Sidi Kacem	20
	Coop. OAPAM	Kenitra	80
	"	" Sidi Yahia	20
	"	" Sidi Slimane	20
	"	" Sidi Kacem	30
	"	" Teroual	20
	"	" Arbaoua	30
	"	" Souk El Arbaa	20
	"	" Lalla Mimouna	15
	"	" Ksiri	15
	"	" Khenichet	15
	"	" Jorf El Melha	15
	"	" Had Kourt	15
<u>KHEMISSSET</u>	Coop. Yous.	Khemisset	20
	"	" Tiflet	10
	"	" Tiddas	15
	"	" Bahraoui	10
	"	" Rommani	10
	Coop. OAPAM	Khemisset	30
	"	" Tiflet	10
	"	" Bahraoui	10
	"	" Rommani	10
	"	" Tiddas	15
<u>KHENIFRA</u>	Coop. Yous.	Khenifra	20
	"	" Aft Ishaq	15
	"	" Midelt	15
<u>KHOURIBGA</u>	Coop. Yous.	Khouribga	25
	"	" Oued Zem	25
	"	" Boujad	25
	"	" Bouznika	15
	Coop. OAPAM	Khouribga	25
	"	" Oued Zem	25
	"	" Boujad	25
<u>ERRACHIDIA</u>	Coop. OAPAM	Errachidia	40
<u>MARRAKECH</u>	Coop. Yous.	Marrakech	30
	Coop. OAPAM	Mohamed V	30
	"	" Hassan II	10

<u>MEKNES</u>	Coop. Yous. Meknes	50
	" " Beni M'Hamed	35
	" " Jnah Lamane	35
	" " My Idriss	30
	" " El Hajeb	25
	" " Azrou	25
	" " Ain Arma	10
	" " My Omar	10
	Coop. Ismaïlia Meknes	25
	Coop. OAPAM Bab Jdid	20
	" " Sidi Baba	40
	" " Idriss	20
<u>NADOR</u>	Coop. Yous. Nador	20
	" " Seghanghan	10
<u>OUARZAZTE</u>	Coop. Yous. Ouarzazate	30
<u>OUJDA</u>	Coop. Yous. Oujda	80
	" " Taourirt	20
	" " Berkane	20
	" " Taouisset	20
	" " El Aioun	20
	Coop. OAPAM Oujda	90
	" " Berkane	20
	" " El Aioun	20
<u>SAFI</u>	Coop. Yous. Safi	15
	Coop. OAPAM Safi	20
<u>SETTAT</u>	Coop. Yous. Settata	15
	" " Ben Ahmed	15
	" " Ben Slimane	15
	Coop. OAPAM Settata	15
	" " Ben Slimane	15
	" " Ben Ahmed	15
<u>TANGER</u>	Coop. Yous. Tanger	80
	" " Beni Makada	50
	" " Gueznaia	50
	" " Gouaret	40
	" " Bahraouine	30
	" " Acilah	30
	" " Dar Chaoui	35
	Coop. OAPAM Casa Barata	100
	" " Beni Makada	50
	" " Acilah	25
	" " My Rachid	40

<u>TAZA</u>	Coop. Yous. Taza	25
	" " Guercif	20
	Coop. OAPAM Taza	25
<u>TETOUAN</u>	Coop. Yous. Tetouan	55
	" " Ksar-El-Kebir	25
	" " Larache	25
	" " Fnideq	20
	" " Martyl	20
	" " Oued Laou	20
	" " Khemis Anjra	15
	" " Dar Ben Karriche	35
	" " Beni Hassan	20
	" " El Oamra	25
	Coop. OAPAM Tetouan	60
	" " Mohamed V Ksar-El-Kebir	30
	" " Hassan II	25
	" " Larache	20
	" " Tatoft	20
	" " Beni Aros	15

OTHER CHILD FEEDING (OCF)INSTITUTIONS/GARDERIESDATE: MAI 1977Total of Centers: 45Recipients: 1.831

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
CASABLANCA	Centre Enf. Handicappés	132
	Heure Joyeuse	37
	Berceau du Pauvre	90
	Baladia	83
	Lalla Miriem	83
RABAT-SALE	Centre Puericulture Rabat	53
	Moulay Rachid	10
	Tabriquet Ancienne	18
	Tabriquet Nouvelle	27
	Douar Doum	21
	Youssoufia	19
	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
EL JADIDA	Moulay Rachid	18
	Lalla Asmaa	33
FES	Souaes Salaoui	70
KENTRA	Lalla Miriem	16
MARRAKECH	Cheshire Home	68
MEKNES	Lalla Asmaa	16
OUJDA	Saidia	33

SETTAT	Lalla Amina	75
TANGER	Dar Hanna	30
	Chashire Home	37
	Le Nid	42
	Mouhssinat	39
	CR. Espagnol	13
	UNFM Tanger	21
TETOUAN	Aoula Daouna	13
	Hopital Espagnol	13
	Larache	13
	Mme Sadraoui	27
	El Fadila	39
	Dar Hadana	45
	Ass. Hanane	80
TIZNIT	Mir Left	9
	Ifni	6
		<hr/>
		1.881

TOTAL OCF CENTERS: 45

RECIPIENTS : 1.881

MCH CENTERS

DATE : MAY 1977

TOTAL MCH CENTERS - 250 CENTERS - 375,000 RECIPIENTS

RABAT (6)

Youssoufia
Bouznika
Ain Aouda
Der Salam
Temera
Oued Akrech

CASABLANCA (15)

Sidi Othman A.
Sidi Othman B.
Casa Benlieue
El Alia (Mohammedia)
1er Arrondissement
9ème Arrondissement
Berceau du Pauvre
Mediouna
13ème Arrondissement
Bachko
10ème Arrondissement
Kasba (Mohammedia)
Heure Jeunesse
Berceau du Pauvre II.
C.I.L.

AGADIR (9)

Al Khiam
Ait Azza
Taroudant I.
Taroudant II.
Talborjt
Riouara
Msarnet
Ouled Teima
Inezane

AL HOCEIMA (6)

Al Horeima
Izmouren
Beni-Abdallah
Targuist
Beni-Hafida
Beni-Roufrah

EL JADIDA (7)

Sidi Bennour
Bir Jdid
Khemis Zemembra
Ouled Frej
El Jadida I.
El Jadida II.
Azemmour

CHAODEN (5)

Jebha
Cheouen I.
Cheouen II.
Kokrisset
Bouhmed

BENI-MELLAL (9)

Had Bradia
Beni-Mellal I.
Beni-Mellal II.
Hay Lalla Aicha
Tadla
Ouled Yaich
Zaouit Cheikh
Fouih Ben Salah
Ksiba

EL KELAA (5)

El Kelaa
Ben Guerir
Attaouia
Sidi Rahel
Skhour R'Hamna

FES (13)

Dokkarat
Fes Jdid
Beb Ftouh
Adous
Merinides
Sidi Harazem
El Menzel
Tissa
Teounate
Lemtynes
Sefrou
El Keria
Ghafsev

FIGUIG (7)

Figuig
Bouarfa
Tindrare
Zenaga
Beni-Tedjit
Talsint
Bouanane

KENITRA (10)

CRM Sidi Slimane
SMB Sidi Slimane
SMB Kenitra
Arbaoue
Hay Seknia I.
Hay Seknia II.
Sidi Yehia
Sidi Allal Tezi
Sidi Kacem
Ouezzane

KHEMISSET (5)

O.A.P.A.M.
Oulmès
Rommani
Tiddès
Sidi Allal M'Sader

KHENIFRA (6)

Youssefia
Midelt
Tounfit
Ait. Ishaq
Taakit
El Kehab

KHOURIBGA (7)

Boujaad I.
Boujaad II.
Oued Zem I.
Oued Zem II.
Khouribga I.
Khouribga II.
Boujaad III.

ERRACHIDIA (14)

Melaab
Aoufous
Errachidia Ville
M'Daghre
Rich
Tidigoust
Goulmine
Gourrame
Boudnib
Alnif
El Kheng
El Jorf
Assoul
Ait Mani

MARRAKECH (19)

Ait Ourir
Tahaneout
Imin Tanout
Sidi Youssef Ben Ali I.
Sidi Youssef Ben Ali II.
Amizmiz
Chichaous
Ourika
Kettara
Douar Lascar
OAPAM
Bab Doukkala (Ecole)
Daoudiate
Azhozt
Zaouia
Ksour
Sidi Amara
Merchich
Asni

MEKNES (11)

Azrou
Sidi Baba (OAPAM)
Youssoufia
Ismailia
Ouvroir FN
Moulay Driss
Ifrane
SMB Meknes
Ouvroir Medine
Ouvroir Hajeb
Ain Leuh

NADOR (6)

Nador I.
Farkhane
Nador II.
Mider
Driouch
S-ghanghen

OUARZAZATE (13)

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

OUJDA (15)

Kouddane
Lazari
Coulouche
Oued Nachef
Touissent
Teforelt
Dahdou
Oued El Heimer
Jerrade
Taourirt
El Moun
Berkane
1er Arrondissement
Camp des Réfugiés I.
Camp des Réfugiés II.

S.M.F.I (5)

Saâda
Ben Slimane
Sottat Ville
Berrachid
Sidi Hattaj
Guesfir

TANGER (12)

Fmsallah
Mers Terkhoeh
Morabot
Marshen
Bani Makada
Casa Barata
Gernaie
Gouaret
Acilah I.
Acilah II.
Bahreouine
Sidi Yamani

TAZA (6)

Goutte de Lait
Guercif I.
Guercif II.
Tahale
Ribet El Kheir
Youssoufie

TAREFA (4)

Goulimine I.
Goulimine II.
Tan Tan I.
Tan Tan II.

TETOUAN (14)

Larache I.
Larache II.
Ksar-El-Kébir I.
Ksar-El-Kébir II.
Moulay Hassan
Bacheouia
Sidi Driss
Mechouer
Sidi Talha
M'Dio
Touta
Boni Hassan
Martil
Fnideq

TIZNIT (4)

Tiznit Ville
Ifni I.
Ifni II.
Ifni III.

AZILAL (3)

Afourer
Demnate
Azilal

BOULMANE (4)

Boulmane
Missour
Outat El Haj
Imouzzer Mermoucha

ESSAOUIRA (4)

SMB Essaouira
Leblouj
Talmest
Tamanar

S. M. B.'s

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>Nº OF RECIPIENTS</u>
FES	Ville de Fes	740
	Ville de Sefrou	80
	Cercle de Sefrou Menzel	65
	Moulay Yacoub	25
	Enfants des Martyrs Fes	45
	El Karia Ba Mohamed	120
	S.M.B. Bhalil	70
	S.M.B. Taounat	65
FIGUIG	Figuig	100
	Bouarfa	100
KENITRA	Kenitra	380
	Sidi Slimane	130
	Sidi Yahia	65
	Ouezzane	130
	Cercle Ouezzane	120
	Souk El Arbaa	130
	Had Kourt	150
	Ksiri	65
	Sidi Kacem	150
KHEMISSET	Khemisset	185
	Tiflet	46
KHOURIBGA	Khouribga	160
	Oued Zem	230
	Boujad	80
KHENIFRA	Khenifra	399
	Midelt	143
	Tounfit	36
ERRACHIDIA	Errachidia	324
	Goulmima	229
	Râch	200
	Erfoud	250
	Tinjdad	36
MARRAKECH	Marrakech	800
	Imintanout	275
	Amizmiz	100
	Ait Ourir	130
	Enfants des Martyrs	25
	Mohamed V Marrakech	90
	Chichaoua	60

(S. M. B.'s)

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>N° OF RECIPIENTS</u>
MEKNES	S.M.B. Ain Leuh	100
	S.M.B. El Hajeb	100
	Ville de Meknes	630
	Meknes Baillieue	120
	Moulay Driss	110
	Azrou	100
NADOR	Nador	366
	Enfants des Martyrs	55
OUARZAZATE	Ouarzazate	200
	Zagora	196
	Boumalne	135
	S.M.B. Taliounine	40
OUJDA	Oujda	500
	Berkane	180
	Jerada	130
	Taourirt	140
	El aioun	60
	Ahfir	55
SAFI	Safi	325
	Chemaia Youssoufia	140
	Abda	132
SETTAT	Settat	200
	BEEn Ahmed	80
	El Gara	126
	Berrechid	106
	Ben Slimane	55
	Home Lalla Amina	75
TANGER	Bloc Social Tanger	320
	Azilal	56
TAZA	Bloc Social Taza	420
	Ghiata	180
	Foyer Tizi Ouzli	80
	Guercif	90
	Aknoul	140
	Tahar Souk	80
TETOUAN	Tetouan	298
	Larache	90
	Ksar El Kebir	115

(S. M. B.'s)

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

TOTAL S.M.B.'s : 115

RECIPIENTS : 22.675