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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MOROCCO

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Morocco for the period
1982-1986

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INTRODUCTION

1. This programme is submitted for approval by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) within the framework of the indicative planning figure (IPF). It constitutes the third country programme and covers the period 1982-1986. Its programming began in 1980 and was intensified in 1981, following the adoption of the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985. The programming has been carried out jointly by the Secretariat of State for Co-operation and the Ministry of Planning and Regional Development, with the co-operation of the various technical ministries concerned. The Resident Representative and his staff participated actively in the programming work and made an important contribution, particularly at the selection stage which followed the listing and analysis of projects. Similarly, sectoral studies, project evaluations and reports of missions prepared by United Nations specialized agencies represented appreciable assistance in the programming process.

2. The criteria for selection adopted in the choice of projects are in accordance both with the criteria applied in the determination of the sectoral programmes of the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985 and with the general trends of the UNDP assistance programme. Account was taken also of the lessons drawn from the implementation of previous programmes. These criteria are, in particular:

(a) Inclusion of a project in the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985 or the fact that it constitutes an indispensable complement to a sectoral programme, which represents a guarantee of the implementation of the project;

(b) The possibility of utilizing local skills and resources, in order to limit, at the level of each project, the UNDP contribution to the most urgent aspects;

(c) The state of progress of the study of each new project, so that implementation can be begun as soon as possible;

(d) The existence of duplication among projects;

(e) The possibilities for financing by sources other than UNDP, in order to establish the necessary complementarities.

3. In the annual breakdown of financial resources, account was taken, as a matter of priority, of projects in progress or already approved, in order that implementation of those projects should not be interrupted or should be undertaken in 1982.

4. Thus, the programme finally retained meets the most urgent needs and is in accordance with the options and priorities of the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985. The illustrative IPF for the this programme was set at \$US 27 million, 80 per cent of which may be programmed by the Government of Morocco, while the remaining 20 per cent is to be kept in reserve. Thus, a total of \$US 21.6 million is available for programming. This sum is distributed as follows: one quarter of the funds (\$US 5,790,000) for projects begun during the previous programming cycle and three quarters (\$US 15,591,000) for new projects.

5. The sectoral distribution of the available financial resources shows the importance attached to certain areas which are regarded as priority, namely agriculture, the training of technicians, marine fisheries and drinking water.
6. Situated in the north-west of Africa and having an area of 710,800 sq km, Morocco enjoys a favourable geographical position, which enables it to maintain significant relations with many countries, particularly those of Europe, Africa and the Arab world. The relief presents strong contrasts: great fertile plains in the west, the Atlas range in the centre, the Rif range to the north and high plains to the east with many oases. The Mediterranean climate is influenced by the Atlantic and the Sahara. Rainfall is irregular and unequally distributed: more than 400 mm in the north and less than 100 mm in the south.
7. The population, which is increasing at a rate of 3 per cent per annum, comprises more than 20 million inhabitants, 56 per cent of whom are under 20 years of age. This population is unequally distributed, with large concentrations along the Atlantic coast, particularly in the area between Casablanca and Rabat. The rural population constitutes almost 58 per cent of the total population and is growing at a rate distinctly lower than that of the urban population, owing mainly to large-scale migration from rural to urban areas.
8. The country is endowed with considerable agricultural, mining and fisheries resources, and its development potential is appreciable. The main crops are cereals (36 per cent of agricultural production), leguminosae, citrus fruit and early produce. Stock-raising also plays an important role, since it represents almost one third of the output of the agricultural sector. Phosphates constitute the principal mineral wealth and represent one third of exports.
9. Fish production is 300,000 tonnes and might rise, according to estimates, to 1.5 million tonnes. Although the agricultural sector is still preponderant, the industrial sector has developed at a relatively high rate, particularly during the 1970s, and its proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP) (approximately 14 per cent) is on the increase.
10. A considerable infrastructure facilitates communications and trade both within the country and with the outside world.

Recent economic development

11. During the course of the five-year plan for 1973-1977, considerable progress was made in the economic and social fields. The annual growth rate of production was 6.8 per cent; both public and private investments progressed at an unprecedented rate (38.9 per cent per annum in value and 27.6 per cent in volume), and the infrastructure developed remarkably in all economic and social sectors. Parallel with this capital investment effort, important measures and reforms were adopted in order to rehabilitate the productive system (recovery of agricultural lands which had been held by aliens, Moroccanization of the tertiary sector, extension of territorial waters) and achieve an equitable distribution of the fruits of the expansion.

12. However, this rapid development upset the fundamental balances of the economy, not only because of the size of the investments affected but also because of the upheavals in the international economic situation.

13. The basic objectives of the three-year plan for 1978-1980 were to readjust the principal economic and financial balances and to continue the social policy aimed at improving the living conditions of the least privileged social categories. With that end in view, the growth rate was to be lower than in the preceding period, in order to facilitate the re-establishment of balances.

14. The results obtained during the three-year period 1978-1980 were, on the whole, satisfactory, taking into account the acute crisis at the international level and the heavy burdens borne by the State budget. Thus, the average growth rate of economic activity was almost 4 per cent per annum, and investments, although below the level reached at the end of the 1973-1977 plan, remained relatively substantial, with the investment rate at an average of 22.7 per cent. The State capital budget, in particular, developed, with due regard for financing possibilities and concern to safeguard the balance of public finances; on the average, it totalled almost 7,830,000 dirhams (DH) (\$ 1.506 billion) per annum.

15. In the private sector, measures were put into effect, starting from 1979, to give a new impetus to its investments, which had a tendency to stagnate. These measures concerned, in particular, the sectors of building, public works and industry. They include the equipment of industrial zones in different provinces, encouragement of small and medium-sized businesses through a number of incentives and the stimulation of exports, which benefit by the total untying of credit and favourable terms.

16. At the level of the basic balances of the economy, the measures implemented made it possible to limit tensions and obtain satisfactory results. Thus, the commercial balance deficit was reduced considerably, from DH 8.5 billion (\$1.635 billion) in 1977 to approximately DH 7.2 billion (\$1.385 billion) in 1980. There resulted an improvement in the rate of coverage of imports by exports, which increased from 41 per cent in 1977 to 57 per cent in 1980.

17. This favourable development is the result of the policy of promotion of exports, which increased remarkably in value, by almost 18 per cent per annum, and the selective restriction of imports, which increased only 6.3 per cent per annum. In spite of the increase in price of petroleum products, which tend to represent an increasingly large proportion of purchases from abroad. Similarly, the deficit in the current account of external payments rose from 8.2 billion dirhams to DH 5.5 billion (\$1.577 billion to \$1.658 billion).

18. With regard to public finances, the situation also improved, as a result of the application of a policy of austerity tending to reduce non-essential expenditures and strengthen budgetary resources. Thus, the treasury deficit, which had amounted to more than 17 per cent of the GDP in 1977, represented only 11.5 per cent in 1980.

19. In the social field, various measures have been applied with a view to improving the living standard of low-income social strata. These measures have

related, in particular, to improvement of the purchasing power of workers and farmers, control and subsidizing of the prices of basic food-stuffs, an increase in the credits allocated in the State budget, on the one hand, to social sectors (in particular, education, vocational training, habitat and public health) and, on the other, to the underprivileged regions within the framework of the regional development policy.

Options and objectives of the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985

20. The Plan for 1981-1985 places particular emphasis on the revival of the economic growth following the Three-Year Plan for 1978-1980, which was regarded as a transitional plan. To this end, priorities have been determined and efforts will thus be particularly intensified in the following areas:

(a) Agriculture and rural development

21. As in previous plans, priority is accorded to agriculture. This is justified by the privileged place which this sector occupies in the economy and by the role of driving force which is to play in the development of the country. The development of the agricultural sector and social development will make it possible to improve the living conditions of extremely large strata of the population, ensure food self-sufficiency and make an important contribution to the essential aim of increasing exports. Parallel with the continued development of irrigated areas, the investment programmes and the measures envisaged aim at intensification of operations undertaken in non-irrigated zones, which are the source of almost all cereal and animal production and where the greater part of the rural population resides.

(b) Marine fisheries

22. In addition to contributing to the nutritional balance of the population, the development of this sector, whose very considerable potential is still underexploited, will have favourable repercussions both at the employment level and at the export level. The operations to be undertaken mainly concern development of the infrastructure and vocational training.

(c) Vocational and technical training

23. This sector will be expanded through the establishment of new training systems within the framework of a global and coherent policy aimed at the adaptation of the education and training structure, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to the long-term needs of the economy.

(d) Energy and mines

24. In this sector, the plan focuses, in particular, on the mobilization of the national energy potential and the rationalization of consumption, in order to limit dependence in this area on the outside world, current needs being covered almost 80 per cent by imports of petroleum products. The programmes focus essentially on the construction of the maximum number of hydroelectric plants, intensification of

petroleum research and the exploitation of bituminous schists, while carrying out the necessary studies for the production of nuclear energy and energy from renewable sources.

(e) Industry and export promotion

25. In the industrial sector, the development strategy will continue to be based mainly on the following areas of activity: export industries and industries producing local import substitutes. The measures advocated to improve the country's balance of payments are principally aimed at selectively limiting exports, increasing the nation's output of primary products, developing exports and tourism and encouraging Moroccan workers abroad to transfer their savings.

(f) Infrastructure

26. This sector has an important role to play in reducing social and regional disparities. Various measures are planned to this end: maximum job creation; fiscal reform; development of social sectors; improvement of the basic infrastructure (telecommunications, sanitation, drinking water supply); a better regional distribution of economic and social activities in order to help improve the purchasing power of workers.

27. Within the framework of these goals and measures and on the basis of those sectoral programmes of action which are to be carried out, taking account of the difficulties inherent in each sector and the macro-economic constraints, the planned growth rate of the GDP is 6.5 per cent, with increases of 3.4 per cent in primary activities, 7.7 per cent in secondary activities and 6.5 per cent in tertiary activities. In order to achieve these objectives, an annual rate of investment of 25 per cent is required. The result will be an increase in per capita consumption of 2.5 per cent and the creation of some 190,000 jobs a year. In addition, exports of goods and services will have to grow by 7.5 per cent per annum, with imports increasing by only 6.9 per cent, which will make it possible to maintain the trade deficit at a reasonable level.

28. It is essential to achieve the development targets: according to the long-term forecasts in the Plan, the population will continue to increase rapidly and may reach 37 million by the year 2000. This growth in the population will undoubtedly have a profound impact on certain economic and social sectors, such as education, health, employment, food, housing and the general standard of living. For example, if all children aged 7 years are to be able to attend school by around 1992 (an objective of the Plan), 4,200 classrooms will have to be built per annum (as opposed to 2,000 at the present time); similarly, unless the agricultural sector is adequately developed, the level of self-sufficiency in food will continue to decrease, particularly with regard to grains, meat and oils, causing a deterioration of in the already large balance of trade deficit.

29. The UNDP aid programme, although relatively modest, is a significant contribution. As a result of the criteria used in selecting projects and the importance accorded to those areas given priority in the Plan, the implementation of the country programme will certainly have a considerable positive impact and

will represent a by no means negligible contribution to the solution of the basic problems - self-sufficiency in food and employment.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

A. Agriculture and rural development

30. In Morocco, agriculture and rural development play a major role in the national economy. The agricultural sector is important because of the size of the rural population, for whom it is the principle source of income, and because of the role it plays in making up the GDP and in foreign trade. Indeed, the economic activity of the country is still dominated by agriculture. In 1980, the rural population accounted for 57 per cent of the total, employment in agriculture amounted to 47 per cent of total employment, agricultural added value made up 20 per cent of the national added value (or GDP), exports of agricultural products provided one third of all export revenue and imports of agricultural products lost the country 27 per cent of its foreign currency earnings from exports.

31. The usable agricultural surface area amounts to 7.7 million hectares, or roughly 11 per cent of the total surface area of the country, while forests occupy 5 million hectares, esparto 2.6 million hectares and pastures 21 million hectares. The area of irrigated land is currently 760,000 hectares, or about one tenth of the arable land. The area of "bour" (dry area of cultivation) which is favourable (more than 400 mm of rain per annum) amounts to 2.5 million hectares, or around 32 per cent of the total arable land. Unfavourable bour (less than 400 mm of rainfall per annum) covers 4.5 million hectares, or 58 per cent of total arable land. Fifty-seven per cent of the usable agricultural surface area is devoted to grain. The total area devoted to tree plantations, industrial market garden crops and animal foodstuffs occupies barely 8 per cent of the usable agricultural surface area. In total there are about 2 million agricultural holdings, of which 1.5 million fall into the category of arable land and cover 7.4 million hectares. The agrarian structure is marked by the large number of small farms and the division of agricultural property into small holdings. There are some 11.7 million people, 58 per cent of the total population, living in rural areas. The rural work force is estimated at 3.1 million people, 2.1 million of whom are employed in the agricultural sector. These figures explain why agriculture has always been given priority in the various development plans.

32. The over-all agricultural development strategy contained in the Plan for 1981-1985 has been drawn up in the light both of the sector's specific characteristics, its potential and the constraints hindering its expansion and of Morocco's over-all development targets. It revolves around the following main axes:

(a) Satisfying more domestic food requirements, particularly in so-called food staples (grain, oil, sugar, dairy products and meat) from national produce. This goes hand-in-hand with the need to achieve food security in the country and to ensure a balanced diet for all sections of the population;

(b) Promoting the export of agricultural products in order to increase the part played by agriculture in balancing the trade figures;

(c) Increasing the income of rural inhabitants and reducing social and regional disparities both between urban and rural areas and among the various agricultural areas; and

(d) Increasing the market value of agricultural produce by means of the agricultural processing industry.

33. The production targets for the period up to 1985, which have been set in the light of long-term development prospects, are aimed at achieving rates of growth which are deliberately ambitious and in keeping with the essential need to improve rapidly Morocco's level of self-sufficiency in food and agricultural products. The planned rates of growth, particularly with regard to food staples, are as follows: grains (2.93 per cent), sugar (12.88 per cent), oils (8.46 per cent), milk (9 per cent), and meat (6.34 per cent).

34. It should be added that since the 1980-1981 winter, Morocco has unfortunately been affected by a period of drought, the like of which it had not known for a number of years. This drought, the most serious for 35 years, has affected almost all regions of the country to varying degrees. At the same time, during the agricultural season 1980-1981, frost aggravated the effects of the drought, particularly as far as the production of citrus fruits was concerned. In addition, livestock has been seriously affected and it has become necessary to import large quantities of animal food-stuffs. This situation has major consequences for the level of employment and the number of people leaving the countryside, in terms of the number of work-days and the income lost during the agricultural years. In addition, the agricultural trade deficit has increased and coverage of imports by exports is around 50 per cent. In order to cope with this exceptional situation, the Government has drawn up a series of measures whose main aims are to ensure an adequate supply of food staples and to strengthen the policy of aid and support to agriculture.

35. The Plan for 1981-1985 gave a precise form to options which had been developed as guidelines and to the target figures through a programme of action whose main features may be summarized as follows:

(a) Continuing the State's efforts with respect to irrigation. This not only helps improve the country's supply of sugar, milk, vegetables and fruit, but also enables irrigated landholdings to be modernized and has direct and indirect effects on the development of the areas around the irrigated holdings. It is also a means of developing the bour areas;

(b) Developing the bour areas where 85 per cent of the rural population are concentrated and where 90 per cent of usable agricultural land is located. Among the main means used to achieve this aim, particular mention should be made of the increased number of integrated agricultural development projects affecting not only the favourable bour but also the unfavourable bour and the strengthening of activities to develop livestock production;

(c) Strengthening agricultural production support activities by increasing support to agronomic research and information services, increasing the amount of

agricultural credit, improving marketing channels and stabilizing the prices of inputs; and

(d) Developing means of storage.

36. In relation to these main aspects of Government policy, UNDP aid is based around the following activities:

(a) Protecting natural resources (soil and water);

(b) Increasing plant and animal production (including quality control of seeds and plants); and

(c) Encouraging agricultural research and the development of agri-businesses for food staples.

Ongoing project

Campaign to prevent the sanding-up of palm groves (MOR/78/017)

Estimated UNDP contribution: US \$1,360,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: Four years

37. This four-year project, which began in July 1980, is aimed at working out intervention methods which will serve as a basis for the formulation, implementation and conduct of programmes to prevent the sanding-up of palm groves in south Morocco. The project is also due to make a start on work of the utmost urgency in the threatened palm groves and to train teams of technicians in the field to carry out work on stabilizing continental sand dunes.

New projects

Planning and development of mountain areas

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1.4 million

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: Five years

38. This project, which is due to start in January 1982, is aimed at integrating and continuing activities carried out under projects which ended during the previous cycle, in order to help the development of mountain areas by taking steps to promote animal and forest production and to preserve natural resources. The project will have to include studies and the formulation of integrated planning and development programmes in two pilot areas with special reference to silvo-pastoral planning and soil protection and restoration. With regard to previous activities

in this field, the sylvo-pastoral and community development project (MOR/78/010), was aimed at establishing integrated forest development, at putting into practice outline plans for the development of forest communities, and at defining and testing methods of organizing graziers into groups; while under the planning of drainage basins project (MOR/78/015), technical assistance was given to the national services responsible for programming and carrying out anti-erosion work, after soil conservation requirements and outline plans for drainage basins had been established under the Three-Year Plan for 1978-1980.

Horizontal resistance to plant predators and diseases

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$430,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 4 years

39. Beginning in January 1982, this project will continue and strengthen activities under the horizontal resistance to plant predators and diseases project (PCT/MOR/8901), funded by FAO from 1979 to 1981, concerned with the improvement and selection of disease- and insect-resistant varieties of wheat, chickpeas and beans. The project also calls for the expansion of the current programme of research on tomatoes and cotton.

Development of the olive oil industry

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$800,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 3 years

40. This project, which is due to start up in 1983, forms part of the objectives of a national plan for the olive oil industry involving a reduction in the edible oils shortfall from 80 to 22 per cent by the year 2000, largely by reclaiming 200,000 hectares of olive groves scattered across the country and planting an additional 154,000 hectares. The project should be of assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in establishing an olive grove inventory, setting priorities for the restructuring of the olive oil sector, identifying suitable areas for extending olive plantations and training Moroccan personnel in this sphere.

Aid to the seed and seeding quality control laboratory

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$600,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 4 years

41. This project, which is due to start up in 1983, should bolster the activities of the national seed testing laboratory in Rabat and augment the available means of monitoring the quality of seed and seedlings sold under State warantee in order

to provide a guarantee of the authenticity and agronomic value of plant material used in livestock production. It ought to make it possible to cope with the growing needs of the farm production sector by supplying farmers with suitable high-quality seed.

B. Marine fisheries

42. With its 3,500 km of sea coast and its recent decision to establish an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, Morocco has exceptional natural resources for fishing. The preponderance of sardines and the small pelagic species concentrated in the south of the country, and the social importance of small-scale fishing operations in all the nation's ports, are features of the Moroccan fishing industry. Estimated at 1.5 million metric tonnes per year, these fishing resources can play no small part in meeting nutritional needs and balancing the trade account. Despite these substantial resources, however, the average national annual catch in recent years is estimated at 280,000 tonnes or about 20 per cent of the possible total, including 250,000 tonnes destined for domestic consumption and 28,000 tonnes of frozen products for export. The antiquity of the traditional fishing gear and the inadequacy of port receiving facilities and cold chains place considerable limitations on expansion in this sector.

43. Recognizing the potential importance to the national economy of exploiting its fishing resources rationally, the Moroccan Government in its Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981-1985 gives preponderance to the development of the fishing sector, responsibility for which has been assigned to the newly-established Ministry of Marine Fisheries.

44. The priority objectives for the fishing sector over the current five-year period have been defined as follows: (a) improving port infrastructure associated with fishing; (b) modernizing the traditional fleet; (c) establishing seamen's and fishermen's co-operatives; and (d) bolstering scientific research connected with the evaluation and monitoring of fish stocks.

New project

Estimation and routine monitoring of fish resources (phase II) (MOR/78/018)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1.9 million

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 4 years

45. The aim of this project, the initial phase of which began in 1979, is to help the National Scientific Institute on Marine Fisheries to set up a fish resources estimation and routine monitoring service capable of advising the Government on how to plan for, organize and regulate the development of Moroccan fisheries. Under the first phase of the project a fisheries statistics and biostatistics collection and interpretation system was organized, of a scientific research vessel was outfitted, a pelagic resources assessment laboratory was organized and a first estimate of Moroccan fish resources was made. The second phase of the project

should consolidate the advances made during the first phase and accomplish the widespread recruitment and structured training of national personnel responsible for scientific activities at sea and in the laboratory. Also under this project, acoustical estimation campaigns of fishing resources will be organized and carried out, a statistical office will be organized, and an operational fishing equipment technology tackle will be set up.

C. Vocational and technical training; planning and scientific research

46. Making full use of human resources is essential for the development of all other economic and social sectors. The Government's policy is therefore to give especial attention, under the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985, to setting up institutions to foster a competent and qualified body of staff.

47. A number of difficulties have recently been brought to light by a commission, set up in August 1980, following the National Education Days, with instructions to study and reform the entire teaching system in Morocco; they are the result of certain needs specific to the sector, including the inability of the system to meet the country's socio-economic requirements. The reforms introduced in this sector ought to be tied in with all other levels from pre-school teaching to the universities. There is a need for major efforts in teacher-training and classroom construction: more than 21,000 schoolrooms will be required over the period 1981-1985, with the school rate standing at 65 per cent. In view of the enormous increase in the number of workers with a formal education and the difficulty of stabilizing the flow of pupils, and students, allowance must be made for constraints in the employment field. In the year 2,000, 560,000 people will be emerging from the education system. The inadequacy of technical teaching at the primary and secondary levels will have to be corrected by continuing and stepping up previous emergency measures (building applied technology institutes, higher technical schools, and regional professional training centres).

48. To consolidate the achievements of the preceding plan (infrastructure, teacher recruitment, Moroccanization and Arabization), the problems and needs discovered will have to be tackled within the framework of a new educational policy. This policy will make it clear that professional training is one means of optimizing human resources. Neither the qualitative nor the quantitative side to the development of the system will be overlooked.

49. With this in mind, the measures listed below are the outcome of the Education Commission's findings:

- (a) Review of the ultimate purpose of such training;
- (b) Making education and training compatible by establishing a liaison between general teaching and professional training programmes;
- (c) Status of policy options for professional personnel and training in the context of a general reform of the educational system;
- (d) Decentralization of such training through the creation of a suitable infrastructure based on school enrolment figures.

50. The Programme of Action laid down in the Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985 anticipates that 131,879 workers will come on to the job market, of which 10,371 will be trained personnel, 43,816 will be skilled, 49,424 qualified and 38,639 specialized. A major construction effort will be undertaken to increase the system's intake capacity, which will be over 100,000 classes by 1985. The funds allocated to this programme amount to 1.3 billion dirhams (\$250 billion) divided as follows amongst the three departments involved in the training field: (a) Labour and professional training: 452 million dirhams (\$87 billion); (b) Equipment: 104 million dirhams (\$20 billion) and (c) Tourism: 234 million dirhams (\$45 billion).

51. The target assigned to the Ministry of Labour and National Advancement is 87,135 workers, to be reached by expanding the National Technical Employees Training Institute and the National Centre for Accounting and Secretarial Training, and by building a number of applied technology institutes.

52. UNDP assistance in the professional and personnel and training sector is essentially concerned with the following objectives:

- (a) Encouraging scientific and technical research;
- (b) Supporting schools run by the Departments in charge of diversifying the training given in the housing and energy sectors;
- (c) Consolidating the achievements of earlier training projects;
- (d) Opening training schools in resource development, the mineral industry and marine fisheries areas.

The third country programme, which features a relatively large number of assistance projects for training institutions, is thus designed to bolster the Government's efforts at developing this sector.

53. It has been decided to set aside around \$30,000 in funds for activities to promote the integration of young people and women into the economic and social development of the country. The project will be definitively established later, in consultation with the ministerial departments and non-governmental organizations in charge of promoting Moroccan women and running youth groups.

Projects in Progress

Professional training for marine fisheries (MOR/79/011)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1,063,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 3 years

54. This project, which began in January 1980, has as its immediate aim to strengthen the Maritime Training and Apprenticeships Service, and thus to help promote a national fishing industry by producing seamen with the requisite knowledge and abilities. The project is also of assistance in improving the performance of the Seamen's Professional Schools at Safi, Agadir, Casablanca and Al-Hoceima and formulating a training programme for the technical staff required by the land-based fishing supplies infrastructure.

Assistance to the Physical Planning Institute (MOR/78/013)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$393,500

Executing agency: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT)

Duration: 2 years

55. The immediate effects of the project, which began in 1979 with a number of consultancy missions and will end early in 1982, will be felt in the administrative and pedagogical organization of the Physical Planning Institute. The purpose of the Institute is to train personnel to take over the integrated planning of Moroccan territory, with the accent on resource exploitation and protection and balanced regional development. The project will embrace methodological, pedagogical and organizational issues.

Hassania School of Public Works (Phase II) (MOR/80/004)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1,105,200

Executing agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Duration: 4 years

56. The Hassania School of Public Works was established in 1972 to meet the need for applied engineers in the civil engineering and electrical engineering sectors. After a first phase of assistance from 1975 to 1981, the assistance required up to 1985 should contribute to the strengthening of this institution and the take-over by the national teaching body of the pedagogic structures and the educational courses of the School.

Arabization Research and Study Institute (MOR/77/001)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1,539,000

Executing agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Duration: 5 years

57. UNDP assistance to this Institute which began in 1978 to continue its work on the ASV-CODAR system (Vowelled Standard Arabic - Arabic Code) and on the LEXAR programme (Arab Lexemes) will be completed at the end of 1982. In view of the regional orientation of this project and the interest shown in it by different Arab countries, it is planned to extend it to the other countries of the Arab world as a regional project.

School for Information Sciences (MOR/74/003)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$803,300

Executing agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Duration: 6 years

58. The School for Information Sciences is the only institution in Morocco which trains librarians, documentalists and archivists. It has been receiving UNDP assistance since 1975 to expand its first-cycle programme. The project was concluded at the end of 1981 except for the scholarship programme.

Training specialized technicians at the Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology
Training Centre (CFTACM) (MOR/79/006)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1,223,100

Executing agency: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Duration: 4 years

59. This project, which took off at the end of 1979 and will continue up to 1983, will basically involve expanding the activities of the above-mentioned Centre. Technological developments in the fields of civil aeronautics and meteorology make it necessary to organize specialized training courses in disciplines such as radar control and maintenance of aerial navigation aids and meteorological instruments and equipment and in certain specific aspects of meteorology.

New projects

Higher Institute of Maritime Studies

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1.2 million

Executing agency: Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative
Organization (IMCO)

Duration: 3 years

60. The Higher Institute of Maritime Studies, which has a modern infrastructure of buildings and workshops for training technicians and marine instructors, still lacks a qualified Moroccan teaching body. A new assistance phase to continue and extend the activities of the project (MOR/80/003), which ended in December 1981, is therefore envisaged for three years up to 1984. This second-phase project is intended primarily to strengthen further the practical laboratory work in engineering and machinery and to continue professional training on the job, to round off the current programmes and extend them to all levels and to revise theoretical and practical studies.

Vocational training in marine fisheries (Phase II)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$562,000

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)

Duration: 3 years

61. The project will continue to provide expertise in marine vocational training to the Merchant Marine Directorate in order to establish by 1985 national structures capable of taking over entirely the tasks of fisheries training. The efforts of the project will concentrate on planning an effective system of marine practical training by using the naval schools of the Merchant Marine Directorate and on further training of teachers in service or being recruited.

Physical Planning Institute (Phase II)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$400,000

Executing agency: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
(HABITAT)

Duration: 2 years

62. This new project, which should come on stream during the second half of 1982 is a follow-up to the project "Assistance to the Physical Planning Institute" (MOR/78/013), which contributed to the establishment of the Physical Planning Institute whose doors were opened to students in October 1981. The main objective of this project is to strengthen further the structures of this new establishment through missions of experts and consultants in the field of physical planning of the territory and through scholarships for supplementary training of Moroccan teachers.

Assistance to the Ministry of the Plan, Professional Training and Vocational

Training and to the Vocational Training and Employment Promotion Office

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$382,000

Executing agency: International Labour Office (ILO)

Duration: 2 years,
six months

63. This project is the follow-up to various activities supported by UNDP and ILO which permitted the launching of vocational training in the Ministry and led to the establishment of the National Institute of Professional Technical Training and the National Institute of Professional Training in Accounts and secretarial work. The latest of these projects, "Assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and the Vocational Training and Employment Promotion Office" (MOR/78/011), contributed to the structuring of the Vocational Training Directorate within the Ministry and the launching of the Permanent Commission for Employment and Vocational Training. This new request is for specific follow-up activity aimed primarily at the training of trainers for the applied technological institutes

within the framework of continuing improvement of the quality of training and adaptation of programmes to the needs of enterprises.

Assistance to the National Centre for Co-ordination and Planning of Scientific and Technological Research (CNCPRST)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$843,000

Executing agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Duration: 4 years

64. The National Centre for Co-ordination and Planning of Scientific and Technological Research, legally established in 1976, became operational in 1980. Its over-all objective is the harmonious development of scientific and technological policy in Morocco. With a view to achieving that objective, the project is designed essentially to increase the operational capacity of the Centre through missions of specialists in the fields of planning, budgeting, co-ordination and promotion of scientific and technological research.

School for Information Sciences (Phase II)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$1,050,000

Executing agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Duration: 4 years

65. The School for Information Sciences should benefit, in a second phase of assistance from 1982 to 1985, primarily from the services of specialists for the implementation and satisfactory operation of the second training cycle, since the present teaching body still lacks practical and pedagogical experience to assume training in the higher cycle.

National Household Survey Capability

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$267,000

Executing agency: United Nations

Duration: 4 years

66. In pursuance of the resolutions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on national household survey capabilities, this project is intended to establish within the Ministry of the Plan, Professional Training and Vocational Training, a permanent infrastructure on which to base a regular and continued household survey programme in order to obtain a continuous flow of information on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population. The information obtained will serve as the basis for the formulation of the country's economic and social policies. The UNDP contribution will cover the relative costs of recruitment of consultants in the fields of employment and demography and in the various survey techniques. The project will also permit the training of Moroccan professionals in the required survey techniques.

D. Energy and Mines

67. Minerals today constitute resources of great importance for both international and national industrial and agricultural production. Mining products in Morocco are in the first rank with respect to external trade. Indeed, mining production represents 80 per cent of the total exports of Morocco in volume and more than 45 per cent in value. Its part in the GDP varied between 5 and 7 per cent in recent years.

68. The mining sector is characterized by the juxtaposition of public establishments such as BRPM and OCP, national corporations, semi-public enterprises in which the State holds shares through BRPM, private enterprises, small-scale mining co-operatives in the Tafilalet, Figuig and Ouarzazate regions and individuals carrying out marginal activity.

69. The Ministry of Energy and Mines orients, promotes and co-ordinates the mining activity. It is the administering body for the mining profession at the regulatory, economic and social levels. Particularly in the social field, the Energy Administration carries out inspection of the work performed in mines, maintains schools for specialized training and supervises the vocational training activity in mining enterprises. The mining sector employed an over-all complement of some 45,500 people in 1980, or about 1.5 per cent of total employment in Morocco.

70. Mining exports constitute the largest proportion of Morocco's external trade and are the primary source of foreign exchange. The mining sector is also the basic element for balance in the regional distribution of the national effort for development and industrialization.

71. An ambitious programme will be instituted during the 1981-1985 plan and is aimed primarily at the implementation of major projects. Phosphate production will increase from 22.87 million metric tons in 1980 to 34 million tons in 1985. The production of other minerals such as charcoal, lead, zinc, copper, iron, cobalt, manganese, fluorspar and barite will reach 3.5 million tons in 1985.

72. Investments in the mining sector for the period 1981-1985 will total 10.5 billion dirhams, of which 1.2 billion will be allocated to mining research, 4.3 billion to exploitation and 5 billion to mining development.

73. Policy in the mining sector will continue to centre essentially on the following points: (a) the expansion of mining research; (b) the development of mining production; (c) improving the market value of mining products; (d) finding ways of increasing the industry's commercial competitiveness; and (e) promotion of employment and expansion of training.

74. In energy terms, Morocco in 1980 imported the equivalent of nearly 4.5 billion dirhams to meet its oil products needs, amounting to a quarter of the total value of its imports and almost half that of its exports. These costs are having an increasingly severe effect on the trade balance.

75. Attention is therefore being focused on the imperative need to reduce this dependence on external sources. This approach was initiated in the last two Plans and will be pursued more vigorously during the 1981-1985 plan, energy being considered henceforward as a major priority on a par with agriculture, fishing and education.

76. Total investments under the 1981-1985 plan, which amounts in fact to a start-up programme for an energy plan covering a number of years, will be 16 billion dirhams.

77. Quite clearly, the development plan for the mining and energy fields outlined above cannot be implemented without a coherent training policy. This consideration has led the Ministry of Energy and Mines to develop an appropriate programme of action for the training of high-level supervisory staff, in response to the constantly growing needs of the national economy in general and the mining industry and associated industries in particular.

78. This training is organized by the following training centres responsible to the Ministry of Energy and Mines: (a) National School for the Mining Industry (ENIM) in Rabat, established in June 1975. This school is responsible for providing higher education in the sciences and technology; (b) the School of Mining in Marrakesh, established also in 1975, to take over from the former School of Mining in Rabat. It trains annually 150 technical assistants for the mining industry; and (c) the Practical School of Mining in Touissit. This school trains annually approximately 75 technical personnel to meet the needs of the mining sector.

Ongoing project

National School for the Mining Industry (ENIM) (MOR/80/002)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$ 2,294,000

Executing agency: United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO)

Duration: 4 years
(1981-1985)

79. The National School for the Mining Industry (ENIM) is of particular significance because it is responsible not only for the training of higher level supervisory staff but also for carrying out the necessary scientific and technological research in support of the activities in the field. At the same time, the execution of its programme of applied research will enable the School to maintain its training programme at a high standard and to ensure its specific application to the industry. Thus, in addition to the traditional specializations of the mining industry (mines, mineralogy and geology), ENIM in October 1975 introduced a fourth specialization: iron and steel metallurgy.

80. Since its establishment at the end of 1972 in response to a pressing demand for production engineers, ENIM has trained, in seven successive intakes, a total of 301 engineers, now working in all branches of the national mining industry and

associated operations, in the public, semi-public and private sectors. In addition, ENIM is branching out into some of the country's other industrial sectors with the introduction from October 1983 of three new specializations: energetics, chemical engineering and electro-mechanical engineering. Assistance at present is being channelled into the organization of a training programme, the creation of new departments of chemical and electro-mechanical engineering and the launching of a third cycle which will introduce research into the School's work.

New project

Assistance to the Sedimentary Basins Division for the identification of deep lying underground reservoirs in Haouz

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$88,000

Executing agency: United Nations

Duration: 3 years

81. As part of its assessment of energy and other natural resources, the Ministry of Energy and Mines regards it as necessary to strengthen the Sedimentary Basins Division by making available to it knowledge and experience previously acquired in the country. The Division possesses considerable documentation and geological data, the interpretation of which requires the services of two experts, one of whom is a former chief of the Moroccan Centre for Hydro-geological Studies.

E. Industry and export promotion

82. Although relatively young, Moroccan industry is fairly diversified, the dominant sectors being at present the agricultural processing industry, chemicals and fertilizers and textiles. The sector is important to the national economy by virtue of its contribution to production and its influence on external trade. As a sector, it is one of the major driving forces of the national economy precisely because of the interdependence which exists between the development of its various branches and that of other economic activities.

83. Industry is still somewhat underdeveloped in view of the fact that its share of the GDP in 1981 was only 13.5 per cent (local crafts not included). The pace of development of industrial and craft activities during 1978-1980 Plan was on the whole fairly modest, the annual growth rate for that period being approximately 4 per cent.

84. The industrial strategy set forth in the 1981-1985 Economic and Social Development Plan seeks to achieve, on the one hand, a policy of substitution for imports, with priority being given to essential or strategically important products, intermediate consumer products and capital goods and, on the other hand, strengthening the industrial exports programme. These two priorities are in keeping with the national objective of restoring the trade balance.

85. In the case of the industries engaged in the substitution of local products for imports, the Plan will give particular attention to the better utilization of

national resources in agriculture (the development of agro-business), fishing and mining. Priority will be given to the initiation and execution of specific sectoral plans for sugar (with the objective of achieving self-sufficiency by about the year 2000), cement, steel and the development of phosphates (with the long-term objective of processing 30 per cent of the national production in Morocco). Special attention will be given to the branches of mechanical and electro-mechanical engineering, with a planned rate of growth of 10 per cent. The importance given to these sectors is justified by their effect on the trade balance, their potential in terms of the development of small and medium-sized undertakings and the creation of employment, and their chain reaction effect on the other economic activities of the country.

86. Moroccan exports are still largely dominated by raw materials, particularly mining and agricultural products; 47 per cent of their total value in 1980 was supplied by raw materials and 27 per cent by food products, while manufactured goods in the same year represented only 11.5 per cent. In spite of the stringent policy of import restrictions adopted by the Government, Moroccan imports rose in 1980 to 16 billion dirhams, while exports stood at 9 billion dirhams, involving a deficit of 7 billion dirhams in the balance of payments. It was against this background that the Moroccan authorities decided to implement a series of measures during the 1981-1985 Plan designed to improve the external trade situation, foremost among them being the adoption of a dynamic promotion policy for industrial exports.

87. Particular emphasis will be given to promoting the exports of the textile industries, since the sector has reached a stage of development which enables it, in addition to meeting the needs of the local market, to export a sizable share of its production, particularly textile products, hosiery and clothing.

88. The programme of action in the industrial sector, the implementation of which is largely in the hands of the public and semi-public sectors, involves planned investments of approximately 21 billion dirhams for the period 1981-1985. Substantial participation from the private sector is also anticipated; the Government has resolved to take all appropriate measures to attract private investment: revision of investment codes, simplification of administrative procedures, an appropriate credit policy, training of personnel and the provision of equipment for industrial areas.

89. Government intervention will focus particularly on the following areas: (a) the implementation of the sectoral plans for sugar, phosphates, and iron and steel; (b) special funding for small and medium-sized industrial undertakings, a sector which has a vital role to play in the 1981-1985 Plan; (c) the establishment of a national textile laboratory to facilitate the promotion of exports in the field; and (d) assistance to the Industrial Development Office whose responsibilities include studies for the selection of industrial projects, sectoral studies and industrial promotion.

90. The Plan provides for the creation of an average of 15,000 jobs per year in the manufacturing sector. Priority will be given to the creation of employment in sectors which offer favourable conditions for the development of small and medium-

sized industrial undertakings, namely, the textile, clothing and leather industries (17,400 jobs), the mechanical engineering and electrical industries (18,500 jobs) and building materials other than cement (6,000 jobs).

91. UNDP assistance in the industrial field is fully in keeping with the general approaches and objectives outlined above.

Ongoing project

Assistance to the data processing and packaging factory and animal feedstuffs production plant (MOR/80/005)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$152,000

Executing agency: United Nations Industrial
Development Organization (UNIDO)

Duration: 2 years

92. This project, which started in 1981, is a follow-up to projects (SI/MOR/76/801), (MOR/77/007) and (MOR/78/022), which contributed to the feasibility study for the plant and its establishment in Zagora, in the south of the country. The project's objectives are: (a) to advise the company "Les dattes de Zagora" on any technical measures to be taken in organizing the plant's production and the marketing of its output; (b) to train the higher level supervisory staff of the plant; (c) to propose the appropriate measures for the setting up of co-operatives for picking, collection, fumigation and the transport of the harvest to the plant; and (d) to assist farmers in improving the production, picking, fumigation and transport of their produce.

New projects

Assistance to the mechanical engineering sector (foundry)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$640,000

Executing agency: United Nations Industrial
Development Organization (UNIDO)

Duration: 2 years

93. This project is a follow-up to the project "Assistance to the mechanical engineering and metallurgical sectors" (MOR/78/003), covering the whole of the mechanical engineering sector, which was completed in December 1981. The major objectives of the new project will be: (a) to develop and improve foundry and iron-working production, as a branch of the industry bound to play a positive part in the integration of the metallurgical sector; (b) to promote the development of that branch, which at present operates on the cottage-industry level, reinforcing it with large-scale industrial units in order to fulfil local consumer needs and sub-contracting requirements; (c) to improve foundry and iron-working production through the laboratory tests necessary to modernize raw materials (including locally-produced sand) and to improve production quality; and (d) to train abroad two supervisors as specialists in the iron-working industry.

Establishment of a national textile industry laboratory

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$900,000

Executing agency: United Nations Industrial
Development Organization (UNIDO)

Duration: 3 years

94. This project, which is scheduled to begin in January 1983, is designed to help the Government to improve the quality of Moroccan textile production and increase productivity in this sector, which is one of the main industrial branches of the country, by carrying out the following steps: (a) developing a system of testing and inspecting raw materials; (b) devising rational methods for testing and supervising product quality; (c) establishing a labelling system on the basis of the standards of the international market in order to promote the export of national products; (d) assisting the administrative authorities in supervising the import of semi-finished products to be treated in the country and of exported finished products under the sub-contracting system; and (e) organizing seminars and personnel training courses.

Assistance to small and medium-scale industries in rural areas

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$260,000

Executing agency: United Nations Industrial
Development Organization (UNIDO)

Duration: 2 years

95. This project is designed to develop and improve small- and medium-scale industries, which are located or will be set up in the most impoverished rural areas, by carrying out the following steps: (a) identifying the projects which can be carried out in the selected rural areas; (b) providing daily on-the-job technical assistance to the small investors responsible for carrying out and managing the projects selected; and (c) assisting the Office of Industrial Development in strengthening and improving its capacity for promoting the establishment of small- and medium-scale industries, particularly in rural areas.

Assistance to the promotion of exports

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$620,000

Executing agency: United Nations Conference on
Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/
General Agreement on Tariffs
and Trade (GATT)

Duration: 3 years

96. The Moroccan Centre for Promoting Exports in Casablanca, which began operations in November 1980, is generally designed to promote and develop non-traditional exports. To achieve this goal, the project will basically seek to increase the operational capacity of the Centre through consultation missions in such fields as international marketing, specialized exporting techniques, trade information and the training of personnel.

F. Infrastructure

(a) Telecommunications

97. The 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan takes account of the fundamental role which telecommunications are destined to play as the support infrastructure for the strategic, economic, financial and social sectors. The Government has stressed the need to carry out a long-term global plan designed, on the one hand, to set up a light infrastructure (roads, drinking water, etc.) in the impoverished areas, and, on the other hand, to establish throughout the country centres of development to lessen the regional imbalances. Thus in the long run, infrastructural policy will be fully associated with the policy of national development and of decentralizing the productive activities which are currently concentrated in the Casablanca/Kenitra area.

98. In the field of telecommunications the Government has endeavoured in particular to replace obsolete telephone centres, provide telephone service to 47 rural communities, extend and renovate overhead telephone circuits and urban cable networks, set up connexions which would allow the construction of 2.3 million main telephone lines by the year 2000, or 120,000 lines annually compared to the present rate of 20,000 lines. In the future, priority will be given to providing telephone service to rural communities which lack it and developing an adequate telecommunications infrastructure in underequipped areas. It is also planned to provide the productive sectors with an adequate number of good telephone and telex communication systems and carry out an industrialization policy for providing telecommunications equipment.

Ongoing project

Central Telephone Maintenance System in Casablanca (MOR/78/007)

Estimated UNDP Contribution: \$418,300

Executing Agency: International Telecommunications
Union (ITU)

Duration: 3 years

99. This project has two phases, the first of which began in 1979 and will end during the second quarter of 1982. It serves to set up basic maintenance structures to expedite telephone service and provide ongoing training for technicians and operational staff. The project is designed to set up a maintenance control centre in Casablanca to ensure high standard of service and to form mobile maintenance teams with the necessary technical equipment.

New project

Central Telephone Maintenance System in Casablanca (Phase II)

Estimated UNDP Contribution: \$620,000

Executing Agency: ITU

Duration: 3 years

100. In its two phases this project should serve to strengthen the capacities of the Moroccan administrative authorities to develop, use and effectively maintain the public telecommunications network by making telecommunication services more available on a regional and national level. The second phase of the project is to begin towards the end of 1982 and will have the specific objective of consolidating the maintenance structures in Casablanca and setting up maintenance structures in other regions of the country (Rabat, Fez, Meknes, Tangier, Marrakech).

(b) Water and sanitation

101. The water resources which have been mobilized in Morocco are estimated at 12.6 billion cubic metres (m³), representing 50 per cent of the potential. Water is both scarce and unequally distributed because of regional differences due to the semi-desert climate and the topography of the country. Forty-four per cent of the water resources come from surface water and 66 per cent from underground aquifers. This sector is, therefore, characterized by water scarcity and the considerable requirements of the agricultural sector, which consumes 94 per cent of all water utilized.

102. The water consumed is estimated at 500 million m³, of which 37 per cent is used in the energy sector. The National Office of Drinking Water (ONEP) manages a part of 120 million m³, of which 66 per cent serves large towns, 2 per cent semi-urban centres and 11 per cent rural centres. In 1980 the amount of water consumed daily per inhabitant was 150 litres in urban centres and 15 litres in rural areas.

103. The water sector has benefited from large-scale public investments, most of which are used to construct dams and irrigation facilities, since the country has set the objective of irrigating 1,150,000 hectares by the year 2000. The total land surface under irrigation is currently estimated at 800,000 hectares.

104. The functions of the agencies active in organizing the drinking water sector were explained above. The Ministry of Equipment, through the Office of Hydraulic Engineering, sees to it that the necessary water resources are available in order to meet requirements. In addition to its role as sector planner, ONEP has the responsibility of ensuring the supply of water in urban centres. Local communities carry out the task of distribution and are free to entrust its management either to ONEP or to a State-managed distribution authority. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform oversees the rural areas in the field of infrastructure, while the local communities have the responsibility of management under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior.

105. Since water is associated with sanitation, the Ministry of Public Health has the role of developing drinking water supply and sanitation systems in urban areas. Its primary task is to inspect the quality of water. Furthermore, it is estimated that only 30 per cent of urban areas are equipped with sewer systems, while the rest of the population uses septic tanks and in many cases cesspools, which creates a sewage problem.

106. The Government has taken measures such as the establishment of the National Environmental Council and the Supervisory Water Council. It has also established other agencies with similar responsibilities within the framework of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in order to achieve the basic objectives in the field of water supply, set out in the Five-Year Plan: to formulate national and regional guidelines, mobilize resources as effectively as possible, increase research to identify additional underground aquifers, control waste and pollution, and take into account the needs of rural areas with regard to drinking water, which are on a par with their sanitation requirements.

107. In view of factors relating, on the one hand, to a lack of organization and co-ordination in the drinking water and sanitation subsector and, on the other hand, to the needs of rural areas, the Government actively participated in the preparations for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The establishment in Morocco of a National Action Committee for the purpose of preparing a development plan in this sector for the Decade in collaboration with the authorities, demonstrates that the objectives of the agencies of the United Nations and the Government with regard to the problems in this vital sector and actions to be taken to solve them are identical.

108. In June 1981 Morocco benefited from a joint mission of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, which took part in an inquiry into the obstacles impeding the development of the supply of drinking water in the country and a study of the means for strengthening the existing infrastructure in order to provide the least privileged sectors of the population access to it. The following four projects proposed for UNDP assistance were identified by this mission as part of the sectorial development plan to be carried out during the Decade.

Ongoing projects

Underground water exploration in Morocco (MOR/79/002)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$324,000

Executing Agency: Government

Duration: 18 months

109. This project, which will be carried out by the Moroccan Government, is designed to help mobilize the country's underground water resources and manage in an integrated manner the utilization of all the water made available in order to meet the growing needs of the key sectors for water up to the year 2000. This project, which will end in 1983, will provide assistance for the pilot phase of underground water exploration in the Haouz of Marrakech and prepare, on the basis of this experience and during the pilot phase, the programme for exploring underground water which may be found in the national territory.

Protection of the water quality of lakes and reservoirs (MOR/79/005)

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$299,900

Executing agency: WHO

Duration: 3 years

110. This project, which began in 1979, is designed to continue studies dealing with the protection of the water quality of lakes and reservoirs in Morocco, particularly the Bou Regreg lake-reservoir, the quality of whose water has deteriorated due to eutrophication (lack of oxygen). As a result, the identification of the best possible solutions to restore the water quality of lakes and reservoirs and particularly to overcome the problem of the eutrophication of the Bou Regreg lake-reservoir is expected in 1982.

New projects

National master plan for supplying drinking water to rural populations

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 531,000

Executing agency: WHO

Duration: 3 years

111. In accordance with the principles of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Moroccan Government accords high priority to rural areas. The main objective of this two-phase project is therefore to prepare first, a master plan for rural areas and then, in a second phase, a short-term programme. In addition, a project compatible with the choices made at the end of the first phase, the results of which will help to direct future activities, will be executed in the pilot area.

National laboratory for the study and monitoring of pollution

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 1,057,000

Executing agency: WHO

Duration: 4 years

112. As a result of the constant increase in industrial, mining and transport activities, chemical pollution of the environment is steadily on the rise in Morocco. The Government therefore wants to set up a laboratory for the study and monitoring of environmental pollution to observe and monitor the accumulation of toxic chemicals in the air, water, soil and food-stuffs, and is requesting UNDP assistance in setting up this laboratory, conducting studies of environmental problems and training qualified personnel.

Regional water supplies and water distribution in small towns

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 626,000

Executing agency: WHO

Duration: 4 years

113. In order to achieve the objectives established under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Moroccan Government has decided to make a special investment effort aimed at supplying water to small towns. The present project will contribute to this effort by making studies of master plans for regional water supplies in the north and centre of the country and studies of water distribution networks for small towns scattered throughout the country.

National sanitary engineering technical reference and applied research centre

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 551,600

Executing agency: WHO

Duration: 4 years

114. The over-all objectives of this project are to help ensure the country's technological independence in the field of sanitary engineering and to raise the population's standard of health by improving environmental health and hygiene. The project will comprise activities relating to the continuous training centre, the technical documentation centre and the applied research centre (reinforcement of laboratories, applied research into urban or industrial water supplies).

Assistance to the Moroccan Central Water Board

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 136,000

Executing agency: Moroccan Government

Duration: 2 years

115. The Central Water Board (CSE) was set up by royal decree in April 1981 and is responsible chiefly for devising a strategy for water resources development, distribution and management as part of regional and national water resources planning and to co-ordinate and promote at national level all water-related development activities and operations. UNDP assistance will make it possible to provide the Board with top-level advisers and consultants who will help it to carry out its mandate, for instance by helping it to benefit from experience acquired in other countries in the planning and management of water resources. The project will also include the identification and formulation of interdisciplinary projects and programmes and the training of water management officials.

Restoration of the Fès sanitation system

Estimated UNDP contribution: \$US 80,000

Executing agency: Moroccan Government

Duration: 1 year

116. The precarious nature of sanitary installations in the town of Fès, particularly in the medina, and projections of urban growth and its impact on

sanitation call for: the laying of a sewage disposal main in the medina, the construction of a plant for the treatment of liquid waste downstream, the construction of a plant for treating household refuse and the organization of refuse collection, and the protection and landscaping of the Fès wadi.

G. Intercountry programme

117. Morocco is participating in a number of regional, interregional and global projects. Of these, those of particular benefit to Morocco at the present time are the projects: Water resources management in the Maghreb countries (RAB/80/011), Improvement of Olive Production (RAB/79/027), Fisheries development and exploitation (COPACE) (INT/79/019) and Prospecting and development of renewable world marine resources (GLO/79/011).

118. Morocco is also host to the African Centre for Administrative Training for Research and Development (CAFRAD) which has received considerable UNDP assistance in the past and will continue to receive contributions in the future from the regional programmes for the Arab States and for Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Multinational Programming and Operations Centre (MULPOC) for North Africa, also at Tangier, recently began to receive financial assistance from the UNDP regional programme, particularly in agriculture and the promotion of development activities for women.

119. The Moroccan Government is fully aware of the importance of government participation in regional projects and has committed considerable resources to a number of activities which are already, or will be, of interest to other African or Arab countries and in which it hopes to interest UNDP in order to obtain financial assistance from the regional programme, particularly for training. The Moroccan Packaging and Processing Institute (IMEC) at Casablanca, which received \$US 210,800 in preparatory assistance from UNDP under project RAB/80/013, the Marrakech National Mining School, the Arabization Research and Study Institute and the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute at Rabat all belong in this category.

III. INFORMATION ON THE OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN MOROCCO

120. In addition to the above-mentioned activities financed from the country IPF, the United Nations system finances, under the regular programmes of its various agencies, projects, studies and training programmes which help the country to carry out programmes of specific activities and/or identify investment projects. UNDP co-ordinates these various activities and plays an important information and mediation role between the Government and United Nations agencies, thereby permitting more judicious and co-ordinated use of the resources made available by the United Nations system.

121. Over the period 1980-1981, assistance provided by FAO under its Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) totalled approximately \$US 243,300. This assistance made it possible to finance a number of studies and specific activities in priority sectors of the agricultural economy, for instance a research project into horizontal resistance to plant diseases and pests and two major studies on the

cereal and oil seed sectors. FAO assistance under the research project and the study of the oil seed sector mentioned above made it possible to select two projects which UNDP is now planning to finance.

122. As part of its programme of regional activities, FAO is also carrying out two projects on the improvement of olive production and the creation of a regional research centre into the date palm.

123. The World Food Programme (WFP) is making a large contribution in kind as part of the execution of socio-economic projects directed towards the most disadvantaged population groups. Such assistance is granted on a priority basis to agricultural and nutrition projects and to training and human advancement activities. Emergency aid involving the delivery of 40,160 metric tons of wheat for a total cost of \$US 8.3 million was also approved in 1981 to enable the Government to deal with emergency situations caused by drought.

124. WFP assistance to Morocco over the next five years (1982-1986) will total approximately \$US 66.5 million.

125. With regard to population activities, assistance planned by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for the period 1981-1985 will comprise a budget package of \$US 10 million. This assistance will make it possible to carry out various projects in the field of health and family planning, demographic research, censuses and education of the population in demographic problems.

126. In social matters, the programme of action drawn up by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the period 1981-1985 currently represents a budget package of \$US 13 million. This assistance will go mainly to the following areas: public health (infrastructure for primary health care) and nutrition education; sanitation and drinking water supply in rural areas; advancement of women and pre-school education.

127. As part of its regular programme, WHO is continuing to help in the training of sanitary engineers at the Regional Sanitary Engineering Centre of the Mohammédia Engineering School and in the epidemiological control of communicable diseases. WHO assistance, estimated at approximately \$US 200,000-300,000 a year, is concentrated mainly on strengthening basic health services, training health personnel and improving environmental health by means of short-term consultancy missions and the awarding of fellowships in different spheres of education.

128. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), whose financial contribution is approximately \$US 200,000 a year, is providing assistance in the following activities: prospecting for nuclear raw materials (uranium resources); the use of radioisotopes in agriculture and animal sciences; an electro-nuclear programme; a nuclear physics programme and nuclear medicine.

129. A request for \$US 1.8 million has been submitted by the Moroccan Government to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (IFSTD) to finance a project to develop national activities for the production and use of solar energy in rural areas. The Fund is currently considering the possibility of getting other donor agencies to finance this project.

130. As part of the UNIDO programme of special industrial services and the regular budgets of UNESCO, ILO, WMO, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), UNCTAD, HABITAT and ECA, Morocco is continuing to receive technical assistance in the form of consultancy missions, fellowships and participation in seminars and meetings in the respective fields of activitt of the different agencies.

131. Loans granted by the World Bank in a number of different sectors are estimated at \$US 204 million for the 1980 fiscal year and \$US 223 million for the 1981 fiscal year. Some pre-investment studies carried out under UNDP-financed projects, particularly in the agricultural and tourist sectors, helped in the preparation of projects presented by the Government of Morocco for World Bank financing. Approximately 20 new projects are currently being considered for such financing.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		\$			
A. <u>Resources</u>					
(a) IPF and other resources					
(i)	Illustrative IPF for programme period	27 000 000			
(ii)	Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	-			
(iii)	Other resources	-			
(b) Provision for adequate programming					
		-			
	TOTAL	<u>27 000 000</u>			
B. <u>Use of resources</u>					
(a) Programmed					
(i)	Ongoing projects	5 979 000			
(ii)	New projects and new phases included in the country programme	15 791 000			
(iii)	Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a later stage)	30 000			
	Subtotal	<u>21 600 000</u>			
(b) Reserve					
		-			
(c) Unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>					
		5 400 000			
	TOTAL	<u>27 000 000</u>			
C. <u>Financial distribution of programme by sector</u>					
	<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u>	<u>Total</u>
02	General development questions, etc.		267 000		267 000
03	Natural resources	2 699 500	2 981 000		5 680 500
04	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 192 000	5 592 000		6 784 000
05	Industry	177 500	1 701 000		1 878 500
06	Transport and communications	473 500	1 800 000		2 273 500
07	International trade and development financing		620 000		620 000
09	Human settlements	50 000	355 000		405 000
11	Education	1 341 500	1 050 000		2 391 500
12	Employment	45 000	382 000		427 000
14	Social conditions and social justice			30 000	30 000
16	Science and technology		843 000		843 000
TOTAL		5 979 000	15 591 000	30 000	21 600 000

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming in accordance with the Administrator's instructions contained in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111; UNDP/PROG/HQ/RS/126.

b/ According to ACC classification.

