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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Morocco

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$10.5 million, of which \$8 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other resources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: To be determined

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: Government of Morocco
United Nations
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Fund for Population
Activities (UNFPA)
Free University of Brussels
Arab States Broadcasting Union

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

MOROCCO

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.)	49
Total (in 1000)	21,941	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	10,978	Population increase (in 1000)	535
Female (in 1000)	10,963	Births (in 1000)	756
Sex ratio (/100 females)	100.1	Deaths (in 1000)	221
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	29,512	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	8,993	Population change total (%)	2.30
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	12,088	Urban (%)	3.9
Age 65 + (in 1000)	860	Rural (%)	0.9
Age 0-14 (percentage)	41.0	Crude birth rate (/1000)	32.5
Age 15-64 (percentage)	55.1	Crude death rate (/1000)	9.5
Age 65 + (percentage)	3.9	Natural increase (/1000)	23.0
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	18.9	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	74.4	Total fertility rate	4.31
Dependency: age 65 +	7.1	Completed family size	n/a
Dependency: total	81.5	Gross reproduction rate	2.10
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	4,583	Net reproduction rate	1.77
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	5,289	General fertility rate (/1000)	132
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000)	9,830	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	82
Rural population (in 1000)	12,111	Life expectancy: male	59.1
Per cent urban (%)	44.8	Life expectancy: female	62.5
Per cent rural (%)	55.2	Life expectancy: total	60.8
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	1.40	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	670

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$10.5 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Morocco to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$8 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. The findings and recommendations of the needs assessment mission that visited Morocco in October-November 1985 emphasized the need for continued external assistance to consolidate and expand Morocco's mobile approach to the delivery of basic health care including maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP); fully integrate population education in school curricula and literacy programmes and strengthen communication capabilities; improve demographic data analysis and support research and training in an effort to integrate population variables in the development planning process; assist in the participation of women in the development process; and ensure that projects supported by the Fund will benefit women.

3. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14(e)), and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

4. As early as 1966, the Government indicated an awareness of the consequences of rapid population growth and included a family planning programme in its 1968-1972 development plan. It was not until 1979, however, that the Ministry of Population and Health launched a full-scale family planning programme. Although the Government has not yet adopted an explicit population policy, it attributes high priority to population problems and increasingly endeavours to integrate population factors in the socio-economic development planning process. While the 1981-1985 development plan did not set population targets for any specific year, it did call for a slower population growth rate and set a target for contraceptive prevalence at 24 per cent by 1985. Indeed, contraceptive prevalence increased rapidly and by mid-1983 had reached 25.5 per cent, up from 12 per cent in 1978. To a large extent, this has been due to an increase in the minimum age of marriage in both rural and urban areas from 17 in 1960 to 22 in 1980; increased knowledge of

contraceptive methods so that 91 per cent of women are familiar with at least one modern method; and greater access to contraception through both public and private sources. Encouraged by this progress, the Government is considering a target for contraceptive prevalence in its next development plan of 33 per cent by 1990. The child-spacing component of the MCH/FP programme continues to receive strong support at the highest levels. The Ministry of Population and Health has full responsibility for family planning activities and the Ministry of Planning is responsible for co-ordinating policy matters. Other sectors have also provided support for population activities, including the Ministry of Education for population education in primary and secondary schools and the Ministry of Youth and Sports for women's programmes. However, limited social security coverage, particularly health and retirement insurance programmes, still act as an incentive for large families. The legal status of women, especially related to age at marriage, polygamy and repudiation, remains a hindrance to family planning activities. The Government's economic adjustment programme continues to require austerity measures and as such severely affects human and other resources available to ministries interested in addressing Morocco's population issues. It is anticipated that the 1987-1991 development plan will make provisions for population activities in other sectors and introduce some of the desirable changes in social policies and legislative measures.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

5. Starting in 1974, assistance in the amount of approximately \$3.4 million had been approved mostly for family planning activities. At its twenty-eighth session in 1981, the Governing Council approved a comprehensive country programme for Morocco in the amount of \$10 million, however subject to the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme 1982-1985. Expenditures in 1981 amounted to \$0.6 million and the balance of \$9.4 million was reduced in accordance with the review and reassessment to \$5.5 million. Eventually, expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to \$3.8 million and allocations in 1986 to \$1.2 million. The remaining balance against the reduced amount under the review and reassessment of \$0.5 million is subsumed under the proposed new country programme. The new programme, the third, was originally scheduled to begin in 1986 but was postponed to 1987 to bring programming in line with the Government's next five-year plan and to allow the Government sufficient time to prepare the new country programme.

Maternal and child health and family planning

6. Curricula were designed with assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO) to include family planning methods and techniques as part of the regular nurse training programme in 40 schools, 2,945 paramedicals were trained and in-service education was established. A joint United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/UNFPA project to deliver contraceptives and simple health remedies to households is now operating in rural areas of 13 provinces with very promising results. When a complete analysis of the data gathered in conjunction with this project is available, the Ministry of Health should be able to identify problem areas, adjust programme priorities and readjust provision of services on the basis of population distribution. An evaluation of

the mobile clinics provided by UNFPA in 1985 reported that the units provided MCH/FP services to nearly 1 million women and noted that the mobile clinics were rendering essential services at the low cost of about \$0.60 per person. Total UNFPA assistance amounted to \$6,250,207.

Population information, education and communication

7. Assistance in this sector was designed to introduce population education in the national educational system and prepare teachers' reference materials and teaching aids. Programmes were developed and seminars conducted to introduce the subject to supervisory staff. Training for instructors at primary and secondary levels was also initiated. An evaluation of the project was conducted in January 1985 which reported that levels of population education integration were very promising. UNESCO participated in project execution and UNFPA assistance amounted to \$707,986.

Basic data collection and analysis

8. Assistance was provided for the establishment of a national cartographic office in the Statistical Division of the Ministry of Planning as well as for improving the national capability in demographic analysis. UNFPA, with technical backstopping from the United Nations, also provided essential assistance to the 1982 census in terms of cartographic work necessary for adequate census preparation as well as in developing a rural community data bank. The data bank was established to indicate the location of schools, hospitals, water supply points and storage facilities for new efforts to redress poor distribution of services throughout the country. The 1985 needs assessment mission reported that the quality of data collected and analysed as a result of the 1982 census has provided substantial information on population dynamics in Morocco and formed the necessary foundation upon which decisions and plans are made. A special programme for national household survey capability was initiated and provided new rounds of surveys for the study of basic requirements for effective development planning. The project was supported by UNFPA in co-operation with USAID, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Total UNFPA assistance amounted to \$936,045.

Population dynamics

9. UNFPA, in collaboration with the United Nations, provided support to the National Institute of Statistics for the initiation of graduate demographic studies programmes. Furthermore, upon the nomination of a director for the centre for demographic research, UNFPA allocated funds for technical assistance to enhance capabilities in demographic analysis related to the 1982 population census. Total UNFPA assistance was in the amount of \$878,901. The United Nations executed activities in this area.

Women, population and development

10. A project designed to provide women in rural and peri-urban areas with education and training in population and development was initiated in 1985 for a five-year period and is broken down into two phases. During the first two years,

activities took place in four provinces and involved 48 field workers. Initiating activities in only four provinces allowed for concentrated efforts and careful monitoring. The proposed activities for the pilot phase included seminars and supplementary training to introduce family planning, health education, hygiene, as well as nutrition, communication, management and technical skills. After completing the training, the teams are expected to work in women's centres in their assigned townships. UNFPA support also included MCH/FP workshops for women in rural and low-income areas dealing with information and counselling in MCH/FP, sanitation and training for income-generating activities. It is expected that co-operative organizations for women will be set up in the second year of the project, which is assisted by FAO. Total UNFPA assistance amounted to \$161,729.

Other external assistance

11. The World Bank's health development project, scheduled to start in 1985 but delayed for one year, is part of a seven-year programme which includes strengthening primary care services in three southern provinces to include family planning, improved ministerial management and strengthened training and information, education and communication (IEC) programmes. USAID support for population and family planning, in its third phase, provides assistance for the expansion of both the household delivery programme and IEC activities. Support for provision of contraceptive supplies, data collection and analysis and population and development issues has also been included. USAID and UNFPA assistance are complementary and constitute the foundation of the Government's expanded family planning programme. The local International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF) affiliate, the Moroccan Association for Family Planning, conducts programmes for clinical and non-clinical contraceptive distribution and IEC. IPPF grants amounted to approximately \$200,000 annually.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

12. As a first step in the preparation of a new country programme, UNFPA fielded a needs assessment mission to Morocco in October-November 1985 to update the findings of the 1979 mission. The recommendations submitted to and endorsed by the Government in April 1986 are elaborated below.

13. The mission drew attention to recent decreases in population growth but underlined that this deceleration is only relative. As annual population growth is not projected to begin to decline significantly until the next century, the mission concluded that population efforts should be intensified and expanded to new sectors in the years to come. The fertility rate is expected to decline from 5.56 in 1982 to 4.17 in 2007.

14. Support to the Ministry of Population and Health's efforts to improve and expand its integrated MCH/FP services should be continued. Assistance should include support for fixed and mobile facilities for the improvement and extension of MCH/FP facilities to all provinces; training for paramedical staff and the establishment of a permanent system for in-service training at the central and provincial levels; integration of traditional birth attendants in the MCH/FP

programme with the necessary training and equipment provided; training for gynaecologists and surgeons assigned to the provinces in order to meet the growing demands for surgical contraception; development of a post-partum programme of family planning motivation and follow-up; establishment of the national and provincial capacity for long-term resource planning, especially since there are problems of understaffing and unevenly distributed personnel; and continued assistance for IEC activities in support of family planning and the establishment of a permanent system to evaluate those activities. Special emphasis is to be given to communication training and refresher courses for paramedical personnel at both central and provincial levels and the institutional capability of the health statistics and information system is to be developed with emphasis on the analysis and feedback of family planning service statistics. Special attention should be given to operational research.

15. The mission stressed the need to introduce, reinforce and co-ordinate communication training in all ministries concerned with population. Population education in the formal sector should be intensified, with special attention paid to the different strategies necessary for primary and secondary schools as well as for training of education planners. Population education should be introduced in the non-formal educational sector through literacy programmes and training of social workers.

16. Based on the achievements of the previous country programme, continued support for basic data collection should be provided to the Ministry of Planning for the continuation of the national household survey capability programme and the demographic survey. In addition, the community data bank should be up-dated and expanded to include urban data and assistance should be given to the Ministry of Interior to improve the quality and coverage of the civil registration system.

17. The programme designed to teach demography at the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (INSEA) at the masters and doctorate levels should be evaluated and given renewed impetus and assistance. Close collaboration should be established with the Centre for Demographic Studies and Research (CERED). Moreover, assistance is recommended for the Ministry of Interior's department of urbanization for research and studies on population distribution.

18. CERED should receive funding for its research and studies on the integration of women into the development process and the use of demographic data in development planning. Workshops for officials of various ministries on the integration of demographic factors into sectoral planning should also be supported.

19. All projects should include a dimension for women and assistance should be given to women for income-generating projects. Furthermore, studies should be undertaken concerning the status of women in Morocco to serve as a basis for the formulation of effective women's programmes and policies.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1991

20. The proposed programme, building on achievements of the previous programme, is based on an assessment of Morocco's present absorptive capacity, its commitment to population programmes and activities and its economic austerity policy. The objectives of the present programme are suited to the goals of Morocco's five-year development plan, 1987-1991, and are ultimately aimed at achieving self-reliance in the identification, implementation and evaluation of an effective national population policy and programme. The programme's immediate objectives are to increase the national capability to undertake policy analysis and programme planning in relation to demographic factors and to contribute to the achievement of various ministerial objectives for population, including increased participation of women in the development process. All population activities supported in the previous programme should be reinforced and extended to all provinces with special attention to institution-building in the planning, health and education sectors. Every effort will be made to ensure that new UNFPA projects will explicitly state how women will participate and benefit from project activities. Moreover, the programme will give particular attention to rural women as embodied in two projects described below. Given that the number of ministries actively collaborating in the field of population and family planning will increase, greater attention will be paid to maximizing the impact of the total programme and avoiding a project-centred approach. The majority of the projects elaborated below will be executed by the Government. International assistance is co-ordinated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, specifically the Department for Multilateral Co-operation.

Maternal and child health and family planning

21. Strengthening the infrastructure of the mobile approach to MCH/FP mobile units. This project is designed to improve and expand MCH/FP services through the mobile unit approach. It forms an integral part of Morocco's comprehensive health care policy as it focuses on integrated activities servicing mothers and children. The project aims to strengthen MCH/FP cognizance and skills at the provincial and peripheral levels and improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of MCH/FP services in the provinces of Ouarzazate, Errachidia, Azilal and Tata. The strategy employed will involve refresher and continued training in MCH/FP for personnel at the provincial, district and sub-area levels; training for health personnel at the national and provincial levels in administration and management of basic health and MCH services; and up-grading logistical and equipment requirements to ensure that the mobile units are properly equipped to service their clientele even in difficult terrain. Total proposed assistance for five years amounts to \$1,300,000. The Free University of Brussels will provide technical backstopping.

22. Extension of the household-based MCH/FP programme. Additional UNFPA inputs, complementary to USAID assistance, will be defined following a USAID project evaluation to be conducted in 1987. The amount of \$600,000 has been proposed by UNFPA for future USAID/UNFPA collaboration.

23. Training of medical and paramedical personnel. This project aims to provide training in family planning techniques for nurse/midwives and other health personnel. It also focuses on the institutionalization of a permanent in-service training programme and the development and evaluation of teaching materials. \$800,000 over five years is proposed for the project. WHO may provide technical backstopping for this project.

24. Establishment of a human resource unit. UNFPA proposes \$250,000 over a five-year period for this project which has yet to be formulated.

25. Development of communication in support of health and family planning. This project will assist the Ministry of Population and Health to strengthen its communication unit by developing the staff's communication skills to conceptualize and produce family planning and health-related messages. The project will also contribute to the institutionalization of evaluation techniques. UNFPA support over five years will provide for training, seminars, fellowships, short-term consultancies and production of audio-visual material. Multi-bilateral funding to this project in the amount of \$500,000 would enable the ministry to expand and strengthen its regional units through training and development of materials. UNFPA proposes \$200,000 in assistance. It is expected that WHO will provide technical backstopping.

26. Strengthening the institutional capability of the statistical studies and information unit. This project is designed to develop a national health information system and to strengthen the existing unit's ability to undertake studies, analysis and operational research. Preparatory assistance was provided in 1985 for a total of \$150,000 to cover the cost of a resident expert in demography to assist the Ministry of Population and Health in the unit's organization. The unit is intended as an instrument for planning, managing and assessing the ministry's health and family planning programmes. Ultimately, this project is expected to help to establish a sub-system of information to operate in all provinces and prefectures of Morocco in an effort to produce reliable and standardized basic data on the country's health profile; provide proper methodological training in the collection, analysis, interpretation and processing of demographic and health statistics for 141 regional offices in charge of ambulatory services, nurses, statisticians and programme co-ordinators, in addition to 400 district nurses and 1,100 area nurses; strengthen the technical capability of relevant staff in the conceptualization, organization and execution of statistical and demographic surveys; and develop the technical know-how of the Bureau of Studies and Analysis, a section of the unit created with initial UNFPA input, in conducting research and analysis on the demographic and health aspects of population in appraisal of Morocco's health programmes. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has been recommended for backstopping the project. UNFPA proposes \$750,000 to support training activities, computer equipment, short-term consultancies and the resident expert in demographic analysis through 1989.

Population information, education and communication

27. Integration of population education into primary school curricula. This project, an expansion of project activities under the previous UNFPA-assisted project completed in 1986, aims to assist the directorate of primary education within the Ministry of National Education in relating population education to the students' socio-economic environment. Its primary goals are to establish linkages between the different teaching units, formulate a complementary educational programme and core curriculum and institutionalize population education in the structures of the Ministry of Education. Project activities would focus on staff and teacher training in demographic concepts and consequences as applied to integrated population education in order to develop community consciousness and strengthen the relationship between school and the socio-economic environment. Teaching materials include a master guide to be developed and tested in workshops and audio-visual materials for use in training courses. In addition to standard monitoring procedures, the project envisages two built-in evaluation exercises: an evaluation of project performance to be conducted by an international consultant at the end of the second and fourth years of the project and the evaluation of the seminars to be undertaken by organizers at the end of each seminar. Women will be among the target staff involved in training activities. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$420,000 over four years to cover a short-term consultancy in evaluation techniques, personnel costs, teaching aid production, seminars, workshops, study tours, audio-visual and office equipment and printing costs. The project would be executed by UNESCO.
28. Integration of population education into secondary school curricula. This project is designed to integrate population education modules fully in the secondary school curriculum; provide population education training (once limited to school supervisors) for teachers teaching population-related subjects and for regional staff responsible for animating socio-educational activities in secondary schools throughout the 47 educational districts; and reviewing, testing and disseminating teaching materials elaborated under the previous project. Special attention will be devoted to integrating the population education component in home economics courses taught in the school programme. Similar built-in evaluation activities are provided for in this project as they are in the project for primary schools. UNFPA proposes \$360,000 in assistance for a short-term consultancy in evaluation techniques, local personnel, fellowships, seminars, study tours, audio-visual equipment and printing costs. UNESCO would be the executing agency.
29. Integration of demographic studies in the curricula for educational advisers. The purpose of this project is to impart population concepts to planning advisers within the Ministry of National Education. The project is designed to ensure that population dynamics are systematically and more effectively taken into consideration when addressing the quantitative and qualitative requirements of the Moroccan educational system. The project will focus on internship and in-service training for education planners to familiarize them with basic population principles and introduce them to methodologies for the analysis of population projections, especially in school-age populations; creating a population section within the centre for orientation and education planning; and compiling an atlas of the school age population as a guide and reference book for decision-makers within

the Ministry as well as for staff in charge of planning at the central and regional levels. UNFPA proposes \$240,000 in assistance over four years to cover a short-term consultancy in evaluation techniques, local personnel, elaboration of the atlas, fellowships, seminars and audio-visual equipment. It is expected that UNESCO would be the executing agency.

30. Integration of population education in the educational and training programmes of the Higher Institute for Journalism. The Institute has recently been engaged in revising the contents and methodology of its courses with the intention of introducing a new course on population and development communication during the third and fourth years of undergraduate studies. The project would assist the Institute in determining the kind of academic training to be offered and in preparing necessary course materials. UNFPA support is proposed at \$80,000 to cover seminar-based training, fellowships and material development and printing. The Arab States Broadcasting Union is being considered for technical backstopping.

31. Communication through the Moroccan Association for Family Planning. This project aims to strengthen the Association's communication programme by developing educators' capabilities in interpersonal communication in support of family planning. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$100,000 for short-term consultancies, studies and publications.

32. Population education for agricultural extension workers. This project focuses on familiarizing agricultural extension workers with MCH/FP activities and training them in population communication techniques in order to promote population and health concepts. UNFPA assistance is proposed in the amount of \$100,000 to cover training, consultancies and population IEC materials and it is anticipated that FAO will provide technical backstopping to project activities.

33. Integration of population education in adult literacy programmes. This project seeks to introduce population concepts in the adult literacy programmes established by the Ministry of Handcrafts and Social Affairs, train teachers and produce adequate teaching materials. Assistance proposed in the amount of \$300,000 would include training, equipment and the production of population education materials. It is anticipated that UNESCO will provide technical backstopping for the project.

34. Introduction of population education in the socio-educational centres. The objective of this project is to assist the Ministry of Handcrafts and Social Affairs in introducing family health issues and family planning concepts in its nutritional education programme conducted in 320 socio-educational centres, two thirds of which are in rural areas. The amount of \$450,000 has been estimated for project activities under multi-bilateral consideration. It is proposed that UNESCO provide technical backstopping. Project implementation would be co-ordinated with the World Food Programme (WFP).

35. Population education and environment. In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, the project seeks to sensitize people to the close relationships between population pressures and the environment. Training in population and environmental management will be facilitated by the institutionalization of a course on this

subject in university curricula. The amount of \$250,000 has been reserved for project activities under multi-bilateral consideration.

Basic data collection and analysis

36. Strengthening the civil registration system and development of a data processing system. This project attempts to establish viable statistics (limited to births and deaths) derived from the civil registration system which are essential for demographic analysis and a prerequisite for any valid socio-economic development planning. It aims to assist the Division of Civil Registration within the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen Morocco's existing system in selected pilot areas, ultimately to increase national coverage; simplify and modernize registration procedures; and computerize data and adapt statistical reports. The Government will consider the possibility of recruiting and hiring qualified women as registrars in the civil registration system. Moreover, the project will facilitate complete collection of female birth and death information which is usually underreported in Arab countries. UNFPA assistance is proposed in the amount of \$230,000 over three years to support short-term consultancies, a national expert, fellowships and study tours, data processing, office equipment and a vehicle. The United Nations would execute the project.

37. Analysis of the 1971 and 1982 censuses. This project aims to assist the Ministry of Habitat in determining the relationships between household demographic characteristics and housing conditions through sample surveys. The project will be conducted in close collaboration with the Ministries of Planning and Health. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$150,000 has been proposed to cover short-term consultancies, equipment, administrative support and training.

38. National demographic survey. The main objective of this project is to assist the Directorate of Statistics in the Ministry of Planning to obtain up-dated information on family structures, fertility, mortality and internal migration necessary for population projections and the integration of population variables in national and regional socio-economic development planning processes through multi-round surveys. UNFPA proposes to contribute \$370,000 over four years to support short-term international consultancies in demographic survey methodology and computer science, local payments, fellowships, study tours, seminars, vehicles, office and printing equipment. The United Nations will provide technical backstopping.

39. System of integrated demographic and social statistics. This project is an extension of a previously UNFPA-funded activity to establish a community data bank. Under the new programme, the project will assist the Ministry of Planning to up-date and up-grade its data bank to provide decision-makers, planners and social researchers with information useful in the determination of causes and consequences of socio-economic and demographic phenomena. UNFPA proposes \$200,000 for short-term consultancy services, study tours, training and data processing equipment. The United Nations would provide technical backstopping.

40. Standardization of surveys of the Directorate for Urban Affairs. The objective of this project is to assist the Ministry of the Interior to establish an urban data bank on demographic and socio-economic characteristics and

infrastructures and to standardize the multiple objective surveys conducted by the Department of Urban Planning that, as they now differ in methodology, content and treatment, render national comparative studies impossible. Assistance in the amount of \$150,000 for multi-bilateral funding will support technical assistance and equipment.

Population dynamics

41. Analysis of civil registration data. Under the Ministry of Planning's Directorate of Statistics, this project proposes to establish a system whereby accurate birth and death data are regularly and thoroughly analysed. The project will focus on improving the quality of the Directorate's monthly summaries of these vital events in the country. This project, in conjunction with the proposed project to improve the civil registration process, would provide the Government with a complete and accurate profile of the country's vital statistics. UNFPA proposes to contribute \$150,000 for short-term consultancies, local personnel and equipment.

42. Development of a system to collect marriage and divorce statistics. The main objective of this project is to gather information related to the country's birth and, consequently, population growth rates. To this end, data on marriage and divorce collected from registers from some 70 courts throughout the country will be analysed. The project will also determine the rate and quality of marriage and divorce registration in an effort to define the actual situation. It is expected that joint action will subsequently be taken with the Ministry of Justice to improve the quality of information and address any problems encountered. Multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$300,000 would provide both technical and material assistance.

43. Studies on internal migration in Morocco. The long-term objective of this project is to assist the Ministry of Interior to achieve a more balanced population distribution, reduce rural exodus and channel migratory flows in favour of small and medium-sized cities and rural centres. In the short-term, the project will endeavour to study and quantify inter- and intra-regional migratory movements, their origins and destinations; determine national and regional migration patterns; and, ultimately, develop and enforce policies to monitor and check migratory flows. Multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$450,000 would provide for short-term consultancies, data-processing equipment and training.

44. Strengthening the National Institute for Statistics and Applied Economics. This project, related to an initial project begun in 1981, seeks to reactivate and strengthen the Institute's institutional capability to offer graduate courses in demography, establish a demographic research unit and create a documentation unit specializing in teaching materials on demography and research documents. The institute is considered to have the potential for becoming a regional training centre in demography. Efforts would be made to establish a close working relationship between the teaching institute and CERED within the Ministry of Planning. Multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$400,000 would support the cost of two resident experts, fellowships, documentation and related equipment.

Population policy formulation

45. Population, human resource and development planning. The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Planning in establishing a human resource policy based on the interrelationships between population and socio-economic variables. Attention will be given to the impact of sectoral planning related to labour, employment, education and training. An integrated strategy will be developed giving due importance to the significance of population considerations in their sectoral planning. UNFPA proposes to contribute an estimated \$260,000. It is anticipated that ILO will provide technical backstopping.

46. Population and development. Under the previous programme, assistance was given to the Ministry of Planning to create CERED which has successfully provided Government authorities with information on the country's demographic situation and established necessary demographic estimates and projections. This project will continue such activities. Under the new work plan, research will be conducted on the integration of women in the development process; a critical retrospective of demographic data will be utilized in socio-economic planning; appropriate usages of demographic data in development plans will be explored; and training for planners in population and development phenomena will be implemented. UNFPA proposes \$450,000 for this extended three-year project to cover a resident expert, study tours, fellowships, computer equipment, software and training. It is proposed that the project be provided with technical backstopping from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Women, population and development

47. Income-generating activities for poor rural women in Errachidia. As the Government considers the improvement of the status of women in rural areas a high priority, the participation of women in the generation of family income and their self-reliance are welcome initiatives. This project, in collaboration with the Moroccan Women's Union, will attempt to establish a lamb-breeding co-operative for 50 women in the underprivileged province of Errachidia, a region characterized by high illiteracy and morbidity. The women's co-operative will also provide an opportunity to sensitize them to MCH/FP and health education. UNFPA assistance in the proposed amount of \$90,000 would provide for technical assistance, equipment and local personnel payments.

48. Population and development education and training for women in rural areas. The continuation of this project constitutes the second phase of programmed activities initiated in 1985. The project's immediate objectives include providing field workers with supplementary and specialized training in health, family planning and child care, communication, management and technical skills; providing women in rural and low-income areas with information and counselling in MCH/FP and sanitation; and training women in income generation and co-operative organization. UNFPA estimated input for the project's three remaining years in the amount of \$450,000 would cover training costs, vehicles, equipment and short-term consultancies. Technical backstopping will continue to be provided by FAO.

Evaluation and monitoring

49. The UNFPA Deputy Representative pays particular attention to ensuring that monitoring and evaluation plans are formulated and implemented for each project in the country programme. For this purpose, the UNFPA office in 1986 organized a three-day workshop on project design and evaluation for 24 participants from various ministries, including national project directors.

50. For the overall programme there will be periodic country reviews with the participation of the Government and UNFPA to discuss progress towards achieving the programme objectives. The programme is also a candidate for an independent, in-depth evaluation before the last country review.

Financial summary

51. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$10.5 million is proposed, of which \$8 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. This commitment of \$8 million would cover the following projects: (a) in MCH/FP, strengthening the infrastructure of the mobile approach to MCH/FP; extension of the household-based MCH/FP programme; training of medical and paramedical personnel; establishment of a human resource unit; development of communication in support of health and family planning; strengthening the institutional capability of the statistical studies and information unit; (b) in IEC, integration of population education into primary school curricula; integration of population education into secondary school curricula; integration of demographic studies in the curricula for educational advisers; integration of population education in the educational and training programme of the Higher Institute for Journalism; communication through the Moroccan Association for Family Planning; population education for agricultural extension workers; integration of population education in adult literacy programmes; (c) in basic data collection and analysis, strengthening the civil registration system and development of a data-processing system; analysis of the 1971 and 1982 censuses; national demographic survey; system of integrated demographic and social statistics; (d) in population dynamics, analysis of civil registration data; (e) in population policy formulation, population, human resource and development planning; population and development; (f) in women, population and development, income-generating activities for poor rural women in Errachidia; and population and development education and training for women in rural areas.

52. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate these two levels of funding:

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u>	<u>Other resources including multi-bilateral resources</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Maternal and child health and family planning	3 900 000	500 000	4 400 000
Information, education and communication	1 600 000	700 000	2 300 000
Basic data collection and analysis	950 000	150 000	1 100 000
Population dynamics	150 000	1 150 000	1 300 000
Population policy formulation	710 000	-	710 000
Women, population and development	540 000	-	540 000
Programme reserve	<u>150 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150 000</u>
Total	<u>8 000 000</u>	<u>2 500 000</u>	<u>10 500 000</u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

53. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Morocco in the amount of \$10.5 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$8 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of \$2.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Morocco and with the executing agencies.
