

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**FIELD BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1976**

MOROCCO

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

AUGUST 1974



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Part One

Statements of Major Developments since February 1974 DAP Submission.....	5
Statement on Progress in Planning Sector Assessment for Selected Areas of Concentration.....	9
Statement on Proposed USAID Program.....	10
Table I - Summary of Commitments by Appropriation Category.....	12
Table II - Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration	
Food Production and Nutrition.....	14
Population and Health.....	15
Table IIA - Activities Outside Areas of Concentration.....	16
PL 480 Title I Commodities	
Table III.....	17
Narrative.....	18
PL 480 Title II Programs	
Table IV.....	19
Narrative.....	22

II. Part Two

A. Food Production and Nutrition

608-11-130-058 - Increase in Cereals Production:

Table V.....	27
Table VI.....	28
Table VII.....	29
Table VIII.....	30
Table IX.....	31

608-11-130-078 - Livestock and Rangeland Development:

Table V.....	32
Table VIII.....	33

608-11-130-088 - Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education:

Table V.....	34
Table VI.....	35
Table VII.....	36
Table VIII.....	38
Table IX.....	39
Narrative.....	40

608-11-130-120 - Extension Training in Food Crop Production:

Table V.....	42
Table VI.....	43
Table VII.....	44
Table VIII.....	46
Table IX.....	47
Narrative.....	48

608-11-130-121 - Livestock Production and Marketing:

Table V.....	50
Table VI.....	51
Table VII.....	52
Table VIII.....	53
Table IX.....	54
Narrative.....	55

608-11-110-122 - Agricultural Research & Training Grant:

Table V.....	57
Table VI.....	58
Table VII.....	59
Table VIII.....	60
Table IX.....	61
Narrative.....	62

608-11-190-123 - Nutrition Grant:

Table V.....	64
Table VIA.....	65
Table VIB.....	66
Table VIIA.....	67
Table VIIB.....	68
Table VIIIA.....	69
Table VIIIB.....	70
Table IXA.....	71
Table IXB.....	72
Narrative.....	73

608-11-120-125 - Water Use, Conservation and Management Grant:

Table V.....	76
Table VI.....	77
Table VII.....	78
Table VIII.....	79
Narrative.....	80
Triffa Irrigation Loan (Narrative).....	82
Doukkala Irrigation Loan (Narrative).....	84

B. Population and Health

608-11-570-109 - Demographic Research Center:

Table V.....	86
Table VI.....	87
Table VII.....	88
Table IX.....	89
Narrative.....	90
Flow Chart.....	91

608-11-580-112 - Family Planning Support:

Table V.....	92
Table VI.....	93
Table VII.....	94
Table VIII.....	95
Table IX.....	96
Table IXA.....	97
Table IXA (continued).....	98
Table IXB.....	99
Narrative.....	100

C. Activities Outside Areas of Concentration

608-11-690-124 - English Teacher Training Grant:

Table V.....	103
Table VI.....	104
Table VII.....	105
Table VIII.....	106
Table IX.....	107
Narrative.....	108
Housing Investment Guarantee (Narrative).....	110

III. Part Three

Manpower and Operating Expenses Budget

	Schedule A - FY 1974.....	111
	Schedule A - FY 1975.....	112
	Schedule A - FY 1976.....	113
	Schedule B.....	114
Annex A	AID/W Feasibility Team Report on the Triffa High Service Area, July 1974.....	115
Annex B	Role of Women in Morocco.....	136

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE OVER-ALL
DEVELOPMENT SETTING SINCE SUBMISSION
OF DAP, IN FEBRUARY 1974

A number of developments, on the whole very favorable, have taken place since February 1974.

A. Another 50% increase in the export price of phosphate announced on June 7, 1974, indicates that Morocco's B/P surplus may be as high as \$1 billion this year. According to the recent TVA study of the worldwide fertilizer outlook, phosphate will remain in short supply until 1978.

B. Today's crop outlook is vastly more favorable than that at the time of the DAP submission. Ample, though belated, rainfall and other favorable climatic factors indicate that there will be a very good harvest. The GOM still predicts a cereals crop of 3.1 million tons. USAID experts and the AgAttache use a more conservative estimate of 2.6 to 2.8 million as a working figure. The Minister of Agriculture told the Ambassador, on July 12, 1974, that the harvest should be sufficient to meet current needs, barring any last minute natural disasters. Imports, thus, would serve mainly to rebuild the country's rather depleted stock levels. Evidently, this development will also have a favorable effect on the B/P.

C. The nationalization of foreign-owned farm lands did not result in the widely predicted production losses. On the contrary, latest figures indicate appreciable increases in farm output. It appears that former owners, anticipating

nationalization, had not invested for several years in new equipment, seed varieties or other improvements. Timely investments and renewal by the State owned management company (SOGETA) have paid off well though at the expense of manpower shortages in GOM agricultural services which had to furnish technical personnel to SOGETA.

D. In a speech earlier this year, the King disclosed that the sending of military units to the Golan Heights and the Suez Canal was resulting in a \$200 million budget burden. The return to Morocco of the GOM expeditionary corps has alleviated the burden of these extra military expenses. These savings may be counter-balanced to some extent by arms purchases.

E. The poor cereals harvest in 1973 combined with the late start of the new Five Year Plan resulted in stagnant public and private investments limiting GNP growth to 1.4% in 1973. Plan implementation is now being considerably accelerated; the King, in his speech of July 9, 1974, announced that new investments under the Plan during the first 4 to 5 months of this year had reached over \$100 million. The King again stressed that budget funds and foreign exchange holdings were probably more than adequate to meet present needs.

F. The King has announced that the Five Year Plan will further be revised and that new "priorities among priorities" will be established, especially in the agricultural sector. New emphasis will apparently be placed on additional dam construction and on accelerated exploitation of the irrigation potential in existing perimeters. The IBRD and AID, in particular, have

avored increased application of the resources to the dryland sector in order to reach the bulk of small farmers. The King's various speeches, however, have made it clear that the major beneficiaries of the revised priorities will be small farmers who are, or until recently, were dryland farmers.

G. New foreign assistance donors are steadily joining existing donor ranks. During the last few months, public announcements show that Japan, Italy, Iran, Romania, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, and possibly other Gulf states have made aid commitments (not necessarily resource transfers as yet) to Morocco. The King has announced the use of \$20 million from budget funds to finance contracts with foreign engineering and consulting companies in order to speed up the preparation of project dossiers.

While the economic situation in Morocco looks promising, it is narrowly based on (recent) favorable weather and time-limited phosphate windfalls. The bright picture tends to disguise certain fundamental economic and social problems which remain and which impede Morocco's development.

Exports, other than phosphates, face problems as the demand for Moroccan goods and services decline in response to the economic slowdown in developed countries following the oil crisis. The IBRD expects real export growth in commodities other than phosphates* to be below Plan targets during most of 1974-1977.

*IBRD, Report No. P-1466 MOR, June 10, 1974. (This report used as basis for most of the present discussion)

The Plan's shift to new areas of emphasis, intended to favor the less privileged members of the society, (e.g. housing, health, education, improvement of animal husbandry, intensification of rainfed cropping, equipping of existing irrigation schemes, carrying out land reform), will severely tax the existing administrative and organizational structures. Moroccanization plus inexperienced and poorly trained staffs make it more difficult to implement these new policies. Shortfalls in planned investments may result. Finally, unemployment, aggravated over the long term by rapid population growth, will probably increase in both absolute and relative terms because of the growth of the working age population, which is calculated to rise from 2% per year in the 1960's to 4% per year in the 1970's.

U.S. assistance to Morocco, as set forth in the Mission's Development Assistance Strategy, is designed to overcome some of these fundamental problems. The rationale for such assistance remains essentially unaffected by recent favorable economic developments.

PROGRESS IN PLANNING SECTOR ASSESSMENTS
FOR SELECTED AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

As was agreed by the AID/W DAP design team during the Mohammedia meetings of December 1973, the Moroccan setting does not lend itself to the preparation of sector assessments. The situation described in detail in the DAP, page 1 to 10, has not changed. The additional availability of new donor sources, whose assistance mechanics are considerably simpler than AID's make the so-called "collaborative style" possibly even less suited to Morocco today than at the time of the DAP submission. Insistence on sector assessments under these conditions would not advance our objectives and could become counterproductive. In fact, the GOM continues to display difficulties in understanding our needs for detailed feasibility studies, expanded information on social data, etc. for the very type of projects which we have formally financed in the past (by mere attribution) with host country owned local currency. Other countries allegedly are prepared to finance such projects by a simple transfer of funds. Nevertheless, the GOM continues to look to AID for tangible proof of the US interest in closer economic cooperation in line with assurances that emanated from Secretary Kissinger's and Assistant Secretary Newsom's visits. The GOM is also becoming keenly aware that the months following these discussions with the King show the lowest US assistance figures (FY 73 \$21.5 million, FY 74 19.4 million) in many years. The GOM has expressed the hope and the expectation that the years ahead will see a significant step-up in the tempo of our assistance.

THE PROPOSED USAID PROGRAM

General Statement

As justified and more fully developed in USAID's DAP, the Mission proposes the continuation in FY 1975 of 3 TC/DG projects and the beginning of 3 new ones plus 2 development loans. The ongoing projects are Higher Agricultural Training where USAID is continuing to develop the training capacity of the Hassan II Agricultural Institute, the Demographic Research Center project which terminates in FY 1975, and Family Planning Support.

The new projects respond to the fundamental problem of increasing the food supply and improving nutrition. The vagaries of climate combined with rapidly increasing consumption, put heavy pressures on improving agricultural production, research and training as Morocco attempts to become more self-sufficient in food. Towards this end, USAID's new Agricultural Extension Training project is aimed at up-grading extension agents so that they are better equipped to train farmers, particularly the less fortunate. The Agricultural Research and Training project aims at increasing the skills of professional staffs in various agricultural disciplines. The Nutrition Grant project is intended to help the GOM develop a national nutrition strategy and to support nutrition programs among such target groups as pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school age children. The PL 480 Title II program also supports this effort.

The two proposed development loans, both irrigation projects, are intended to expand the benefits of existing irrigation schemes

(Doukkala and Moulouya perimeters) to a greater number of rural poor.

The above programs take full account of Morocco's own efforts. USAID has assured itself that at least 25% of the cost of any of these projects will be borne by the GOM per FAA section 110(a).

In furtherance of the role of women in development, the agricultural training and research opportunities provided under the USAID program are fully open to women. We have been so assured by the Ministry of Agriculture. Likewise, the nutrition and family planning projects not only depend largely on women for their implementation, but women are the major beneficiaries. For fuller discussion of this question, see Annex B.

TABLE I

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS BY APPROPRIATION CATEGORY
(Loan Authorizations/Grant Obligations/PL 480 Shipments/HIG Authorizations)
(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u> ^{1/}	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u> ^{1/}
I. <u>Functional Development</u>					
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>1,285</u>	<u>14,550</u>	<u>14,115</u>	<u>16,745</u>	<u>16,395</u>
Grants					
New					
Ongoing					
Loans					
A. <u>Food Production and</u>					
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>14,225</u>	<u>13,580</u>	<u>16,290</u>	<u>15,850</u>
Grants					
New	(-)	(845)	(330)		
Ongoing	(875)	(380)	(1,250)		
Loans	-	13,000	12,000		
B. <u>Population Planning and</u>					
<u>Health</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>400</u>
Grants (Title X)	(410)	(325)	(300)		
Grants (non-Title X)					
New	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Ongoing	(410)	(325)	(300)		
C. <u>Education and Human</u>					
<u>Resources</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>145</u>
Grants					
New	(-)	(-)	(235)		
Ongoing	(-)	(-)	(-)		
D. <u>Selected Development</u>					
<u>Problems</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants					
New					
Ongoing					
Loans					

^{1/} Summarized by Functional Development Appropriation only.

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE I (continued)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
E. <u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>					
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
New Ongoing					
Loans					
II. <u>Other Appropriations</u> (List by Appropriation Category)	-	-	-	- ^{1/}	- ^{1/}
III. <u>Other Commitments</u>	<u>18,125</u>	<u>38,614</u>	<u>43,000</u>	<u>32,400</u> ^{2/}	<u>30,200</u> ^{2/}
HIG's	-	10,000	10,000		
PL 480 Title I Shipments	6,847	15,000	20,000		
PL 480 Title II Shipments	11,278	13,614	13,000		
TOTAL COMMITMENTS =====	<u>19,410</u>	<u>53,164</u>	<u>57,115</u>	<u>49,145</u>	<u>46,595</u>

1/ Summarized by Each Appropriation Category.

2/ PL 480 Title I and Title II only.

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Food Production and Nutrition

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans (72-11X1023)</u>	-	13,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
Triffa Irrigation	-	5,000	3,000	-	-
Doukkala Irrigation	-	8,000	9,000	15,000	15,000
<u>Development Grants (72-11X1023)</u>	875	1,225	1,580	1,290	850
Increase in Cereals Production					
608-11-130-058	244	-	-	-	-
Livestock and Rangeland Development					
608-11-130-078	52	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Higher Agricultural					
Education - 608-11-130-088	579	380	460	470	480
Extension Training in Food Crop					
Production - 608-11-130-120	-	315	290	145	-
Livestock Production and Marketing					
608-11-130-121	-	-	235	270	270
Agricultural Research & Training					
Grant - 608-11-110-122	-	130	170	150	-
Nutrition Grant - 608-11-190-123	-	400	330	150	-
Water Use, Conservation & Management					
Grant - 608-11-120-125	-	-	95	105	100
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	6,847	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	11,278	13,614	13,000	12,400	10,200
1. Maternal and Child Feeding	1,003	2,111	2,636	3,164	3,688
2. School Feeding	1,332	1,584	1,584	1,584	-
3. Food for Work	8,229	9,077	7,938	6,810	5,670
4. Other	714	842	842	842	842
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</u>	19,000	42,839	46,580	48,690	46,050

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Population Planning and Health

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants (72-11X1024)</u>	410	325	300	300	400 ¹
Demographic Research Center 608-11-570-109	140	125	-	-	-
Family Planning Support 608-11-580-112	270	200	300	300	400 ¹
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	<u>410</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>400¹</u>

¹ Planning Figure only since information on next Five Year Plan not yet available.

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS FOR ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE
AREAS OF CONCENTRATION
(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants (72-11X1025)</u>	-	-	235	155	145
English Teacher Training Grant 608-11-690-124			235	155	145
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIGs</u>	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,235</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>145</u>

MOROCCO

(Country or Subregion)

TABLE III

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1974 Estimate		FY 1975 Request		FY 1976 Request		Carryover To FY '77 (\$ (MT)
	Agreement (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements (\$ (MT)	Shipments (\$ (MT)	Agreements (\$ (MT)	Shipments (\$ (MT)	
Wheat	-	56,000	5.0 m 27,650	5.0 m 27,650	10.0 m 55,250	10.0 m 55,250	-
Veg. Oil	-	-	10.0 m 21,100	10.0 m 21,100	10.0 m 21,100	10.0 m 21,100	-

PL 480 Title I

For further details and justification refer to RABAT 2142 dated 5/13/74 and RABAT A-178 dated 12/3/73.

FY 1976, 1977 and 1978 projections are planning figures subject to PL 480 availabilities.

MOROCCO
(Country or Subregion)

PL 480 Title II Activities
(thousands)*

TABLE IV

	FY 1974 Actual		FY 1975 Estimate		FY 1976 Request	
	\$	No. of Recip.	\$	No. of Recip.	\$	No. of Recip.
<u>I. Child Feeding</u>						
A. <u>Maternal & Child Feeding</u>						
1. C.R.S.	3,048	374	4,537	487.5	5,062	537.5
2. A.J.D.C.	1,003	95.3	2,111	200.2	2,636	250.2
	(1,002)	(95)	(2,110)	(200)	(2,635)	(250)
	(1)	(0.3)	(1)	(0.2)	(1)	(0.2)
B. <u>School Feeding</u>	1,332	239.3	1,584	242.3	1,584	242.3
1. C.R.S.	(1,317)	(235)	(1,569)	(240)	(1,569)	(240)
2. A.J.D.C.	(15)	(4.3)	(15)	(2.3)	(15)	(2.3)
C. <u>Other Child Feeding</u>	713	39.4	842	45	842	45
1. C.R.S.	(711)	(38)	(842)	(45)	(842)	(45)
2. A.J.D.C.	(2)	(1.4)				
<u>II. Food for Work</u>	8,229	400	9,077	400	7,938	350
1. C.R.S.	(8,229)	(400)	(9,077)	(400)	(7,938)	(350)
<u>III. Other (Adult Health Cases)</u>	1	0.8				
1. A.J.D.C.	(1)	(0.8)				
<u>Total</u>	11,278	774.8	13,614	887.5	13,000	887.5
1. C.R.S.	(11,259)	(768)	(13,598)	(885)	(12,984)	(885)
2. A.J.D.C.	(19)	(6.8)	(16)	(2.5)	(16)	(2.5)

(See footnotes on following page)

FOOTNOTES:

1. All dollar figures are based on CCC commodity prices received on December 27, 1973 (AIDTO CIRCULAR A-1200).

2. The quantities for FY 1974 are Title II commodities actually received during the year plus the beginning in-country inventory on July 1, 1973.

3. The quantities for FY 1975 are programmed requirements in the A.E.R. submitted by CRS/M and approved by USAID/M. The I.S.C. still has not advised on the final approval of A.E.R., but Mission did receive an interim approval for the first quarter call forwards based on the FY 74 program level. In the meantime, the A.E.R. figures are being used for program planning.

4. In the DAP, Mission used the adjusted commodity requirements for FY 74 and 75, which indicate the quantity to be imported without reference to in-country inventories at the beginning of the year. However, in Tables I, II, and IV, Mission used program requirements since it was necessary to calculate requirements for each feeding category.

5. Also in the DAP, for FY 1976 and 1977, the total number of recipients is 885,000 as it is in Table IV. However, the number of recipients in each category is now different, because the priorities of CRS and FFP have changed in the past six months. In the DAP the projections were based on a constant recipient count for MCH and FFW; in Table IV, as explained in the narrative, CRS plans to increase MCH yearly by 50,000 recipients, and decrease FFW yearly by 50,000 recipients. This change would affect quantity requirements and dollar values since these

FOOTNOTES (Cont'd)

two categories do not receive equal rations, i.e., the FFW recipient receives 21.2 lbs. of food monthly and MCH recipient receives 8.3 lbs. monthly.

PL 480 TITLE II

General

Two PVO's sponsor Title II food assistance programs in Morocco: the Catholic Relief Services and the American Joint Distribution Committee. The USAID Mission review of their respective program proposals for FY 1975 were sent to AID/W in messages TOAID A-19, dated March 6, 1974, and TOAID A-17, dated February 27, 1974. The AJDC proposal remains unchanged. The CRS director has asked USAID to authorize changes in the rations for certain categories (Rabat 3064) which are explained under MCH below:

Proposed Expansions

CRS plans to expand the MCH program at the rate of 50,000 additional recipients per year. This increase involves the opening of 50 new MCH centers each year which is a reasonable goal considering the interest that the GOM and CRS have in this program and the proposed nutrition education project for FY 1975. The expansion of this priority program is being encouraged by USAID.

The CRS School Feeding project will remain at 240,000 recipients through June 1977. Thereafter, Title II support will be terminated and the Ministry of Education will continue the Cantine Scolaire program entirely with GOM funds.

The CRS Food for Work category will be reduced at the rate of 50,000 recipients yearly for the next three years. The Other Child Feeding category will remain at 45,000 recipients at the Société Musulmane de Bienfaisance orphanages.

The AJDC program will continue at the present level through FY 1977. At that time, Title II support for its school feeding program will probably be discontinued in keeping with the USAID recommendation to terminate the CRS/GOM Title II school program in June 1977. It is doubtful that AJDC will submit an AER in FY 1978 for a residual program that would consist only of 200 MCH recipients. Even this estimation is subject to revision downward.

Maternal Child Health

This program is administered by Entraide Nationale. 200,000 pre-school age children and their mothers receive Title II bulk distributions at 200 socio-educational centers. Each center is managed by two monitrices who are supervised by the staffs of E.N. and CRS. Each center provides instruction and advice to the mothers in nutrition and hygiene.

This is a low-cost program which reaches the poorest mothers in the provinces. The program is well received and new centers are opening regularly. Two important proposals have recently been made to improve the program.

To upgrade the MCH centers, an AID-funded project has been proposed which consists of four activities:

- (1) add two professional nutritionists to the CRS/M international staff for a 12 month period;
- (2) provide in-country training for 400 monitrices who are already managing the E.N. MCH centers;
- (3) create a cadre of supervisory provincial monitrices who will direct the monitrices at the MCH centers;

(4) arrange for third-country training in nutrition education for the provincial monitrices.

The second initiative relative to the MCH program was a request to increase the individual Title II ration from 8.3 lbs. to 14.2 lbs. monthly on the basis of nutritional requirements as explained in the FY 1975 program proposal (TOAID A-19). This would provide greater impetus for women in the rural areas to make the long journey to the centers, and would make this feeding intervention more significant for this group of children which is most vulnerable to malnutrition. The proposed individual ration would be 3.3 lbs. of flour, 3.3 lbs. of CSB, 3.3 lbs. of WSB, 3.3 lbs. of rolled oats, and 1 lb. of vegoil monthly.

Food-for-Work

Two of the most serious restraints to economic development in Morocco are unemployment and inflation. One of the objectives of the CRS Food-for-Work program is to provide temporary employment for heads of indigent families. In the rural areas the worker is usually a seasonally unemployed farm worker; in the urban areas it is an unskilled laborer who lives in the "bidonvilles". All work projects are approved quarterly by CRS, E.N., and USAID, with emphasis on agriculture/health/nutrition/sanitation type projects in the rural areas.

Other facets of the CRS program of FFW include the E.N. "ouvroir" (vocational training centers) for young women, the cooperatives for the handicapped, and the network of MCH centers whose monitrices receive part of their wages in FFW commodities.

School Lunch

The "cantine scolaire" is established in each primary school only for those children whose families are indigent and for those children in the bled who travel long distances to school every day. The primary school enrollment is over 1.2 million, but only 240,000 boys and girls participate in the school lunch program. Each primary school has a canteen serving approximately 16% of the students. 70% of the participants are in rural schools.

The contribution of the GOM to the program is substantial. Title II commodities comprise only 25 per cent of the food served to the children. Menus are carefully planned by the Office of Nutrition at the Ministry with the goal of providing balanced meals using local foods and Title II commodities. The Ministry has prepared teachers' manuals and student texts on nutrition and health education for use in the primary and secondary schools. Only 30 per cent of primary school age children are enrolled in school, and the Ministry is cognizant of its responsibility to extend the school system as rapidly as possible. In spite of the strain that such an accelerated expansion will have on the budget of the Ministry, it is still their intention to continue the "cantine scolaire" with greatest emphasis in the rural areas. GOM appreciates Title II support for this program and advises that any further cutback or termination of Title II support will lessen the effectiveness of the program. Informally, CRS has notified the GOM that Title II support for the schools will continue only through June 1977. A formal written notification to this effect will not be sent to the GOM by CRS until

a final determination on the FY 1975 program proposal (TOAID A-19) covering this point is made by AID/W.

Other Child Feeding

CRS will continue to request Title II support for 45,000 orphans who are wards of the state and who live in the Société Musulmane de Bienfaisance orphanages located in all provinces. This is a highly visible program that the GOM considers very important and most deserving of support. The boys and girls who fall in the age group 7 to 17 are completely dependent on the local government for all their support.

In a recent message (Rabat 3064 dated July 2, 1974) CRS and the GOM requested authorization to change the commodity ration for the OCF and school feeding projects without increasing the total monthly rations of 14.2 lbs. and 8.4 lbs. respectively. The change involves a decrease in WSB which has a limited usage factor and an increase in soya fortified flour which would provide more bread, the staple food of Moroccans. For OCF, the new individual monthly ration would be 11 lbs. of flour, 2.2 lbs. of WSB, and 1 lb. of vegoil for the authorized total ration of 14.2 lbs.. For school feeding, the new monthly individual ration would be 5.7 lbs. of flour, 2.2 lbs. of WSB, and 0.5 lb. of vegoil for the authorized total ration of 8.4 lbs.. USAID requested AID/W's approval of this request.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION

TABLE VII

Project Number 608-11-130-058

PROJECT ~~XXXX~~/CONTRACT/~~XXXX~~ PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians Long-term Short-term	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs \$000	No.	MMs \$000

Personnel (XXXX /Contract/ XXXX Implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Agronomist	1	12	23	--	9	17						
Agronomist	1	12	16	--	9	12						
Agronomist	1	12	21	--	9	16						
Agronomist	1	6	12	--	9	16						
Seed Improvement Advisor	1	12	18	--	9	13						
Travel, Transport & Other Direct Cost	--	--	24	--	--	12						
Overseas Overhead	--	--	41	--	--	29						
Home Office Salaries and Benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--						
Home Office Overheads	--	--	--	--	--	--						
	5	54	155	--	45	115						

Project Number 608-11-130-058

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Spectrophotometer	\$ 2,000
Geiger Counting System	<u>\$10,000</u>
	\$12,000

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

--

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

--

Project No. 608-11-130-078

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>				2	5	9						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	5	9						
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>				2	-	2						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	-	2						
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>				2	5	7						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	5	7						
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>				2	5	7						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	5	7						
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education
Project Number 608-11-110-088
Appropriation 72 - 11X1023

		Financing Dates (FY)	
		Begin	End
Obligations		12/69	06/80
Expenditures		02/70	06/81

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 4,325 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 4,325

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	MM	Local/TCN	MM	\$	MM			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	191	99			78	132	110	200	579
Direct	59	24						10	69
PASA									
Contract	132	75			78	132	110	190	510
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	147	76			26	48	2	143	318
Direct	58	24						12	70
PASA									
Contract	89	52			26	48	2	131	248
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	108	59			53	88	110	165	436
Direct	1								1
PASA									
Contract	107	59			53	88	110	165	435
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	112	62			57	98	21	190	380
Direct								35	35
PASA									
Contract	112	62			57	98	21	155	345
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	118	65			58	96	120	216	512
Direct	1							35	36
PASA									
Contract	117	65			58	96	120	181	476
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	102	56			52	90	11	139	304
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	102	56			52	90	11	139	304
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	141	75			72	120	15	232	460
Direct								45	45
PASA									
Contract	141	75			72	120	15	187	415
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	135	74			70	120	15	231	451
Direct								45	45
PASA									
Contract	135	74			70	120	15	186	406

TABLE VI

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~FRONT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-110-088

~~PASA~~/Contract Name University of Minnesota - AID/Afr-672

Contract No.	Funding Periods			
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976	
	From (mo/yr)	07/74	06/75	04/76
	To (mo/yr)	05/75*	03/76	03/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	132	75			78	132	110	190	510
FY 1974 Expenditures	89	52			26	48	2	131	248
6/30/74 Unliquidated	107	59			53	88	110	165	435
FY 1975 Obligations	112	62			57	98	21	155	345
FY 1975 Expenditures	117	65			58	96	120	181	476
6/30/75 Unliquidated	102	56			52	90	11	139	304
FY 1976 Obligations	141	75			72	120	15	187	415
FY 1976 Expenditures	135	74			70	120	15	186	406

*Funding periods shifted due to late start of the Horticultural component under the project which had originally been scheduled to begin January 1974.

TABLE VII (continued)

Project Number 608-11-110-088

PROJECT ~~EXPENSE~~/CONTRACT/AGENCY PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Personnel EXPENSE /Contract/Agency implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Travel, Transport & Other Direct Costs	-	-	59	-	-	95	-	-	97	-	-	97
Overseas Overhead	-	-	18	-	-	29	-	-	30	-	-	31
Home Office Salaries and Benefits	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	-	38	-	-	39
Home Office Overheads	-	-	17	-	-	20	-	-	21	-	-	21
	4	52	220	6	65	298	6	74	321	6	75	330

(for contract
personnel only)

-37-

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-110-088

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
FY 1974 Obligations										12	132	78
Long-term - new										8	88	53
Long-term - continuing										4	44	25
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures										4	48	26
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing										4	48	26
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74										8	88	53
Long-term - new										8	88	53
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations										18	98	57
Long-term - new										10	90	52
Long-term - continuing										8	8	5
Short-term												
FY 1975 Expenditures										8	96	58
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing										8	96	58
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75										10	90	52
Long-term - new										10	90	52
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Obligations										20	120	72
Long-term - new										10	90	54
Long-term - continuing										10	30	18
Short-term												
FY 1976 Expenditures										10	120	70
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing										10	120	70
Short-term												

Project Number 608-11-110-088

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Horticultural Greenhouse, Headhouse
and Screenhouse \$110,000

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Basic Horticultural equipment \$ 10,000
Special Research & Training
equipment \$ 11,000
\$ 21,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Special Research & Training equipment \$ 15,000

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Housing & Utilities \$ 25,000
Local Travel \$ 7,000
Maintenance 2 Vehicles & Gas \$ 3,000
\$ 35,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Housing & Utilities \$ 30,000
Local Travel \$ 10,000
Maintenance 2 Vehicles & Gas \$ 5,000
\$ 45,000

ASSISTANCE TO HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION (608-11-130-088)

The purpose of this continuing project is to assist the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute in planning the curriculum and in developing Moroccan advanced teaching and research capabilities in Soil and Plant Sciences relevant to Morocco's agricultural development needs.

The initial PROP provided for a 7-year project (FY 70 through FY76). After a series of meetings with the University of Minnesota project leaders, agreement was reached that it would be possible to develop a Moroccan faculty in Soils and Plant Sciences by 1980 provided certain benchmarks were reached by FY 1975. Following these discussions a revised PROP was prepared and submitted to AID/W in October 1973.

The following outputs were identified in PROP revision No. 1 dated 8/8/73.

1. Curriculum for third cycle* and improved curriculum for second cycle.
Includes courses covering laboratory classes and field training.
2. Eighteen applied research projects underway or completed.
3. Eighty third cycle graduates of Institute by 1980 specialized in Soil and Plant Sciences.
4. Ten Moroccan professors and ten researchers trained in the U.S.
5. One-hundred publications including student thesis ("memoires") and research reports by the Minnesota team members.
6. Laboratory, greenhouse and field research facilities adequate for needs of the Institute.

*The Institute has a 6-year curriculum divided into first, second and third cycles of two years each.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Extension Training in
Food Crop Production

Project Number 608-11-130-120
Appropriation 72 - 11X1023

Financing Dates (FY)

	<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
Obligations	10/74	06/77
Expenditures	10/74	10/77

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 750

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>	101	60			45	46	40	129	315
Direct					45	46	40	50	135
PASA									
Contract	101	60						79	180
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	24	15			30	28	10	76	140
Direct					30	28	10	50	90
PASA									
Contract	24	15						26	50
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>	77	45			15	18	30	53	175
Direct					15	18	30		45
PASA									
Contract	77	45						53	130
<u>FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total</u>	107	60			35	34	20	128	290
Direct					35	34	20	50	105
PASA									
Contract	107	60						78	185
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	103	60			40	40	50	122	315
Direct					40	40	50	50	140
PASA									
Contract	103	60						72	175

7. Professional links with foreign institutions.

A PAR dated December 1973 submitted to AID/W describes general progress of the project and an assessment of each major output in terms of final objectives.

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-130-120

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Near East Foundation

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
		04/74	04/75
		03/75	03/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	101	60						79	180
FY 1975 Expenditures	24	15						26	50
6/30/75 Unliquidated	77	45						53	130
FY 1976 Obligations	107	60						78	185
FY 1976 Expenditures	103	60						72	175

Project Number 608-11-130-120

PROJECT ~~XXXX~~/CONTRACT/~~XXXX~~ PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
Long-term	5	60	101	5	60	107
Short-term						

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Extension Training Monitor				1	3	6	1	12	24	1	12	25
Extension Training Monitor				1	3	4	1	12	17	1	12	18
Extension Training Monitor				1	3	5	1	12	22	1	12	23
Extension Training Monitor				1	3	5	1	12	22	1	12	23
Selected Seeds Monitor				1	3	4	1	12	18	1	12	19
												-44-

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VII (continued)

Project Number 608-11-130-120

PROJECT ~~8888~~ CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Travel, Transport, & Other Direct Cost					-	12		-	24		-	26
Overseas Overhead					-	14		-	48		-	51
Home Office Salaries and Benefits					-	-		-	-		-	-
Home Office Overhead					-	-		-	-		-	-
				5	15	50	5	60	175	5	60	185

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-130-120

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	3	36	30	5	10	15						
Long-term - new	3	36	30									
Long-term - continuing				5	10	15						
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>	3	18	15	5	10	15						
Long-term - new	3	18	15									
Long-term - continuing				5	10	15						
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>	3	18	15									
Long-term - new	3	18	15									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	2	24	20	5	10	15						
Long-term - new	2	24	20									
Long-term - continuing				5	10	15						
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	5	30	25	5	10	15						
Long-term - new	2	12	10									
Long-term - continuing	3	18	15									
Short-term				5	10	15						

Project Number 608-11-130-120

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

4 Vehicles	\$30,000
Auto Spare Parts	\$ 4,000
5 Slide Projectors, Transformers & Film	\$ 5,000
Reference Materials	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
	\$40,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Reference Materials & Films	\$ 1,000
Auto Spare Parts	\$ 4,000
Offset Press	<u>\$15,000</u>
	\$20,000

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Housing & Utilities	\$30,000
Local Travel	\$15,000
Miscellaneous Materials	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
	\$50,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Housing & Utilities	\$30,000
Local Travel	\$15,000
Miscellaneous Materials	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
	\$50,000

EXTENSION TRAINING IN FOOD CROP PRODUCTION (608-11-130-120)

The activity will assist the Agricultural Extension Service to upgrade the knowledge and skills of approximately 60 extension instructors and 600 extension agents in basic crop production technology. The training will be conducted through in-service programs as proposed by the Five Year Plan 1973-77.

Training will concentrate on cereals, food legumes, food oil crops and forages that are the four principal crops for development in the Plan. These crops comprise the heart of the basic food supply of the Moroccan people and their livestock. They are grown for the most part on non-irrigated lands which comprise 90% of the cultivated area of Morocco and employ more than 95% of the agricultural population. Low farm income and low crop productivity are two characteristics of the non-irrigated sector that are major problems impeding national economic development.

The proposed training is in recognition of the serious deficiencies of knowledge and skills that exist in a majority of the agents, preventing them from being able to analyse farm production problems and properly advising farmers. Through this project, extension agents will receive in-service training regularly at levels that will familiarize them with improved technology and enhance their practical skills.

The principal beneficiaries will be limited resource farmers who with help from extension agents will be able to utilize the credit, supply and marketing services offered by the GOM. There is no indication that other donors intend to enter the field of in-service extension training.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Livestock Production and Marketing

Project Number 608-11-130-121
Appropriation N/A

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
07/75	06/80
07/75	12/80

Obligations
Expenditures

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 900

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	80	54			25	28	25	100	235
Direct					25	28	25	29	79
PASA									
Contract	85	54						71	156
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	41	27			15	16	25	69	150
Direct					15	16	25	29	69
PASA									
Contract	41	27						40	81

There are no further studies or analyses required to develop the project.

The period projected is three years, FY 75-77. The project is specifically designed to assist in the implementation of the current Five Year Plan's agricultural sector. The principal inputs projected are for personnel, commodities and training, totalling approximately \$750,000.

The activity was included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation. A PROP will be submitted o/a September 1, 1974.

Project Number 608-11-130-121

PROJECT ~~EXPENSE~~/CONTRACT/~~EXPENSE~~ PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs	No.	MMs
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term	3		3	85
Short-term				

Personnel (EXPENSE /Contract/ EXPENSE implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Livestock Production & Marketing Specialist				1	9	15	1	9	15	1	12	21
Livestock Extension Specialist				1	9	14	1	9	14	1	12	20
Water Development Specialist				1	9	12	1	9	12	1	12	17
Travel, Transport & Other Direct Cost				-	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	12
Overseas Overhead				-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	30
Home Office Salaries & Benefits				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Office Overhead				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	27	81	3	27	81	3	36	100			

(for contract personnel only)

5

1

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-130-121

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	2	24	20	2	4	5						
Long-term - new	2	24	20									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	2	12	10	2	4	5						
Long-term - new	2	12	10									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						

Project Number 608-11-130-121

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Three Vehicles	\$18,000
Range & Livestock Equipment	<u>\$ 7,000</u>
	\$25,000

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Housing & Utilities	\$18,000
Local Travel	\$ 8,000
Miscellaneous Material	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
	\$29,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (608-11-130-121)

The purpose of this project proposed for FY 1976 is to assist the Moroccan Government to extend on a broad scale the findings and results of the pilot rangeland development and utilization studies carried out under the recently terminated Livestock and Rangeland Project (608-11-130-078).

The Development Plan (1973-77) identifies, among others, the livestock sector as a priority area. The GOM recognizes the vast potential of the extensive but inefficient livestock industry for improvement of human nutrition, particularly of the lower income groups, both urban and rural. Although livestock and livestock products represent 50 percent of total farm income, the inadequate level of production of meat, milk and milk products and the increasing demand for these products by an expanding middle class largely has forced prices of these highly nutritious foods out of reach of the majority of Morocco's poor.

The major direct beneficiaries of the project will be the traditional livestock (mainly sheep) raisers who own some 95 percent of Morocco's 18 million sheep and 8 million goats. Herds are generally small, ranging from 20 to 100 heads. It is estimated that 7 million Moroccans are engaged in, or dependent to some degree on traditional livestock raising.

Other donors, including West Germany, Roumania and Spain, are providing assistance to the livestock sector. However, their assistance is mainly in the dairy industry of the coastal regions and in cattle fattening operations.

The GOM has told us that once the long pending decrees establishing grazing perimeters have been promulgated, it will look to the U.S., given

its expertise, for assistance in the development and rational utilization of collective grazing lands. On this basis, the USAID anticipates in FY 1975 the need for a team of specialist (a) to study the current conditions and progress in rangeland development, (b) to determine whether continued U.S. assistance to the sector is warranted, (c) if so, to design the project and to prepare a draft PROP. The team composition should include specialists in range management, livestock (sheep) production, veterinary science (experienced in sheep diseases and parasites), marketing and stock water development. Although the design team would be expected to make an independent recommendation on the number and skills of U.S. technicians required for the implementation of the project, the USAID anticipates that three long-term contract technicians (livestock production and marketing, livestock extension and water development specialists) would be required. The provision of short and long term academic training in the U.S. plus certain demonstration commodities is also being contemplated.

The proposed project would cover a five year period and cost an estimated \$900,000.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Agricultural Research
and Training Grant

Project Number 608-11-110-122
Appropriation 72 - 11X1023

Obligations
Expenditures

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
10/74	06/77
10/74	06/78

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 450 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 450

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	50	14			70	73	10		130
Direct					70	73	10		80
PASA									
Contract	50	14							50
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	50	14			45	43	10		105
Direct					45	43	10		55
PASA									
Contract	50	14							50
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total					25	30			25
Direct					25	30			25
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	30	10			130	135	10		170
Direct					130	135	10		140
PASA									
Contract	30	10							30
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	30	10			110	111	10		150
Direct					110	111	10		120
PASA									
Contract	30	10							30

TABLE VI

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRAN~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-110-122

~~PASA~~/Contract Name To Be Selected

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
		N/A Short Term	N/A Short Term
		" " "	" " "

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	50	14						50	
FY 1975 Expenditures	50	14						50	
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	30	10						30	
FY 1976 Expenditures	30	10						30	

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-110-122

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	5	60	50	7	13	20						
Long-term - new	5	60	50									
Long-term - continuing				7	13	20						
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>	5	30	25	7	13	20						
Long-term - new	5	30	25									
Long-term - continuing				7	13	20						
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>	5	30	25									
Long-term - new	5	30	25									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	9	108	90	15	27	40						
Long-term - new	4	48	40									
Long-term - continuing	5	60	50									
Short-term				15	27	40						
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	9	84	70	15	27	40						
Long-term - new	4	24	20									
Long-term - continuing	5	60	50									
Short-term				15	27	40						

Project Number 608-11-110-122

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

—

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Laboratory Equipment	\$ 7,000
Reference Materials	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
	\$10,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Laboratory Equipment	\$ 5,000
Reference Materials	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
	\$10,000

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

—

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

—

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

—

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING GRANT (608-11-110-122)

This three year project, for which a PROP dated June 1974 was recently submitted, provides for consultant services and training to assist in solving key problems in those areas of agriculture concerned with food and feed production, processing or utilization, and livestock production and marketing. This activity was included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation.

The Moroccan Development Plan (1973-77) identifies agriculture as the priority sector and the need for additional technically trained personnel is a sine qua non for achievement of development objectives.

The major immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the Ministry of Agriculture Division of Agricultural Research, the Division of Agricultural Development, the Livestock Service, COMAGRI* (a GOM owned corporation) and the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute. The long-term effect of the project will be increased food and feed production through improvement in the quality and efficiency of the personnel of the above agencies and organizations and through consulting assistance, to solve key problems in the food, feed and livestock areas.

Other donors, i.e. France, Canada, W. Germany, Belgium, the IBRD and the UNDP, are providing substantial numbers of agricultural technicians to help the GOM meet minimum requirements of agricultural technicians at the "Ingenieur" level. In addition, these donors are currently providing degree training in certain specialized fields.

*Compagnie Marocaine de Gestion et des Exploitations Agricoles.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Nutrition Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 608-11-190-123
Appropriation 72-11X1023

Obligations
Expenditures

<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
10/74	06/77
01/75	12/77

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 880

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	180	58			62	124	65	93	400
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	180	58			62	124	65	93	400
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	115	34			42	96	65	63	285
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	115	34			42	96	65	63	285
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	65	24			20	28		30	115
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	65	24			20	28		30	115
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	105	27			20	24	150	55	330
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	105	27			20	24	150	55	330
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	125	39			30	40	100	70	325
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	125	39			30	40	100	70	325

No additional studies and analyses are contemplated.

The major U.S. inputs will include consultant services from AID/W, the Universities and the network of research institutes. In addition, training and upgrading of selected Moroccans will be provided through participation in seminars, conferences and other international meetings. Short and long-term academic training in the U.S. to develop particular specialized skills relating to food, feed crop and livestock production and marketing is also contemplated. Limited commodities for demonstration purposes will be provided.

The project will commence in FY 1975 and terminate in FY 1977 at an estimated total cost of \$450,000.

TABLE VI

PROJECT ~~PAKISTAN/INDONESIA~~/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE (A)
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-190-123

~~PAKISTAN/INDONESIA~~ Name Catholic Relief Services/Morocco

Contract No.	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
From (mo/yr)		01/75	01/76
To (mo/yr)		12/75	12/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	40	24			42	100	20	68	170
FY 1975 Expenditures	20	12			32	84	20	38	110
6/30/75 Unliquidated	20	12			10	16		30	60
FY 1976 Obligations								30	30
FY 1976 Expenditures	20	12			10	16		45	75

TABLE VI

PROJECT ~~XXXX~~/CONTRACT/~~XXXX~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE (B)
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-190-123

~~XXXX~~/Contract Name To be Determined

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods	
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975
		01/75 12/75

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	140	34			20	24	45	25	230
FY 1975 Expenditures	95	22			10	12	45	25	175
6/30/75 Unliquidated	45	12			10	12			55
FY 1976 Obligations	105	27			20	24	150	25	300
FY 1976 Expenditures	105	27			20	24	100	25	250

TABLE VII

Project Number 608-11-190-123

PROJECT ~~608-11-190-123~~/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE (A)
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS \$000	No.	MMS \$000
U.S. Contract Technicians				
Long-term	2	40		
Short-term				

Personnel 608-11-190-123 /Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977	
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77 (for contract personnel only)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Nutrition Educator				1	6	10	-	6	10		
Nutrition Educator				1	6	10	-	6	10		
				2	12	20	-	12	20		

Project Number 608-11-190-123

PROJECT ~~XXXX~~/CONTRACT/~~XXXXX~~ PERSONNEL TABLE (B)
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations		MMS	No.	MMS	\$000
	No.	MMS	\$000	MMS				
U.S. Contract Technicians	2	24	90	24	2			90
Long-term	2	10	50	3	1			15
Short-term								

Personnel	Actual FY 1974				Estimated FY 1975				Projected FY 1976				Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/74	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/74	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)
XXXXX /Contract/ XXXXX implementing agent, and position title)	74			75			76			77			(for contract personnel only)		
Nutrition Economist & Planner				1	6	23	1	12	45	-	6	23	-	6	23
Food Technology & Distribution Expert				1	6	22	1	12	45	-	6	22	-	6	22
Audio-visual Consultant				-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Technology Consultant				-	6	30	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
				2	22	95	2	27	105	-	12	45	-	12	45

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-190-123

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE (A)
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>										35	100	42
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										35	100	42
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>										28	84	32
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										28	84	32
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>										7	16	10
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										7	16	10
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>										7	16	10
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										7	16	10

Project Number 608-11-190-123

TABLE IX

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE (A)
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Audio-visual aids & films \$ 14,000
One vehicle & spare parts \$ 6,000
\$ 20,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Local operational budget
(travel, per diem, in country
seminars, etc.) \$ 68,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Local operational budget
(travel, per diem, in country
seminars, etc.) \$ 30,000

Project Number 608-11-190-123

TABLE IX

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE (B)
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

-

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Audio-visual equipment	\$ 25,000
Food fortification materials .	\$ 20,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 45,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Food fortification equipment and materials	\$150,000
---	-----------

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

-

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Surveys & Electronic data processing	\$ 25,000
---	-----------

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Surveys & electronic data processing	\$ 25,000
---	-----------

NUTRITION GRANT - (608-11-190-123)

The nutrition design team that visited Morocco in May 1974 recommended to the GOM the development of a national nutrition strategy that should aim to: (1) identify and implement intervention schemes which will increase the nutritional intake of priority target groups such as infants, pre-school age children, and pregnant and nursing mothers; (2) increase the availability of nutritionally improved food for consumption by the lowest income segments of the Moroccan population; and (3) alleviate malnutrition among a substantial segment of the target population and thus develop to the utmost the physical and mental potential of its citizenry.

The design team proposed the establishment of a nutrition system study unit within the Ministry of the Plan to assist in the formulation of a nutrition strategy. This study unit would include personnel from all appropriate ministries and be guided by a US nutrition economist familiar with systems analysis and econometric techniques and a US expert in food technology, as well as short term consultants to undertake special studies, surveys, etc. The work of this unit would last 24 months and the total US input is estimated at \$230,000.

In addition, the design team proposed a series of other project activities for early implementation that could be treated as trial intervention schemes from which valuable information could be drawn as to their cost-benefit effectiveness during the planning period and which, if appropriate, would be integrated later into the national nutrition strategy. These included:

Training in Nutrition Analysis and Planning at MIT's special course series for three or four key Moroccan professionals. US input: \$25,000.

Upgrading the Capabilities of Provincial Supervisors and Monitrices to Teach Nutrition in Social Education and Maternal Child Health Centers.

The goal of this activity would be to reach 64,000 mothers directly in a one year period with basic nutrition education. About 128,000 children could be reached through these centers. This project would entail:

(a) the addition of two professional nutritionists to the Catholic Relief Services' Morocco staff for a 12 month period;

(b) the provision of in-country training for 400 monitrices who are already managing the Entraide Nationale MCH centers;

(c) the payment of salary for the first two years of provincial supervisory monitrices, and their third-country training in nutrition education.

The total budget for this two-year activity would be \$200,000 in the form of a grant to CRS.

Introduction of Intensified Nutrition Education into the Activities of

Foyers Feminins. There are 320 such women's centers sponsored by the Ministries of Interior and Youth, Sports and Social Affairs that provide instruction and training in home economics and some health education. Through the production of a low cost film and other material, it is proposed to bring a nutrition message to these centers. Including technical services, the US input would amount to \$60,000.

Testing of a Pilot Food Fortification Scheme. This would include a feasibility study of the efficacy of food fortification in Morocco. A US food technologist consultant could assist in this effort. If the feasibility were established and a desirable product mix were identified, a pilot project could be undertaken to simulate commercial production of the fortified food and to test its acceptability in terms of quality and unit price. For this purpose, \$365,000 would be needed.

UNICEF is assisting the GOM with a million dollar project to develop locally a highly nutritious supplementary and weaning food. UNDP is also providing the services of a nutritionist who teaches at the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute and advises the GOM on nutrition matters. The nutrition design team's deliberations took into account these related activities. No other donors are known to be providing assistance in the field of nutrition.

A three-year Nutrition Grant totaling \$880,000 is requested to cover the various components of this program. The general outlines for this grant were included in the FY 1975 Congressional Presentation.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Water Use, Conservation
and Management

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 608-11-120-125

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation N/A

Expenditures

10/75

06/79

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 400

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$						
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</u>	37	12			58	60			95
Direct					58	60			58
PASA									
Contract	37	12							37
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	37	12			38	36			75
Direct					38	36			38
PASA									
Contract	37	12							37

TABLE VI

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-120-125

~~PASA~~/Contract Name To Be Selected

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
			N/A - Short Term
			" " "

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	37	12							37
FY 1976 Expenditures	37	12							37

TABLE VII

Project Number 608-11-120-125

PROJECT ~~XXXXX~~/CONTRACT ~~XXXXXX~~ PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs	No.	MMs
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term			6	12
Short-term				37

Personnel	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex-pen- dures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex-pen- dures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex-pen- dures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex-pen- dures (\$000)
XXXXX /Contract/ XXXXX implementing agent, and position title)												
Short Term Consultants							--	12	37	--	12	40
							--	12	37	--	12	40

(for contract
personnel only)

WATER USE, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT GRANT (608-11-120-125)

Over the long term, whether production of food and feed crops in Morocco can keep pace with increasing needs will depend in large measure on how well the limited quantities of water available to agriculture are conserved and efficiently used. The purpose of this proposed project is to make technical services and training assistance in all aspects of water conservation, use, and management available to the GOM for agricultural development.

The major areas of concern would be more efficient use of water on irrigation projects and conservation and use of surface runoff water in non-irrigated areas through construction of ponds and small lakes. These small reservoirs would provide water for village use, livestock water, and where feasible, small irrigation systems.

Within the irrigation perimeters, a major effort would be made to improve irrigation efficiencies through introduction of modern methods for better timing of water application on crops and control of the amounts applied.

Farmers in the irrigation perimeters would benefit from higher yields. Users of water from the ponds and lakes program include livestock owners and village inhabitants. For the most part these farmers, livestock raisers and villagers are in the lower income ranks of the rural population.

No other donors are providing training and technical assistance aimed at improving efficiency in water use. The UNDP is in the process

of developing a soil and water conservation project in the Loukkos basin but the focus of that project is erosion control through control of surface water, reforestation etc.

Pending an official GOM request, a study by a two-man team, probably in late FY 1975, should be made to determine the feasibility of the project and the specific nature and scope of inputs by the U.S.

In qualitative terms, U.S. inputs would likely be limited to consultant services by irrigation engineers, experts on consumptive use of water in irrigation projects, irrigation agronomists, and water resource engineers. U.S. training, both long and short-term, in irrigation agronomy, soil and water conservation, and soil and water conservation engineering is envisioned.

A 4-year project at an estimated cost of \$400,000 is envisaged.

TRIFFA IRRIGATION LOAN

The purpose of the loan is to assist in financing the completion of the Triffa Pump Service of the Lower Moulouya Irrigation Perimeter.

Since 1960, the construction of the Lower Moulouya Perimeter, in northwestern Morocco where the Triffa Plain is located, has been financed by a series of AID loans which now total \$48.7 million plus the equivalent of \$5.2 million in counterpart funds. The total Lower Moulouya Irrigation Perimeter consists of 50,000 hectares utilizing the gravity flow of water from the existing Mohamed V (AID financed) and Mechra Homadi Dam.

The cost of the Triffa project has been estimated at \$17 million and is now about 60 percent complete. Of the uncompleted \$10.2 million portion, GOM would finance another \$2.2 million while the USAID proposes to provide a \$5.0 million loan in FY 1975 and a \$3.0 million loan in FY 1976.

Work required to complete the Triffa Pump Service under these two loans consists of 3,570 hectares of the total irrigable area of 6,270 hectares. About 700 to 800 farms will be established in sizes ranging from 5 to 30 hectares each and about 1,500 hectares of former colon land is to be divided in approximate 5 hectare plots. It is estimated that approximately 6,000 farm people will benefit from the development of the 6,270 hectares. The Triffa area will also supply farm produce for canning factories located in Berkane, contribute to increased employment both on the farm and in industry

and in the service sector that will form itself around the new cash economy of the area.

An AID/W feasibility team reviewed the proposed project in June 1974. Further details are to be found in Annex A.

DOUKKALA IRRIGATION LOAN

The Doukkala irrigation perimeter is a 450,000 hectare plain lying near the Atlantic Ocean between the port of Safi and El Jadida and extending east to the Rehamna mountains.

The source for irrigation is the Oum-er-Rbia river, the second largest in Morocco which first irrigates the Tadla and the Haouz perimeter before it reaches the northern edge of the Doukkala plain where its flow is checked by the Im-Fout dam. The Im-Fout, a concrete gravity dam completed in 1944, has a reservoir capacity of 20 million cubic meters and a power plant with two turbines generating 160 million Kwhrs of electricity per year.

A 17 Km tunnel leading from the Im-Fout dam supplies water to the 111 Km of main canals which now irrigate 22,800 hectare of land. As explained in the DAP, AID financial assistance had been asked to complete an additional 10,500 hectares of irrigation; however, of this amount, 4,300 hectares are presently under construction and will be completed by the end of this year. Therefore, the balance remaining for possible AID financing is now 6,200 hectares, to be irrigated by sprinklers.*

*Total construction costs on the 10,500 hectares is now estimated at about \$24 million. We estimate the cost of financing the uncompleted 6,200 hectares at \$17 million (\$8 million in FY 1975 and \$9 million in FY 1976). While this cost is basically the same as indicated in the DAP despite the lower hectarage now involved, this is explained by the high cost of sprinklers for this remaining portion. An AID/W engineering/economic feasibility team visited the project site in July 1974. They have submitted a number of technical questions to the GOM as a first step towards developing a capital assistance proposal.

Maximum irrigation capacity of the existing Im-Fout dam is 35,000 hectares, and the Doukkala perimeter has over 100,000 hectares of good soil for irrigation which could benefit some 67,000 farmers. This additional irrigation will be possible in the near future with the planned construction by the GOM (beginning in 1975) of another dam, the Sidi-Cheho, located upstream of the Im-Fout dam. USAID has earmarked \$15 million in both FY 1977 and FY 1978 to finance irrigation work following construction of this dam.

The Doukkala with over 100 inhabitants per square kilometer has one of the densest populations in Morocco and a semi-arid climate. The area is poorly suited to rain fed agriculture which is causing the inhabitants to migrate to the slums of nearby cities. AID assistance in this project would enable 10,500 poor farmers to earn a decent living from irrigated agriculture.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

PROJECT ~~PHSA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-570-109

~~PHSA~~/Contract Name University of North Carolina - Task Order #2, AID/csd 2495

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	09/74*	07/75	
	06/75	12/75	

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	MM	
FY 1974 Obligations	34	28						23	57
FY 1974 Expenditures	15	9						62	77
6/30/74 Unliquidated	40	34						28	68
FY 1975 Obligations	20	17						20	40
FY 1975 Expenditures	40	34						30	70
6/30/75 Unliquidated	20	17						18	38
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures	20	17						18	38

*Per PHA/POP/DEA 6/28/74 letter Mission advised that effective July 1, 1974 UNC Home Office Salaries, Benefits and Overhead being centrally funded by AID/W. Mission had to shift funding periods accordingly.

Project Number 608-11-570-109

PROJECT PHASE/CONTRACT/PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS	No.	MMS
U.S. Contract Technicians	2	12		
Long-term		15		
Short-term	5	5		

Personnel (PHSA/Contract/Overhead implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Statistician Demographer	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analytical Demographer	1	3	5	1	12	21	-	6	10	-	-	10
Analytical Demographer	1	3	2	1	12	9	-	6	5	-	-	5
Consultants	-	1	1	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	-	5
Travel, Transport & Other Direct Costs	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	15	-	-	15
Overseas Overhead	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	3
Home Office Salaries & Benefits	-	-	26	-	-	-*	-	-	-*	-	-	-*
Home Office Overhead	-	-	9	-	-	-*	-	-	-*	-	-	-*
	2	9	77	2	34	70	-	17	38	-	-	38
* Per PHA/POP/DEA Benefits and Overhead	6/28/74	letter Mission advised that Overhead being centrally funded by AID/W.				effective July 1, 1974		UNC Home		Office		Salaries,

(for contract personnel only)

188

TABLE IX

Project Number 608-11-570-109

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

--

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

CERED Operational Budget \$30,000

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

CERED Operational Budget \$75,000

Housing and Utilities \$10,000

\$85,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

--

DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTER (Poplab CERED) - (608-11-570-109)

The Demographic Research Center, CERED, was established in FY 1971 as one of several Population Laboratories (Pop labs) established or to be established in different LDCs with technical assistance from the University of North Carolina (UNC) under a contract with AID/W (AID/csd 2495). The purpose of the Poplabs is to conduct research in demographic measurements with the ultimate goal of contributing to LDC capabilities for establishing sound demographic policies.

The specific purpose of the Moroccan Poplab is to establish an analytical service and research unit within the Division of Statistics - a "think tank" capable of analyzing existing data, assist in the preparation of demographic surveys, etc., and carry out small scale methodological research. For a description of general progress of the project and an assessment of each major output in terms of final objectives see PAR of June 1974 and attached flow chart. PROP Revision No. 3 will be submitted o/a August 15, 1974.

FLOW CHART

THE DEMOGRAPHIC DESIGN

: CY 1971 : 1972 : 1973 : 1974 : 1975 : 1976 : 1977 :

-----UNC Technical Support-----

:1. CERED I: Analytical & Methodological Work----- :2. CERED II: Analytical Research

:CERED I. Field Operation - :
: Data Collection :

3. :4. Bur. Cens. Prepare:5. NDS :6.WFS ?
:National Sampling :

- (1) The Design shows CERED I continuing its analytical and methodological research from its onset in early 1971 through 1975 with UNC technical support.
- (2) By 1976 this work will be carried on by CERED II.
- (3) The CERED Field Operation - Data Collection is suspended by mid-1973 and turned over to the Bureau of Census by mid-1974.
- (4) During latter half of 1974 and CY 1975 the Bureau of Census will prepare the National Sampling Area.
- (5) During 1976 the Bureau of Census will carry out the National Demographic Survey, and
- (6) Possibly by 1977 participate in the WFS.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Family Planning Support

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 608-11-580-112
Appropriation 72-11X1024

Obligations
Expenditures

Begin	End
05/69	12/77
05/69	06/78

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$2,475 B. Per Current Estimate \$1,600

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$						
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total							160	110	270
Direct							160	110	270
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total					2	3	301	10	313
Direct					2	3	301	10	313
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total							127	107	234
Direct							127	107	234
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total					5	4	95	100	200
Direct					5	4	95	100	200
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Expend.-Total					5	4	152	107	264
Direct					5	4	152	107	264
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total							70	100	170
Direct							70	100	170
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	50	29			5	4	145	100	300
Direct					5	4	145	100	250
PASA									
Contract	50	29							50
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	25	14			5	4	135	100	265
Direct					5	4	135	100	240
PASA									
Contract	25	14							25

PROJECT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 608-11-580-112

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Name To Be Selected

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
			01/76
			12/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	50	29							50
FY 1976 Expenditures	25	14							25

Project Number 608-11-580-112

PROJECT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS	No.	MMS
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term			2	24
Short-term			5	5
				35
				15

Personnel XXXXXX /Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Demographic Analyst (OPEX)							1	6	12	1	12	24
Demographic Analyst (OPEX)							1	6	6	1	12	11
Short Term Consultants							-	2	7	-	5	15
							2	14	25	2	29	50

(for contract personnel only)

-94-

Project No. 608-11-580-112

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>	1	3	2									
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing	1	3	2									
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>				2	4	5						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>				2	4	5						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>				2	4	5						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>				2	4	5						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				2	4	5						

Project Number 608-11-580-112

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

11 FP centers' equipment	\$ 100,000
Contraceptive foam and IUDs	\$ 27,000
	<u>\$ 127,000</u>

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

7 FP centers' equipment	\$ 70,000
Audio-visual equipment	\$ 25,000
	<u>\$ 95,000</u>

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

7 FP centers' equipment	\$ 80,000
Contraceptive foam and IUDs	\$ 65,000
	<u>\$ 145,000</u>

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Renovation of 11 Provincial FP Centers	\$ 107,000
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FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Renovation of 7 Provincial FP Centers	\$ 100,000
--	------------

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Renovation of final 7 Provincial FP Centers	\$ 100,000
--	------------

TABLE IX A

Project Number 608-11-580-112

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

		Orals		
		Quantity	Costs	Number
		Monthly Cycles thousands	\$ thousands	of Pill users thousands
1.	<u>Usage through CY 1977</u>	4,450	800	350
	CY 1974 Usage	700	115	55
	CY 1975 Usage	1,000	165	80
	CY 1976 Usage	1,250	200	100
	CY 1977 Usage	1,500	320	115
2.	<u>12/31/73 Unused</u>			XXXX
	Central Warehouse	620	100	XXXX
	Public Sector Distribution System	130	20	XXXX
	On order and confirmed by AID/W	2,300	380	XXXX
3.	<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	1,400	300	XXXX
4.	<u>CY 1978 Usage</u>	-	-	-
5.	<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	-	-	XXXX

Project Number 608-11-580-112

TABLE IX A
(Continued)

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

	Quantity	Costs	Number
	Gross	\$	of condom users
1. <u>Usage through FY 1977</u>	6,300	30	6,300
FY 1975 Usage	1,700	6	1,700
FY 1976 Usage	2,100	11	2,100
FY 1977 Usage	2,500	13	2,500
2. <u>6/30/74 Unused</u>	-	-	XXXX
Central Warehouse	-	-	XXXX
Public Sector Distribution System	-	-	XXXX
On order and confirmed by AID/W	1,440	5	XXXX
3. FY 1975 Obligations	4,860	25	XXXX
4. FY 1978 Usage (6 months only)	1,500	8	
5. FY 1976 Obligations	1,500	8	XXXX

Project Number 608-11-580-112

TABLE IX B

CONTRACEPTIVES PROVIDED BY OTHER DONORS,
ORGANIZATIONS, AND HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENT

	FY 1974 <u>Obligations</u>		FY 1975 <u>Planned Obligations</u>		FY 1976 <u>Proposed Obligations</u>	
	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)
I. Orals-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors</u> (specify)						

b. <u>Private Organizations</u>						
IPPF						
Pathfinder Fund						
PPFA/FPIA						
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Government</u>						
II. Condoms-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors</u> (specify)						

b. <u>Private Organizations</u>						
IPPF						
Pathfinder Fund						
PPFA/FPIA						
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Government</u>						

FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT - (608-11-580-112)

The goal of this project is to enable each Moroccan family to plan and space the births of its children in accordance with its own and its country's resources.

The FP program is directed at the total population. However, the Ministry of Health FP services, which are free of charge, are primarily available to the poor, in particular women.

The Ministry of Health did not set a specific demographic goal in its Five-Year Plan for FP. Instead it considered hypotheses based on the numbers of new acceptors and continuing users of contraceptives (IUDs and Pills) needed to bring about various reductions of the country's birth rate.

This project is based on the medium hypothesis, among these, i.e., the number of new acceptors estimated necessary to reduce the birth rate from 49 per thousand population in 1972 to 45 per thousand population in 1977.

New Acceptors (Pills and IUDs)

CY 1973	:	64,570
CY 1974	:	70,220
CY 1975	:	74,300
CY 1976	:	84,770
CY 1977	:	97,530

Total : 391,390 new acceptors.

(Note: While the GOM plans to utilize non-medical contraceptives such as condoms and foams in its FP program, continuation rates of these contraceptives and their demographic impact are not yet sufficiently established)

to be included in the hypothesis. Abortions and female sterilizations are made on medical indications, but are not regularly reported.)

In order to motivate and respond to this number of acceptors, the GOM plans to expand and improve FP program in the areas of: (1) information, education, communication (IEC), (2) training of medical and para-medical personnel, and (3) expansion and strengthening of its infrastructure for delivery of health services.

While the Ministry of Health remains the agency primarily responsible for the actualization of the FP program, renewed emphasis has been placed in the Five-Year Plan on the cooperation of other ministries represented in the "Superior Council for Population", (Interior, "Youth and Sports", Education, Information, Islamic Affairs, etc.), of voluntary agencies such as the Moroccan Women's Association and the National FP Association, as well as on the private health sector.

The following outputs will be identified in PROP Revision No. 3 to be submitted in September 1974:

1. Establishment of the National Family Planning Center in Rabat;
2. Establishment of Clinical FP Training Centers in Casablanca and Rabat;
3. Establishment of 25 Provincial FP Reference Centers;
4. Eight qualified full-time staff for Central FP Service;
5. Two hundred thirty (230) Health Centers providing MCH-FP services (6 days a week) established;
6. Five hundred seventy (570) Rural Dispensaries providing part-time FP services equipped and operating;

7. Four hundred thousand (400,000) new contraceptive acceptors.

A PAR dated October 1973 submitted to AID/W describes general progress of the project. PROP Revision No. 3 will be submitted o/a September 1, 1974.

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title English Teacher Training
Grant

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 608-11-690-124
Appropriation N/A

Obligations
Expenditures

Begin	End
07/75	06/80
10/75	12/80

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 675

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$						
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</u>	130	48			15	10	90		235
Direct					15	10	90		105
PASA									
Contract	130	48							130
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	130	48			15	10	90		235
Direct					15	10	90		105
PASA									
Contract	130	48							130

TABLE VII

Project Number 608-11-690-124

~~PROJECT PERSONNEL~~/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS \$000	No.	MMS \$000
U.S. Contract Technicians				
Long-term			4	48
Short-term				130

Personnel (PERSONNEL /Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Curricula Specialist (OPEX)							1	12	45	1	12	45
Senior English Professor (OPEX)							1	12	35	1	12	35
English Professor (OPEX)							1	12	25	1	12	25
English Professor (OPEX)							1	12	25	1	12	25
							4	48	130	4	48	130

(for contract
personnel only)

-105-

TABLE VIII

Project No. 608-11-690-124

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>				5	10	15						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				5	10	15						
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>				5	10	15						
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term				5	10	15						

Project Number 608-11-690-124

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Audio-Visual Lab	\$80,000
Books & Periodicals	<u>\$10,000</u>
	\$90,000

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

--

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

--

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

--

ENGLISH TEACHER TRAINING GRANT (608-11-690-124)

This effort would seek to respond to the GOM's growing interest in training a Moroccan corps of qualified English teachers to support an expanded and modern English teaching program in the secondary schools and to replace departing French and other foreign English teachers.

Although a project of this kind would fall outside the Mission's sector concentration as such, development of local English language teaching capabilities would support our various project efforts to modernize Moroccan agriculture and advance Family Planning activities. It meets the criteria of the FAA of 1973 (i.e. Education and Human Resources Development). English language proficiency developed in secondary schools would enable access by a large segment of Morocco's future educated manpower to the wealth of technological innovation available in English. Too few of the country's agricultural, medical and paramedical manpower today have this capability. Finally, widespread English language capabilities would help to develop research and other links between Moroccan and American institutions.

The official phase-out of French supplied foreign language teachers has forced the GOM to accelerate its program of English teacher training to meet the growing demand for English in the secondary schools. The GOM has decided, therefore, to upgrade and modernize English teaching methods at the Ecole Normale Superieure (ENS) in Rabat.

No other donor is available to undertake a systematic assistance effort in this field where the U.S. has a comparative advantage.

Although the details of such a project have not been elaborated as the Moroccans have only recently raised the subject with us, the emphasis will be on providing a systematic approach to improved English language teaching rather than furnishing simply two or three professors.

The inputs outlined in the following tables represent a planning estimate based on technical services, (OPEX), participant training and audio-visual laboratory equipment.

HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTEE

In the DAP, we discussed the possibility of following a first (FY 1974) HIG \$10 million loan with a concessional housing loan in FY 1975. In view of Morocco's increasingly favorable balance of payments position, a concessional loan now seems inappropriate. Instead, for planning purposes, we are including a second HIG tranche of \$10 million in FY 1976. This, of course, is predicated on a request for extension and the signature in FY 1975 of the agreement for the first \$10 million authorized for FY 1974.

MANPOWER AND OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET

MANPOWER AND OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET SCHEDULE A		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION NAME MOROCCO/USAID		FUND/POST CODES 61 Q 8 1		FISCAL YEAR 1974		OPERATING EXPENSES IN DOLLARS	
FUNCTIONS		ON BOARD (END-OF-YEAR)							
		U.S. NATIONALS				FOREIGN NATIONALS			
LINE	DIRECT-HIRE SALARIAL (A)	OTHER (B)	PASA (C)	CONT (D)	DIRECT-HIRE SALARIAL (E)	OTHER (F)	CONT (G)		
OPERATIONS - MANPOWER AND COST									
A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	01	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	116
B. PROGRAM PLANNING AND BUDGETING	02	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	169
C. TECHNICAL DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (TECHNICAL GENERALISTS)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION	03								24
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH	04		1						43
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.	05								
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	06								
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS	07								
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):	08								
	09	1	1						67
	10								
	11								
D. GEOGRAPHIC AREA OPERATIONS (AID/M Use)	12								
E. ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS									
1. AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	13								
2. DISASTER RELIEF	14								
3. FOOD FOR PEACE	15		1				2		44
4. PUBLIC SAFETY	16								
F. LEGAL SERVICES	17								
G. EXTERNAL RELATIONS (AID/M Use)	18								
H. AUDIT AND INSPECTION									
1. AUDIT	19								
2. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS	20								
I. PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. COMMODITY MANAGEMENT	21		1				1	1	67
2. EXCESS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	22								
3. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	23								
4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING	24								
5. ENGINEERING	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	52
6. LOAN OPERATIONS (LOAN OFFICERS)	26								
J. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	27	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	155
K. MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. PLANNING AND GENERAL	28								
2. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	29								44
3. DATA MANAGEMENT	30								
4. GENERAL SERVICES									
A. CAR AND PUBLICATIONS	31	-	-	-	-	-	1		106
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	32								15
C. BUILDING OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	33								140
D. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY	34								32
E. SECURITY	35								16
F. TRAVEL AND SHIPPING	36								26
G. OTHER	37								
TOTAL OPERATIONS	29	3	10	-	-	2	11	3	1,116
JOINT ADMIN. OPERATIONS	38	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (PROJECT-FUNDED)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION	39	1	4	-	8	1	3	1	
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH	40				1			1	
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.	41								
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	42								
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS	43								
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):	44								
	45								
	46								
	47								
TOTAL TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS	20	1	4	-	9	1	3	2	
GRAND TOTAL ON-BOARD (ALL FUNDS)	51	4	16	-	9	3	14	5	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS (U.S.) INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS	48				-0-				

MANPOWER AND OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET SCHEDULE A		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION NAME MOROCCO/USAID				COUNTRY/POST CODES 610811		FISCAL YEAR 1975	
FUNCTIONS		ON BOARD (END-OF-YEAR)							OPERATING EXPENSES IN \$000s (H)
		U.S. NATIONALS				FOREIGN NATIONALS			
		DIRECT-HIRE SECRETARIAL (A)		OTHER (B)	PASA (C)	CONT (D)	DIRECT-HIRE SECRETARIAL (E)		
LINE									
OPERATIONS - MANPOWER AND COST									
A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION									
01	1	2	-	-	-	1	2		138
B. PROGRAM PLANNING AND BUDGETING									
02	1	3	-	-	1	1	-		140
C. TECHNICAL DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (TECHNICAL GENERALISTS)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION									
03	1	3	-	-	1	2	-		184
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH									
04	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		41
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.									
05									
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS									
06									
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS									
07									
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):									
MULTI-SECTOR									
09	1	1							70
10									
11									
D. GEOGRAPHIC AREA OPERATIONS (AID/W USE)									
12									
E. ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS									
1. AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD									
13									
2. DISASTER RELIEF									
14									
3. FOOD FOR PEACE									
15		1					2		50
16									
4. PUBLIC SAFETY									
F. LEGAL SERVICES									
17									
G. EXTERNAL RELATIONS (AID/W USE)									
18									
H. AUDIT AND INSPECTION									
1. AUDIT									
19									
2. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS									
20									
I. PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. COMMODITY MANAGEMENT									
21		1					1	1	62
2. EXCESS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT									
22									
3. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT									
23									
4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING									
24									
5. ENGINEERING									
25		1							30
26									
6. LOAN OPERATIONS (LOAN OFFICERS)									
J. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT									
27		1				1	5	1	97
K. MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. PLANNING AND GENERAL									
28									
2. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT									
29									36
3. DATA MANAGEMENT									
30									
4. GENERAL SERVICES									
A. CAR AND PUBLICATIONS									
31							1		111
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE									
32									13
C. BUILDING OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE									
33									111
D. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY									
34									31
E. SECURITY									
35									8
F. TRAVEL AND SHIPPING									
36									20
37									
TOTAL OPERATIONS									
38	4	14	-	-	3	13	4		1,142
JOINT ADMIN. OPERATIONS									
38	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		
TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (PROJECT-FUNDED)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION									
39	-	-	-	10	-	-	1		
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH									
40	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.									
41									
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS									
42									
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS									
43									
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):									
44									
45									
46									
47									
TOTAL TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS									
13	-	-	-	11	-	-	2		
GRAND TOTAL ON-BOARD (ALL FUNDS)									
54	4	17	-	11	3	13	6		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS (U.S.) INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS									
48				-0-					

MANPOWER AND OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET SCHEDULE A		COUNTRY/Organization NAME				COUNTRY/POST CODES		FISCAL YEAR	
		MOROCCO/USAID				610,81		1976	
FUNCTIONS	LINE	ON BOARD (END-OF-YEAR)						OPERATING EXPENSES IN \$000s	
		U.S. NATIONALS				FOREIGN NATIONALS			
		DIRECT-HIRE (A)	SECRETARIAL OTHER (B)	PASA (C)	CONT (D)	DIRECT-HIRE (E)	SECRETARIAL OTHER (F)		CONT (G)
OPERATIONS - MANPOWER AND COST									
A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION									
	01	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	138
B. PROGRAM PLANNING AND BUDGETING									
	02	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	145
C. TECHNICAL DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (TECHNICAL GENERALISTS)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION									
	03	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	218
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH									
	04	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.									
	05								
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS									
	06								
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS									
	07								
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):									
	08								
	09	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	68
	10								
	11								
D. GEOGRAPHIC AREA OPERATIONS (AID/W USE)									
	12								
E. ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS									
1. AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD									
	13								
2. DISASTER RELIEF									
	14								
3. FOOD FOR PEACE									
	15	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	55
4. PUBLIC SAFETY									
	16								
F. LEGAL SERVICES									
	17								
G. EXTERNAL RELATIONS (AID/W USE)									
	18								
H. AUDIT AND INSPECTION									
1. AUDIT									
	19								
2. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS									
	20								
I. PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. COMMODITY MANAGEMENT									
	21	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	64
2. EXCESS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT									
	22								
3. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT									
	23								
4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING									
	24								
5. ENGINEERING									
	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
6. LOAN OPERATIONS (LOAN OFFICERS)									
	26								
J. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT									
	27	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	109
K. MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES									
1. PLANNING AND GENERAL									
	28								
2. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT									
	29								40
3. DATA MANAGEMENT									
	30								
4. GENERAL SERVICES									
A. CAR AND PUBLICATIONS									
	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	122
B. VEHICLE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE									
	32								15
C. BUILDING OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE									
	33								116
D. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY									
	34								34
E. SECURITY									
	35								9
F. TRAVEL AND SHIPPING									
	36								22
G. OTHER									
	37								-
TOTAL OPERATIONS									
	39	4	15	-	-	3	13	4	1,242
JOINT ADMIN. OPERATIONS									
	38	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (PROJECT-FUNDED)									
1. FOOD AND NUTRITION									
	39	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	
2. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH									
	40								
3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVEL.									
	41								
4. SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS									
	42								
5. SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS									
	43								
6. OTHER (SPECIFY):									
	44								
	45								
	46								
	47								
TOTAL TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS									
	48	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	
GRAND TOTAL ON-BOARD (ALL FUNDS)									
	56	4	18	-	13	3	13	5	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS (U.S.) INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS									
	48				-0-				

MANPOWER AND OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION NAME		COUNTRY/POST CODES		INSTRUCTIONS: IF NECESSARY TO ITEMIZE, USE REVERSE OF FORM.	
SECTION I - RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS		MOROCCO/USAID		6 0 1 8			
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES (PER SCHEDULE A)		FISCAL YEAR 1974		FISCAL YEAR 1975		FISCAL YEAR 1976	
LINE		DOLLAR FUND	TRUST FUND	TOTAL	DOLLAR FUND	TRUST FUND	TOTAL
01		961	155	1,116	1,142	-	1,142
02		-	-	-	-	-	-
03		-	-	-	-	-	-
04		22	-	22	2	10	10
05		-	-	-	-	-	-
06		-	-	-	-	-	-
07		-	-	-	-	-	-
08		22	-	22	2	10	10
09		433	-	433	512	-	555
10		-	-	-	-	-	-
11		-	-	-	245	-	270
12		433	-	433	757	-	825
13		550	155	705	387	-	427
14		10	-	10	19	-	19
15		14	-	14	20	-	20
16		2,497	350	2,847	2,451	-	2,696
17		875	-	875	559	-	677
18		-	-	-	-	-	-
19		-	-	-	-	-	-
20		52	-	52	50	-	50
21		54	-	54	50	-	50
22		64	-	64	50	-	64
23		-	-	-	-	-	-
24		655	-	655	557	-	577
25		1,483	-	1,483	-	-	-
26		1,766	425	2,191	-	-	-

ADD THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ONLY IF THEY ARE CHARGE-ABLE TO YOUR SUBALLOTMENT OR TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:

A. AAG SUPPORT COSTS

B. IIS SUPPORT COSTS

C. JAO SUPPORT COSTS:

1. POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL & TRANS. COSTS

2. OTHER (ITEMIZE IN FOOTNOTE*)

D. SAS REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER COSTS

E. OTHER ADDITIONS (ITEMIZE IN FOOTNOTE*)

TOTAL ADDITIONS TO OPERATING EXPENSES

DEDUCT ITEMS INCLUDED IN OPERATING EXPENSES NOT FUNDED FROM YOUR SUBALLOTMENT:

A. PAYROLL COSTS FUNDED FROM AID/W ALLOTMENT:

1. SALARY AND RELATED BENEFITS (USDH)

2. ALLOWANCES AND OTHER COSTS, IF PAID BY AID/W (ITEMIZE IN FOOTNOTE*)

B. OTHER DEDUCTIONS (ITEMIZE IN FOOTNOTE*) SAS

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM OPERATING EXPENSES

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (ALSO SHOW REQUIREMENTS BY QUARTERS FOR 1975 IN FOOTNOTE)

SECTION II - FINANCIAL PLANNING INFORMATION
(AMOUNTS IN HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS)

PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMIZATIONS:

A. REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE

B. OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOWANCE

C. NET SAS COSTS (I.E., LESS OFFSETS)

D. REIMBURSEMENTS:

1. JAO (CAMO, JAS)

2. OTHER REIMBURSABLE DETAILS

3. MISCELLANEOUS REIMBURSEMENTS (IDENTIFY IN FOOTNOTE BY AGENCY, I.E., GAO, VA, ETC.)

E. EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (OPERATING EXPENSES):

1. OFFICE FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

2. RESIDENTIAL FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

3. AUTOMOBILES

4. OTHER

F. JAO USDH PAYROLL COST FUNDED BY AID/W

G. TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS USDH PAYROLL COSTS

H. TOTAL COSTS DM (US & FN) TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

AID 770-28 (4-74) 1/ 1st Qtr - \$99,500; 2nd Qtr - \$89,300; 3rd Qtr - \$92,100; 4th Qtr - \$106,100

A N N E X E S

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

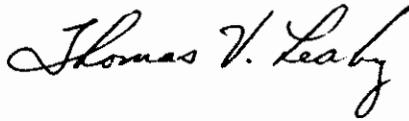
ANNEX A

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Harvey E. Gutman, Acting Director

DATE: July 3, 1974

FROM : T.V. Leahy, SER/Engineer AID/W



SUBJECT: Lower Moulouya - Triffa High Service Area

After visiting the Triffa High Service area and holding discussions with the ORMVAM officials in Berkane it appears that AID could provide assistance to the GOM by financing local currency for construction of the remaining canal and drainage facilities and land preparation for irrigation. It is estimated that the cost of the remaining work (45% of \$17.0 million) to be contracted for, would be \$9.4 million of which only about \$0.26 million would be required for offshore mechanical and electrical commodities being purchased from non U.S. sources.

There appears to be no way to eliminate the non-competitive purchase of pre-stressed and pre-cast concrete half rounds and supports from the Société Nouvelle des Conduites d'Eau (SNCE) which are used for the secondary and tertiary canals. Hence if AID agrees to finance the project, the GOM should finance the procurement of these concrete half rounds (estimated to cost about \$1.62 million) and the offshore procurement of the mechanical and electrical equipment (estimated to cost \$0.26 million) as a portion of their contribution. The construction contract for the 10 kilometer of main canal E-1 will be awarded in August 1974 and can be considered as part of GOM contribution (\$0.83 million) making their contribution equal to 29% of the remaining work. The ORMVAM states that they expect to have all the work completed by December 1977 (excluding the completion of all farm inputs).

The present project which was included in the GOM 1973-78 development plan provides for the construction of the Triffa High Service areas known as sectors BG-5, B-1 through B-8 and R-1 through R-4 consisting of a gross area of 7,050 hectares with a net irrigable area of 6,270 hectares.

The high service areas of the Triffa plain known as sectors BG-1 through BG-4 and the entire Gareb plain are to be included in the next five year plan 1978-83.

The "study of the regulation of the Oued Moulouya by the Mohammed V dam" by Hydrotechnic dated 1970, concluded that the water demand is

.../...



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

sufficient to provide for irrigation of the Triffa, Triffa High Service, Zebra and Bou Areg plains with the possibility that shortages will be felt by drought three times in a century.

I calculate that the power requirements to support all pumps for the High Service area will be a maximum of 10^7 Kwh per year. In order to supply power for the peak irrigation periods, it will require a maximum of 2200 kw for the pumps. I have not received confirmation from the Government as to the availability of providing this power which will require incremental increases over the next four years.

The design of the Triffa High Service areas are being performed by SOMET. The ORMVAM states that about 700 to 800 farms will be established in sizes ranging from 5 to 30 hectares each. The 1500 hectares of colon land is to be divided in approximate 5 hectare plots. The ORMVAM states that construction of the secondary canals will be delayed until title is established. Land title was not too clear as some French colonials sold land to Moroccans by giving them paper deeds which were not registered. The GOM has considered such titles legal if such land was purchased prior to 1969.

Attached are maps, estimates of construction, costs, estimates of operations and maintenance costs, water and power requirements and other related data which can be used in conjunction with the inputs from Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Demongeot as the basis of a capital assistance paper. The computations and information submitted herewith is based on data received from ORMVAM, reports, site inspection and recent contracts all assembled in accordance with my best judgement.

I have not applied an added contingency or escalation factor to the costs of the remaining work to be performed, however such a factor may be needed if escalation warrants it. Contingencies are included in the estimated costs.

MOROCCO

LOWER MOULOUYA IRRIGATION

SECTION I - BACKGROUND

A. Historical Development of the Lower Moulouya Irrigation Project

The development of the Lower Moulouya as a planned irrigated perimeter began in the late 1940's as a joint Franco-Spanish program. The Moulouya River served as the frontier between the former French zone on the right bank and the former Spanish zone on the left bank. Construction of the Mechra Homadi diversion dam, which was started in 1952 and completed in 1956, provides some eight million cubic meters of useful storage for irrigation. In addition, some 60 km of tunnels and canals were built on the right bank, enabling irrigation in the Triffa plain. Construction was also started on the major water conveyance system on the left bank. Work on the project slowed down after Morocco gained its independence in 1956 and little was accomplished toward further completion of the major hydraulic network until 1960. In March 1960 a \$23 million loan agreement was concluded between the DLF and the GOM to finance construction of the Mohammed V storage dam (the principal source of water supply), the Bou Areg Tunnel and High Line Canal, other conveyance systems and drainage canals, and land development.

The DLF-financed project has, however, encountered several serious problems resulting in delays and cost increases. In May 1963 an unprecedented flood struck the construction site of the Mohammed V dam. Although the portion of the dam built at that time was virtually undamaged. The flood carried away approximately a quarter million cubic meters of soft rock from the right abutment, washed out a considerable portion of the contractor's installations and deposited some 25 million cubic meters of sediments in the main reservoir area. All work on the dam was suspended and it was only on March 15, 1965 that a new contract was signed. The dam was completed and dedicated in September 1967. Serious problems also were encountered in the Bou Areg tunnel. First, the marmly rock, through which the downstream portion of the tunnel runs, showed alarming swelling tendencies and required the placing of far stronger bracing than was originally estimated and heavy circular reinforced concrete lining. Then the schist-sandstone-marl complex in the center portion of the tunnel was found to be heavily fractured, making the thruway of the tunnel difficult and also requiring heavier lining. Finally groundwaters charged with dissolved sulphate appeared, making necessary the use of a special cement. All of these factors combined to increase the cost of the tunnel from the originally estimated \$3.2 million to \$8 million, and shifted the completion date from 1965 to July 1967.

.../...

In addition, the Dead Head Tunnel (construction of which was started prior to the DLF Loan and financed outside the Loan) which carries water from the Mechra Homadi diversion dam to the Left Bank had been found to be in need of extensive rehabilitation before it will be capable of delivering water to the left bank areas. Work on the rehabilitation of the tunnel was performed and complete in August 1970.

In June 1965 the GOM submitted to AID a comprehensive study and plan for the completion of the project together with a request for a loan for this purpose. AID review of these documents and of its experience with the project raised a number of questions concerning the adequacy of these plans arising from the limited availability of skilled Moroccan personnel (accentuated by the departure of foreign technicians), continuing unresolved land tenure problems, inadequate GOM project financing procedures and inadequate project management. Moreover what appeared to be an over-ambitious country wide Moroccan program for development of its surface water irrigation potential appeared as well to have been largely responsible for the shortage of available manpower for the successful execution of the Lower Moulouya project itself. AID then undertook the financing of a series of studies by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Stanford Research Institute with the objective of obtaining both adequate information concerning manpower requirements for the Moulouya on the one hand and assessment of farming in Morocco on the other. The results of the initial SRI studies indicated clearly that at least in general terms, investment in Moroccan rain fed agriculture would clearly be more productive. The GOM has since undertaken a program for the introduction of fertilizer in the rain fed cereals producing farming areas of Morocco. A final SRI study was undertaken to assess by sectors the priorities for investment in the Moulouya itself. This study was completed in November of 1967. In the meantime the GOM has undertaken comprehensive measures to alleviate its shortage of skilled manpower in its agricultural program, has taken steps to resolve the land tenure problems in the Moulouya and has reorganized the structure of its management of irrigation projects to provide for the decentralization of authority and responsibility for the management of the various irrigation perimeters in Morocco.

Subsequent to the DLF loan, AID authorized a loan \$5.0 million for engineering supervision and for a management market study to assist the GOM in developing markets for the agricultural production and for the equipping of gravity irrigated land. Three additional loans from Title I funds and counterpart funds were authorized for the total amount of \$19,5 million (equivalent) all of which were used to complete the major gravity system by December 1974. The equipping of sectors Ain Chebbak and Sidi Ikhlef has been delayed until land reform measures have been settled. Also the equipment of sector Hassan in the Bou Areg area has been delayed until interceptor drains can be constructed to lower the water table.

B. Borrower

The borrower will be the Government of Morocco (GOM). The project will be carried out by the Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole de la Moulouya (ORMVAM), a GOM agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. ORMVAM was established on October 22, 1966 by Royal Decree. ORMVAM is charged with the responsibility for operation of all publicly owned irrigation and drainage works within the Moulouya Perimeter as well as training farmers and encouraging agricultural development in that Perimeter with the exception of recently recuperated farm lands. The Societe de Gestion des Terres Récupérées (SOGETA) has been established as an autonomous entity to operate the recovered colon farms exclusive of those planted in orchards and vineyards. The GOM officially announced that as of March 2, 1973 all remaining foreign owned as well as former colon land in which Moroccans have a corporate interest became the property of the Moroccan Government.

PROJECT ANALYSIS (to be supplemented by others)

The Triffa High service area is divided into three discrete areas. The largest area encompassing sectors B-1 through B-8 and R-1 through R-4, contains 5720 hectares of irrigable land. About 3900 hectares of this land will require the lifting of water from the main Moulouya canal some 58 meters to the main gravity canal. Then some of the water will be relifted 52 meters at one point and 24 meters at a second point along this canal to provide irrigation for 900 hectares and 200 hectares respectively. The water will be relifted a second time to irrigate another 560 hectares and relifted a third time to irrigate the remaining 160 hectares. The second discrete area known as BG-5 contains 550 hectares of irrigable land in which the water from the main Moulouya canal is lifted about 80 meters and discharged into a regulating reservoir. The third discrete area known as BG-1 through BG-4 will be constructed during the next 5 years plan 1978-83.

The diversion from the Mechra Homadi dam to the right bank (Triffa) canal has a designed capacity of 17 m³/s to provide water to the Triffa gravity and pumped services. Based on the present use of water for irrigation and using the maximum month requirement of 38,555,000 m³ and the maximum diversion of 17 m³/s for 20 hours a day, there will be adequate supply to meet the water demands of the Triffa gravity and presently planned Triffa high service.

The ORMVAM has commenced construction on the main hydraulic features of the Triffa High Service area and has completed the main pumps station penstock and 6 kilometers of main canal E-1 plus access road, the main canal E-2, penstock CR-2, the BG-5 pump station, penstock and regulating reservoir, and the main drainage canals E1-C1 and E1-C3, and is presently constructing pump station CR-3 and ripping, destoning and leveling 2700 hectares of land. The ORMVAM will award the contract in August 1974 for the construction of 10 additional kilometers of main canal E-1 and adjoining access road which should be complete by January 1976.

It has always been the intention of the Government from the commencement of the Moulouya irrigation scheme to construct the Triffa High Service portion of the overall scheme regardless of whether it is financed from external source, however the Government is willing to accept assistance from external lending agencies.

The general plan of design of the Triffa High Service is similar to the designs in the other areas of the Moulouya irrigation perimeter and is adequate to provide the required water for irrigation. The area is protected by drainage canals to intercept the natural rainfall run-off which is diverted to the Oued Regada and Oued Kiss rivers. The internal

irrigation drains are also interconnected to these rivers. The discharges to the Oued Regada will cause a problem in the Madagh area of the Triffa plain as the ground water table in this area has been increasing since the farmers have been using the waters from the gravity canals in lieu of pumping from groundwater sources. The Regada main drain through the Madagh area will have to be enlarged to correct this situation or some other solution to reduce the groundwater table.

The ORMVAM has planned to complete the Triffa High Service Area in four stages of construction:

- 1st stage: 3900 net hectares in main area and
550 net hectares in BG-5
- 2nd stage: 1100 net hectares in main area
- 3rd stage: 560 net hectares in main area
- 4th stage: 160 net hectares in main area

The final design of the secondary canals in the areas presently being developed will be delayed until all land titles are established. The 1500 hectares of colon land expropriated from the French colonials is in question as some colonials sold land to Moroccan by giving them paper deeds which were not registered. The GOM has considered such titles legal if such land was purchased prior to 1969.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project works consist of completing the Triffa High service areas as shown on the attached exhibit A. The works to be constructed consist principally of a main pumping station, main canals, outlet structures, drainage structures, main and secondary drains, penstocks, secondary and tertiary canals, access roads, land preparation (including consolidation, parcelling, leveling, destoning, ripping, sub-soiling, etc) and construction of farmer support facilities. ORMVAM has completed or contracted for about 46% of the project works shown on the attached exhibit B. The engineering design is being performed by the firm, SOMET.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

The engineering designs for the Triffa High service have been completed by SONNET but will have to be revised to correct the design of the secondary canals when final land tenure is established. SOJET is also supervising the construction in conjunction with ORMVAN. Construction of the major hydraulic works and land preparation is underway and is progressing toward completion in an orderly manner. It is estimated that about 45% of the total project development is complete or under contract. The schedule for completion of the total project has been established as December 1977 which is considered reasonable.

TECHNICAL SOUNDNESS

The AID project engineer has visited the site and reviewed the construction performed to date and finds the technical requirements sufficiently designed to continue the project in an orderly manner. The ORMVAN stated that the final costs of the complete project should be about \$15.0 million however the AID Engineer using present contract construction costs estimates that the total project will cost \$17.0 million. It is considered that the degree of engineering planning undertaken and the determination of costs to the U.S. Government using the project engineers estimates are adequate to meet the applicable requirements of section 611 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT

1. Location, Description and Purpose

This project is located in the Northeastern part of Morocco in the East southeastern part of the Triffa Plain in the Lower Moulouya river basin. It is known as the Triffa High Service pumped area which is a planned extension of the Moulouya Irrigation Scheme. The Moulouya scheme was begun in the late 1940's but the first diversion dam, Mechra Homadi was completed in 1956 along with about 60 kilometers of canal in the Triffa plain. This system has been expanded to provide for gravity irrigation to approximately 52,000 hectares of irrigable land (42,000 presently equipped). The present Triffa High Pumped Service will provide and additional 6,270 hectares of irrigable land. The principal objective of the project is to increase food production and provide land holdings to small farmers and reduce the unemployment and underemployment in Morocco.

2. Environmental effects of the Triffa High Pumped Service Area.

a. General comments

The project under consideration was part of the original planning of the Lower Irrigation scheme and provisions were made in the major scheme to divert 3.5 M³/s of water to this section. The GOM has completed about 46% of the capital works and is requesting financing to assist in

the completion by December 1977. Approximately half of this area drains into the Oued Regada which ultimately flows through the Madagh section of the Triffa irrigation plain. The groundwater in the Madagh area is presently raising to a degree that will effect the irrigated agriculture in this area hence the additional flow of water from the High Service area will further increase the groundwater. The GOM had modified the Oued Regada but will have to make a further study to re-modify the Regada to correct this deficiency.

Aquatic weeds have developed in the Mechra Homadi reservoir and have been transported through the entire canal system. The centrifugal pumps at the five pump stations could be seriously effected if these weeds were to enter into the pump wells. Temporary arrangements have been made to screen out these weeds at the diversion gates of the reservoir but the increased growth of the weeds is becoming a major problem. Dr. David Bayne of Auburn University visited the reservoir and determined that the major aquatic macrophyte was sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) and recommended that the reservoir be completely drained and all weeds and existing fish be removed from the reservoir. Then refill the reservoir half full and stock the reservoir with the white amur fish or grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*). Such fish will consume large quantities of the weeds for control. The fish are excellent for human consumption. The GOM would have to provide trainees in the techniques of induced spawning and rearing of grass carp as the original stock dies out. To carry out this operation close supervision is required.

b) Socio-cultural aspects

The GOM has expropriated about 1500 hectares of colon lands within the High Service area and intended to divide the area into 5 hectares plots. However it was discovered that some Moroccans had purchased paper deed, not recorded, from the colonials. It was legally determined that such property transfers prior to 1969 would be recognized. The GOM is presently investigating these titles prior to the final distributions.

It is understood that the remaining land as owned by Moroccans will be collected and distributed in plots equal to the original land amount of land owned. It is estimated that about 700 to 800 farms will be provided in sizes varying from 5 to 30 hectares each.

New cropping patterns, methods and practices will be introduced and encouraged. These patterns will be similar to the patterns in one of the other plains (Bou Areg).

(to be supplemented by Inputs from Agriculture & Socio Economics.)

d) Public Health

Snails have been observed along the main canals, however studies have indicated that such snails are not the vector breeding type endemic to the spread of histosomiasis.

The water transported through the canals is used by the local inhabitants and is also provided as a source for the city of Nador after treatment.

EXHIBIT A

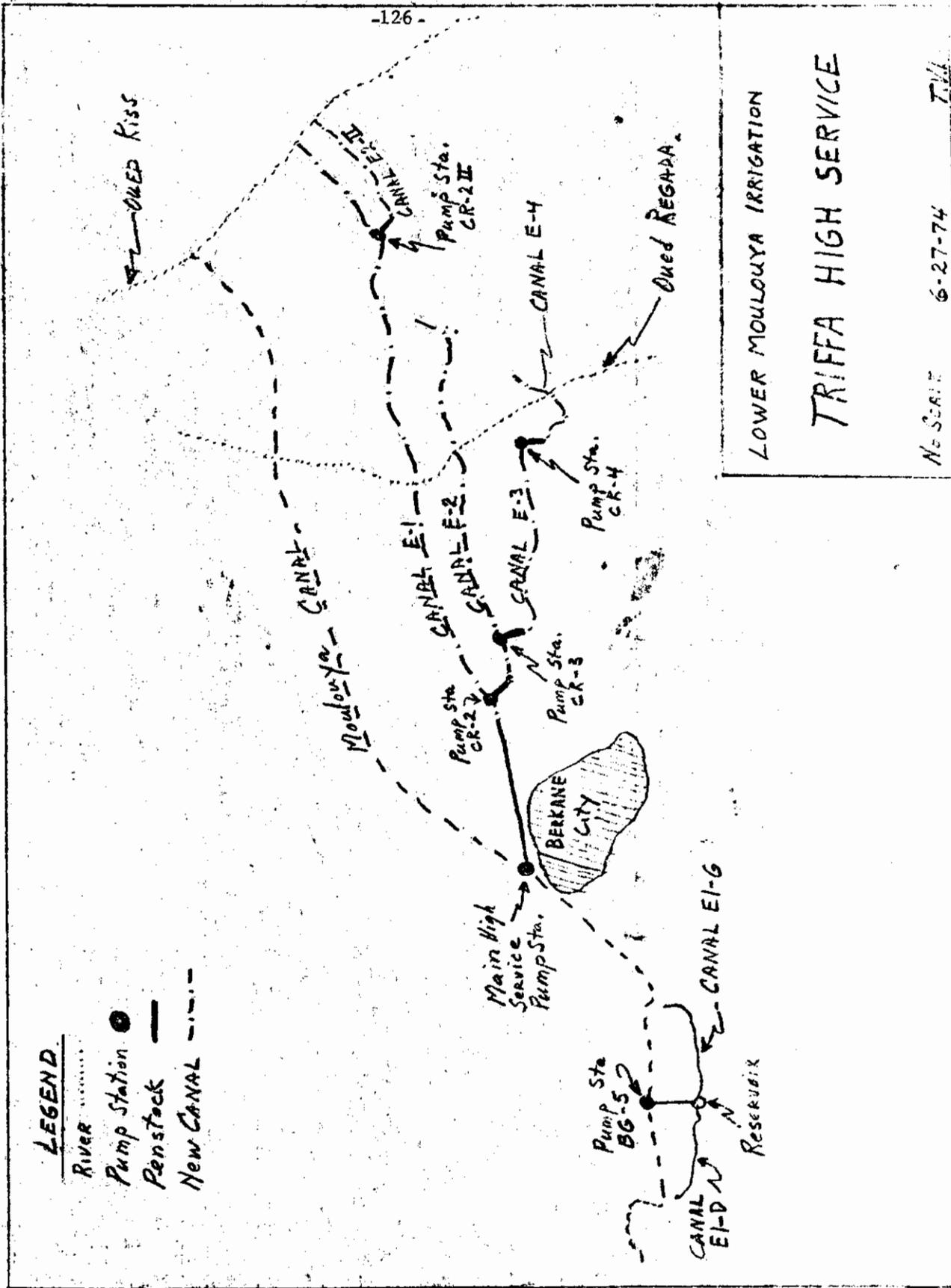
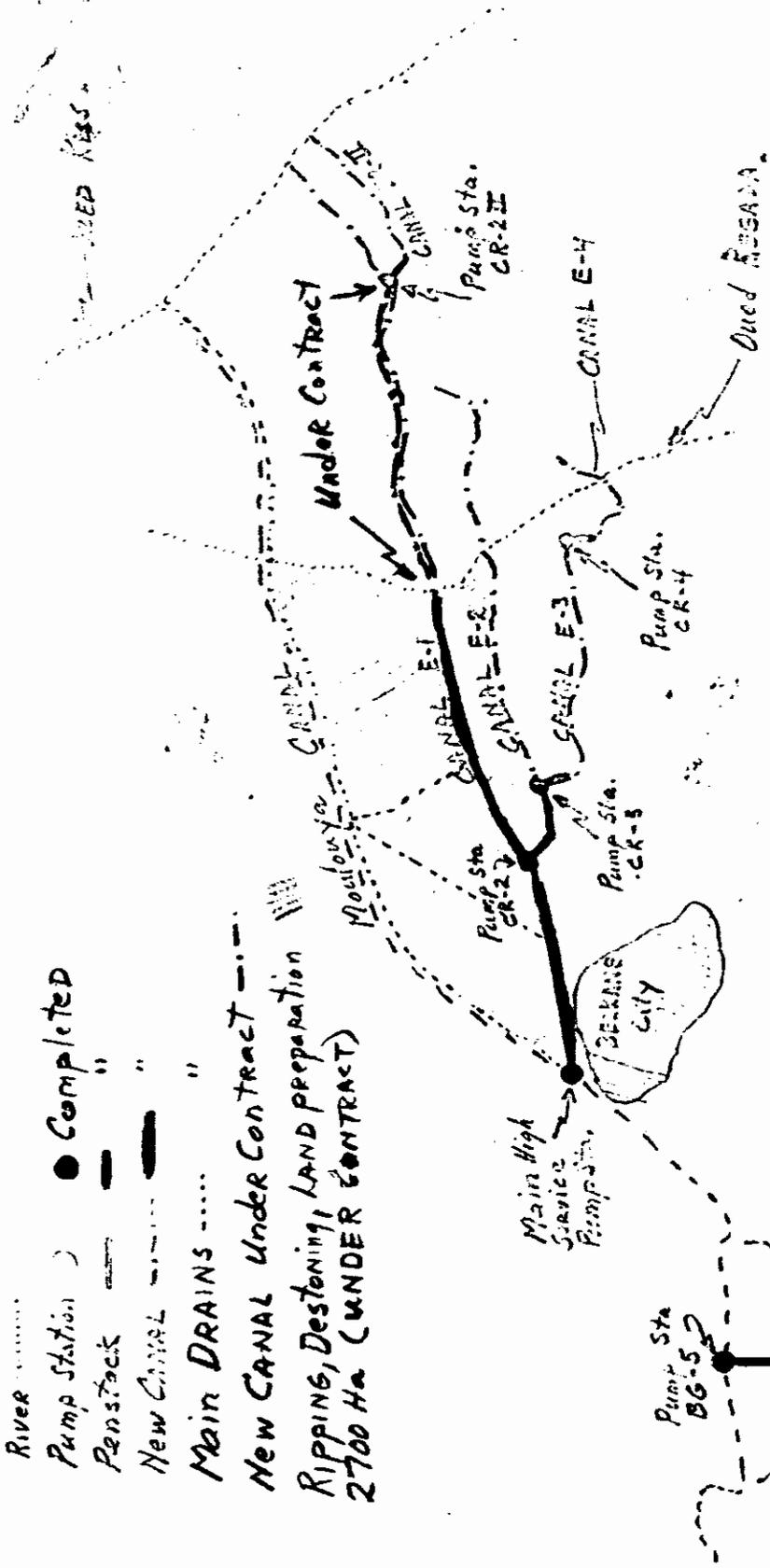


Exhibit B

LEGEND

- River -----
- Pump Station ● Completed
- Penstock ——— " "
- New Canal ——— " "
- Main DRAINS - - - - - " "
- New CANAL Under Contract - - - - -
- RIPPING, DESTONING, LAND PREPARATION 2700 Ha (UNDER CONTRACT)



LOWER MOULOUYA IRRIGATION
MOROCCO

TRIFA HIGH SERVICE

PRESENT STATUS

6-27-75

ESTIMATE OF COST TRIFFA HIGH SERVICE LOWER MOULOUYA

(Gross Hectares 7,050 - Net 6,270)

Work Presently Under Construction Or Under Contract

	<u>Dirhams</u>		Schedule
1. Main Pump Station (CR-1)			
Civil Works	839,189		Sept 74
Mech & Elec.	3,665,742		Sept 74
2. Penstock 1st Stage (CR-1)	5,277,692		Aug 74
Flood Damage to Penstock	445,878		Aug 74
3. Main Drainage Canal (E1-C3) (E1-C1)	3,265,779		Aug 74
4. Main Canal (E-1) 6 Km	3,277,718		Complete
5. Main Canal (E-1) 10 Km	3,499,160		Jan 76
6. 2nd Stage I Main Canal (2 Km)	753,797		July 74
7. 2nd Stage I Pump Station (CR-2)			
Civil Works	432,394		July 74
Mech & Elec.	492,441		Aug 74
8. BG-5 Pump Station			
Civil Works	463,964		July 74
Mech & Elec.	350,130		July 74
9. BG-5 Penstock & Reservoir	<u>421,265</u>	23,185,149	Complete
10. Soil Ripping & Destoning 2700 Hectares	2,145,867		Sept 74
11. Leveling 2700 Hectares	<u>3,709,860</u>	5,855,727	Oct 74
12. Studies & Design	2,400,000		Continuous
13. Remembrement	<u>950,000</u>	<u>3,350,000</u>	Indefinite
Total Under Contract		32,390,876	(\$7,621,382)

TVL
6/26/74

ESTIMATE OF COST REMAINING WORKS

Work to be contracted for between 1974 and 1977

1. Main Canals E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, E2-11, E1-D, E1-G	<u>Dirhams</u>
28,4 Km at 325,000 Dh/Km	9,230,000
2. Secondary Canals for 6270 Ha at 1100 Dh/Ha	6,897,000
3. Pump Stations CR-3 at 800,000	800,000
4. Pump Stations CR-4 and CR2-II at 600,000	1,200,000
5. Penstocks for above stations 1,2 km at 350,000/Km	420,000
6. Main Drains 99 km at 37,000 Dh/Km	3,663,000
7. Secondary Drains 170 Km at 20,000 Dh/Km	3,400,000
8. Access Roads 350 km at 18,000 Dh/Km	<u>6,300,000</u>
Sub-Total....	31,910,000
9. Ripping and Destoning 3570 Ha at 800 Dh/Ha	2,856,000
10. Leveling and Preparation 3570 Ha at 1,400 Dh/Ha	<u>4,998,000</u>
Sub-Total....	<u>7,854,000</u>
Total Remaining Work To Be Contracted (\$9,356,235).....	39,764,000
Estimated Total For Project (\$16,977,617).....	<u>72,154,876</u>
Estimated Cost Per Hectare (Net)	
72,154,876 ÷ 6270 Ha = <u>11,500 Dh/Ha</u>	

Operation & Maintenance Costs

<u>Main Power Plant</u>	<u>Dh Rate/yr</u>		
3 operators	11,520	34,560	
3 Asst. Operators	10,080	30,240	
1 Mechanic	14,400	14,400	
1 Electrician	17,280	17,280	
1 Plant Manager	28,800	28,800	
3 Guards	4,320	12,960	
1 Clerk	14,400	14,400	
1 Driver	8,640	<u>8,640</u>	
			161,280
<u>BG-5 Power Plant</u>	<u>Start Mid 75</u>		
3 Operators	11,520	34,560	
3 Asst. Operators	10,080	30,240	
3 Guards	4,320	<u>12,960</u>	
			77,760
<u>CR-2 Power Plant</u>	<u>Start Jan 75</u>		
3 Operators	10,080	30,240	
3 Guards	4,320	<u>12,960</u>	
			43,200
<u>CR-2-II Power Plant</u>	<u>Start Jan 77</u>		
2 Operators	10,080	20,160	
3 Guards	4,320	<u>12,960</u>	
			33,120
<u>CR-4 Power Plant</u>	<u>Start Jan 77</u>		
2 Operators	10,080	20,160	
3 Guards	4,320	<u>12,960</u>	
			33,120
Personnel + 20% Fringe Benefits			<u>339,480</u>
Equipment one vehicle operat, maint.			10,000
Misc. Supplies, etc.			<u>1,520</u>
			351,000 Dh
Canal Operation & Maintenance 110 Dh/Ha x 6270			<u>689,700 Dh</u>
Total Operation & Maintenance			1,040,700 Dh
			(\$ 245,000)

Estimated Initial Construction Investment

	<u>Dirhams</u>	<u>\$</u>
		4,25=\$1
1974 Construction Costs	27,000,000	6,352,900
1975 Construction Costs	14,970,000	3,522,350
1976 Construction Costs	13,650,000	3,211,760
1977 Construction Costs	9,100,000	2,141,180
1978 Construction Costs	<u>7,435,000</u>	<u>1,749,420</u>
	Dh 72,155,000	\$ 16,977,600

Associated Costs

Farm Distribution	680,000	160,000
Farm Drainage Ditches	340,000	80,000
Farm Buildings	<u>1,487,500</u>	<u>350,000</u>
	2,507,500	590,000

Replacement Costs

1. Canals, Structures, Pipe, Buildings, etc average life 50 years
2. Equipment (Mechanical) Average life 20 years

Main Pump Station 8 Pumps at 100,000 Dh	800,000
BG-5 Pump Station 3 Pumps at 60,000 Dh	180,000
CR-2 Pump Station 4 Pumps at 85,000 Dh	340,000
CR-4 Pump Station 2 Pumps at 18,000 Dh	36,000
CR-2II Pump Station 2 Pumps at 16,000 Dh	<u>32,000</u>

Total Dh....1,388,000 = \$327,000

561,000 = \$132,000

3. Electrical (Transformers, etc)
Average life is 28 years

Annual Costs for Replacement

(Mech) 20 years at 6% = 1,388,000 x .3118 x .06344 = 27,455 = \$6,460

(Elec) 28 years at 6% = 561,000 x .1956 x .06344 = 6,961 = \$1,638

Farm Input Costs For Water

	<u>Water Requirements</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Dirhams</u>	<u>4.25=\$1.00 Dollars</u>
1974	3,400,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	238,000	\$ 56,000
1975	16,200,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	1,134,000	266,820
1976	25,500,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	1,750,000	411,760
1977	32,000,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	2,240,000	527,060
1978	36,300,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	2,541,000	597,880
1979	37,500,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	2,625,000	617,650
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2024	37,500,000 M3	@ .07 Dh/M3	2,625,000	617,650

Farm Input Costs for Power

1974	700,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	91,000	\$ 21,410
1975	4,700,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	611,000	143,760
1976	6,800,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	884,000	208,000
1977	7,727,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	1,004,510	236,350
1978	9,883,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	1,284,790	302,300
1979	10,000,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/kwh	1,300,000	305,880
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2024	10,000,000 Kwh	@ .13 Dh/Kwh	1,300,000	305,880

Power Rate obtained from Doukkala Study

Main Pump Station

8 Pumps each 500 l/s 2 sets 4 pumps in tandem
maximum discharge to penstock 3,5 M3/s.
From Moulouya experience 6000 M3/yr/Ha for irrigation
(excluding normal rainfall)

Number of net hectares served: 5720 hectares
Yearly consumption
 $5720 \times 6000 = 34,320,000$ M3/yr
 $34,320,000 \div (3.5 \times 3600) = 2724$ Hrs/Yr.

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(138 + 25 + 20) \times 52.500}{3960 \times .7} = 3465 \text{ (8 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kw} = 3465 \times .746 = 2585 \text{ Kw}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 2585 \times 2724 = 7,041,540 \text{ Kwh/yr.}$$

Pump Station CR-2

4 pumps each 275 l/s in Tandem
maximum discharge to penstock .735 M3/s
Number of Hectares served 1620 Ha.
Yearly consumption $1670 \times 6000 = 9,720,000$
 $9,720,000 \div .735 \times 3600 = 3670$ Hrs/yr

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(130 + 15 + 20) \times 11025}{3960 \times .7} = 660 \text{ (4 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kw} = 660 \times .746 = 492 \text{ kw}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 492 \times 3670 = 1,800,000 \text{ Kwh/yr.}$$

Pump Station CR-4

2 pumps each 30 l/s in tandem
maximum discharge to Penstock: .060 M3/s
Number of Hectares served : 160
Yearly Consumption : 160 x 6000 = 960,000 M3/yr
960,000 ÷ .06 x 3600 = 4450 Hrs/yr.

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(130 + 6 + 20) \times 900}{3960 \times .7} = 50 \text{ Hp for (2 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kw} = 50 \times .746 = 37 \text{ Kw}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 37 \times 4450 = 165,000 \text{ Kwh/yr}$$

Pump Station CR2-II

2 pumps each 35 l/s in tandem
maximum discharge to Penstock: .070 M3/s
Number of Hectares served : 200
Yearly Consumption : 200 x 6000 = 1,200,000 M3/yr
1,200,000 ÷ .07 x 3600 = 4760 Hrs/yr

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(60 + 3 + 20) \times 1050}{3960 \times .7} = 32 \text{ Hp (for 2 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kw} = 32 \times .746 = 24 \text{ Kw}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 24 \times 4760 = 115,000 \text{ Kwh/yr}$$

BG-5 Station

3 pumps each 338 l/s in tandem
Maximum discharge to Penstock: .912 M3/s
Number of Hectares served : 550
Yearly Consumption : 550 x 6,000 = 3,300,000 M3/yr
3,300,000 ÷ .912 x 3600 = 1005 Hr/yr

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(200 + 30 + 20) \times 13700}{3960 \times .7} = 1236 \text{ (for 3 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 1236 \times .746 \times 1005 = 927,000 \text{ Kwh/yr}$$

Pumps Station CR-3

2 Pumps ea 150 l/sec

Maximum discharge to penstock .285 m³/sec

Number of Hectares served 720 Ha

Yearly consumption 4,320,000 m³/yr

$$4,320,000 \div .285 \times 3600 = 4210 \text{ Hrs/yr}$$

$$\text{H.P.} = \frac{(100 + 20 + 20) \times 4275}{3960 \times .7} = 216 \text{ (2 pumps)}$$

$$\text{Kw} = 216 \times .746 = 161 \text{ kw}$$

$$\text{Kwh} = 161 \times 4210 = 677,800 \text{ Kwh/yr}$$

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MOROCCO

In her unpublished doctoral thesis for Brandeis University, Fatima Mernissi points out the fundamental contradiction in Moroccan law which impedes the improvement of Moroccan women's legal status. In 1956, at the time of independence, the national legal system was revised in line with Morocco's status as an independent state. Although many institutions were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of sacred law, the seventh century Islamic law concerning the family was reenacted in the modern law. This came about despite the fact that women worked as equals to their male cohorts in the nationalist movement and took the same risks. Now in 1974, women's property rights are circumscribed whether by her relationship to the males in her own family or to her husband. Her husband can divorce her without real legal hearing; but if she ever succeeds in leaving the house and fields, she can vote, she can run for Parliament, and she can even go to jail.

Under the Protectorate, the French "modernized" Morocco's economic and administrative structure but as a matter of policy made no deliberate overt attempt to alter or "modernize" the social structure. (Obviously, they in fact did make a deep and lasting impact on it.) Moroccan girls did not go to school until 1942 when, at the request of the male leaders of the nationalist movement, the Sultan, presumably with French agreement, permitted girls to enter school at age seven and stay until age thirteen. By 1947, there were 15,080 girls going to primary school, 186,330 in 1957,

and 423,000 in 1971 (as compared to 809,000 boys in 1971). From 1945 on, girls over 13 were permitted to stay in school. Thus, by 1971, there were 92,000 girls going to secondary schools along with 221,000 boys, and 2,433 young women attending university with 13,096 men. These figures relate to a 1971 population between ages five to twenty-four.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
5-9	1,198,000	1,195,000
10-14	989,000	988,000
15-19	823,000	820,000
20-24	680,000	680,000

An appreciation of these figures, the facts of Moroccan income distribution and that the rate of school attendance is much lower in rural areas leads the observer to assume that the 90,000 to 100,000 girls attending secondary school and the 2,300 attending college and university are in general the daughters of rich or well off urban families. Many of these girls may not pursue a productive career but some will and thus serve to gradually add to the present number of Moroccan professional women. A random selection of appropriate ILO skill categories from the 1971 figures for active population by skill categories show that there are 154 women lawyers and judges compared to 3,390 men, some 200 women doctors and 1,200 odd men, 363 university professors to 854 men, and even 12 company directors compared to 1,281. It isn't very hard to make the acquaintance of a meaningful representation of this highly select group of women. These women are attractive, assertive

and competitive. They are more aware politically than socially (in the broader sense). Most have a compassion and interest in the lot of the others of their sex living in hopeless poverty and overburnened by toil and frequent childbirth. But in general they are too realistic to think that they individually can do much to change things and, in any case, most of them are far too occupied in making their own ways in a socio-economic system largely designed to exclude such a possibility. In Morocco, as elsewhere, an individual male or female is more likely to be able to exercise independence if that individual has money, and it is harder here as elsewhere for a woman than a man to get to keep and control money. But here too, as more young women are receiving a formal education, more women are earning an independent living:- in 1961 women workers formed 11% of the total employed compared to 15% in 1971.

Leadership Categories

Some of the women publicized in the press as so called women leaders or leading women, the counterparts to the American club/board lady, the presidents of women's benevolent societies, are in fact acquiescent followers. They assume these roles only because social custom demands it, and basically do not question their traditional role and status. This category includes the King's sisters whose leadership is a function of their age and degree of real independence from their brothers and husbands.

Others work directly towards definable objectives because they want to and are interested in those objectives regardless of or in spite of the attitudes of their male relatives.

The presidents of the Rabat Family Planning Associations in Rabat and Casablanca combine in themselves both categories. Each was appointed to the job by the Ministry of Health but each is interested in increasing family planning services per se. One owns and operates the most successful pharmacy in Rabat.

There are women civil servants in the government, the majority in clerical jobs, a small number in higher administrative positions and a good number who conduct social and health programs for the Ministries of Interior Youth and Sports and Health. The majority of whom are serious, hard-working and competent. Many have received professional training in school and on the job.

Just as formal education became possible for women in the context of the independence movement where women's work was needed and not competitive to men, so did labor legislation for women develop in the context of liberal labor theory - quite outside social norms and practice. There are legally established minimum working age, maximum work hours and substantial security and maternity benefits. In fact, few women benefit by this labor legislation - some proportion of the 8,000 women employed in the fish processing industry and the 9,000 in the textile industry (out of a total employed urban population of 1,403,370 of which 297,000 are female (1971 census).) Such legislation in practice does not benefit the majority of 27,000 women engaged in handicrafts, rug-weaving, embroidery, etc.

USAID Programs

Rabat 1484 summarizes several USAID projects which meet the requirements of Sec. 113, Attachment A.

As in other countries, in general, educated women have fewer children. There is other evidence in Morocco underlining the significant impact of education and gainful employment on fertility. In supporting the GOM initiatives in informal education for women through Foyers Feminins, ouvroirs, and maternal child health centers, as well as in most direct dissemination of FP information and commodities, the USAID is aware that the transition from illiteracy to literacy can influence family size and believes that this and other investment in female education has a greater impact on fertility than the same investment in education for men (I.P.P.F. Report #18).

The new project Extension Training for Food Crop Production could logically include provision for training of Moroccan women to work with rural farm families in food crop production for home consumption and in the simple elements of good nutrition. In the past higher level officials in the Ministry have said that women extension workers would be a good thing and would eventually come about. However, they were not interested in pursuing the idea with the USAID at that time.

A new Livestock Improvement Project could be implemented in FY 1976 provided the GOM takes action to strengthen the Livestock Services and establishes official grazing perimeters. In view of the tradition of non-communication between male strangers and Moroccan women the possibilities for bringing women into the project would seem to be remote unless a cadre of women extension agents skilled in livestock production were trained. However, farm women are involved with livestock. They milk the cows, make butter, cheese and curd and sell it in the local market. Consequently, they would stand to benefit from any general improvement in livestock production.

The purpose of the Higher Agricultural Education Project is to assist the GOM to develop a research and teaching capability in Soil and Plant Sciences at the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute in Rabat. Although the vast majority of the students are men, there are a half-dozen young Moroccan women students competing on an equal basis with male students. One woman student, majoring in Plant Breeding, has expressed interest in going to the U.S. next year under the 5th year participant training program. On the basis of her record to date it appears that she will be selected for U.S. training. The Director of the Institute when asked if a woman could be a USAID participant replied, "the Institute does not discriminate against women." We believe this to be an honest and accurate statement.

Although there do not seem to be any special efforts on the part of the GOM to encourage women to study agriculture, those who choose to are free to compete with male students, particularly for places in the Agronomic Institute.

Participants

There have been only 20 women among USAID's 820 participants. Two of these women were trained within the last few years in the U.S. for posts in the Moroccan Family Planning Program. The Mission has been hoping to increase the number of women participants. This is easier to do with respect to Family Planning as there are more women candidates interested whom we can encourage.

Mission Staffing

The following chart shows the number of males and females by category and grades. Proportions among FSR and FSS are largely a function of overall Agency policy. The proportion for local employees is unlikely to change in view of civil tenure and the fact that these days departing employees are seldom replaced.

CHART

FSR: Total Number 15

<u>FSR 1</u>		<u>FSR 2</u>		<u>FSR 3</u>		<u>FSR 4</u>		<u>FSR 5</u>	
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>								
1	0	3	1	6	0	2	0	2	0

FSS: Total Number 6

<u>FSS 4</u>		<u>FSS 5</u>		<u>FSS 6</u>		<u>FSS 7</u>	
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2

Local: Total Number 22

<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>7</u>		<u>8</u>		<u>9</u>		<u>10</u>	
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>																		
2	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

All these things are relative. It would be interesting if someone in AID/W could establish a list of judgement criteria, such as percentage of women formally educated, comparative income by which the relative status of women by country could be assessed. It would be interesting to know for example how the ratio of women lawyers to men in the U.S. stacks up with the same ratios in Morocco.