

**USAID/Morocco**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

3/13/2003

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106  
Fax: 703-351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

Background: Morocco has made great gains in recent years, but still faces formidable challenges. Among the most important are the rising poverty, due to high levels of unemployment, a labor pool largely unprepared for today's and tomorrow's job market, and a citizenry appreciative of democratic reforms and improved governance, but thirsting for more. This thirst is driven by Morocco's social indicators, which belie its lower middle-income ranking. Compared to other countries in the region, Morocco's Human Development Index (calculated by the United Nations) makes Morocco closer to a low-income country (such as Bangladesh) rather than a middle-income country (such as Jordan).

Macroeconomic indicators (inflation, fiscal deficit, and foreign exchange reserves) remain excellent, despite the external shocks and low economic growth. Economic liberalization has been slow but steady, with some impressive success in telecommunications. The democratic process has made reasonable progress since 1999, with fair and transparent national elections for the first time since Morocco's independence. Even more notable, the September 2002 elections increased the female membership of Parliament from 1% to 10%, the highest percentage in the Middle East.

However, in spite of gains in democracy, the lack of economic opportunities has increased the people's discontent. Those that are employed are frequently underemployed, with university graduates being the most affected group. This search for economic opportunity drives rural dwellers to the urban shantytowns or to the Straits of Gibraltar. Those lucky enough to have marketable skills head for Europe or North America through whatever means possible.

Although there has been macroeconomic stability and progress on economic reforms, poverty continues to grow. This growth is partially due to a non-performing economy, overly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Recurrent droughts force many people from rural to urban areas. Here, they swell the ranks of the unemployed and put greater stress on already overwhelmed public services, including education, health, housing and transportation. For example, despite the fact that the government uses more than 25% of its annual budget on education, there are still high illiteracy, low quality in education, and vocational training not targeted to priority needs of the workplace. Thus, the citizens are not receiving the services they need, and Morocco's work force lacks the skills to compete in the global economy.

Current Program: To help Morocco address its development challenges, USAID/Morocco's program implements two key strategic objectives linked and focused on the two fundamental resource issues for Morocco's economy: 1) Increasing opportunities for domestic and foreign investment, and 2) Improving water resources management. Three special objectives address key long-term issues of health, education, and democracy: 1) Promoting sustainable population, health and nutrition programs, 2) Increasing basic education attainment for girls in rural areas, and 3) Increased capability and active participation of civil society in support of citizen's rights. Particular attention is given to gender and public-private partnerships to maximize synergies across sectors.

USAID/Morocco's activities benefit a wide variety of individuals and institutions. For instance, economic growth activities benefit owners, managers and employees of private enterprises ranging from microenterprises to large businesses. Direct benefits include job availability and stability, higher incomes, access to finance, and increased profitability and predictability in government decision-making. Water management activities benefit small and medium sized farmers, with access to modern technologies that conserve water for irrigation; households and industries in urban areas benefit from clean water and improved availability; municipalities offer improved sanitation and health for their residents through wastewater treatment and reuse systems. All Moroccan women of child-bearing age and children under five will have access to a more sustainable health system which better meets their needs. Rural girls and boys are the ultimate beneficiaries of basic education activities, which provide an improved school environment through active community participation, better-trained teachers and better-managed schools. Moroccan advocacy NGOs, women candidates for elected office and government officials at the national

and local levels are the immediate beneficiaries of training and technical assistance under the democracy/governance activities.

**Key Achievements:** In 2002, the most important challenges for USAID/Morocco have been to adjust to the post 9/11 environment in an Arabic-Muslim country. As a result, Washington requested USAID/Morocco to phase-out its current strategic plan two years earlier than planned, and to design a new strategy. In addition, the announcement of the U.S-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (negotiations begin in January 2003), required Mission staff to devote significant time to determine USAID/Morocco's contribution to this objective. As a consequence, Mission staff's work load increased dramatically, especially as the pace of implementation for most current activities reached fullest speed during this period. Finally, the legislative election held in September 2002 diverted counterpart ministries' attention, which led to postponing several important decisions on re-defining some activities, such as the ethics agenda. Besides these challenges for all Mission programs, the economic growth team faced the difficulty of implementing high-level policy decisions on the ground, particularly in the area of investment promotion. The environment and natural resource team continued to be challenged by working with multiple decision-making centers (seven) in the water sector. The basic education team had to adjust to a major change in the Ministry of Education's organizational structure, which increased uncertainty about the future of key decision-makers working closely on USAID programs.

Despite such adverse conditions, USAID/Morocco's programs continued to show progress in FY 2002, with all targets met or exceeded:

- In the economic growth sector, USAID helped create the one-stop business center in Agadir, which sets the standard for newly created Regional Investment Centers (RICs). The assistance provided in re-engineering the commercial court in the Souss-Massa-Draa region and training its judges resulted in better quality work products and reduced time to process business disputes. Assistance to business associations has resulted in exceeded targets in fund-raising and in improved access to market information for their potential customers. USAID-assisted microfinance institutions far exceeded their targets both in the number of loans and cost-recovery.
  
- In the water sector, important steps were taken towards establishing the Souss-Massa River Basin Agency (RBA) as an operational and efficient water-management institution. The implementation of an integrated water-management approach with the participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector and NGOs, became effective as regional working groups began to develop a water management plan. In addition, several pilot activities were completed: a telemetry system, which measures surface and groundwater stocks and flows; a drip irrigation demonstration site; the dissemination of information related to optimal water application by crop; and replication of watershed protection programs.
  
- Working with other donors, the Ministry of Health started replicating USAID-developed models of decentralized management of health services. USAID-provided training materials and curriculum increased reproductive health services provision by private general practitioners. Food fortification regulation was adopted and initial success in the flour sector attracted interest in other food processing sectors, such as edible oil and milk.
  
- Targets in girls' enrollment and retention in primary school were exceeded in pilot schools. The number of children affected by USAID programs grew exponentially, thanks to the nationwide dissemination of materials and teacher-training modules developed and tested at the local level.
  
- In the area of democracy and governance, USAID trained 123 women in campaigning skills, of whom 44 campaigned and 10 were elected to Parliament in September 2002, representing almost one third of elected women. USAID-assistance was instrumental in shaping the reform of the "municipal code," which introduces new principles and practices of good governance at the local level.

**Gender:** Attention to gender issues has noticeably increased in USAID/Morocco programs. USAID addresses gender by: increasing women's participation in politics and civil society; promoting women's legal advocacy; empowering women entrepreneurs through micro-enterprise loans; improving family

planning and child survival programs; and increasing primary school retention for rural girls and involving mothers in rural Parent Teacher's Associations. In addition, USAID aims to increase women's roles as decision-makers in water management by analyzing their roles and suggesting ways to increase women's participation in this sector. Health activities focus on maternal and child's health and thereby include gender concerns across the board.

Trade Capacity Building: With the launching of negotiations for a U.S-Morocco Free Trade Agreement, USAID/Morocco began to explore, with the Government of Morocco, in coordination with the State Department and the U.S. Trade Representative, Morocco's need for trade capacity building (TCB). TCB will become a major focus for Mission future strategic plan.

**Environmental Compliance:** The Mission reviewed all Strategic/Special Objectives and determined that there are no likely effects on the environment, and on human health and welfare. All activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environment Examinations, Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions under Regulation 216. No new or amended Initial Environment Examination (IEE) or Environment Assessment is anticipated this year.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:** N/A.

## **D. Results Framework**

### **608-005 Increased Opportunities for Domestic and Foreign Investment**

SO Level Indicator: 5a Time needed to complete selected business processes

SO Level Indicator: 5b Cumulative number of micro-loans by USAID-assisted micro-finance intermediaries

IR 5.1 Improved legal, administrative, regulatory and policy environment for private sector development

IR 5.2 Strengthened capacity of selected institutions to foster private enterprise

**Discussion:** None.

### **608-006 Improved Water Resources Management in the Souss-Massa River Basin**

SO Level Indicator: Critical Enabling Conditions Achieved for Improved Water Resources Management

IR 6.1 Institutions and Policies for Water Resources Management Improved

IR 6.2 Best Practices in Water Resources Management Developed and Disseminated

IR 6.3 Non-governmental Participation in Water Resources Management Increased

**Discussion:**

### **608-007 Key Interventions Promote Sustainability of Population, Health and Nutrition Programs in Morocco**

SO Level Indicator: 7.0.1 Maintenance of the modern contraceptive prevalence rate at or above 49 percent of married women of reproductive age

SO Level Indicator: 7.0.2 Proportion of family planning clients served by private sector increased to 46 percent

SO Level Indicator: 7.0.3 Improved policy environment supports sustainability of reproductive and child health services

IR 7.1 Effective decentralized management of primary health care services established on a pilot basis

IR 7.2 Use of private sector reproductive and child health (RCH) services increased

**Discussion:** None

### **608-008 Increased Attainment of Basic Education among Girls in Selected Rural Provinces**

SO Level Indicator: Girls' Completion Rate

- SO Level Indicator: Girls' Enrollment Rate
- SO Level Indicator: Number of SpO8 Developed Guides Adopted by the MNE
  - IR 8.1 Improved School Environment
    - IR 8.1.1 Improved teaching skills
    - IR 8.1.2 Increased Village/Commune Support for Girls' Education
    - IR 8.1.3 Improved Educational Management at the Provincial Level

**Discussion:** The design of this program included a two-phase approach. Phase I (1997-2000) was dedicated to the development of a model set of interventions leading to the increased attainment of basic education among girls in selected rural provinces. Phase II (2001-2003) is focused on the national replication and diffusion of materials created during Phase I. To further the sustainability of USAID's activities, Phase II was designed with an increased emphasis on Ministry of National Education (MNE) ownership and buy-in of the materials designed in Phase I through joint testing and collaboration in the finalization of the documents. Because of the higher level results expected during Phase II, it was desirable to alter the performance monitoring plan (PMP) so that it remains a viable management tool.

While the original results framework remains as is, and data on SpO level results continue to be collected, two new indicators will be adopted to measure the national diffusion of USAID-produced training guides by the MNE. One will measure the number of USAID-produced training guides that have been adopted by the MNE and the other will measure the number of these guides that are actually being used by the MNE.

#### **608-009 Increased Capability and Active Participation of Civil Society in Support of Citizen Rights**

- IR 9.1 Increase development of a politically active civil society
- IR 9.2 Strengthen rule of law and human rights
- IR 9.3 Improve national and local governance
- IR 9.4 Encourage legitimate electoral process

**Discussion:** Progress is being measured through a series of performance benchmarks as requested in Cable 72969. USAID has collected data for all benchmarks.

Over 100 NGOs participated in workshops to improve their advocacy and training skills and internal management. The workshops aimed to increase the development of a politically active civil society by focusing on human rights monitoring and reporting, women's legal literacy, NGO management, and elections monitoring and voter education. Approximately 150 NGOs used the women's Legal Literacy Manuals. 23 NGOs participated in a coalition of domestic monitors, and 3,000 monitors were trained.

The current status of decentralization laws and practices was assessed and a strategy to assist local governance was developed. The College of Inspectors General drafted a code of ethics in collaboration with civil society.

29% of women elected to Parliament participated in the Women's Campaign workshops. 16 political parties received training to build their capacity to represent citizens.

## Selected Performance Measures - Morocco

3/13/2003 11:05:25 AM

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance              |             |   |  |

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

|   |         |  |  |  |   |
|---|---------|--|--|--|---|
| a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)                                  | 3       |  |  |  | Scholarships for success Alliance (Rural Girls' Educational Support Committee, Motorola, Coca Cola, Afriquia Oil Company, a national magazine, two local NGOs and the Ministry of National Education); Watershed Protection Alliance (local NGO, Ministry of Agriculture); City Development Alliance (Cities Alliance, United Nations, international consulting corporation, local and regional fora, five municipalities). |
| b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?  | 1       |  |  |  | Local banks.  |
| What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | 3200440 |  |  |  | Scholarships: \$1,300,440 for USAID's \$200,000; Watershed Protection: \$1,500,000 for USAID's \$600,000; City Development: \$400,000 for USAID's \$95,000.   |

|   |
|---|
| Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
|---|

|  |
|--|
| USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened |
|--|

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |
|--|
| USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged |
|--|

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |
|---|
| USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable |
|---|

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |     |  |   |  |
|---|-----|--|---|--|
| 608-005 Increased Opportunities for Domestic and Foreign Investment | Yes |  | Expanding Microcredit: As of 9/30/2002, the three USAID-assisted microfinance organizations have a total of 80,000 outstanding loans, exceeding the 2002 target by more than 20%, and reaching a cumulative level of over 270,000 loans versus a target of 208,000 (not justified). The majority of these loans were extended by Al-Amana, the highly successful association started by USAID in 1996. As of 9/30/2002, Al-Amana had established 81 branch offices, made over 260,000 loans (74,038 outstanding) and reached full cost recovery. In programs targeting rural areas about 11,000 new loans were made. USAID also completed program and administrative improvements at five other microfinance organizations. Finally, USAID launched guaranty programs with the two largest microfinance associations, Al-Amana and Zakoura, that will provide them with access to up to \$2 million in private capital, an important milestone on the road to decreasing their dependence on donor support. | Data, collected by contractors by USAID contractors, is accurate and reliable. |
|---|-----|--|---|--|

**USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |                 |                   |  |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 608-008 Increased Attainment of Basic Education among Girls in Selected Rural Provinces                    | Yes             |                   | The exponential increase in the number of children in schools affected by the USAID program from 12,470 last year to 469,906 this year attest to the nationwide diffusion of work that was developed and tested in 8 pilot provinces during the first phase of SpO8. | The calculation of this indicator is based on average school size, per province, in official Ministry of National Education statistics. |
| a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) | 253,933<br>Male | 215,973<br>Female | 469,906<br>Total   |   |
| b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target) | 350,000<br>Male | 350,000<br>Female | 700,000<br>Total   |   |

**USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) |  |  |  |  |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) |  |  |  |  |

**Pillar III: Global Health**

**USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | % |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|

**USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |      |        |       |   |   |
|--|------|--------|-------|---|---|
| 608-007 Key Interventions Promote Sustainability of Population, Health and Nutrition Programs in Morocco           | Yes  |        |       | With USAID support, the National Strategy on Micronutrients helped put in place a legal framework for nutritionally fortified food including flour, oil and milk. These products will be in the market shortly. With USAID support the ministry of health put a new integrated calendar of supplementation into use by health professionals. 7200 health professionals were trained nationwide to implement it. A national micronutrient week for the supplementation of Vitamine A has been institutionalized for the first time to happen twice a year. | Too early to report significant progress due to program interventions. Public service Routine Health Information system does not provide these indicators. This data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years through DHS. |
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)                   | Male | Female | Total |   | Too early to report significant progress due to program interventions. Public service Routine Health Information system does not provide these indicators. This data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years.             |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total |   | Too early to report significant progress due to program interventions. Public service Routine Health Information system does not provide these indicators. This data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years.             |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)       | Male | Female | Total |   | Too early to report significant progress due to program interventions. Public service Routine Health Information system does not provide these indicators. This data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years.             |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?                                  | No   |        |       |   | N/A.  |

**USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |     |  |  |  |
|--|-----|--|--|--|
| 608-007 Key Interventions Promote Sustainability of Population, Health and Nutrition Programs in Morocco | Yes |  | The program contributed to provide training to more than 300 medical and paramedical staff on Emergency Obstetric Care in the two pilot regions. this will help provide the staff with the necessary skills to save the life of the women and newborns if complications happens. In addition, USAID has achieved the upgrade and the installation of the procured equipment for the delivery health centers and maternity hospitals. | Data quality is good. Information comes from contractors files.  |
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)                                   | %   |  |  | This data is only collected every five years through DHS. This data might be available in FY 2003. Routine Health Information System data is partial, reflecting only public sector performance. |

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |      |        |       |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)   |      |        |       |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target)   |      |        |       |
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)   | %    |        |       |
| Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)   |      |        |       |
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey) | Male | Female | Total |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)  | %    |        |       |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics  |      |        |       |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance   |      |        |       |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support  |      |        |       |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance  |      |        |       |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children                                  |      |        |       |

|   |      |        |       |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) |      |        |       |  |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance   |      |        |       |  |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment  |      |        |       |  |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program  |      |        |       |  |
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?   |      |        |       |  |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?  |      |        |       |  |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)  | Male | Female | Total |  |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)   | Male | Female | Total |  |

|   |      |        |       |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)           |   |  |  |  |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)           |   |  |  |  |
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | % |  |  |  |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | % |  |  |  |

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|   |      |        |       |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | Male | Female | Total |  |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

|  |      |        |       |  |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of beneficiaries  |      |        |       |  |
| Crude mortality rates  | %    |        |       |  |
| Child malnutrition rates   | %    |        |       |  |
| Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? |      |        |       |  |
| Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)   | Male | Female | Total |  |
| Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)  | Male | Female | Total |  |