

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL
FOR PEACE CORPS--USAID--HOST COUNTRY COOPERATION
IN SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS

MOROCCO

A Report Prepared by

Arlene Blade^{1/}

and

Andrew Gibbs^{2/}

Office of Program Development

Peace Corps

Washington, DC 20525

March 1981

^{1/}11804 Rockinghorse Road
Rockville, MD 20852

^{2/}Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Morocco PASA Report

I. Host Country Government/Agencies

Past development efforts have emphasized industrial development, tourism, export crop production, and government infrastructure. Morocco is now redirecting its development resources to provide basic human needs.

The Direction des Eaux et Forets, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, is involved in range management and dune stabilization. In the near future, projects will increasingly focus on erosion control and reforestation (for fuelwood and industrial wood). The budget for Direction des Eaux et Forets has tripled between 1978 and 1980 due to recognition of the need for reforestation. Morocco annually imports \$100 million of wood products for industrial use.

Training for Moroccan foresters is available in-country at all levels. Forestry research is conducted at the Forestry Research and Experimental Station at Rabat and at sub-stations throughout the country.

Eaux et Forets worked with PCV foresters in the early 1970s. Based on this experience, Eaux et Forets recognizes the importance of providing counterparts to Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) in order to ensure continuity of technical experience. Because most Moroccan foresters have advanced academic training, Eaux et Forets prefers PCVs with degrees in forestry.

Eaux et Forets collaborates with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other international donor agencies and is expected to continue this practice. Eaux et Forets has recently held discussions with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) regarding initial plans for a forestry project.

II. Peace Corps

Peace Corps/Morocco (PC/M) has not had a forestry/conservation program in recent years. A group of fisheries volunteers began work in February 1981, and have renewed PC/M's relationship with Eaux et Forets. PC/M has recently added an Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD) with fisheries experience who would be responsible for the forestry programs. Considerable programming efforts would be required to establish a PC forestry project. The Government of Morocco (GOM) provides a monthly stipend for all volunteers.

PC/M has had limited experience in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development mission to Morocco (AID/M) and other donors. Currently, Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) are working on an AID/M vocational education project and PCVs will participate in the AID/Morocco Range Management Improvement Project in 1982.

III. U.S. Agency for International Development

AID/M's major natural resources project is a Range Management Improvement Project which emphasizes extension work, forage seed production, and sociological studies. AID/M has proposed an Integrated Forestry Development Project, but funding for it is uncertain. AID/M has established a good working relationship with Eaux et Forets in developing the proposed project. AID/M is committed to the use of counterparts in AID projects.

AID/M collaborates with the GOM, the United Nations, and the World Bank.

IV. Training

Both PC/M and AID/M believe that skill-training would be suitable for PCV foresters working in Morocco. Training facilities and staff are available, though PC/M would need financial support for forestry training. PC/M does not now have volunteers in other programs who could benefit from in-service forestry training. Some GOM personnel expect volunteers to be degreed in their area of service.

V. Programming

Extensive programming efforts will be necessary before a PC forestry program is underway. The Eaux et Forets would like to have well-educated PCV foresters work in research in Rabat. PC/M would like PCV foresters to work in extension efforts with townships and individual landowners. PC/M would also like Eaux et Forets to determine a geographical focus for a Peace Corps forestry program. PC/M staff suggest a programming expert visit Morocco to assist in program development.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
LIST OF ACRONYMS	v
INTRODUCTION	vi
HIGHLIGHTS	vii
ASSESSMENT	1
I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY INTEREST/EXPERIENCE	1
A. Moroccan Priorities in Development	1
B. Structure and Programs of the Direction des Eaux et Forets	2
C. Eaux et Forets Experience with PC/M and AID/M	4
D. Eaux et Forets Experience with Other Donors	4
II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE	5
A. PC/M Resources and Programs	5
B. PC/M Experience in Collaborative Projects with AID/M	6
C. PC/M Experience with Other Donors	7
III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE	7
A. AID/M Staff and Technical Resources	7
B. AID/M Experience in Forestry/Natural Resources	8
C. AID/M Collaboration with Other Agencies	9
D. AID/M Relationship with Eaux et Forets	10
IV. TRAINING	10
V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING	11
REFERENCES	12
APPENDICES	
A. Itinerary	
B. Assessment Team Briefing Issues	
C. List of Volunteers	
D. 1981 Investment Budget, Morocco	
E. Organizational Chart of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	
F. Organizational Chart of Provincial Services, Ministry of Agriculture, and Agrarian Reform	

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
AID/M	AID Mission to Morocco
AID/W	AID/Washington
APCD	Associate Peace Corps Director
DERRO	Developpement Economique Rural du Rif Oriental
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOM	Government of Morocco
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PC/D	Peace Corps Director
PC/M	Peace Corps/Morocco
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PC/W	Peace Corps/Washington
PID	Project Identification Document
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
TAC	Trainee Assignment Criteria
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the Forestry Sector in the Office of Program Development of Peace Corps in conjunction with the PC/AID Forestry PASA (#936-5519). This report presents a brief overview of the institutions and activities concerned with forestry and natural resource projects in Morocco. The information will assist the Peace Corps and AID Washington staff to design and implement future forestry PASA activities through a better understanding of field operations and needs. Also, it is hoped that this report will provide in-country donor agency staff and government officials with an objective perception of current environmental projects, institutional capabilities and relationships, and possible areas for expansion.

The issues presented correspond to an outline (Appendix B) that Peace Corps/Washington provided each assessment team. We suggest that the reader review this outline of issues prior to reading the report to facilitate understanding the format and content. The issues were chosen because they will influence future Peace Corps, AID, and host country agency collaborative forestry efforts.

During the eight-day assessment visit to Morocco, interviews were conducted with key personnel from Peace Corps, AID, and host country ministry institutions involved in forestry and natural resource activities. Site visits were also made to representative project areas and institutional facilities within the country.

The content of the report represents the authors' viewpoint resulting from the interviews, site visits, and review of available documents. The authors wish to express their appreciation to all who contributed time and energy to making the visit complete. It is hoped that the results represent a balanced and objective analysis of a complex series of activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

- o Peace Corps/Morocco terminated its forestry program in the 1970s due to programming issues and a policy change in PC/Washington.
- o PC/M recently hired an APCD for the new fisheries program; he would also be responsible for volunteers assigned to forestry/conservation/range programs. Because of the strong and positive rapport existing now between PC/M and the Direction des Eaux et Forets as a result of the fisheries program, PC/M feels that the time is right to recommence a forestry program.
- o The Direction des Eaux et Forets is comprised of well-educated administrators, technicians, and researchers working within one of the oldest government agencies. The agency's focus on natural resource management emphasizes government-sponsored projects on government-owned land. Some provincial-level foresters are involved with management of forested land owned collectively by communautes (townships).
- o AID/Morocco has recently begun a four-year range improvement project in collaboration with the Moroccan Direction de l'Elevage. PCVs will be participating by 1982.
- o AID/M has written an Integrated Forest Management Project Identification Document (PID). The project has low priority for FY 82 funding in relation to other projects, e.g., agricultural mechanization, social services.
- o The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has three projects in Morocco: dune stabilization/antidesertification, range management/community development, and an erosion prevention project. Other international donors have forestry/conservation projects as well.

- o The need for forestry conservation work in Morocco is great; severe erosion problems are causing siltation of irrigation sites and reservoirs, as well as decreased agricultural production; annual wood consumption (for fuel as well as industrial uses) far exceeds wood production.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Moroccan Priorities in Development

Until recently, Morocco's development policy emphasized industrial development, tourism, export crop production, and establishment of governmental infrastructures. Defense has taken up a large part of the budget in recent years. Major foreign exchange earners have been citrus, phosphate and other minerals, tourism, and remittances from Moroccans working abroad.

Having completed a three-year austerity plan in 1980, the government is now redirecting its development resources to provide better housing, health, and skill-training for the poor. By increasing credits to local governments for economic decentralization and by giving more attention to upgrading and increasing agricultural production, the Moroccan Government hopes to meet the basic human needs of its citizenry. The 1980 budget for the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Housing, and Labor increased over the 1980 figures from as much as 55 percent for Labor to 94 percent for Agriculture. (See Appendix D.)

Due to Morocco's industrial needs, annual wood imports reach \$100m. Because of this, greater emphasis is now being placed on reforestation, which accounts for 90 percent of the Eaux et Forets annual budget. In fact, the Eaux et Forets 1978 budget was tripled by 1980.

Under a new law passed in 1976, 80 percent of all revenues from the sale of forest products by the Eaux et Forets now go into local municipal treasuries. These revenues contribute directly to community development through construction and maintenance of municipal hospitals, schools, water works, and roads. The remaining 20 percent is used for the following resource management activities: reforestation; forest rangeland improvement; protection of natural sites; and development and management of community fruit orchards, water sources, and logging trails.

It is likely that the Moroccan government will continue to place more emphasis in the sectors of agriculture, education, health, housing, and labor. Likewise, the Eaux et Forets budget should continue to increase. Meanwhile, Morocco will seek foreign aid to assist in these areas.

In the past, Morocco has received a significant amount of its foreign aid from the Arab oil-producing countries, France, and other members of the European Economic Community. France has the largest technical assistance program, with about 5,000 teachers, specialists, and government administrators. Various agencies of the United Nations annually finance upwards of \$20 million for projects in agricultural production and marketing, rural development, educational planning, nutrition, forestry, and conservation, among others. Countries providing loans in the form of scholarships include Germany, Belgium, Poland, Romania, and Canada. Canada, Belgium, and Germany were financing an agricultural project, Developpement Economique Rural du Rif Oriental (DERRO) in the 1970s. Project activities included anti-erosion measures and crop diversification through the increased planting of olives, almonds, and forage species on terraced hillsides. The Canadians withdrew their assistance in 1977 due to political and economic disagreements with the Moroccan Government.

I. B. Structure and Programs of the Direction des Eaux et Forets

The institutional structure of the Direction des Eaux et Forets is described by the organizational charts included in Appendices E and F. The Direction des Eaux et Forets is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. The 1981 budget for Morocco (Appendix D) indicates the funding of this parent ministry relative to other ministries.

The current budget for Eaux et Forets is three times the amount allotted for 1978. The 2,132 agents of the Direction des Eaux et Forets are considered to be either administrative personnel or technical personnel. These latter

include five grades of levels of educational and technical training: ingenieur d'etat, ingenieur d'application, adjoints techniques, agents techniques, and cavaliers.

Technical training of Moroccan adjoints and agents techniques takes place at the Royal Forestry School for two years after graduation from high school. Ingenieurs d'application are trained at the National Forestry Engineer School for four years after having studied agriculture for one year at the Hassan II Agronomy and Veterinary Institute. All students at these schools receive scholarships. The level of ingenieur d'etat is achieved after completing the equivalent of a master's degree abroad.

Forestry research in Morocco is conducted at the Forestry Research and Experimentation Station in the capital, Rabat, by well-educated Moroccan and expatriate foresters. Applied research is done at the Station in silviculture, genetic improvement of forest trees, seed harvest and storage, forest entomology and pathology, and wood and cork technology.

The Station contains laboratories, offices, and cold storage warehouses for seed storage. The Station also manages meteorological stations, arboreta, nurseries, and experimental plots all over Morocco (for example, at the Maamora Forest, which the assessment team visited).

Morocco's need for wood products for industrial uses is great. Although over 35 wood product factories (cork mills, paper mills, and saw mills) operate currently in Morocco, much of the raw material that they process is imported. It is estimated that \$100m worth of wood is imported annually. While almost no work is done on regeneration of the fast-disappearing cork (*Quercus subericus*) forests, production of eucalyptus species for pulp production is expanding. Currently the Direction des Eaux et Forets is involved with range management and dune stabilization. In the near future, Eaux et

Forets will be emphasizing erosion control projects and reforestation projects (for fuelwood and industrial wood).

I. C. Eaux et Forets Experience with PC/M and AID/M

Both AID/Morocco (AID/M) and Peace Corps/Morocco (PC/M) were involved in a food-for-work project in northern Morocco during the 1960s. PC/M provided volunteer foresters who worked with Moroccan counterparts on reforestation of state lands. The project ended when AID funding was terminated.

During the early- to mid-1970s, several Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) worked for the Eaux et Forets Centre de Recherches Forestieres in Rabat. One volunteer conducted a study on fires, another was a librarian, while a third taught English to Moroccans working at the research center. These volunteers lacked counterparts, but were provided with office space and transportation when needed.

Eaux et Forets now recognizes the importance of providing counterparts for PCVs in order to ensure continuity of technical experience once the volunteers leave. There is a strong feeling that volunteers should have at least as high an academic background as their counterparts, if not a greater one. Given the relatively high academic training for Moroccan foresters, Eaux et Forets would like PCV foresters to have at least a B.S. in forestry.

D. Eaux et Forets Experience with Other Donors

Collaboration between the Direction des Eaux et Forets and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other international donor agencies includes Belgian technical assistance at the Forestry Research and Experimentation Station and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) technical and financial support in erosion prevention projects, range management/community development, and dune stabilization/anti-desertification work. This collaboration is

expected to go on for at least several more years. The World Bank has recently begun a project in Morocco which includes range management and forest management.

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Peace Corps/Morocco (PC/M) Resources and Programs

PC/M recently hired an Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD) who is responsible for the new fisheries program and who will be responsible for the range and forestry/conservation programs PC/M intends to develop. He was a fisheries volunteer for two and a half years in Cameroon and has a Master's degree in agricultural economics from Texas A & M University. He expects to be with the staff of PC/M until mid-1983.

The list of volunteers included as Appendix C describes all the volunteers in Morocco. Sites and completion of service dates for the five fisheries volunteers are included as well.

Support given to all PCVs in Morocco includes at least a host country contribution of \$80 per volunteer per month. In the case of the fisheries volunteers, there is an arrangement for the Direction des Eaux et Forets to supply gasoline for the Harley-Davidson 125cc motorcycles which Peace Corps is supplying. PC/M, rather than the individual volunteers, is responsible for use of the host country contribution and is responsible for housing the volunteers as well. In Rabat, a technical library staffed by a part-time librarian is available to volunteers. It provides a good core of material on agriculture, forestry, and conservation, particularly considering that PC/M does not currently have a large program in these areas. However, the library needs additions.

PC/M has had no volunteer programs in forestry/conservation work in recent years. The fisheries volunteers, who arrived at their posts in February 1981, work closely with pisciculture agents under the Direction des Eaux et Forets. The relationship now evolving between these volunteers and administrators and technicians at the Eaux et Forets is considered by the Director of PC/M and the APCD for fisheries to be strong enough to permit the relaunching of a volunteer forestry/conservation program in the near future. Within eighteen months, PC/M will have at least five new volunteers assigned to the Direction de l'Elevage to work on the AID-financed range management project.

The APCD feels that an in-depth programming effort is necessary before any PCV can begin forestry work with Eaux et Forets or other government agencies. The APCD stated that the extent of the programming work warrants a programming visit from someone outside PC/M, and he felt that the programming consultant should have sufficient technical expertise to develop a forestry program with the Moroccan government that will maintain the level of credibility that now exists in the fisheries program.

II. B. PC/M Experience in Collaborative Projects with AID/M

Aside from the food-for-work project in the past, PC/M and AID/M have had limited experience in collaborative projects. AID/M is currently providing \$500,000 for a vocational education program in which there are PCV teachers. Volunteers receive material support from AID/M, including tools, equipment, various teaching aids, consumable materials, and a vehicle for transport of material to the sites. PC/M expects to play a major role in this project through 1985. The project is designed to provide unskilled poor people with various technical skills, such as mechanics.

PC/M intends to pursue other possibilities for future collaboration with AID/M. These include projects in animal husbandry, vegetable production, agricultural extension, planning and economics, forestry and range management, and renewable energy.

II. C. PC/M Relationship with Other Donors

Although Peace Corps/Morocco currently has no collaborative projects with other PVOs, non-government organizations (NGOs), and other donor agencies, it is seeking assistance in several program areas. For example, PC/M is seeking funding from the Catholic Relief Services and UNICEF for the purchase of fish broodstock to be used in the fisheries program. PC/M is also seeking assistance from UNICEF to provide material support for a rural potable water project in which PC/M is programming for 20 volunteers to begin work in March 1982. PC/M is also collaborating with UNICEF in development of a school garden project.

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. AID/M Staff and Technical Resources

AID/M does not have any forestry staff members per se. The following staff members were responsible for preparation of an Integrated Forestry Development PID:

Marion "Tex" Ford	Agricultural Officer
Jack Sleeper	Agricultural Economist
Hanafi Houaten	Agricultural Assistant
Mark Ward	Programming Officer
T. Eighmy	Programming Economist
F. Griffel	Assistant Director

Several of the AID/M staff have experience as Peace Corps volunteers and APCDs and, in the case of Hal Flemming, current AID/M Director, as PCD. AID/M has no plans to hire foresters directly. Implementation of the proposed forestry

project and hiring of foresters will be coordinated by the U.S. Forest Service under a PASA with AID/Washington.

The agricultural officer and agricultural economist will be leaving Morocco in summer 1981 and spring 1982, respectively.

AID/M has a small library containing both audio-visual equipment and technical books. AID/M relies on private consultants (e.g., Jim O'Rourke from Utah State University) for design and implementation of the Range Project. PC/M has access to the AID/M staff and resources.

III. B. AID/M Experience in Forestry/Natural Resources

Currently AID/M is involved in a Range Management Improvement Project that will last five years, cost \$5m and involve the Moroccan Service d'Elevage. The project emphasizes:

- o extension work with herders in the eastern region of Morocco, including five demonstration stations at which PCVs may work with Moroccan counterparts;
- o forage seed production for eventual use by the Government of Morocco, grazing associations, interested farmers, cooperatives, and private ranches;
- o sociological study and analysis to ensure that social needs are met; and
- o training and development of a cadre of 30 Moroccan range extension agents and specialists.

Of the total AID project cost, \$1.5m will be in local currency for participant training and administrative costs. The remainder will be for technical assistance. The Moroccan government will cover material construction, Moroccan personnel, and operating costs for the duration of the project.

The principle beneficiaries will be poor farmers and herders who graze their livestock on collectively owned tribal land. Both AID/M and the GOM are optimistic about success because of the number of demonstration plots and the interest expressed by previously organized grazing associations in the areas.

The project is being implemented by the Service d'Elevage of the Division de la Production Animale with cooperation from various other agencies within the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 1980, AID/M submitted a PID for an Integrated Forestry Development Project. To date, the project has not been funded and it has lower priority than two other AID/Morocco projects under consideration for funding in FY 1982. The project, if funded, would focus on the northern and northeastern regions of the country.

III. C. AID/M Collaboration with Other Agencies

AID/Morocco collaborates at present with the GOM and the Moroccan women's organization, Promotion Feminine. The activities of Promotion Feminine include coordinating services for Moroccan women and administering the national network of women's centers which have as their goal the vocational and general education of women not enrolled in the formal academic stream. PC/M is initiating discussions about placing women volunteers in the centers to teach subjects which will dovetail into other PC/M programs.

AID/M cooperates closely with the UN in certain common activities, notably population. AID/M also maintains reasonably close liaison with the World Bank in agriculture, population, housing, health, and energy activities where the programs complement each other.

III. D. AID/M Relationship with Eaux et Forets

AID/M has established a good working relationship with the Direction des Eaux et Forets in developing the proposed forestry project. It also has a good working relationship with the Service d'Elevage as evidenced through development of the current Range Management Improvement Project.

IV. TRAINING

Both PC/M and AID/M feel that skill-trained foresters are suitable for forestry/conservation programs. Members of the Direction des Eaux et Forets who have previously worked with well-educated PC foresters expect all volunteers to be so educated. Though members without this experience express no opinion on volunteer qualification, the general tendency in the agency is for volunteers to have degrees in the area of their service.

Peace Corps/Morocco does not now have PCVs in other programs who could benefit from in-service forestry training; the fisheries volunteers already carry a full load of responsibility. The duties of the range volunteers have not yet been specified, but probably will not have enough latitude to include forestry work in addition to range management/extension work.

Among the donor assisted forestry/conservation projects now underway in Morocco, there is no real counterpart involvement in the sense that Peace Corps uses the term. The FAO projects do, however, have well-educated Moroccan foresters working with associate expert foresters.

Appropriate training facilities for volunteers/counterparts in-service training are available, as are trainers and a support staff. PC/M would need financial support for this kind of training.

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

The forestry programming issues identified by PC/M, the Direction des Eaux et Forets, and AID/M differed widely. An Eaux et Forets agent who expressed an interest in working with Peace Corps foresters requested well-educated specialists who could work with Moroccan researchers as "catalysts" at the Forestry Research Experimentation Station in Rabat. The necessity of Moroccan counterparts for these volunteers was stressed. PC/M envisions PCV foresters working with non-governmental organizations, AID/M, and other donor agencies. The volunteers would be assigned to extension programs in soil conservation and anti-erosion efforts with the following programming considerations: a) volunteers will be responsible for extension work rather than industrial-type reforestation; b) volunteers are placed geographically in areas that the Moroccan government recognizes as a high priority, c) exploration of possible volunteer involvement with AID/M or other donor agency forestry/conservation projects; and d) exploration of the possibility of assigning Peace Corps forestry/conservation volunteers to other Moroccan government agencies involved with soil and water conservation (e.g., Direction de la Mise en Valeur, Direction de l'Elevage).

REFERENCES

1. Country Development Review. Peace Corps. Rabat.
2. Country Development Strategy Statement, Morocco: FY 83. U.S. Agency for International Development. Washington.
3. Country Strategy: Morocco. Peace Corps. Rabat.
4. Le Maroc Forestier. Ministere de l'Agricultur et de la Reforme Agraire, Direction des Eaux et Forets. Rabat, Morocco.
5. Morocco: Range Management Improvement Project (608-0145). U.S. Agency for International Development. Washington.
6. The Peace Corps in Morocco. Peace Corps. Washington.
7. Project Identification Document, Morocco Integrated Forestry Development Project. U.S. Agency for International Development. Washington.
8. State Department Background Notes. U.S. Department of State. Rabat.

ITINERARY

Monday, March 16, 1981

Walter Ugrodnick, APCD/Fisheries
 Jack Sleeper, AID/M
 Marion "Tex" Ford, AID/M
 Hanafi Houaten, AID/M
 Bill Urdall, AID/M
 PC/M Staff

Tuesday, March 17, 1981

Michael Archambault, Canadian International Development Agency
 Edmond Van Honselbrouck, Eaux et Forets
 Mr. Mazoudi, Centre de Recherches Forestieres, Eaux et Forets, Rabat
 Jim O'Rourke, Utah State University, AID Range Management Specialist
 Mr. Toulali, Ministere de l'Interiere

Wednesday, March 18, 1981

Mr. Knokaert, Centre de Recherches Forestieres, Eaux et Forets

Site Visit to Mamora Forest near Kenira

Thursday, March 19, 1981

Travel to Fes

Friday, March 20, 1981

Ambari Lahcen, Range Manager, Eaux et Forets, Arrondissement d'Azrou
 David Ringuette, PCV/Fisheries

Site Visits to Azrou nursery and nearby oak/cedar forest

Saturday, March 21, 1981

Travel through region of future AID range management project, Timahdite to Oulmes

Sunday, March 22, 1981

Travel from Oulmes to Rabat

Monday, March 23, 1981

Ms. Bell-Fakir, UNDP-FAO
 Walter Ugrodnick, APCD
 Jack Sleeper, AID
 PCVs/Fisheries

ASSESSMENT TEAM BRIEFING ISSUES
TO BE DISCUSSED
WITH
PEACE CORPS, AID AND HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY STAFF

The following topics should be discussed with Peace Corps staff and volunteers, AID mission staff and Host Country Ministry staff. The discussion on the topics should follow the outlines as closely as possible in order to obtain comparable data from each country. All information obtained should be cross referenced as much as possible from other sources for an objective viewpoint.

HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

A. Host Country Government's priorities in development programs

1. What have been Host Country Government's development priorities in the past 3 - 5 years: Forestry/Natural Resources, Education, Health, etc?
2. What types of programs (Education, Health, Water, etc.) has Host Country Government most actively pursued from donor agencies in the last 3 - 5 years?
3. What are the current developmental priorities of the Host country Government? Give examples.
4. What are projected needs as perceived by Host Country Ministry?
5. What are the projected developmental priorities for the Host Country Government in the near future (1 - 3 years)? Give examples. To what extent are donor agencies involved in accomplishing those priorities?
6. If answer to 5 is different than 1 or 2, why?

B. Forestry Department or other Government supported forestry efforts

1. What is the institutional structure of the Department of Forestry? (include an organizational chart.)
2. What type of support does the Forestry Department receive from the parent ministry and the Host Country Government in general?
3. What are the staff/material resources of the current Forestry Department?
 - o budget
 - o education of employees
 - o training of employees
 - o forestry schools in the country
 - o research capabilities/current research activities (involving whom, what is major thrust of research)?
 - o staff stability
 - o audio-visual, technical files/library, forestry equipment
4. What types of forestry programs and projects has the Department of Forestry focused on in the past 3 years? Currently involved in? (Anticipate next 3- 5 years.) Where are these located? List examples, e.g., village woodlots, watershed management.
5. How is the Forestry Department perceived by the general public? e.g., tax collector, enforcement officer, public servant?
6. Future plans.

- C. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience in forestry projects with PC or AID (Separate response for each agency)
1. What type of forestry programs/projects has this arrangement usually entailed? Examples.
 2. Is there a geographical focus/distribution of these projects?
 3. What segment of society (ethnic, social, sex) have these programs/projects benefited the most? Is this going to change to any degree?
 4. What type of support has the HCM provided PCVs in these projects?
 - o material
 - o labor
 - o office space/support
 - o technical support (use of labs, etc.)
 - o dollars
 - o transportation
 - o training
 5. What are Host Country Department of Forestry's attitude and actual resource capability toward providing counterparts for PCVs?
 6. Have PCV counterparts been used? Seldom, usually, almost always?
 7. What is the institutional level of the PCVs' counterparts?
 8. What type of qualifications does the Department of Forestry require of its PCV counterpart?
- D. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience with private voluntary organizations and other international donor agencies
1. What are the organizations and key personnel that have been involved (past 3 years)?
 2. What type of programs/projects have taken place/are taking place?
 3. What are future expectations for programs/projects (within 5 years)?

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Personnel Resources

1. Are there currently staff members involved in forestry and/or related projects?
2. If so, what are their backgrounds and terms of service?
3. What plans exist for replacing them?
4. If there currently are no such staff members, what, if any, plans exist for responsibility for a forestry project?

5. What are the names and numbers of volunteers, by project, and their completion of service dates and replacement plans?
- B. Material Resources
1. What type of project material support is available to volunteers from Peace Corps?
 2. What type of audio-visual, technical files, library, support is easily accessible to PCVs from the Peace Corps office?
- C. Peace Corps experience in forestry/natural resources projects
1. What types of forestry projects has Peace Corps been involved in in the last 3 years? Examples.
 2. What are the current projects Peace Corps is involved in?
 - o are they progressing as planned? If not, what changes have been necessary?
 - o how many volunteers are involved in these projects?
 - o what degree of counterpart participation exists?
 - o what level of technical support do the PCVs/counterparts receive from PC/HCM?
 3. Is there a geographical focus to PC forestry projects? If so, why?
 4. To what degree does PC in-country see itself capable of programming/support for new project development or expansion of old projects?
 5. What constraints do they see? What PC/Washington support will they need?
- D. Peace Corps experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with AID
1. Within the last 3 years, what type of programs/projects have been developed jointly by PC and AID?
 2. Who initiated this activity and at what level (central, regional, local)?
 3. What degree of involvement (money, labor, material) has existed from both parties?
 4. What is Peace Corps' general perception of this type of activity?
- E. Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID
1. What has been Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID in general?
 2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to changes in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?

3. Are there specific issues in common/different?
- F. Peace Corps' relationship with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies.
 1. What is Peace Corps' current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies (including key personnel)?
 2. Has Peace Corps been able to effectively utilize PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agency personnel/material resources?
 3. What is future potential for material/technical support from these agencies?

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Staff Resources

1. Does AID currently have staff dealing with forestry?
2. If so, what is their background and terms of service?
3. What, if any, plans for replacing or adding forestry related staff exist?

B. Technical Resources

1. What technical resources (e.g., libraries, connections with research organizations, private consultant resources) does AID have that could assist PASA related activities?
2. Who has or does not have access to these technical resources?

C. AID experience in forestry/natural resources projects

1. What types for forestry/natural resources related programs/projects has AID been involved in in the last 3 years?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o most important outcome
2. What type of forestry/natural resources related programs/projects is AID currently involved in?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o anticipated outcomes

3. Is there a general philosophical orientation of these programs/projects?
 4. Is there a common development strategy to these programs/projects (e.g., institution building)? Give examples.
 5. Who is primarily undertaking program/project activities? Give examples.
 6. What is AID's philosophical orientation toward the use of counterparts?
 7. Is the orientation reflected in the actual projects?
 8. With what priority does AID view future/expanded efforts in the forestry area? How is that commitment evidenced?
 9. Is there a geographical focus to AID activities?
- D. AID experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with PC, PVOs, and NGOs
1. What types of programs/projects have taken place?
 2. What organization initiated this collaborative effort and at what level (i.e., central, regional, mission)?
 3. What was the degree of involvement by each participating organization (i.e., money, labor, material)?
 4. What were/are the outcomes of these activities (e.g., primary beneficiaries in society)?
 5. What is AID general perception of this type of activity?
- E. AID's relationship with HCM and Peace Corps
1. What has been AID's relationship with PC and HCM in general (e.g., assess AID's attitude and understanding of 3 goals of Peace Corps)?
 2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to change in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?
 3. Are there specific issues in common/disagreement?
- F. AID's relationship with PVOs
1. What is AID's current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs and other donor agencies?
 2. What type of contributions have existed in these efforts (e.g., key personnel, material, dollars, technical resources)?

IV. TRAINING

A. Peace Corps Volunteer Training

1. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID staff toward skill trained volunteers in Forestry/Natural Resources programs/projects?

2. Have PC, HCM, and AID worked with trained volunteers? If yes, what type of project, if no, why not?
3. If Peace Corps has used skill-trained volunteers in any sector, where has the skill-training taken place (i.e., SST or in-country)?
4. What suggestions do PC staff and volunteers, HCM and AID have for pre-service and in-service PCV training (especially skill training) for forestry programs/projects (e.g., skill areas)?
5. What type of in-service forestry training could be provided for PCVs currently working in other programs?

B. Peace Corps volunteer counterpart training

1. What degree of involvement do counterparts have in current or projected PC, AID, or other PVO or donor agency forestry projects?
2. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID toward PCV counterpart involvement in PCV pre-service and in-service training?
3. What are each entity's principal concerns about this issue, such as financial, support, technical material presented, language, travel, time away from work, etc.?
4. Are there appropriate training facilities, either Peace Corps, AID, HCM, or private, in-country or within the geographical region?

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

1. What are the tentative forestry programming issues that PC, HCM, and AID perceive as needing to be addressed before an actual new or expanded project could be implemented?
2. Which entities need to address which of these issues?
3. What further information does each of these entities feel it needs from Peace Corps/Washington, in order to determine the feasibility of further participation in the PASA?

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS' ADDRESS LIST

MARCH 12, 1981

	name & mailing address	working address	telephone
1	ADAMS, GEORGE DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	SAME	096 37 91
2	ADAMS, PATRICK OUED EL BACHA, RUE MAKRE, NO. 13 SAFI	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE SAFI	046 34 82
3	ALSKA, LUCILLE NO. 46 RUE ZERKTOUNI MEKNES	LYCEE AL IMAM AL GHAZALI MEKNES	05 228 79
4	ARTERBURN, STEPHEN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II SAFI	SAME	066 34 54
5	BALOGH, THOMAS (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN TOFAIL OUED ZEM	SAME	041 61 37
6	BARNWELL, MARY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE TARIK AZROU	SAME	056 24 16
7	BARTLETT, GREGORY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE MOULAI SLIMANE FES	SAME	
8	BASDEN, GERLANNE (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE KASBA HADRACH MEKNES	SAME	
9	BAXTER, RICHARD CENTRE DE REEDUCATION DE F.B.S. FOUH BEN SALAH	SAME	
10	BEATON, DEBORAH (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN ABDOUN FHOUBGA	SAME	
11	BENTON, JOHN EAUX ET FORET BENI MELIAL	SAME	
12	BERRY, JOHN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE P.H. SIDI MOHAMED OUARZAZATE	SAME	
13	BISSELL, SHARON (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE CHRIS GOULMIMA	SAME	
14	BLENKNER, KAREN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN YASSINE KHOUBGA	SAME	049 38 00
15	BOGART, JONNY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE CHRIS GOULMIMA	SAME	
16	BON DURANT, JODY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE YASSAMINE KHEMISSET	SAME	
	BON DURANT, WILLIAM (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE YASSAMINE KHEMISSET	SAME	

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	BOUDREAUX, ROBERT VILLA CLOUP BOUJAAD	LYCEE AL FARABI BOUJAAD	
19	BRAUTIGAN, STEVEN FOYER CHESHIRE PARVIS DE LA KOUTOUBIA MARRAKECH	SAME	
20	BRICE, MARK (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ERRAZI SETTAT	SAME	
21	BRYANT, ANTHONY OUED EL BACHA, RUE MAKRE, NO. 13 SAFI	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE	046 34 82
22	BUNNETT, BRIAN CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AIT OURIR	SAME	
23	CAMPE, WILLIAM DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE KELAA DES SRAGHNAS	SAME	
24	CARROLL, PAUL 32 RUE MOULAY TALIB LUKSOUR MARRAKECH	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL MARRAKECH	
	CHECCHI, VINCENT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN TOFAIL OUED ZEM	SAME	
26	CLAPP, JOHN 32 RUE LAKHIDAR GHILANE, APPT. 3 OUJDA	LYCEE OUED EDDAHAB OUJDA	
27	CLOUSER, MICHAEL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AIT OURIR	SAME	
28	COLLINS, TIMOTHY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL BADISSI AL HOUCHEIMA	SAME	
29	COTTER, PATRICIA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL MANSOUR EDDAHBI SIDI KACEM	SAME	059 33 80
30	COWEN, PEGGY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) NOUVEAU LYCEE SOUK SEBT	SAME	
31	CRISTILLO, LOUIS (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE DU P.H. SIDI MOHAMED OUARZAZATE	SAME	
32	DAPP, RAYMOND (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE TECHNIQUE OUJDA	SAME	
33	DEMBROSKI, KAREN FOYER CHESHIRE, PARVIS DE LA KOUTOUBIA MARRAKECH	SAME	
	DEMBROSKI, MICHAEL FOYER CHESHIRE, PARVIS DE LA KOUTOUBIA MARRAKECH	SAME	

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
35	DENMAN, BARBARA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ERRAZI SETTAT	SAME	
36	DICENZO, SANDRA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN SINA BENI MELIAL	SAME	
37	DIERS, JOAN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE MOHA OU SAID EL KSIRA	SAME	
38	DIESING, DIANE (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) NOUVEAU COLLEGE DE JERIFAT SAFI	SAME	
39	DODGE, JEFFREY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE TARIK SIDI BENNOUR	SAME	
40	DULLAGHAN, CAROLE (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II BENI MELIAL	SAME	
41	EARLS, RICHARD (C/O DAVID ROTHSCHILD) DELEGATION REGIONAL DE L'HABITAT ET DE L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE, ERRACHIDIA		
42	FADEL, HUDA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II MIDELT	SAME	
43	FENNESSY, BRIAN DERB LAGNIZE NO. 19, MOUASSIRE MARRAKECH	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL MARRAKECH	04 323 06
44	FERHANDEZ, DANIEL DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	SAME	096 37 91
45	FERRIS, BARBARA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE KACHKATE YOUSOUFIA	SAME	
46	FORD, ROBERT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL KINDI FOUJH BEN SALAH	SAME	
47	FULLER, DIANE (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AZZAYANI KHENIFRA	SAME	
48	GALE, JADE QUARTIER PAM QUARIAT BA MOHAMMED	LYCEE IBN KHALDOUN QUARIAT BA MOHAMMED	
49	GORDON, MATTHEWS 32 RUE MOULAY TALIEB, LUKSOUR MARRAKECH	CENTRE D'OBSERVATION ET DE REEDUCATION, JEUNESSE ET SPORT MARRAKECH	
50	GORSKI, SUSAN C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	CPR IBN KHALDOUN & PC OFFICE RABAT	
	GREEN, ALEXANDER (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE DE TAHALA TAHALA (PAR FEZ)	SAME	
52	GROTH, JONATHAN CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL AZEMMOUR	SAME	034 24 65

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
53	GROTH, KATHY CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL AZEMMOUR	SAME	034 24 65
54	GUINAN, HOLLY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II MIDELT	SAME	
55	HACKBARTH, KONRAD DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE CHAOUEN	SAME	098 61 81
56	HARGRAVES, ORIN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE EL HAJEB EL HAJEB	SAME	
57	HARKER, SUSAN VILLA CLOUP BOUJAAD	LYCEE AL FARABI BOUJAAD	
58	HARRISON, PETER DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	SAME	096 37 91
59	HASELTINE, JEANNE C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	HOPITAL D'ENFANT RABAT	
60	HASELTINE, JOHN C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	I.S.E.A RABAT	
61	HENEGHAN, JAMES (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE MOULAY ISMAIL CASBAH TADLA	SAME	
62	HOLINGER, ROBERT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AKENSOUS ESSAOUIRA	SAME	
63	HUBBARD, DIANE 8, RUE IBN OUALATIB IMMEUBLE ROOSEVELT, APPT 25 CASABLANCA	CENTRE DE FORMATION DES ENFANTS HANDICAPES HAY MOHAMMADI CASABLANCA	
64	HYDER, SCOTT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN KHALDOUN KARJA BA MOHAMMED	SAME	
65	IACHELLA, ADRIANO C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	SAME	
66	IACHELLA, BETTY C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	D.P.I.S. AVENUE IBN TOUMART RABAT	
67	INMAN, ERIC 16 PLACE ANTAKI, BAB L'KHMIS MARRAKECH	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL MARRAKECH	04 323 06
68	JACKSON, PAMELA BAB DOUKKALA, 82 DERB EL HALFAOUI MARRAKECH	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL MARRAKECH	04 323 06
69	KARASIK, PATER MUNICIPALITE DE BERRECHID BUREAU TECHNIQUE BERRECHID	SAME	033 71 25
70	KELLER, KIMBERLEY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN ADDAKHIL GUERCIF	SAME	
71	KIRKNESS, GARY NO. 5 RUE MOHAMMED EL JAI PREMIER ETAGE	CENTRE D'OBSERVATION ET DE REEDUCATION MONTFLEURI JEUNESSE & SPORTS	

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	KLEBNIKOV, PETER (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AZZAYANI KHENIFRA	SAME	
73	KOSTARAS, JAMES BUREAU TECHNIQUE DE LA PROVINCE D'OUARZAZATE OUARZAZATE	SAME	088 22 99
74	KUNZWELLER, RONALD DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE KELAA DES SRAGHNAS	SAME	041 22 19
75	LANDORE, HILARY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ZAINEB OUJDA	SAME	
76	LARSSON, ROBERT SECRETARIAT GENERALE DE LA PROVINCE D'OUARZAZATE OUARZAZATE	SAME	088 24 72
77	LAUCHMEN, DAVID 64 DERB MOULAY ABDELKADER DEBACHI MARRAKECH	FOYER CHESHIRE PARVIS DE LA KOUTOUBIA MARRAKECH	04 222 59
78	LENART, CHRIS (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II MIDELT	SAME	
	LOVALLO, KERBY 17 RUE AL MOUQUAOUAMA TETOUAN	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	096 37 91
80	LOVELL, PAMELA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II BENI MELIAL	SAME	
81	LUKE, MICHAEL (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE GHERIS GOULMIMA	SAME	
82	MACKINTOSH, JOHN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL MANSOUR ADDAHBI SIDI KACEM	SAME	059 33 80
83	MAIO, LEO (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ALLAL BEN ABDELLAH TAOURIRT	SAME	
84	MALLOY, MARY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL KINDI EQUIH BEN SALAH	SAME	048 50 15
85	MARKHAM, PAUL 113 DERB CHTOUKA/KASBAH MARRAKECH (MEDINA)	CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE REEDUCA- TION, JEUNESSE ET SPORTS MARRAKECH	
86	MARSHALL, KURT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE MOHA OU SAID EL KSIBA (PAR BENI MELIAL)	SAME	
87	MATEJOVSKY, STEVEN C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	C.P.R. IBN KHALDOUN RABAT	
88	MAXSON, CINDY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ZAINEB OUJDA	SAME	

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	MC NALE, JONATHAN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) NOUVEAU LYCEE MIXTE SEFROU	SAME	
90	MC MAHON, TRACY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN TOFAIL OUED ZEM	SAME	
91	MICHALSKI, JEAN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBN YASSINE KHOURIBGA	SAME	
92	MILBURN, SANDRA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBNO LYASSAMINE TAZA	SAME	06 254 59
93	MISENHEIMER, ALAN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE HASSAN II MIDELT	SAME	
94	MOORE, DAVID MAISON SHIMSHAM MARTIL (PAR TETOUAN)	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	096 37 91
95	MORELL, RICKI FOYER CHESHIRE, PARVIS DE LA KOUTOUBIA MARRAKECH	SAME	04 222 59
96	MORRIS, STEVEN B.P. 73 AZEMMOUR	CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AZEMMOUR	034 24 65
97	NUTTALL, JAMES DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE CHAOUEN	SAME	098 61 81
98	O'LOUGHLIN, THOMAS CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AZEMMOUR	SAME	034 24 65
99	O'TOOLE, BRIEN CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AZEMMOUR	SAME	034 24 65
100	PAINTER, CINDY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE KACHKATE YOUSOUFIA	SAME	
101	PARKER, JEFFREY NO. 24 DERB ZEMRANE, BAB DOUKKALA MARRAKECH	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL MARRAKECH	04 323 06
102	PROCTOR, EVAN CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AMZMIZ	SAME	
103	PROPER, WALTER (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE TARIK SIDI BENNOUR	SAME	
104	RAMOS, JULIE C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	HOPITAL D'ENFANTS RABAT	
	RAFFA, JOSEPHINE C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	C.P.R. IBN KHALDOUN RABAT	
106	RINGUETTE, DAVID STATION PISCICULTURE AZROU	SAME	
107	ROEDER, JAY (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE BIRD SIDI SLIMANE	SAME	26

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	
	ROSENMAN, RICHARD VILLA CLOUP BOUJAAD	LYCEE AL FARABI BOUJAAD	
109	ROTHSCHILD, DAVID DELEGATION REGIONAL DE L'HABITAT ET DE L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE ERRACHIDIA	SAME	057 20 20
110	RUPERT, JAMES DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE KELAA DES SRAGHNAS	SAME	041 22 19
111	SAY, WILLIAM DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE CHAOUEN	SAME	098 61 81
112	SCHIFF, ELIZABETH (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE IBNOU LYASSAMINE TAZA	SAME	
113	SCOTT, JENNIFER (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL KINDI FOUJH BEN SALAH	SAME	048 50 15
114	SEARS, DAVID (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AZZAYANI KHENIFRA	SAME	
	SECRIST, STEPHEN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE SIDI AZZOJZ TAZA	SAME	067 30 27
116	SNYDER, JULIE (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE AL KINDI FOUJH BEN SALAH	SAME	048 50 15
117	SOLI, KATHLEEN (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE MOULAY ISMAIL KELAA DES SRAGHNAS	SAME	
118	SPELLINGS, THOMAS RUE MARCHÉ VERTE, MDIQ TETOUAN	DELEGATION DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL TETOUAN	096 37 91

	NAME & MAILING ADDRESS	WORKING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
119	STAMPS, PAMELA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) NOUVEAU LYCEE AZILAL	SAME	
120	SUNDIN, SYLVIA (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) ANNEXE IBN EL KHATIB EL GARA	SAME	
121	SUTTON, ROBERT (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ALI BEN BARRI TAZA	SAME	
122	TARTOWSKI, SUSAN C/O PEACE CORPS, 1 RUE BENZERTE RABAT	C.P.R. IBN KHALDOUN RABAT	
123	RICHARD SCOTT TAYLOR (C/O PAMELA LOVELL) BLOC 2, MAISON 20, QUARTIER SAFA BENI MELLAL		
124	TOLEN, THOMAS (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE SIDI AZZOUZ TAZA	SAME	067 30 71
125	TOTH, ANNA AMALIA SALIB, B.P. 54 GUERCIF	LYCEE HASSAN EDDAKHIL GUERCIF	
126	TRAYTE, KATHLEEN AMALIA SALIB, B.P. 54 GUERCIF	LYCEE HASSAN EDDAKHIL GUERCIF	
127	TROYAN, DANIEL (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) NOUVEAU LYCEE SOUK SEBT	SAME	
128	TURNER, RORY BUREAU TECHNIQUE SECRETARIAT GENERALE DE LA PROVINCE DE TAZA TAZA	SAME	
129	VALLEY, JEFFREY CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AMIZMIZ		
130	WEBER, DANIEL (C/O PAMELA LOVELL) BLOC 2, MAISON 20, QUARTIER SAFA BENI MELLAL		
131	WENGER, ALETA B.P. 53 TAZA	LYCEE ALI BEN BARRI TAZA	
132	WERNIK, WILLIAM CENTRE DE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DE L'ENTRAIDE NATIONAL AZEMMOUR	SAME	
133	WILPIZESKI, MICHAEL (PROF. D'ANGLAIS) LYCEE ZAINEB OUJDA	SAME	

1981 INVESTMENT BUDGET, Morocco

From what is known at the time of writing, the Investment Budget is projected to increase by 18.6 percent over 1980 to about 10 billion dirhams (\$2.5 Billion). Ministry Investments directly ascribable to basic human needs come off favorably :

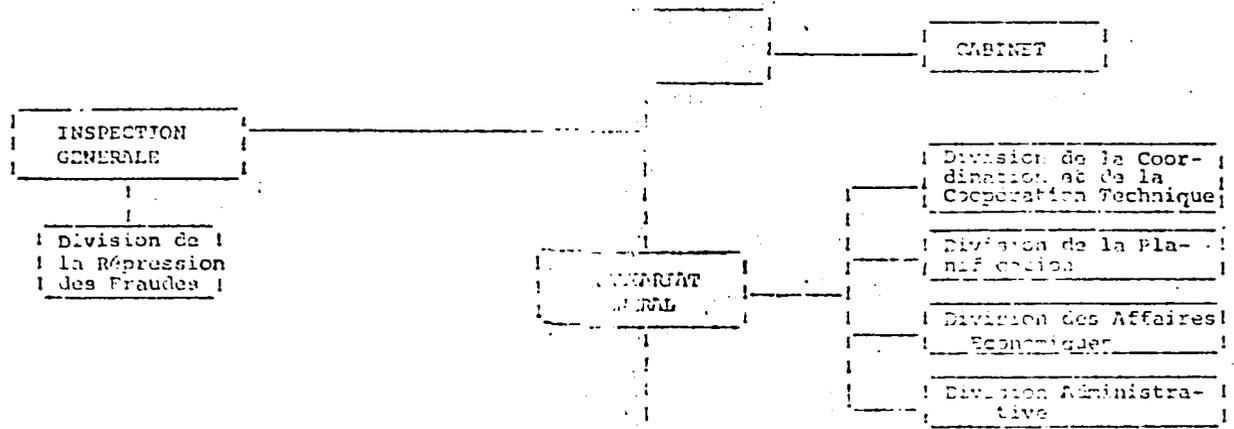
Ministry	Budget (000 DH)	Investment Budget		Percent of Increase 1980-1981
		Percent of Investment Budget		
		1980	1981	
Agriculture (excluding dams)	1,503,000	9.2	15.0	93.4
Education	842,670	6.2	8.4	60.2
Public Health	237,710	1.5	2.4	83.8
Housing	205,427	1.5	2.1	64.8
Labor	78,540	0.6	0.8	54.9
Total Investment Budget	9,996,633	-	-	18.6

These figures exclude education, training, health and employment creation activities hidden in other ministries' budgets.

Best Available Document

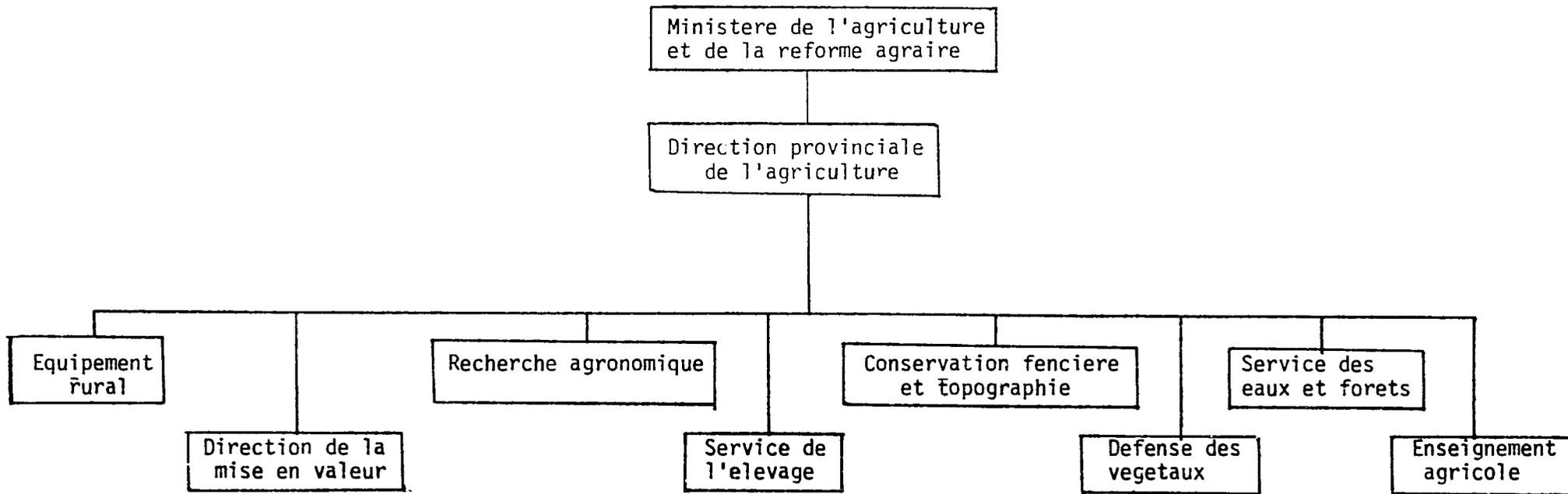
ORGANIGRAMME DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA REFORME AGRICOLE
(en partie contractuel)

ANNEXE E



DIRECTION DE LA VENTE EN VALEUR AGRICOLE	DIRECTION DE L'EQUIPEMENT	DIRECTION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AGRICOLE ET DE LA FORM. PROFES.	DIRECTION DE LA RECHERCHE	DIRECTION DE L'ELEVAGE	DIRECTION DE LA COOPERATION FONCIERE ET DES TRAV. TOPO.	DIRECTION DES SALES ET FORMATION ET CONSERVATION DES TERRES
Division de la Production Agricole	Division des Etudes et de l'Orientation	Division pédagogique	Division de Recherche et des Expériences	Division de la Production Animale	Division de la Conservation Foncière	Division de l'économie forestière
Division de la Vulgarisation et de la Coopération Agricole	Division de l'hydraulique agricole et des Irrigations, Éclairages	Division de contrôle et de coordination des établissements agricoles	Division de coopération technique et physique	Division de la Santé Animale	Division du Cadastre	Division du domaine forestier
Division de la Réforme Agraire	Division de l'aménagement rural	Service administratif	Service de vulgarisation	Division des Haras	Division de la Carte	Division de la Défense et de la reconstitution des sols et des pâturages
Service administratif	Service administratif		Service de formation	Service administratif	Service d'information	Division de la chasse, de la pêche et de la protection de la nature
					Service administratif	Station de recherche et d'expérimentation forestières

20



ORGANIGRAMME DES SERVICES PROVINCIAUX