

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1977**

## **EL SALVADOR**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1975



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FY 1977 Annual Budget Submission

El Salvador

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DAP STATEMENT

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: DAP Modification for El Salvador: Population/Health Sector

1. The activities proposed in the Mission's FY 1977 Annual Budget Submission are consistent with the strategy described in the September 1973 Development Assistance Program (DAP). In general, the DAP, as approved, continues to be valid. There have been no events subsequent to AID/W approval of the DAP that have significantly altered the Mission's program strategy. However, because of evolutionary developments in the population/health sector certain statements made in the DAP are no longer entirely accurate.

The 1973 DAP summarizes the sector situation as follows:

"In summary, prospects for major improvements in the Ministry of Health appear unlikely given its heavy emphasis on construction projects and minimal consideration of the human elements that must be present to make the health delivery system work effectively. Since the MOH's family planning activities are directly tied to changes made in the overall organization, there is also little likelihood at present of the Ministry's family planning program having any significant impact on the population growth rate. Nonetheless, good possibilities exist outside the Ministry of Health for strengthening other family planning activities thereby improving the base from which concerted GOES action, once decided upon, can begin.

USAID - Until major changes in emphasis come about, USAID will continue limited commodity assistance to the Ministry of Health in the area of family planning. At the same time, because USAID feels strongly that even with new policy emphases on family planning and demographic objectives little progress can be made within the Ministry of Health's family planning program until the health delivery system is revamped and reoriented, the USAID will continue to urge that the GOES carry out a rural health sector analysis."

2. Since the above was written, the Government has promulgated (in 1974) a National Population Policy. The policy statement, clearly implies expansion of family planning, health and nutrition services and information in the rural areas. During the past year or more there have been a number of indications that the attitudes of officials and professionals in the Ministry of Public Health are becoming more

favorable toward the measures which are required if more adequate health and family planning services are to be provided to the rural populace.

3. The most recent example of this is the initiation by the Ministry of a pilot family planning and maternal/child health program using a new type of rural paramedical worker to provide basic services and information at the community level. These new workers are to be selected from rural communities and given a month's training and basic supplies and equipment, including contraceptives and educational materials. They will be incorporated into the existing public health system. Plans are already being made by the Ministry for expansion of the pilot program to achieve national coverage in 1978.
4. Progress toward the revamping and reorientation of the health delivery system (the only feasible vehicle for an effective national family planning program) will continue to be evolutionary for the foreseeable future. However, USAID expects the pace of progress to quicken and will do everything possible to encourage the changes that are necessary, including an assessment of the delivery system by a team of experts during FY 1976.
5. A DAP revision reflecting the above is to be submitted to AID/W prior to November 30, 1975.

SUMMARY TABLES

Summary Table  
FISCAL YEAR 1976  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&I	F&IR	SDP	SGO	Dev. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Total
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
Agriculture Development	012	683				683		683
Functional Tech. Support	167	73				73		73
Functional Tech. Support	168		67			67		67
Fam. Plng. & Health Serv.	149	263				263		263
Development Planning	166			125		125		125
Special Dev. Activities	094			50		50		50
Subtotal		756	263	67	175	1,261		1,261
<b>NEW GRANTS:</b>								
National Cadaster	171					109		109
Fund. Educ. & Skills Trg.	170		186			186		186
Subtotal			186	109		295		295
<b>LOANS</b>								
Small Farmer Tenure & Prod.		11,000				11,000		11,000
Subtotal		11,000				11,000		11,000
Total		11,756	263	253	284	12,556		12,556

HTGs

Pl. 480

Title I

Title II

(1,000)

(1,000)

(1,000)

1/ Mission submitted preliminary project proposal to AID/W on 1/30/75 (TOAID A-12). In the absence of an AID/W response, per M.O. 1025.0.1, the Mission proceeded on the assumption of AID/W approval and is completing the project documentation which will be submitted by 6/30/75. Goal, purpose, inputs and outputs remain essentially the same as those stated in the PPP with slight modifications in the method project will be implemented.

EL SALVADOR

Summary Table  
FIFTH QUARTER  
(\$000)

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	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Assist. Subtotal	Supp. Assist.	Total
ONGOING GRANTS:								
Agriculture Development	012	57				57		57
Functional Tech Support	167	6				6		6
Functional Tech Support	168		10			10		10
Fam. Plng. & Health Serv.	149	66				66		66
Development Planning	166			27		27		27
Special Dev. Activities	094			10		10		10
National Cadaster	171			31		31		31
Fund. Educ. & Skills Trg.	170		30			30		30
Subtotal	63	66	40	68		237		237
LOANS						-		-
HIGs						-		-
PL 480						-		-

Summary Table  
FISCAL YEAR 1977  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	FA&HR	SDP	SCD	Dev. Assist. Subtotal	Supp. Assist.	Total
ONGOING GRANTS:								
Agriculture Development	012	686				686		686
Functional Tech. Support	167	79				79		79
Functional Tech. Support	168		36			36		36
Fam. Plng. & Health Serv.	149	253				253		253
Development Planning	166			98		98		98
Special Dev. Activities	094			50		50		50
National Cadaster	171			126		126		126
Fund. Educ. & Skills Trg.	170		188			188		188
Subtotal	765	253	224	274		1,516		1,516
LOANS:								
Fund. Educ. & Skills Trg.						3,000		3,000
Subtotal						3,000		3,000
Total	765	253	3,224	274		4,516		4,516
HIGS								
PL 480:								
Title I								
Title II								
	(1,000)					(1,000)		(1,000)

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P I D

FY 1977 FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION AND

SKILLS TRAINING LOAN

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)				PID											
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL		<input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE		DOCUMENT CODE 1											
				<input type="checkbox"/> ADD		<input type="checkbox"/> DELETE													
2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRAANTEE El Salvador				3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER															
4. PROJECT NUMBER 519-0-172		5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL LA		B. CODE 3		6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT													
7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) <input type="checkbox"/> FUND. EDUC. & SKILLS TRNG. <input type="checkbox"/>						A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP		B. DATE		MO. 01	YR. 75								
7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) <input type="checkbox"/> FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING <input type="checkbox"/>				8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION				A. INITIAL FY 66				B. FINAL FY 68							
9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 1.00)				PROGRAM FINANCING				AMOUNT											
				A. AID APPROPRIATED				3,000				B. OTHER U.S.							
				C. HOST GOVERNMENT				1,100				D. OTHER DONOR(S)				300			
				TOTAL				4,400											
10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)								11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)											
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS										
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN													
				3,000		3,000													
TOTAL				3,000		3,000	TOTAL												
12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of the general welfare of the urban and rural poor through appropriate education and training programs. <input type="checkbox"/>																			
13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) <input type="checkbox"/> An expansion of a national system of Fundamental Education and short-term skills training programs to benefit significant numbers of lower income persons. <input type="checkbox"/>																			
14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF FUNDS) Approximately 10 man-months of short-term Education and Manpower Planning Advisory Services for project development. Funding - approximately \$-5,000.																			
15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID, OR FOR AID DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION													
SIGNATURE <i>Edwin A. Anderson</i>						MO. DAY, YR. 06 25 75													
TITLE Edwin A. Anderson Director																			
						MO. DAY, YR. 06 25 75													

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT  
(PID)  
FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION & SKILL TRAINING

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. The Problem

The major unmet need in education in El Salvador is the provision of short-term, non-formal education and skill training to the vast majority of youth and adults who have not received sufficient formal education to function effectively in a modernizing society.

Consider these general educational characteristics of the current population of approximately 4 million persons:

- Approximately 50% of those over 10 years of age are functionally illiterate; in rural areas the figure approaches 70%.
- Although 52% have some primary education, only 44% have graduated from the 6th grade.
- Only 6.3% are graduates of secondary schools, and only 0.4% have some university education, with graduates approaching 0.2%.
- Dropout rates remain distressingly high. Of every 100 pupils who entered 1st grade in 1968, only 15 finished the 6th grade in 1973.
- Estimates by the National Planning Office (CONAPLAN) indicate that the following percentages of eligible age groups are not being currently served by the schools:

Grades 1 - 3 : 20%

Grades 4 - 6 : 24%

Grades 7 - 9 : 57%

Grades 10 - 12 : 82%

Thus, there exists today in El Salvador a large majority of poor and deprived citizens lacking in practical education who can neither improve their general welfare nor participate effectively in the economic activities of the nation.

The effect of this massive lack of basic education on the economy is apparent: productivity and growth have been adversely affected by the lack of semi-skilled and skilled workers. Conservative estimates place the unemployment rate currently at approximately 20% with underemployment considerably higher. The Five Year Development Plan (1973-77) noted that in agriculture only 35% of the economically active population has employment for a full work year, only 50% for as much as seven months of the year, and for every new job four workers are available to fill it. While wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers rose sharply over the last decade, employment in that sector showed only small gains. Moreover, wages in the non-skilled sector fell in real terms.

CONAPLAN, the National Planning agency, estimates an annual demand for approximately 45,000 entrants into the labor force (now about 1.4 million) ranging from unskilled laborers to professional specialists. Approximately 50 per cent of these entrants have insufficient training to perform their jobs adequately.

The need, then, to provide more and better basic education to the large majority of Salvadoran citizens is critical. The solution of the twin problems of insufficient and inappropriate education has been given a higher priority by both public and private entities in El Salvador. Increased training would contribute greatly toward increasing the share of growth going to the lower income earners; i.e., it is a must, if the Congressional Mandates are to be realized.

#### B. Activities to Date

In an attempt to focus attention on the growing problem of the lack of an effective system of non-formal education and training, USAID/ES undertook a series of meetings with CONAPLAN, (the planning body), the Ministries of Education and Labor, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce, and the Salvadoran Association of Industrialists. All acknowledged the importance of non-formal education, all requested assistance in analyzing the problem more fully, and all promised to cooperate in developing an action program. USAID responded by contracting the services of a team of experts from San Jose State University supplemented by AID/W specialists. A feasibility study was conducted in May, 1975, followed by a USAID-funded contract with San Jose to perform a more detailed study, lasting from July, 1974 to January, 1975. The study had five main objectives:

1. To identify trends in the nation's economic development profile that relate to educational planning decisions;
2. To determine the extent of the need for job skill training for workers at the middle levels of the occupational pyramid, the types of training needed, and how that training could be provided;

3. To determine the extent to which existing non-formal training programs for middle-level skilled and semi-skilled workers are capable of meeting current and future occupational training needs;
4. To determine the extent to which the MOE's senior high school programs (Bachillerato Diversificado) are effective in providing students with marketable middle-level occupational skills, and to make recommendations for improvement; and
5. To determine the feasibility of establishing a consortium of business, industry, and education leaders who could serve as a coordinating and planning agent for the nation's formal and non-formal occupational training efforts at the pre-university levels.

The study was completed and a final report (plus numerous special reports) submitted to the concerned agencies. The principal findings indicated that an urgent need existed for non-formal education and training activities, and the report recommended a program involving close cooperation between public and private sectors in El Salvador. To follow-up this study and maintain activities among all parties, USAID agreed to furnish the full-time services for an additional six months (to June 30, 1975) of a San Jose State advisor. The American Chamber of Commerce and the MOE provided office space, and the Association of Salvadoran Industrialists and the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce shared the cost of a secretary.

The GOES decided that the Ministry of Education should assume primary responsibility for launching a major effort in non-formal education, and requested AID assistance for a two-phased program:

1. The development and testing, through a two-year grant pilot project, of innovative non-formal education and short-term skill training programs for approximately 2000 persons in such areas as construction trades (carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electricity), automechanics, electronics, office management and services, dressmaking, cosmetology, and pastry making. The emphasis would be placed on developing an institutional capability to plan, administer, and evaluate a comprehensive program. **Project documentation for this grant pilot project has been prepared and will be forwarded to AID/W on or before June 30, 1975.**
2. An expanded and modified national program, using loan funds, based upon the results of the pilot grant program.

C. Proposed Response

USAID proposes a three year, \$3 million loan, starting in the fourth quarter of FY 1977, to modify and expand the grant pilot project. Funds will be used principally for technical assistance, participant training, commodities, expendable materials, in-service workshops, research and studies, and publications.

From the pilot project targets of approximately 50 courses annually for 2,000 marginal persons, it is expected to reach 10,000 people annually with increased course offerings by the end of the loan. Specific needs will be determined by intensive local studies.

A significant feature of the loan will be using Instructional Television in a more comprehensive and expanded way to reach the non-school audiences who will be the principal participants in non-formal education. Through U.S. grant and loan projects in the recent past a basic infrastructure and capability to produce and transmit quality programs in formal education has been developed. This same capability can now be applied to the area of non-formal education, but funds are needed to expand such services.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The current estimate of total project loan costs is \$4.4, to be spread over three years. AID costs will be \$3.0 million, and GOES costs will be \$1.1 million, and other Donor costs will be .3 million.

Estimated breakdowns are as follows:

A. AID Costs

1. Technical Assistance

Approximately 174 man-months of foreign technical advisory services, probably under direct contract between the Ministry of Education and the advisors. A U.S. institutional contract is also possible, but the increased cost of such an arrangement for the MOE casts doubt on the advisability of this possibility. Services are estimated as follows:

a) Admin. Non-Formal Ed.	- 36 mm @ \$40.0 p/a=	\$120.0
b) Curriculum	- 24 mm @ \$ 3.0 p/mm=	72.0
c) Teacher Training	- 18 mm @ \$ 3.0 p/mm=	54.0
d) Materials Development	- 24 mm @ \$ 3.0 p/mm=	72.0
e) Research & Evaluation	- 24 mm @ \$ 3.0 p/mm=	72.0
f) Vocational Guidance	- 18 mm @ \$3.0 p/mm=	54.0
g) Instructional		
Technology	- 30 mm @ \$3.0 p/mm=	90.0
		<u>Total Cost \$534.0</u>

2. Participant Training

(a) - Long-Term

Instructional Design/Curriculum  
10 for 9 mm ea. @ 8.0 = 90 mm = \$80.0

Voc/Techn. Teacher Training  
10 for 9 mm ea. @ 8.0 = 90 mm = 80.0

Materials Development  
10 for 9 mm ea. @ 8.0 = 90 mm = 80.0

Voc/Techn. Administration & Supervision  
5 for 12 mm ea. @ 10.0 = 60 mm = 50.0

Research & Evaluation  
5 for 9 mm ea. @ 8.0 = 45 mm = 40.0

Voc/Techn. Guidance  
3 for 9 mm ea. @ 8.0 = 27 mm = 24.0

Instructional Technology  
9 for 12 mm ea. @ 10.0 = 108 mm = 90.0  
Sub-total \$ 484.0

(b) Short-Term

5 various 3 mm ea. @ 6.0 = \$ 30.0

5 various 6 mm ea @ 10.0 = 50.0  
Sub-total \$ 80.0

Total = \$524.0

## 3. Commodities

Demonstration teaching equipment, tools, A/V equipment \$ 970.0

Vehicles (4) 30.0

Equipment will cover additional Instructional TV items and various vocational/technical specialities, such as construction trades (carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electricity), automechanics & body work, electronics, office machines, dressmaking, cosmetology, domestic sciences, and tailoring.

Total Costs \$ 1,000.0

## 4. Other Costs

Research studies, publications, in-service workshops, books, films and other miscellaneous costs.

Total Costs \$ 942.0

AID-Total Project Costs \$ 3,000.0

## B. GOES (Min Ed) Costs

## 1. Technical Assistance

GOES counterpart personnel consisting of administrators, supervisors, teachers, subject matter specialists, technical specialists in ITV and materials production, and supporting clerical staff. \$ 250.0

## 2. Participant Training

Salaries and allowances of approximately 52 participants, international travel, and other related costs. \$ 200.0

## 3. Commodities

Additional non-US provided equipment, books, and films; value of current stock of commodities in the MOE, and value of physical plants and facilities to be contributed to project \$ 250.0

## 4. Other Costs

Vehicle and maintenance costs, internal travel in El Salvador, workshops, research and publications, expendable materials, and other miscellaneous costs

Total COPS cost \$ 1,100.0

C. Other Donor Costs \$ 300.0

## III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

Drawing upon the results of the pilot grant program, described in detail in the PROP, the loan project will be developed by CONAPLAN, the Ministry of Education, and USAID. It is expected that other government entities (e.g., Ministry of Labor, Health and Agriculture) and private organizations (e.g., Salvadoran & U.S. Chambers of Commerce and the Salvadoran Association of Industrialists) will also participate with personnel and financial resources as well as some physical facilities, equipment, and materials.

A start toward assembling background economic, technical, and political studies underlying this project has been made with the San Jose State University reports. During the grant pilot project, additional studies regarding manpower demand and supply projections, socio-economic characteristics of the marginal populace, inventories of physical and personnel resources available, and specific project implementation strategies will be developed. The results of the comprehensive education sector analysis, conducted over the past two years with the help of AID/W and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, will also contribute. Finally, the technical assistance and participant training components of the grant pilot project will help produce qualified Salvadorans to plan and administer the loan project.

The PRP can be submitted to AID in January, 1976, and the PP in January, 1977.

#### IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMING NATURE

##### A. Policy Issues

The paramount policy issue is the nature and extent of the GOES commitment to improving the general welfare of the urban and rural marginal population through appropriate non-formal education and training programs. Historically, the GOES has devoted scant attention to the non-formal realm, preferring to assign its resources to the formal education system. Recently, however, increased attention has been directed to non-formal education, spurred by both public and private entities. CONAPLAN, the national planning body, has created several working committees to explore the feasibility of launching a middle-management and skilled worker training program modelled on other L.A. country programs (SEKA in Colombia, SENAI in Brazil, INCE in Venezuela, and INTECAP in Guatemala). CONAPLAN now believes that this pilot project and the subsequent loan program will have direct applicability to its planned program, which is estimated to need a minimum of four years to implement fully.

The Ministry of Education also has demonstrated renewed interest in non-formal education by reorganizing and expanding its Division of Adult and Permanent Education to offer a broader and deeper program in skill training areas to complement its traditional programs of literacy training, nutrition, and family education. Several modest cooperative programs have also been initiated between the MOE and the private sector, using MOE facilities and staff to train personnel for specific industry needs. Also, the MOE is developing a series of non-formal programs via instructional TV in industrial, commercial, and agricultural subjects. Owing to limited resources presently, the GOES and the MOE are focussing on the plight of the marginal urban citizen, but long-range plans include more attention to the rural populace. Indications, therefore, are that substantial support will exist within the GOES and in the private sector to produce a significant program in non-formal education in the near future.

##### B. Programming Issues

The major programming issue deals with the availability of sufficient numbers of adequately trained administrators, supervisors, and teachers to expand the pilot project. The pilot project will attempt to define this problem more precisely and begin measures (such as in-service training and participant training grants) to address a long-term solution. The loan will provide the necessary resources to continue and expand these activities.

Another programming issue is the timely provision of other inputs (physical facilities and equipment, commodities, expendable materials, and in-country travel funds) to insure success of the

loan project.

A third issue is the effective incorporation of the Instructional Television system of the MOE into an expanded non-formal education and training program. The capability now exists to produce and transmit ITV programs, but the experience to date has been primarily in formal education. Broadening the scope of ITV into non-formal education will be a challenging programming process.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF  
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

EL SALVADOR

Descriptions of implementation progress for on-going projects are covered in the following PAR submissions:

- 1) PAR N° 75-1, Agriculture Development sent July, 1974
- 2) PAR N° 75-2, Education Development, sent July, 1974
- 3) PAR N° 75-4, Family Planning and Health Services, sent May, 1975.

Descriptions of implementation progress for on-going activities not covered in the above PARs appear on the following pages. See also Fundamental Education and Skills Training Preliminary Project Proposal (TOAID A-12), Appendix A, sent January 30, 1975.

EL SALVADOREDUCATION SECTOR ANALYSIS  
(Project #071)

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

With technical and financial assistance from AID and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Ministry of Education has been engaged over the past two years in conducting a comprehensive analysis of the education sector.

The analysis has two basic objectives: (1) to increase the Ministry of Education's capability to plan rational educational programs, based upon scientific data collection, research, and analysis, on a continuing basis; and (2) to design, collect, process, and analyze educational data of the present system as a basis for developing the next 10 year Educational Plan (1976-1985).

The analysis has focussed on three areas: (1) access to education; (2) relevance and quality of curricula and instruction, and (3) internal efficiency of the education system. In addition to treating data from the last national census (1970) and from regular Ministry sources, a series of special studies regarding socio-economic status and attitudes of the general population have been completed, and a national achievement examination in four major academic areas for grades 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 8 and 9 has been administered.

## II. PROGRESS TO DATE

Among the elements of the analysis which have been completed are:

1. In-service training of permanent Ministry Planning Office staff in planning and administering a sector analysis;
2. In-service training of GOES Bureau of the Census personnel in data processing;
3. On-the-job training in the Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. for six MOE specialists;
4. Preparation of a detailed Project Implementation Plan for each of the three major areas of concern, totalling over 150 specific work tasks, (over 100 tasks have been completed);

5. Recruitment and training of over 30 field survey personnel, five coders, five analysts, two programmers, and two punchers;

6. Acquisition of computer equipment and training of personnel in its use;

7. Development and administration of a national achievement examination to over 65,000 pupils in grades 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 8 and 9;

8. The following studies of social, cultural, economic and psychological factors have been completed:

- a) Household survey (2,500 families)
- b) Teachers survey (3,000 persons )
- c) Principals survey ( 560 persons )
- d) Supervisors survey( 98 persons )
- e) Audience survey (7,500 persons )

(All of this data will be cross-tabulated.)

9. Detailed inventories of current public and private school facilities, enrollments, and staff;

10. Projections of school enrollments, by grade, geographic location and other variables, over the next 10 years;

11. Studies of unit and total costs of formal education, Instructional TV, special educational programs, and selected non-formal training activities;

12. Studies of current school placement, teaching, and evaluation practices.

Perhaps the most significant accomplishment has been the acceptance by the Government of El Salvador (including CONAPLAN, the national planning body, the Ministry and the Bureau of the Census) of the intrinsic worth of sector analysis as a basic tool in developing a continuous process of planning rational, long-term national development programs. This acceptance is verified by substantial increases to the Ministry Planning Office budget for this activity over the past two years and the fact that the development of the next 10 year Education Plan has been postponed from July, 1975 to January, 1976 to take advantage of the results of the current analysis.

### III. PROBLEMS

With such a complex undertaking as a comprehensive education sector analysis, delays in implementing all phases of the project were inevitable. The recruitment and training of large numbers of qualified Salvadoran specialists proved difficult, as was the establishment of new administrative and financial procedures to hire personnel, acquire equipment and services, contract processing activities, and schedule processing and analysis activities. Identifying specific project needs and providing them on a timely basis was rendered more difficult because of the lack of experience in managing a project of such vast dimensions. In addition, AID failed in some instances, to provide essential project inputs in a timely manner.

Despite these problems, however, the project is only six months behind the previous schedule, and it is estimated that an extension of the life of the project will be necessary from the planned date of December 31, 1975 until approximately June 30, 1976. No new funding during FY 1976 is anticipated. The additional time will be spent mainly to complete the processing and analyses of massive amounts of data already collected. It is certain that this rich mine of data will have utility to numerous other entities of the Government besides the Ministry of Education.

EL SALVADORDEVELOPMENT PLANNING  
(Project #166)

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the National Planning Council's (CONAPLAN) ability to analyze El Salvador's basic socio-economic problems and recommend policies and projects that will contribute to the attainment of development goals. Specifically, assistance will be provided to improve CONAPLAN's capacity to a) analyze and formulate policies at a macro level, and b) analyze and judge sectoral plans and programs developed by appropriate government agencies with emphasis on health, education and agriculture.

## II. PROGRESS TO DATE

This project was approved in the second half of FY 1975, and is just getting underway. The goal, purpose, output and input statements made in the PROP are still valid. CONAPLAN has selected a development economist and is in the process of completing contract negotiations. The advisor is scheduled to arrive on or about September 1, 1975. Upon arrival he will assist CONAPLAN develop a time-phased implementation plan for the technical assistance to be financed under this project. The slight delay in the estimated time of arrival of the advisor is not expected to result in any extension of the life of the project.

PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE AND TABLE

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## P.L. 480, TITLE II

Malnutrition is a severe problem in El Salvador. According to a 1969 INCAP survey, 73% of the pre-school age children in El Salvador were suffering from protein/caloric malnutrition. A 1974 survey by CRS/Cáritas indicates the situation has deteriorated. However, a closely controlled survey by the Central American Research Station (CARS), in one district, suggests little change from the situation reported by INCAP.

In attempting to address at least part of this problem, the Mission over the last year has been successful in redirecting the utilization of PL 480 Title II foods to focus entirely on the pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers. CRS/Cáritas in these Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs show, as of June 1, 1975, a registration of approximately 84,000 recipients, having phased out the School Lunch Program in October, 1974. No Food for Work Program is supported by Title II commodities since these activities are being carried out by the World Food Program through the Government's community development agency (FOCCO).

Although CRS/Cáritas have requested a modest increase to 110,000 MCH recipients and the reinitiation of a Food for Work component covering 5,000 for FY 77, the Mission believes that until such time as Title II activities can be integrated into a GOES-sponsored nutrition strategy designed to impact significantly on marginal groups, the recipient level should not be increased.

The GOES is interested in fortifying wheat with soy flour in bread products and initial contacts were made by a Kansas State University Team under contract with AID/W. A successful baking demonstration was held by USDA food technologists, but a reduction of the tariff on soy will be required if the fortification program is to proceed.

CONAPLAN, the National Planning Agency, is in the process of formulating a National Nutrition Policy. AID has supported the effort by supplying consultants from TransCentury Corporation and sending Salvadorans to the MIT Nutrition Planning Course. INCAP has also supplied technical assistance in the planning process.

The Mission will attempt to facilitate the involvement of Cáritas as fully as possible in the formulation and implementation of a national nutrition strategy so as to increase the effectiveness of Title II commodities as a means to nutritional improvement and to maximize indigenous inputs from the GOES.

EL SALVADOR

PL 480 Title II FY 77<sup>1/</sup>  
(000)

## I. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

## A. Maternal and Child Health - Total Recipients: 100

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100	WSB	6.000	700
100	Bulgur	1.200	100
100	Veg. Oil	600	200
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>7.800</u>	<u>1.000</u>

## B. School Feeding - Total Recipients: None

## C. Other Child Feeding - Total Recipients: None

## D. Food for Work - Total Recipients: None

## E. Other - None.

1/ FY 1976 program identical to FY 1977.

ASSISTANCE TO PVOs AND COOPERATIVES

EL SALVADOR

SUMMARY TABLE  
 A.I.D. Financial Support for Private Voluntary Organizations  
 (\$000)

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>INT. QTR.</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
ONGOING GRANTS:			
A. Ongoing OPG	-	-	-
B. Non-OPG			
(D) Approximately 8 separate agri- cultural and production co- operatives will receive SDA grants (Project #094).	30	-	25
Subtotal			
of which cooperatives (non-add)	( 30 )	( - )	( 25 )

NEW GRANTS<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Although some possibilities exist, and preliminary discussions have taken place, the Mission is not at this time requesting an allotment for PVO activity given the uncertainty of those proposals. If a viable project proposal is submitted during FY 76 and/or FY 77, which meets the criteria specified in the AID/W guidance on PVOs, at that time the Mission will request the required funding.