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CARE

INTERNATIONAL IN EL SALVADOR

PROSAGUAS
LAST QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL
REPORTS
(April/98 – March/99)



PROSAGUAS CARE International in EL SALVADOR

**Annual Report (April/98 – March/99) and the achievements of
the last Quarter (January - March/99)**

**Financed through USAID - El Salvador
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I INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1998, **CARE** El Salvador entered into a cooperative agreement with USAID/El Salvador in order to finance and implement a sustainable water and sanitation program in rural communities of El Salvador

This program, which will be undertaken by **CARE** El Salvador in collaboration with partners with mutual interests, will hereinafter be called "**PROSAGUAS**", which stands for "Programa para la Salud a traves de Agua y Saneamiento", and means "Program for Health through Water and Sanitation"

This annual report, which reports on the year's last quarter and includes a summary of all the information contained in the previous quarterly progress reports, describes the different activities that have been undertaken in the past year toward accomplishing the proposed objectives of the program

II ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED DURING THIS PERIOD

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES (common to each of the three geographic regions), and **REGIONAL ACTIVITIES** (specific to each of the three geographic regions), were accomplished during this reporting period. The Global activities are documented below and the Regional activities follow (See Annex No 1 for details of the Focus Areas)

II 1 GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

SARAR TRAINING During this period a Self esteem, Associative strength, Resourcefulness, Action planning, and Responsibility for follow through - **SARAR** - Workshop was given to the personnel of **PROSAGUAS** (10) and personnel of Peace Corps (1), MSPAS (6), AGAPE (1), SalvaNATURA (2), ADEMUSA (3), CENTA (1), and

the European Union through its Basic Hygiene Project in the Western Region, ALA 93/30 (4) This **SARAR** methodology workshop taught those who attended more effective ways to disseminate information to people living in the communities where the **PROSAGUAS** Program is implemented. The methodology, when utilized, allows for an improved transfer of information, facilitates the education of people, literate or illiterate, provides creative and participative methods for educational and training sessions, and encourages participation in making decisions, organizing, and learning.

EVALUATIONS The first evaluation of the **PROSAGUAS** Program was conducted, specifically covering the first completed project in La Esperanza in Conchagua. The results of this evaluation are being reported in the first Evaluation Report that corresponds to the dry season – from February

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS Two cooperative agreements were signed, one of them between **CARE** and **ANDA**, and the other between **CARE** and the European Union through its Basic Hygiene Project in the Western Region, ALA 93/30. These cooperative agreements will strengthen the ability of **PROSAGUAS** to provide a sustainable impact in beneficiary communities, and to assure the human, logistic, and economic resources necessary, both now and in the future.



The Cooperative agreement with European Union was signed in Conacastes Community

PEACE CORPS JOINT EFFORTS

- ◆ Tammie Cox – located in Corinto, Morazán

Since May of 1998, Tammie has dedicated her efforts to implementing a water and sanitation project with the inhabitants of the settlement of San Francisco, located in the Canton of El Corralito in the municipality of Corinto, Morazan.

In July of 1998, with the support of **CARE**, the project initiated the construction phase of VIP type latrines. Construction has been completed. The following table shows the beneficiaries of the project.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE CONSTRUCTED LATRINES

UNITS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	TOTAL
33	39	42	58	129

To demonstrate to the beneficiaries how to construct the latrines, Tammie received the help of Douglas Lorimer, another Peace Corps Volunteer, to construct 3 latrines. Other volunteers helped with the construction of four more latrines and the remaining latrines were constructed under Tammie supervision.

Tammie made house visits explaining proper use and maintenance, including proper hygiene, for the latrines. During the visits, she handed over sanitation posters that functioned as checklists for complying with proper use, both of the latrines and hygiene practices.

Tammie made 164 house visits to guarantee sustainability of the latrine project.

On 9 March 1999, Tammie began work with the **CARE** environmental promoter to establish a community tree nursery in the settlement of San Francisco.

◆ **Mathew Porth – Located in San Pedro Perulapan**

Mathew was incorporated as a member of the **CARE** Team. He was involved in the activities realized and will be involved for the duration of the Multiple Area La Loma Water Project in the Municipality of San Pedro Perulapan, Cuscatlan.

Mathew has played a roll in the following activities

- ✓ Participated in the data collection for a socioeconomic study that demanded his collaboration in a survey of 600 people in the four cantons in the project area
- ✓ Participated as a surveyor to gather information about the number of latrines needed and the number of and state of existing latrines in the four cantons of La Loma, La Cruz, Buenos Aires, and La Flor
- ✓ Participated as a data collector in the population census

II 2 REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

II 2 1 CENTRAL REGION

The two projects that are under way that are included in the **PROSAGUAS** program are described below.

1 Istagua Project

Canton and Settlement of Istagua

a) Description

This project is located in the Canton of Istagua in the Municipality of San Pedro Perulapan. Included in the project are 708 homes with a population of 3,515 people.

b) Social and Health Promotion

- Members of the Health, Water, and Environmental committees, along with the water system's Administrative Board attended 10 training sessions given over Units I, II and III of **CARE**'s Basic Sanitation Manual. The topics covered in the sessions included Evaluation, Community Mapping, Community Diagnostics, Planning, Community Participation, Community Organization, Leadership, Committee Functions, and Expressing Hopes and Fears. The Health Committee was taught techniques for making house visits. This activity was developed in coordination between the project technical teams responsible for the areas of health, environment, and community organizing.

- Assemblies were held to inform the community of the advances of the project. These assemblies were also utilized to motivate the 10% of the families participating in the project that are behind in contributing their part of the labor.
- In an assembly, the members of the Administrative Board were elected. The board is comprised of three women and a man, detailed as the following:
 - 1 President Cenia Marisol Rivas
 - 2 Secretary Jorge Aristides Sanchez
 - 3 Syndic Domitila Perez
 - 4 Representative Marta Milagro Mendoza

The administrative body will be a communal association called **MARDEPLATA**, and will administer the system with an initial numbers of users totaling 483

- **CARE** coordinated with the municipal office of San Pedro Perulapan to obtain permission to construct latrines and a public water faucet for 20 families that live in a green zone, which is property of the Municipal Mayor's Office
- Three promoters that work in the community were trained in the participative **SARAR** methodology. These members were Alexander Ayala (MSPAS), Cenia Rivas (Community) and Domitila Perez (Community)
- With the community's Health Committee, an evaluation of the presence of latrines was carried out. Each member of the said committee was assigned a geographic area to cover. This activity promoted each family's participation in the process of the construction and reconstruction of the latrines.

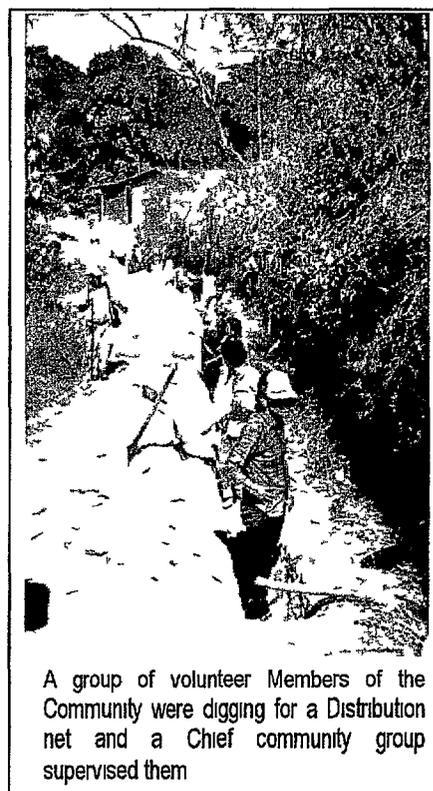
c) Infrastructure

Water distribution network

- a) The project saw 10,845 meters of PVC pipes installed for the system. The diameters of the pipes are 1", 1½" and 2"
- b) A total of 146 household connections were installed
- c) Construction began on the storage and distribution tank, which has a 250m³-storage capacity
- d) Construction began on the pumping house, pump platform, and well walls and railing

Latrines

- a) Thirty-one VIP and three dry composting latrines were constructed
- b) A total of 160 dry pit latrines were reconstructed (construction of the housing, roof and floor pairs)



d) Coordinated Activities

- ANDA, in collaboration with the project, supplied the tubing and pumping equipment and the construction electrical sub station
- A coordination with San Pedro Perulapan's Mayor's Office was established to supplies materials for the water storage tank
- The Ministry of Public Works approved permissions to excavate and break pavement on the shoulders of the highway to Suchitoto to lay tubing

e) Micro-Watershed protection



Members of Environmental Committee were working in the Transecto of Istagua canton

- The members of the Environmental Committee were given training and educational sessions with the following titles *Infiltration Ditches for Soil Conservation, What is a Micro-Watershed?, What is a Tree Nursery?, Importance of Tree Nurseries, and Making a Tree Nursery*
- The final participative diagnostic over the environment for the community of Istagua was reviewed with the Environmental Committee The principle problems determined to be deforestation, burning of croplands, and trash
- A micro-watershed management plan was elaborated with the Environmental Committee The plan considered deforestation as the primary concern
- The location of demonstration plots to be reforested were determined Two communal tree nurseries, 20,000 and 16,000 trees, were established The tree species of the nurseries include Madre Cacao, Flor Amarilla, Almendro de Rio, Papayo and Tamarindo

2 La Loma Project Multiple Communities

Cantons of La Loma Buenos Aires and La Cruz in San Pedro Perulapan and La Flor in San Martin

a) Description

This project is located in the Municipality of San Pedro Perulapan and encompasses Cantons La Loma, Buenos Aires, and La Cruz in the Municipality of San Pedro Perulapán, and La Flor in the Municipality of San Martin It includes a population of 12,000 persons

b) Social and Health Promotion

- House visits were realized in La Flor, Buenos Aires, and part of La Loma to complete a latrine census
- The geographic limits of the Canton of La Loma were demarcated
- House visits were made to verify data from the latrine census of the Cantons of La Cruz and Buenos Aires
- The community defined the areas for the placement of the water tanks considered in the project designs
- The community was given advice and counsel over the purchase of land for the tank and process of obtaining the right-of-way for the installation tubing in the properties of FENADESAL
- The project execution strategy for the community organizations has been elaborated This strategy will be discussed with the committees that represent each of the four communities
- The sites were defined along with permissions obtained to install the community storage facilities for the project materials
- A latrine census was realized in the four cantons with the help of masons, community leaders, a volunteer from the US Peace Corps, and promoters from the MSPAS
- The following table presents the number of latrines to construct or repair in the four cantons according to the census

Canton	Homes	Latrines in a good conditions	Latrines need to be constructed	Latrine housing to construct	Lacking door and roofs	Lacking roof to install	Doors to install
La Loma	1 400	229	600	430	68	3	70
La Cruz	345	47	140	115	25	2	16
Buenos Aires	375	117	99	121	22	2	14
La Flor	945	222	267	313	72	2	69
TOTAL	3 065	615	1 106	979	187	9	169

- Eleven candidates have been trained in the administration of warehouses, including topics covering monthly inventory reports, incoming and outgoing materials, tool inventory, security, and others Of these 11 candidates, three will be chosen to run the warehouse
- A survey was elaborated to collect socioeconomic data for a study directed by Ph D Felipe Perez del INCAE The survey was implemented in the field
- Fifty health education students from UES, the national university, were trained in data collection for studies The students then implemented 600 surveys

c) Infrastructure

- A technical project plan for the construction of latrines has been elaborated
- A technical profile of the water supply system has been elaborated

d) Activities of Associates

CARE has solicited different institutions for contributions for this project, obtaining the promised contributions and agreements listed in the following table (monitory amount shown)

INSTITUTION	Contribution in Dollars
ANDA	371,184
MUNICIPALITY OF SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN	195,428
MUNICIPALITY OF SAN MARTIN	88,228
MSPAS	5,760
CENTA	2,194
Total	662,794

3 Feasibility studies for proposed projects

a) Canton Los Ayalitas

The community of Los Ayalitas is located six kilometers north of the municipality of San Esteban, Department of San Vicente. Currently the community is supplied with water through a pumped system with home service. This system was constructed by the community with the help of the Municipality of San Esteban, ANDA, and ASDI (an NGO with Canadian funds). Concerning the coverage of house with latrines, 80% of the homes have latrines that were constructed with aid from UNICEF and the MSPAS.

Since this community already has a water system and sanitary infrastructure, Los Ayalitas will not be included in the **PROSAGUAS** Program.

II 2 2 EASTERN REGION

1 La Esperanza Project

Canton Guisquil

The project has been completed and the inauguration was on December 16, 1998.

None the less, CARE has continued with child survival interventions through education. The educational topics include Acute Diarrheal Diseases, Breast-Feeding, Nutrition, Growth and Development. CARE has obtained the assistance from the community of one male and five females that function as health promoters.

To guarantee sustainability for this water system the municipal government created an ordinance to administer the system, including fees for system maintenance and operation. The usage rates are displayed in the following table.

CONSUMPTION (M3)	BARRELS	COST/ BARREL	COST/ M3	FEES IN \$
0 0 – 15 0	75	0 05	0 26	4 00
15 1 – 17 0	75 5 – 85	0 08	0 43	4 0 + 0 85= 4 85
17 1 – 22 0	85 5 – 110	0 14	0 71	4 85 + 3 57= 8 42
22 1 – or more	110 5 or more	0 17	0 86	8 42 + 4 28 = 12.70

2 3H Project

Cantons El Jobo El Rodeo and El Papalón

a) Description

This project is located in the Cantons of El Jobo, El Rodeo, and El Papalón in the Municipality of Moncagua

b) Social and Health Promotion

Six meetings were held with the water committee to cover the following topics

- Discussion of possible dates for the installation of the tap connections
- The treasurer's report over the management of funds
- Presentation of the administrative personnel to be contracted
- Promotion of the requirements for the installation of household connections
- Promotions of the training sessions for the administrative personnel
- Transfer of duties from the water committee to the System Administration Board

An average of 8 meetings has been realized with the 18 work group leaders of the where the following topics have been covered

- Revision of labor contributions from the communities for the water project
- Promotion of the requirements for installation of tap connections
- Delivery of the records of community participation and updating of the listed information

Members of the water committees, board of directors, and community leaders who have been selected to administer the water systems have been trained in the areas of accounting and administration

Five training sessions were given to three health committees where the following topics were covered

- Recommendations for alimentation of children
- Community participation in the nourishment, growth, and development of the infant population
- Vaccinations and development of the immune system
- Diseases prevented by vaccinations and the presented risk of reactions to the vaccination, myths and beliefs over vaccinations
- The parts of the respiratory system, acute respiratory infections and how they affect the individual

General Assemblies were called to show educational movies about Nursing/Breast-feeding. During the assemblies, 278 beneficiaries were present (148 women and 130 men)

c) Infrastructure

The construction of the infrastructure has progressed to the point of testing water distribution, tap connections, and regulation valves. The complementary latrine construction for the houses receiving access to the water system has been completed.



3H Project pumping station

d) Micro-Watershed protection

Meetings with the Environmental Committee were held with the following objectives

- Promotion of community tree nurseries
- Promotion of soil and water conservation
- Acquisition of environmental education books

The following resulted from the meetings and efforts

- Tree nursery activities were initiated to produce 30,850 saplings
- The communities contributed \$1,673.00 to cover the cost of labor for the workers that maintain the nursery
- Water infiltration trenches were dug for protection of the water source

The community has been provided with a library of educational materials about the environment, which is managed by the board of directors of the water system.

Additionally, an inter-institutional coordination with CENTA of Moncagua has been established with the purpose of carrying out more water source protection activities. This coordination will provide a soil and water conservation course for 30 farmers.

The new school year has begun and the teachers and directors of the five schools in the three communities have been supplied with environmental education plans. The purpose of these plans is to assure the active participation of the teachers in the program, the environmental part of the **PROSAGUAS** Program. Evaluation materials were prepared to accompany The Home of Water educational pamphlets and videos, concluding the Audio Visual component No. 4 in the five local schools.

Additionally, during the 7th through 11th of February, Mayra Iveth Valladares de Campos, a member of the potable water administrative board ACASAPUFE, participated in an environmental workshop coordinated by Rosario de Castro-Olmedo from the U.S. Peace Corps, Alex Canizalez from the Ministry of Education, and Julio Amaya of ADEL Morazan. Said workshop was given to strengthen local capacities over environmental topics as part of the TEEM Project (environmental education materials and training) of the Peace Corps and the North American Association of Environmental Education (NAAEE).

The package of educational materials from the TEEM Project workshop will be loaned to the communities with the probability of being permanently donated if maintained and managed correctly by the community. The books and other materials need to be accessible by the three communities and managed by the administrative board as a small public library for educators and others interested in access to the information.

3 Town of Corinto

Barras El Calvario La Cruz El Centro and Las Delicias

a) Description

This project is located in the Municipality of Corinto, Department of Morazan and has an estimated population of 2,496 persons, with 280 children under five years old

b) Social and Health Promotion

A water committee has been formed with two members from each neighborhood in the project area serving as representatives and with the people who have held meetings to inform the public of the magnitude of the project This project only consists of the construction of a water system and no construction of latrines, this is due to the fact that the provision of latrines in the city will be substituted with a waste water system implemented with other USAID funds

c) Infrastructure

A well, 101 meters deep, was drilled This well supplies a flow of 49 gallons/minute With the well amount of water flow provided by the spring, the total is sufficient to supply the said population

The design for the hydraulic system includes two supply lines, one from the well (impelled) and the other coming from the spring (adduction) The two lines are connected to the distribution tank

d) Micro-Watershed protection

The community tree nursery has been started, located in the settlement of San Francisco in the canton of Corralito It is projected that this nursery will produce 30,000 tree as noted in the following table

Species	Quantity
Madrecacao	3,000
Flor Amanilla	5,000
Chaquiro	5,000
Leucaena	2,000
Caoba	1,000
Cedro	1 500
Laurel	1 500
Papayo	2 000
Marañon	4 000
Cortez Blanco	5 000
TOTAL	30,000



Training for micro watershed conservation

The construction of this tree nursery is part of the community's contribution of the potable water project

4 Feasibility studies for proposed projects

a) *Piedra Ancha Project*

Cantons of Los Encuentros Los Analco and Piedra Ancha

The feasibility study has been completed. The study has results give indicators of the feasibility of including a population of 2,198 people (237 under five years old) distributed in 468 houses.

Additionally, the Municipal Mayor's Office has agreed to contribute financially to the construction of the water system, making the project feasible.

b) *Lolotique Project*

Cantons Amayas El Nancito and Las Lajas Lolotique

Since the well dug by ANDA for this project did not supply enough water, and that it was not possible to use water from a well that supplies a neighboring community, the considered project is not currently feasible and will not be included within the **PROSAGUAS** Program.

c) *El Carrizal Project*

Canton El Carrizal Jiquilisco municipality

Since ANDA, with funds from Japan, will initiate construction of the water system, these communities will not be considered for system construction by **CARE**, rather **CARE** will analyze the possibility of collaborating by constructing 140 dry-composting latrines.

d) *La Cruz y El Caraguial Project*

Cantons La Cruz and El Caraguial Estanzuelas municipality

This project will not be implemented under the **PROSAGUAS** program because there is not a water source near the community that would supply a sufficient amount for the community.

e) *Multiple Communities of the Municipality of Berlín*

Cantons Delicias Virginia Colón El Tablón El Jícaro San Felipe San Isidro in the Municipality of Berlín

The process of determining the feasibility of initiating the interventions of the **PROSAGUAS** Program in the Cantons of Delicias, Virginia, Colon, El Tablon, El Jicaro, San Felipe, and San Isidro, with a total population of 2,682 people, all in the Municipality of Berlin, is still underway. The results from the process are expected in this quarter.

f) *La Paterna*

Canton La Paterna Municipality of Corinto

For this project, **CARE** has acquired funds totaling \$20,000 through a donation from the Multi-District Nineteen International Association of Lions Clubs, located in the State of Washington. After procuring this donation, a feasibility study was conducted to see if this community could be included in the **PROSAGUAS** Program in spite of not being in the **PROSAGUAS** Annual Plan. The project was determined to be feasible.

II 2 3 WESTERN REGION

1 Cara Sucia Project

Colonias La Palma 19 de Septiembre Retana Menendez, San Jose Retana and El Camalote and Barrios La Vega San Martin El Palmar El Calvario El Progreso San Rafael San Jose and Salaverría

a) Description

The Cara Sucia project is located in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez, in the Canton Cara Sucia. Included in the project are the settlements of Cara Sucia, Las Salinas, La Palma, El Camote, Santa Elena, El Coco, and El Chino, providing a total 1,709 homes with a population of 8,495 people.

The following table shows the beneficiary population and its distribution

No	COMMUNITY	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION
1	Colonia La Palma	92	322
2	Colonia 19 de Septiembre	335	1764
3	Barrio La Vega	99	553
4	Barrio San Martin	147	886
5	Barrio El Palmar	105	557
6	Barrio El Calvario	207	980
7	Barrio El Progreso	137	626
8	Colonia Retana Melendez	81	361
9	Barrio San Rafael	73	341
10	Barrio San Jose	95	459
11	Colonia San Jose	74	372
12	Barrio Salaverría	88	430
13	Colonia Nueva Esperanza	131	629
14	Colonia El Camalote	45	215
	TOTAL	1709	8495

b) Social and Health Promotion

- An official agreement was written between **CARE**, MSPAS, ANDA, Project ALA 93/30, SalvaNATURA, CENTA, the municipality, and the communities, which has the objective of defining the participation and roll of each institution involved in the project. The said agreement was signed in a public assembly in which more than 300 people attended.
- A base line survey was conducted, including Household Livelihood Security (HLS) indicators, during the 22 to the 24 of February. Two promoters conducted the survey, one from ANDA and the other from **CARE's PROSAGUAS** Western Region Team. The survey was applied to 180 families, covering 100% of the sample population proposed by **CARE's** Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
- Ten meetings were held with the Water Committee for the following purposes:
 - a) Promoting the process of and selecting storage facility/warehouse personnel
 - b) Defining the location of the project's central warehouse

- c) Finalizing the legal process of obtaining the land for the placement of the storage tanks
 - d) To inform about the initiation of the latrine project and where the supplies storage center will be in each community
 - e) Promotion and organizing of the assembly for the signing of the legal agreement
 - f) Promoting and organizing labor groups for the water project
 - g) Planning and organizing assemblies for the formation of project labor groups
 - h) Orientation over record keeping and control of laborer/days
 - i) Coordinating between the Central Water Committee and the smaller support committees of the communities involved in the project
- Eight meetings were held with the project support committees of the settlements and neighborhoods involved in the project with the following purposes
 - a) Obtaining official agreements signed by each beneficiary family, of which 750 agreements were signed
 - b) To participate in organizing the labor groups, of which 25 groups of 30 laborers were formed
 - A total of 30 home visits were conducted to coordinate activities with the communal organizations to plan the work to be implemented during the quarter
 - Ten general assemblies were held with the inscribed beneficiary families with the following purposes
 - a) Promoting the participation of the community in the water project
 - b) Organizing the labor groups for the water project, selecting leaders of these groups, and informing the groups of the methodology of work to be implemented
 - The communities began participating in the water system infrastructure construction on March 16, 1999, with four labor groups per day programmed, obtaining an average of 80 laborers per day. It has been a characteristic of this project that 60% of the beneficiary families are paying non-family members to do the work, giving jobs to families with little financial resources
 - As of March 20, 1999, the communities have raised \$65,561, 57% of the programmed amount of their contribution



Training over use and maintenance LASF latrines was given in a Community

- Twenty-three meetings were held with the Health Committees for the following purposes
 - a) To plan the delivery of the materials for latrine construction
 - b) To plan meetings with the families to sign official agreements before receiving latrine materials
 - c) Orientation over latrine material delivery controls

- In four training sessions, 65 families were trained in the use and maintenance of latrines

Summary Table for the Activities Realized in Cara Sucia

Activity	Objective	Attendance of Females	Attendance of Males	Total
Meetings with Water Committees	Planning of assemblies to promote community participation and to inform the communities of the initiation of the water project	30	90	120
General Assemblies	Promoting community participation in the water project	195	203	398
Base Line Survey	Conducted survey using PROSAGUAS and HLS indicators	5	3	8
Meetings with Project Support Committees	Participating in the promotion of organizing the labor groups in each area	67	71	138
Training session for the families over the use and maintenance of latrines	Giving the training sessions over the use and maintenance of LASF latrines	45	33	88

c) Infrastructure

Latrines The following activities have been completed

- a) Selection of skilled labor (e.g. masons) and supervisors of unskilled labor groups
- b) Confirmation of storage facilities location
- c) Coordination with labor teams to obtain the registration of workers and records of hours worked
- d) Set up of warehouse/storage facilities
- e) Construction of 105 composting latrines

Water

- a) Planning to initiate activities with personnel from the European Union
- b) Calculation of needed materials
- c) Supervision of the earth work in the location where the storage tank is being placed
- d) Initiation of the excavation for the retention wall to be found in the location of the water tank
- e) Excavation of 500 meters for water supply and distribution lines

d) Micro-Watershed protection

Nine meetings were held with the Environmental Committee (4 males and 3 females) with the purpose of starting up a tree nursery of 30,000 plants. This nursery was established by the said committee with the help of students from two schools, the Cara Sucia Educational Complex and Escuela Salaverria (36 students)

2 Project Los Conacastes

Settlements of La Ceiba Casa Blanca Las Brisas and Los Conacastes

a) Description

This project is located in Canton La Ceiba in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez and includes 391 homes and a population of 1,595 persons

The following table shows the distribution of the beneficiary population

Settlements	Families	Female Population	Male Population	Total
Los Conacastes	162	422	414	836
Las Brisas	61	161	186	347
La Ceiba	44	121	119	240
Casa Blanca	42	109	118	227
El Guisnay	40	128	132	260
TOTAL	349	941	969	1,910

b) Social and Health Promotion

- Eleven meetings were held with the members of the Water Committee for the following purposes
 - a) To identify and select candidates to man the project's storage warehouse
 - b) Selection of a location for the warehouse
 - c) Following through with the process of obtaining the rights-of-way for passage of water mains
 - d) Promoting and organizing a meeting to sign the official agreement
 - e) Promoting the formation of labor groups for the water project
 - f) Orientation over records and controls for person/labor hours
 - g) Coordination of work between the Central Water Committee and the Support Committees

- An official agreement was written between **CARE**, MSPAS, ANDA, Project ALA 93/30, SalvaNATURA, CENTA, the municipality, and the communities, which has the objective of defining the participation and roll of each institution involved in the project. The said agreement was signed in a public assembly on March 17, 1999, in which more than 375 people attended

- The economic contribution, apart from the community contribution, that each beneficiary family will provide was set at \$22 86. As of 20 March 1999, a total \$2,974 86 was collected, corresponding to 34 71% of programmed amount. The local community associations' leaders expressed that this total will increase as the infrastructure work is initiated

- Fifteen labor group leaders were trained over their duties, the control systems for laborer/hours worked, and coordinating activities with personnel from **CARE** and the Water Committee

- Two general assemblies were held with the inscribed beneficiary families to inform them of the following the latrine project initiation, the signing of the official agreement, the community's participation in the water project, and the selection of labor group leaders Fifty-two women and sixty-one men attended the assemblies
- Three meetings were held with the Health Committee with the following purposes to plan the delivery of materials for the latrine project, to plan meetings with the families to sign official agreements before receiving latrine materials, to organize the families for the actual delivery of materials, and to assign the committee members to geographic areas to promote latrine construction
- Four meetings were held with the families identified as beneficiaries of the latrine project for the following purposes to promote the importance of having and constructing a latrine, to inform of the commitments and agreements of latrine acquisition for both the beneficiaries and **CARE**, to inform the communities over the project's work methodology, and to obtain signed project agreements between **CARE** and each beneficiary family
- Educational sessions were given to the beneficiary families that completed construction of their dry composting latrines These sessions covered use and maintenance of the latrines A total of 120 families attended five sessions, 72 women and 59 men, 15 girls and 14 boys
- A base line survey was conducted, including Household Livelihood Security (HLS) indicators, during the 3rd to the 10th of March Two promoters conducted the survey, one from ANDA and the other from **CARE's PROSAGUAS** Western Region Team The survey was applied to 116 families, covering 100% of the sample population proposed by **CARE's** Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
- The project's Health Promoters made 125 house visits with the purpose of identifying families to be benefited by the latrine subproject, placement of the latrines on the properties, inspect the conditions of the latrines, and to define the type of latrines to be constructed in each home

Summary Table of Completed Activities

Activity	Objective	Female Attendance	Male Attendance	Total
Meetings with the Water Committee	Planning activities related to the water and latrine projects	20	29	49
General assemblies with the beneficiary families (latrines)	Promoting community participation in the latrines project organizing labor groups signing of official agreements presenting project personnel	63	82	145
General Assemblies	Inform and promote the signing of the official agreements	52	61	113
Base line survey	Realization of the baseline survey with SMVH indicators	5	3	8
Meetings with the Health Committee	Planning the delivery of latrine materials and material distribution controls Obtaining the signed agreements from the families	15	6	21
Training and educational sessions	Educating families over proper latrine use and maintenance	87	73	160

c) Infrastructure

The principle activities completed are summarized as following

- Confirmation of the location for the storage warehouse for project materials
- Preparation of the warehouse for the protection and storage of project materials
- Construction of 120 dry composting latrines
- Permission was solicited from the Ministry of Public Works to place water mains crossing underneath the highway that leads to San Francisco Menendez, fully taking advantage of the road still being under construction
- During the construction of the highway, seven ditches were dug and water mains for the distributions system were placed below the pavement

d) Micro-Watershed protection

A total of 8 meetings were held with the Environmental Committee with the following purposes to plan the elaboration of the environmental diagnostic, analyze environmental problems, train/educate the committee about micro-watersheds and the origin of water, and to establish a tree nursery to produce 20,000 plants, which 5,000 have already been produced

The mentioned tree nursery activities were implemented with the participation of 3 men and 2 women of the committee along with 27 students from the school in Los Conacastes and 10 from San Francisco Menendez

e) Coordination with Partnership Institutions

With ANDA

CARE held 2 meetings with ANDA. The first meeting defined ANDA's contribution and role in the Cara Sucia project and the second negotiated ANDA's participation and role in the Los Conacastes project. As a result of these meetings, ANDA contributed and delivered PVC tubing of different diameters, lumber, and galvanized pipe for both projects, and personnel to realize the baseline survey in Cara Sucia.

With of the European Union

CARE held a meeting to negotiate the participation of Project ALA 93/30 in the Los Conacastes Project, obtaining an agreement that Project ALA 93/30 will finance the system's tank and the water treatment plant for the river used as a water source for the project.

An integrated intervention strategy was determined and defined for the Cara Sucia project by technicians from both institutions. Additionally, both institutions participated in a one-day workshop, all personnel involved in the Cara Sucia project (5 females and 9 males), in which the strategy was presented.

As a result of this integrated strategy, Project ALA 93/30 has opened an office in Cara Sucia with a fulltime engineer and a social promoter incorporated into the work performed by the **CARE** team.

With the Municipality

The municipality has contributed \$4,571.00 to pay for the needed earthwork in the location where the storage tank for the Cara Sucia project will be placed. The municipality is also soliciting from FISDL \$114,285.00 for the Cara Sucia project and \$11,428.00 for the Los Conacastes Project.

With SalvaNATURA

CARE and SalvaNATURA met to discuss the details of contracting, by the communities, a park keeper/rangers for the Conacastes and Cara Sucia projects. The keeper/ranger will have the responsibilities of protecting and guarding the micro-watershed and water sources in the National Park El Imposible. The agreement reached was that each Water System Administration Board would contribute monthly no less than \$19.54 for the salary of the keeper/ranger. This money will be given to SalvaNATURA to pay the keeper/ranger, who will be an employee of the said institution.

Additionally, meetings were held to integrate an environmental education plan. Said plan will be directed at students, the Municipal Council, and student environmental clubs. **CARE** and SalvaNATURA will work together to implement the activities of the plan.

With CENTA

The CENTA extension agent has been giving support in establishing the communal tree nurseries. Additionally, CENTA has provided a location to hold meetings with the different committees of the Cara Sucia Project.

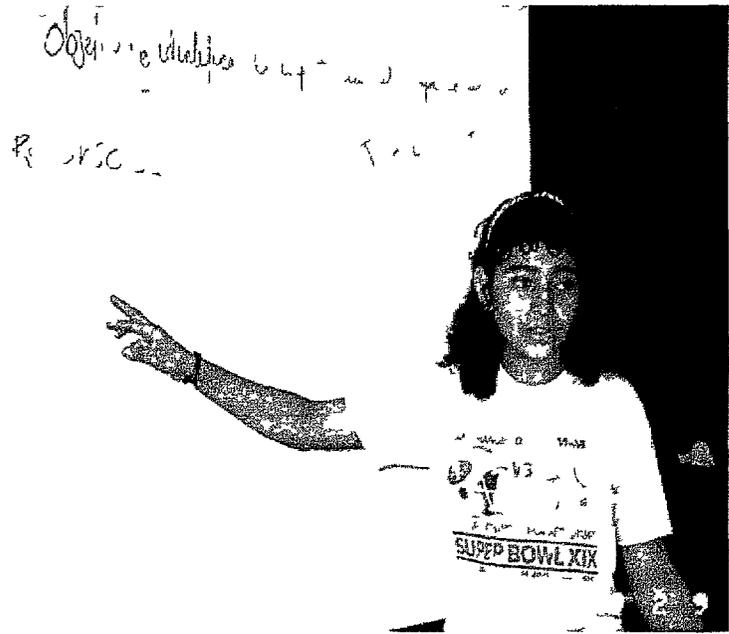
With MSPAS

The MSPAS promoter is involved with the latrine subproject in Los Conacastes, participating in identifying the beneficiaries and placement of latrines. It has been impossible to involve the MSPAS Sanitary Inspector in this quarter since he is currently executing latrine projects in communities affected by Hurricane Mitch.

Overcoming Shyness

In the Department of Cuscatlan, twenty-four kilometers outside of San Salvador, located along side the highway lies the Canton of Istaqua. This rural community's population approaches 3,600 inhabitants. CARE has been working with this community to install a water system since September of 1998. The community had been calling general assemblies to organize itself, to form a committee to interact with the CARE representatives, the first step in a water and sanitation project. The community was ready to participate in the implementation of this project.

During the process of organizing the community, fifteen-year-old Carmen Yamileth Siguenza Miranda attended the general assemblies with her parents. She did not have much confidence in her abilities to participate productively in community affairs. She was shy and young. She felt that she did not know many of the other community members. "I was afraid to speak in public, I didn't know many people, I couldn't just converse with any person, I was very timid. Also, I didn't like to talk that much because many men of the community bothered me," commented Carmen over her self-confidence. During the general assemblies she sat silent, listening to the adults taking in all the information about the topics covered. She never thought that she had the opportunity to participate until one day a problem arose. Carmen felt that she could help to resolve this problem. This sparked the desire in Carmen to participate in



community affairs.

Soon after these meetings, Carmen found the opportunity to get involved in community life. Dedicated to her studies, she enjoyed being an active student in her local school. CARE arrived at the school to petition students to help with a community latrine census. Carmen grabbed this chance, the first of many.

During this census, Carmen was forced to interact and meet many people she had never known. House to house, she collected data about the current sanitation conditions of her own community. Carmen began to feel that she was getting to know the people that she lived with.

Later on down the road, local resident Mrs. Domitila Perez asked Carmen to help her distribute invitations for the general

(Continued on page 2)

assemblies with CARE. She also grabbed this chance to become actively involved. With every activity in which she participated, Caren began to break her shell of insecurity, her confidence began to sprout.

Caren's big break came when Mrs. Domitila invited her to the first meeting to form the three committees that would cover health, environment, and water issues. She was not aware that she would be asked to fill a spot on the health committee, but when Mrs. Domitila informed her, she happily accepted.

Caren learned the responsibilities of being a member of the health committee. CARE's personnel trained and taught her methods and information she needed to be a successful health promoter, how to make house visits promoting good hygiene habits, providing information over correct latrine and water usage, basic health and nutrition information, etc. A field trip was organized to Llano Grande for the health committee, a site of a previous CARE water and sanitation project. The field trip opened Caren's eyes to possible activities and practices that could be incorporated into her responsibilities, and into the lives of the people in her own community. Caren responded when asked about the trip, "I saw many things in Llano Grande that we don't have in Istaguá. I would like to and I think I can, try to put these in practice in the houses assigned to me."

During the months that Caren has participated as a member of the health committee she has developed herself. "Since I started working with CARE, I have overcome my shyness. Just doing my job as a promoter has enabled me to practice and refine my abilities to communicate and interact with other members of my

community. I am not afraid any more." Caren visits the twenty-eight houses assigned to her a couple of times a month to give informal education sessions. "I attribute my new found confidence to the support that CARE's personnel has given me, [the support]. She has now become a known member of the community."

The water system that the community and CARE are installing is expected to be completed in April. The work of the health committee will continue on for more than a year. Caren is excited and enthusiastic about her work that lies ahead. After overcoming her shyness she now has the confidence to do any type of job that deals with human relations, both community and individual.

The realization of this water project in Istaguá provides the community the opportunity to have an improved standard of living. Development organizations help under developed communities to obtain basic needs and minimal acceptable health and sanitation conditions. Community development can improve any situation, but what makes it a success is the individual case, such as Caren's that change a life for the better. The development of an individual is the avenue that must be taken to develop a community. Caren concluded her interview with, "I would like to thank CARE for coming to my community, and for helping me personally. Some day I hope to work for an organization like CARE to help the people that are most in need."

*Written by Yamileth Siguenza
Edition by Alfonso Renda*

III HURRICANE MITCH

CARE was recruited to collaborate with USAID – OFDA to undertake an emergency project called **MAREAS**. The support from the PROSAGUAS Program for this project transferred human and equipment resources, resulting in a grand accomplishment. The goals of the objectives were surpassed within the first three months of project implementation. Nonetheless, **MAREAS** caused setbacks in the **PROSAGUAS** Program because three vehicles, two promoters, and one member of the logistic team were involved for two months in **MAREAS** activities. Currently, these resources have been returned to **PROSAGUAS** duties and activities are back on schedule.

IV CURRENT AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS/DELAYS AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO SOLVE THEM

In this reporting period, the goal of providing water to a certain number of beneficiaries was not reached, since this goal can only be met when a water system project is completed. The projects in which construction of two systems has begun will have results surpassing the programmed goal from the program's action plan (more than 20,000 beneficiaries).

To recoup lost time, the number of promoters and engineers in the Cara Sucia and Multiple Area La Loma Water Projects have been increased. The desired result of this increase is the ability to manage more efficiently the amount of beneficiaries working in the day to day activities of the project.

The table on the following pages shows progress in relation to the benchmark indicators.

QUARTERLY BENCHMARK PROGRESS INDICATOR FOR PERIOD 98 - 99

Objective No	Benchmark Indicator	1998										1999			TOTAL
		Abr Jun		Jul-Sep		Oct Dec		Jan Mar		Sub Total programmed	Total done until Mar/99	Abr Jun	Jul Sep	Oct Dec	
		Programed	Done	Programed	Done	Programed	Done	Programed	Done			Programed	Programed	Programed	
1	Number of pre factibility studies	4		1	1	6	2	7	6	18	9	2	1		21
	Number of factibility studies			6	4	3	1	6	2	15	7	7	4	1	27
	Number of communities selected	2	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	9	10	3	2	2	16
	Number of water committes formed	3	4	1		3	3	1		8	7				8
	Number of people with acces to potable water						278	4,770	3,026	4 770	3 304	6,000	12,000	670	23,440
2	The system provides an adequate quantity of water to at least 95% of the households in each community							2	2	2	2	3	2	1	8
	At least 90% of program households in each program community pay their water fees on a regular and acceptable basis							2	1	2	1	3	2	1	8
	In the beneficiary communities the number of women working in organizations responsible for water and sanitation systems is at least 33% of the total number of people who comprise these entities							2	1	2	1	3	2	1	8
3	Number of trees planted to protec micro watersheds from erosion and to promote aquifer recharge			25 000	22 418					25 000	22 418	85 000	97 000		207 000
	100% of the water system administrative boards and environmental committees created as part of the program will receive training on how to protect their water sources							2	1	2	1	3	2	1	8
4	Number of households with access to new or rehabilitated latrines			213	50	212	638	350	443	775	1,131	350	350	225	1,700
5	Number of health committes formed	3	4	1		3	10	1		5	14				8
	Number of beneficiaries with adecuaded hygiene and latrine use & maintenance practices		254		3,337		1,214	4,770	4,805			6,000	12,000	670	23,440
6	Number of health promoters who have been assisted							6	6	6	6	5	5	2	18
7	Number of households with other improved health practices							954	54	954	54	1,200	2,400	134	4,688
8	Number of previously completed systems whih have been diagnosed			48			48		55	48	55				
	Number of previously completed systems whih had weaknesses that were corrected														
9	Number of communities that have received technical assistance in organization and health education & promotion														Pending
10	Number of communities in which data was collected					2	2	4	3	6	5	6	8	8	28
11	designed and formulated for future implementation														Pending
12	Number of quarterly & annual reports presented to USAID	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	7

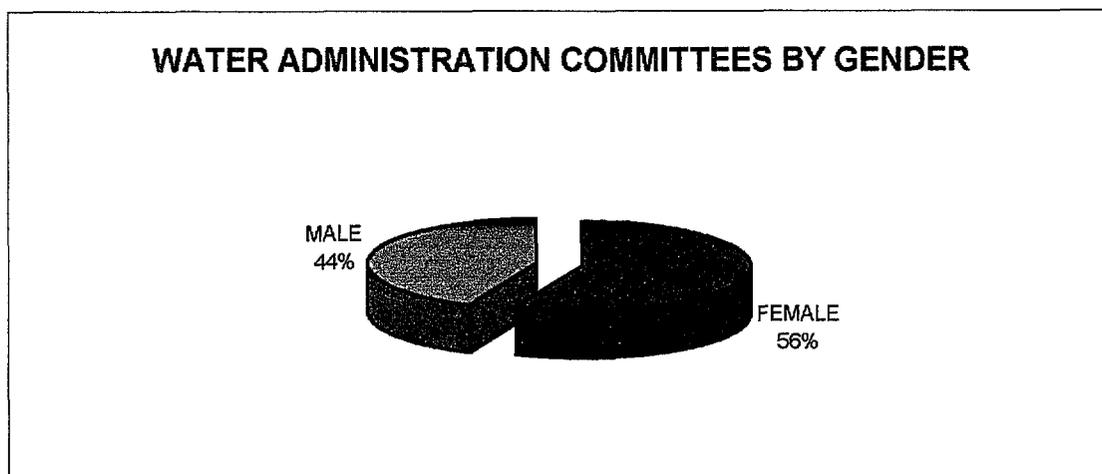
V CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

Nº	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	CANTONS	SETTLEMENTS	LATRINES										TYPE OF SYSTEM	POTABLE WATER														
						BENEFICIARIES					TO BE BUILT	CONSTRUCTED OR REHABILITATED					GRAND TOTAL	BENEFICIARIES													
						INITIAL	APR-SEP	OCT-DEC	J. F.	TOTAL		VP	TOTAL	VP	TOTAL			Comp. st. g.	TOTAL	INITIAL		BENEFITED		TOTAL							
																				PERSONS	HOMES	PERSONS	HOMES	PERSONS	HOMES	PERSONS	HOMES				
1	SAN MIGUEL	MONCAGUA	3H (Health Hung r and Huma ty)	El J b ELP pak El R de	El J b EL P p lo Amo	1,185 1,205 625	3,015		2,592		2,592	657			175 185 129	489			14	623	ELECTROMECHANICAL PUMPING	1,744 2,184 712	4,640	653					3,026	637	
2	LA UNION	CONDHAGUA	LA NUEVA ESPERANZA	El G squi	La N ova Esperanza		254	54			254	50	50	50						50	ELECTROMECHANICAL PUMPING		254	54	278	54			278	54	
3	AHJIACHAPAN	SAN FRANCISCO MENEDEZ	LOS CONACASTES	L C b	L s Conacast Las Br as La Co ba Casa Blanca El Gusaby		1,893				636	342							1	120	SPRING GRAVITY		1,910	349							
4			CARA SUCIA	Cara Sucia	Colonias La Palma 19 de Septiembre Rota e M é doz San Jo é Reta a e d El Canal te a d Barnos La Vega San Martín El Palmar El Cabrero El Progreso San Rafael San José e d Salavarría		2,500				578	105			1	11	105			105	ELECTROMECHANICAL PUMPING		8,500	1,709							
5	CUSCATLAN	SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN	ISTAGUA	Istaga			2,270		745		745	424			140	140			1	84	233	ELECTROMECHANICAL PUMPING		3,515	708						
6			MULTIPLE LA LOMA	L L m Due L Ara L Cruz L FI																	ELECTROMECHANICAL PUMPING		18,000	3,065							
TOTALS							9,802	254	3,337	14	4,805	1,578	50	50	638	638	1	13	44	1,131		38,819	6,538	278	54			3,304	691		

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

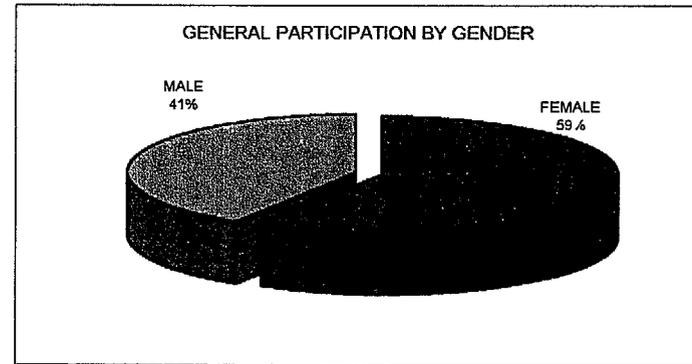
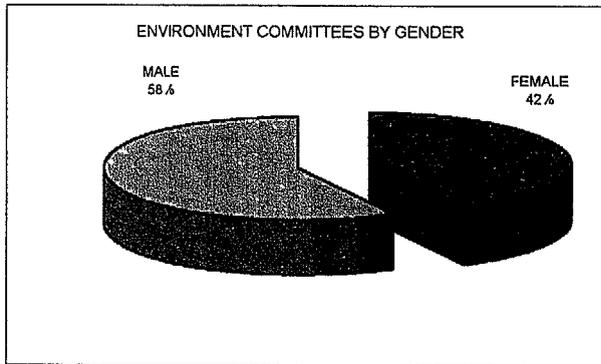
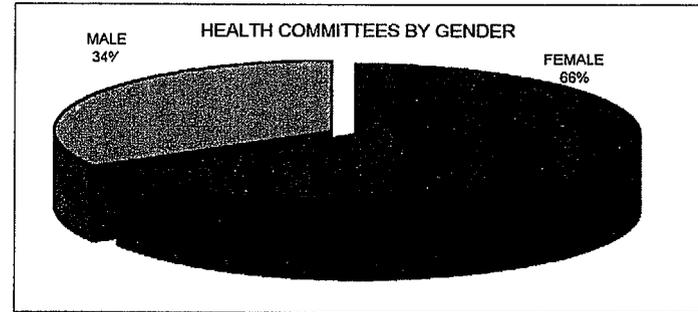
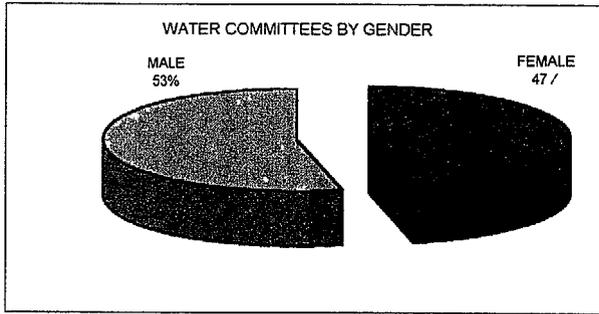
WATER ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES BY GENDER

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	FEMALE	MALE
SAN MIGUEL	MONCAGUA	3H	6	6
CUSCATLAN	SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN	ISTAGUA	3	1
TOTALS			9	7



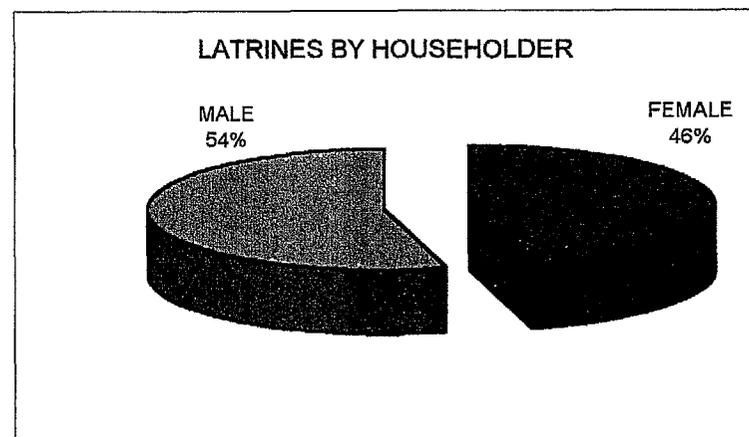
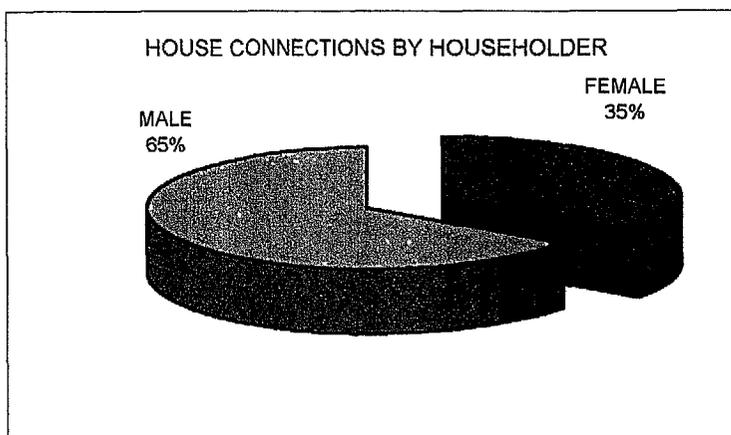
WATER, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEES BY GENDER

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	NUMBER OF COMMITTEES			MEMBERS COMMITTEE							
			WATER	HEALTH	ENVIRONMENT	WATER		HEALTH		ENVIRONMENT		TOTAL	
						FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
SAN MIGUEL	MONCAGUA	3H	3	3	3	6	6	57	34	20	14	83	54
LA UNION	CONCHAGUA	LA NUEVA ESPERANZA	1	1		2	3	4	2			6	5
CUSCATLAN	SAN PEDRO	ISTAGUA	1	1	1	5	0	15	16	3	5	23	21
AHUACHAPAN	SAN FRANCISCO	LOS CONACASTES	1	1	1	4	5	9	8	1	6	14	19
	MENENDEZ	CARA SUCIA	1	8	1	3	9	48	7		8	51	24
TOTALS			7	14	6	20	23	133	67	24	33	177	123



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS AND LATRINES BY HOUSEHOLDER/GENDER

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	HOUSE CONNECTIONS BY HOUSEHOLDER			LATRINES BY HOUSEHOLDER		
			FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
SAN MIGUEL	MONCAGUA	3H	205	432	637	303	320	623
LA UNION	CONCHAGUA	LA NUEVA ESPERANZA	20	34	54	22	28	50
CUSCATLAN	SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN	ISTAGUA	182	301	483	140	199	339
TOTALS			407	767	1174	465	547	1012



VI PROJECT TIMELINE

Progress as indicated in the following tables is relative to completion of the overall objective. The Microsoft Project 98 software was used and progress is calculated considering all of the tasks for each activity and as a function of the time allotted. The percentage reflects specific progress of each activity relative to the overall time allotted. The advance has resulted in a general progress of 42%.

CARE - El Salvador

PROSAGUA Project

BUDGET CONTROL FROM APRIL 1 1998 TO MARCH 31 1999

COSTS BY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

	DESCRIPTION	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
1	Personnel	\$ 849 541 00	\$ 313 782 94	\$ 40 874 87	\$ 354 607 81	\$ 494 933 19
2	Other direct cost	\$ 169 152 00	\$ 104 790 75	\$ 10 191 00	\$ 114 981 75	\$ 54 170 25
3	Project support cost allocation	\$ 378 054 00	\$ 214 678 88	\$ 10 337 05	\$ 225 015 93	\$ 153 038 07
4	Evaluations	\$ 2 000 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2 000 00
5	Procurement	\$ 1 899 161 00	\$ 509 748 36	\$ 84 011 84	\$ 593 760 20	\$ 1 305 400 80
4	ICR (9 02 /)	\$ 297 471 30	\$ 103 098 68	\$ 13 111 90	\$ 116 210 59	\$ 181 760 77
	Grand total	\$ 3 595 379 30	\$ 1 246 099 61	\$ 158 476 66	\$ 1 404 576 27	\$ 2 190 803 03

1 Personnel (Includes Benefits)

	DESCRIPTION	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
a	Manager	\$ 71 502 00	\$ 35 679 69	\$ 3 571 86	\$ 39 251 55	\$ 37 750 45
b	Sub Manager	\$ 55 711 00	\$ 29 738 09	\$ 2 826 95	\$ 32 565 04	\$ 73 145 96
b 1	Manager AG1	\$ 46 427 00	\$ 24 339 12	\$ 2 306 47	\$ 26 645 59	\$ 19 776 41
b 2	Manager AG2	\$ 37 137 00	\$ 15 884 95	\$ 1 557 05	\$ 17 442 00	\$ 19 690 00
b 3	Manager AG3	\$ 30 957 00	\$ 16 275 14	\$ 1 543 45	\$ 17 818 59	\$ 13 138 41
b 4	Manager AG4			\$ 1 230 57	\$ 1 230 57	\$ (1 230 57)
c	Engineers	\$ 74 473 00	\$ 28 370 88	\$ 4 256 92	\$ 32 627 80	\$ 41 795 70
d	Promoters	\$ 797 274 00	\$ 91 626 53	\$ 15 231 68	\$ 106 858 21	\$ 190 415 79
f	Civil Technician	\$ 12 977 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 17 927 00
g	Logistics	\$ 49 788 00	\$ 9 673 95	\$ 837 48	\$ 10 511 43	\$ 38 776 57
h	Secretaries	\$ 41 900 00	\$ 11 795 69	\$ 1 413 32	\$ 13 209 01	\$ 78 690 99
i	Janitor	\$ 7 047 00	\$ 3 131 86	\$ 285 18	\$ 3 417 04	\$ 3 624 97
j	Off Admin/Exec Sec	\$ 20 124 00	\$ 8 109 24	\$ 823 53	\$ 8 932 77	\$ 11 191 23
k	Editor	\$ 13 935 00	\$ 5 904 74	\$ 684 93	\$ 6 589 67	\$ 7 345 33
l	Audit Stock Agent	\$ 14 081 00	\$ 6 519 49	\$ 760 62	\$ 7 280 11	\$ 6 800 89
m	Travel Lodging and Per Diems	\$ 76 823 00	\$ 26 733 57	\$ 3 494 86	\$ 30 228 43	\$ 46 594 57
	Total personnel cost	\$ 849 541 00	\$ 313 782 94	\$ 40 824 87	\$ 354 607 81	\$ 494 933 19

2 Other direct cost

	DESCRIPTION	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
a	Vehicle maintenance insurance fuel	\$ 100 952 00	\$ 43 866 05	\$ 2 329 95	\$ 46 196 00	\$ 54 756 00
b	Office rental supplies communications utilities etc	\$ 68 700 00	\$ 60 924 70	\$ 7 861 05	\$ 68 785 75	\$ (585 75)
	Total Other direct costs	\$ 169 152 00	\$ 104 790 75	\$ 10 191 00	\$ 114 981 75	\$ 54 170 25

3 Project Support Cost Allocation

	DESCRIPTION	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
a	Project support cost allocation	\$ 378 054 00	\$ 214 678 88	\$ 10 337 05	\$ 225 015 93	\$ 153 038 07
	Total Project support cost	\$ 378 054 00	\$ 214 678 88	\$ 10,337 05	\$ 225 015 93	\$ 153 038 07

4 Evaluations

	DESCRIPTION	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
a	Evaluations	\$ 2 000 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2 000 00
	Total Other direct costs	\$ 2 000 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2 000 00

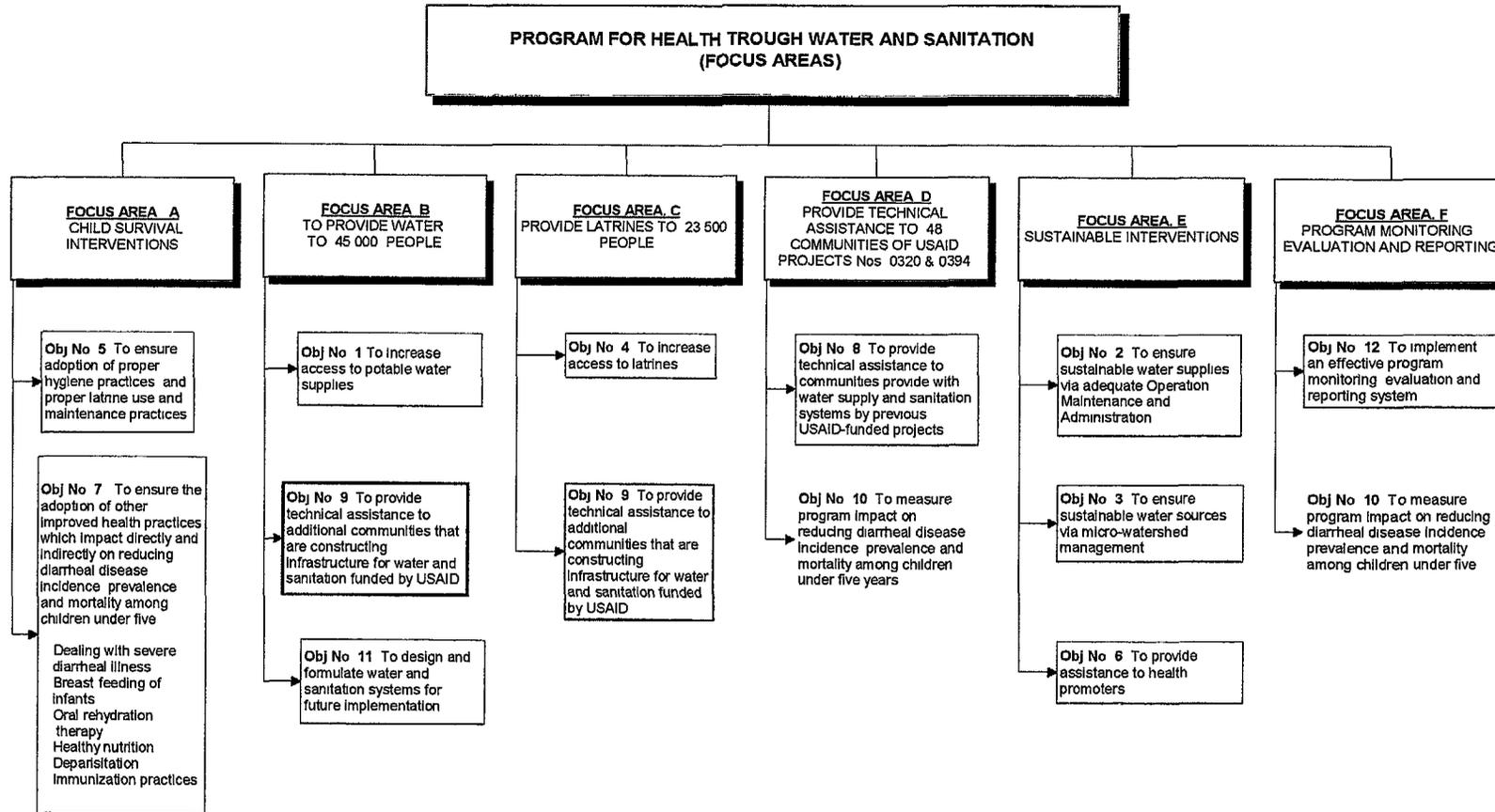
5 Procurement

	DESCRIPTIONS	Budget Years 1 & 2	Effective Expenses	Month Expenses	Cumulative expenses at March 99	Available of Budget
A	Office Equipment	\$ 34 500 00	\$ 30 514 81	\$ 3 295 92	\$ 33 810 73	\$ 689 27
A 1	Computers	\$ 17 250 00	\$ 16 163 50	\$	\$ 16 163 50	\$ 1 086 50
A 2	Printers	\$ 3 200 00	\$ 1 185 00	\$	\$ 1 185 00	\$ 015 00
A 3	Ups Software	\$ 3 500 00	\$ 3 252 38	\$	\$ 3 252 38	\$ 247 62
A 4	Air conditioners	\$ 6 000 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6 000 00
A 5	Desks tables chairs etc	\$ 4 550 00	\$ 9 913 93	\$ 3 295 92	\$ 13 209 85	\$ (8 659 85)
B	Project Equipment Material & Services	\$ 1 864 661 00	\$ 479 233 55	\$ 80 715 92	\$ 559 949 47	\$ 1 304 711 53
B 1	Water supply & latrine costs	\$ 1 417 057 00	\$ 382 489 71	\$ 76 203 39	\$ 458 693 10	\$ 958 363 90
B 2	Training and Consultants	\$ 11 170 00	\$ 27 456 75	\$ 137 16	\$ 27 593 91	\$ (16 423 91)
B 3	Design services for objective No 11	\$ 100 000 00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 100 000 00
B 4	Service Contracts	\$ 336 434 00	\$ 69 287 09	\$ 4 375 37	\$ 73 662 46	\$ 762 771 54
	Total Procurement	\$ 1 899 161 00	\$ 509 748 36	\$ 84 011 84	\$ 593 760 20	\$ 1,305 400 80

NOTE Incluye unicamente el monto financado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica

PROSAGUAS

ANNEX 1



Note Objectives with the same color means that it has some contribution in another focal area