

***U.S. Agency for International Development
Guatemala-Central American Programs Mission
(USAID/G-CAP)***

**Guatemala Program
Results Review and Resource Request
FY 2001**

The attached Results Information is from the FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for Guatemala and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/G-CAP.

The R4 is a "Pre-Decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Robert Kahn, USAID/G-CAP PDM.

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March 15, 1999

Please Note:

The attached FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

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March 15, 1999

George Carner, USAID/G-CAP Mission Director

USAID/Guatemala FY 2001 R4 Submission

Mark L. Schneider, AA/LAC

The attached document presents USAID/Guatemala's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for FY 2001 for your review and approval. We congratulate the LAC Bureau and the Agency for successfully streamlining the R4 process. As with past USAID/G-CAP R4 submissions, the operating expense and workforce allocation tables include the combined requirements for the Guatemala and the regional Central American programs. All other program results and resource request materials addressed in this document are for the bilateral program alone.

Proposed Major Changes at the SO Level. USAID/Guatemala proposes three major changes at the SO level in this R4 submission that require LAC Bureau approval. Our rationale for these changes is presented briefly below:

I. Extension of the Peace Special Objective through FY 2002. USAID proposes a two-year extension of the Peace Special Objective at current funding levels through FY 2002. In two years, the Arzu Administration has made significant progress against its ambitious Peace Accord objectives, receiving universal support for this progress and for continued efforts from the donor community at the Guatemala Consultative Group Meeting in Brussels in October 1998. Still, there is much to be consolidated and little time left in the Arzu Administration. Many of USAID Peace programs are just getting underway (e.g. adult literacy, income generation). An extension of two years of the Peace Special Objective will enable the U.S. to complete or more fully fund key efforts already begun (e.g., assistance to human rights victims, justice reform) and provide follow up support to recommendations flowing from the Historical Clarification Commission report. It will also allow the U.S. to bridge to a new bilateral strategy that reflects the policy and program priorities of a new Guatemalan administration.

II. Extension of the FY 1997-2001 Strategic Plan by one year. Continuation of the approved USAID/Guatemala Strategic Plan from FY 2001 to FY 2002 at current levels will better align the program and ensure close coordination of peace and sustainable development activities through FY 2002. USAID/Guatemala proposes to prepare a new Strategic Plan in March 2001 for the period FY 2003-2007. Next year's R4 will fully describe SO intermediate results and performance targets through FY 2002.

III. Creation of a new Special Objective for Mitch Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. The destruction caused by Hurricane Mitch cost the Guatemalan economy 1.5% in growth and complicated Peace Accord implementation. The Guatemalan Government and United Nations estimate rehabilitation and reconstruction costs at \$550 million. USAID/Guatemala is well along in the design of a targeted two-year (mid FY 1999 to mid FY 2001) assistance

effort directed at Guatemala's most affected departments to help recover sustainable agricultural productivity, to improve disease control and community sanitation, and to strengthen national and community level disaster preparedness. The new Special Objective provides a strategic focus and a place in our Country Strategy for Mitch reconstruction efforts. It will showcase our additional reconstruction assistance for a limited period and facilitate our discussions with our host country counterparts. It will provide the basis for obligating most if not all supplement funds, including the Child Survival funds, in one special objective agreement well before the end of the fiscal year.

Performance Monitoring Plan Revisions. Consistent with the new streamlined R4 guidance and format, USAID proposes only modest changes in performance measurement indicators at the SO and Intermediate Result (IR) levels. Of these changes, the most significant relates to the ambitious SO level target established under the Peace Accords for revenue collection, which has since been extended by the Peace Monitoring Commission. Changes at the IR level include: a restatement of the Democracy SO's IR1 to "A more effective and responsive criminal justice system". Also, we expect the performance indicators for the newly established Education and Income Strategic Objectives, developed in collaboration with virtual team members in LAC, will better reflect progress in achieving intended results in these sectors.

Management Issues. A new functional USAID/G-CAP management structure, implemented in September 1998, has clarified reporting procedures and lines of communications among SO Teams, Office Directors, and the Front Office; and between the bilateral Guatemalan program and the regional Central American Program (see Functional Organization Chart in Annex B). USAID/G-CAP has made room within this new functional structure for relocation of the Regional Urban Development Office (RUDO) LAC headquarters to Guatemala subject to Bureau approval and State Department confirmation of staff increases under an NSDD-38 directive.

Resource Issues. USAID/Guatemala proposes an additional \$50 million ESF over a two-year period (FY 2001-2002) to finance an extension of the Peace Special Objective; and the continuation of DA, CS, and Title II funding at current levels under the approved Strategic Plan through FY 2002. A \$28 million response package for Guatemala under the Hurricane Mitch Supplemental is currently under consideration.

Summary of Requested Actions for AID/W Followup.

- (1) Approval to Extend the Peace Special Objective through FY 2002 with additional ESF funding;
- (2) Approval to Extend the FY 1997-2001 Strategic Plan through FY 2002 at current DA, CS and Title II funding levels; and
- (3) Approval of the Results Framework for the new Special Objective for Mitch Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through FY 2001.

Guatemala Bilateral Program
Results Review and Resource Request

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I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Summary Progress in Implementing the Current Strategy. Guatemala is two years into successfully implementing the historic peace accords signed December 29, 1996. Similarly, USAID/Guatemala is midway through its current five-year FY 1997-2001 Strategic Plan which supports both the implementation of the Peace Accords and directly addresses critical development challenges keyed to inclusion, local empowerment, and poverty reduction.

The Peace Accords provide the framework for transforming Guatemala into a more participatory, pluralistic and equitable society. The Guatemala Consultative Group (CG) meeting in Brussels in October 1998 concluded that "Guatemalans have made real progress in implementing the Accords and initiating major structural changes and... the Congressional passage of the Constitutional Reforms and an emerging consensus on a fiscal pact have made peace a national project that promises to carry the process beyond the Arzu administration" (Brussels 6562 dated October 28, 1998). At the CG, the Guatemalans outlined major progress over the initial 21 month period in the areas of demobilization and national reconciliation, constitutional reforms, macroeconomic stability and fiscal policy, justice and security, land and agriculture, education and social sector investment. USAID's \$100 million Peace Special Objective (FY 1997-2000) has been instrumental in achieving much of these gains. U.S. policy leadership and its quick disbursing, on-point assistance is widely recognized and applauded.

The CG also underscored key remaining challenges: ratification of constitutional reforms by popular referendum; sustaining peace accords momentum and support during and after the current election year; implementing new tax measures and meeting the minimum revenue target; deepening justice sector reform; and meeting social sector investment targets. USAID/Guatemala's sustainable development program, consisting of five Strategic Objectives in the areas of Democracy, Education, Health, Income and Food Security, and Environment is directly addressing these challenges and is successfully creating the conditions necessary to help Guatemala move forward into the next millennium.

U.S. National Interests and Goals. USAID/Guatemala coordinated preparations of this R4 with the U.S. Embassy Country Team. USAID's strategic (SO) and special objectives (SpO) closely track the annual Mission Program Plan (MPP) and contribute directly to the achievement of the top three MPP goals. Specifically, USAID's Democracy and Peace objectives contribute directly to the first MPP goal to: (1) Encourage Guatemala's transition to full democracy through the development and strengthening of democratic institutions, promotion of broader participation in the political process, effective administration of justice, and protection of human rights. USAID's Peace, Democracy, Education, Income, and Environment objectives all contribute to the second MPP goal to: (2) Support the implementation of the Peace Accords through U.S. active participation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other donors. USAID's Education, Health, Income, and Environment objectives also directly contribute to the third MPP goal to: (3) Improve health and education services in rural areas, support sustainable development, improve natural resource management and greater food security and income generation options for the poor. The USAID/Guatemala objectives also track the Summit of the Americas Action Plan,

particularly those of preserving and strengthening the community of democracies of the Americas, eradicating poverty and discrimination, and guaranteeing sustainable development and conserving our natural environment for future generations.

Hurricane Mitch. In the throes of recovering from years of civil war and conflict, Guatemala encountered new short and medium term challenges to an already beleaguered Guatemalan economy when Hurricane Mitch struck in late 1998. The GOG and the United Nations estimate rehabilitation and reconstruction costs at \$550 million. Despite an impressive response by Guatemalan emergency agencies which minimized loss of life, the hurricane did tremendous damage to the agriculture sector, which is the primary source of livelihood for the majority of those affected. In an immediate response to the Mitch disaster, the U.S. contributed nearly \$30 million for emergency relief and rehabilitation. USAID/Guatemala reprogrammed \$2.8 million from on-going activities. The United States will continue to play a key role in Mitch rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts along with other bilateral and international donors. Under a new Mitch Special Objective with funding provided under a proposed Supplemental, USAID/Guatemala will begin in FY 1999 to help recover sustainable agricultural productivity, improve disease control and community sanitation, and support national and community level disaster preparedness.

Most Significant Program Achievements.

Peace Special Objective (Agency Goal 6: Lives Saved, Suffering Reduced, and Development Potential Reinforced):

- ◆ USAID's timely support and leadership under the Peace Process helped Guatemala incorporate 3,000 excombatants and assist 2,800 human rights victims.
- ◆ The newly created National Land Fund, a market-based financing mechanism for land purchases and titling, purchased 19 farms, benefiting 1,723 families or an estimated 8,615 people.
- ◆ USAID assistance provided critical initial financing and tailored technical support to help the new Superintendency of Tax Administration (SAT) become operational. Revenue collections in January 1999 have already exceeded those in January 1998 by 34%.

SO1: Responsive Democracy (Agency Goal 2: Sustainable Democracies Built):

- ◆ USAID lent support to the National Permanent Commission on Constitutional Reforms of the Indigenous Peoples (COPMAGUA) which was able to stimulate political discussion and advocate for the inclusion of indigenous issues to an extent unprecedented in recent history.
- ◆ During 1998 USAID helped create the Clerk of Courts Office (the first in Latin America) implemented in the ten criminal courts of Guatemala City.

SO2: Better Rural Education (Agency Goal 3: Building Human Capacity Through Education and Training):

- ◆ Rafael Landivar University enrolled 806 indigenous students (45% women) in 30 different career programs (e.g., intercultural bilingual education, legal translation, rural health education).
- ◆ Ninety percent of these USAID scholarship students successfully completed the first school

year; and 400 new indigenous scholarship students began their studies in January 1999.

SO3: Rural Health (Agency Goal 4: World's Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected):

- ◆ Local NGO strengthening efforts are bringing integrated maternal child health care services to over 400,000 rural, mostly Mayan women without adequate access to basic services.
- ◆ With USAID assistance, the GOG broke through a policy logjam to extend training in family planning quality issues to doctors and nurses throughout the public health system. The contraceptive prevalence rate increased an estimated 40% during the last three years and nearly doubled among the indigenous.
- ◆ MotherCare's effective training of hospital staff and Mayan traditional midwives has contributed directly to a 67% decrease in the maternal mortality ratio at the Solola hospital from 2,210 per 100,000 live births (1994) to 737 (1998).

SO4: Income and Food Security (Agency Goal 1: Broad-based economic growth achieved):

- ◆ USAID's assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy helped to virtually eliminate the heavily subsidized extension service and led to the adoption of fee-for-service technical assistance and rural credit services for on- and off-farm productive activities.
- ◆ With USAID support, women and small producers gained wider access to credit through village banks and agricultural credit programs. BANRURAL opened new offices in ex-conflictive areas and provided financial services to 8,500 microentrepreneurs.

SO5: Maya Biosphere (Agency Goal 5: Environment managed for long-term sustainability):

- ◆ Expanded park management supported by USAID's Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) program helped cut deforestation rates by half or more in key park units (e.g., Sierra Lacandon).
- ◆ Population within core protected zones fell for the first time since USAID efforts began as new incursions were minimized and 1,800 people voluntarily relocated outside of park boundaries.
- ◆ 26 communities, with direct influence over 140,000 hectares of the MBR, signed agreements formally committing their participation in the management of the Reserve's natural resources.

Country Factors That Have Most Influenced Progress. Guatemala experienced steady overall gains in its efforts to consolidate peace and address development challenges during the reporting year (1998). With USAID and other donor pressure and support, an impressive consensus was reached among the Arzu administration, opposition political parties, and civil society to develop a constitutional reform package, passed by the Guatemalan Congress, consistent with the Peace Accords. The creation of the SAT underscored the GOG's commitment to bringing transparency and efficiency to tax and customs agencies. The work of a number of the special commissions charged with facilitating the transition to peace under the Accords came to an end, meeting transitional goals on time and resisting bureaucratic temptations to become more permanent institutions. The Guatemala Consultative Group meeting galvanized donor support following a clear demonstration of

broad-based participation and willingness from all corners of Guatemalan society to meet peace objectives.

Nonetheless, severe setbacks during the year held back progress and even threatened to derail the hard won gains. The April 1998 unsolved murder of Bishop Juan Gerardi raised national and international concerns over impunity and the ability of the justice system to investigate and prosecute criminal cases. Rising crime and random violence continue to fuel concerns over public safety. At year's end, the date for the promised national referendum to approve or reject the constitutional reform package had still not been set, slowing implementation of urgently-needed reforms in the justice sector, indigenous rights, and other critical areas. Election year posturing has already begun to create gaps in the unified front presented at the CG that promised continuity into the next administration. Finally, Hurricane Mitch dealt a severe blow to Guatemala, causing vast economic and social dislocations, and diverting valuable human and financial resources away from the transition to peace and sustainable development priorities.

Overall Prospects for Progress Through 2001. Overall prospects are good that Guatemala and USAID will meet our respective performance targets for 2001. The direction and pace of continued peace process implementation will depend on the new government elected in November 1999. A steady increase in tax revenue over the next several years to sustain the social reforms called for in the Peace Accords is critical, and will require the broad consensus of a national pact among the private sector, civil society, and the government. There is a high probability that confidence resulting from the peace process will raise private domestic investment. With an increased export capacity, plus higher public and private investment, the 6% growth targeted in the Peace Accords could be achieved. As a result of Mitch, it is estimated that 1999 exports will drop \$365 million, which translates into the loss of jobs for 35,000 people. A successful rehabilitation and reconstruction effort is necessary for Guatemala to recover from the natural calamity and to meet its multiple challenges for the new millennium. Finally, Guatemala has begun to experience illiquidity and uneasiness in its financial system, which has led to some bankruptcies of financial institutions, higher interest rates, and stock market instability. This bears close monitoring, as it may have broad implications regarding prospects for successful implementation of peace accord commitments.

Prospects for Closeout or Graduation. Guatemala is not considered a candidate for closeout or graduation from U.S. assistance in the near term.

II. RESULTS REVIEW BY SO

SpO: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords

Summary: The sustained implementation of the Peace Accords is one of the top two U.S. Government foreign policy objectives in Guatemala. The Accords serve as a framework for the political, economic, and social development of the country. The principal goal of the Peace Special Objective (SpO) is to provide direct support to the Government, private sector and civil society of Guatemala for the timely implementation of the principal commitments made in the Peace Accords. The beneficiaries of this program are the entire Guatemalan nation which has expressed its desire for peace and development through the negotiation and implementation of the Peace Accords. In particular, excombatants, refugees, displaced persons and other war-affected populations in the formerly conflictive and resettlement zones will most directly benefit from the full implementation of the Peace Accords. Results necessary to achieve the Peace Special Objective track the four major areas of the Peace Accords. The consolidation of peace is a precondition to the successful achievement of each of USAID's five Strategic Objectives for sustainable development. The Strategic Objectives for Democracy, Environment, Education, and Income include activities that link them to the Peace SpO, and a full description of the results, performance measures, and targets for these activities are included within the Strategic Objective narratives and not repeated here.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) National reconciliation process advanced; (2) Human capacity for broader participation in society developed; (3) Access to factors of production in exconflictive areas broadened; and (4) State institutions modernized to achieve rapid implementation of the Peace Accords. USAID provided early and crucial assistance for the successful demobilization and reinsertion of excombatants through activities that increased participants' access to health services, formal and non-formal training, skills development and productive land. Other contributions for advancing national reconciliation include activities assisting victims of human rights violations in 40 of the most war affected communities. Human capacity development is being achieved through basic literacy programs, certification of bilingual teachers in exconflictive areas, and university scholarships for indigenous leaders. Sustainable productive investment in exconflictive areas is being achieved by addressing land-related issues, infrastructural development, as well as the strengthening of microenterprises, productive agricultural and financial services. State institutions modernized and strengthened is achieved through justice sector reforms, strengthening the national legislature, and improving tax administration.

Performance and Prospects: This SpO is exceeding expectations. IR1 which included most of the short-term discrete activities designed to help jump-start the peace process, exceeded expectations as did efforts under IR4 to modernize state institutions. IR2 and IR3 are both on-track.

During FY 1998, U.S. and other donor efforts helped the Government of Guatemala to meet short-term requirements generated by the Accords, such as support for the successful reintegration of excombatants, and the functioning of the Peace Secretariat and a number of peace

commissions. The consensus of the CG meeting in Brussels in October 1998 was that Guatemala had made real progress in implementing the Accords and initiating major structural changes. FY 1997 ESF funds constituted the first major donor support to the GOG peace program and U.S. assistance has continued to be critical to the transition.

USAID assistance has played a leading role among donors in supporting the Guatemalan Government's implementation of the Accords by: (a) helping design a comprehensive plan for overhauling the tax administration, crucial to the GOG's ability to finance implementation of its commitments in the Accords; (b) capitalizing the Land Fund, a market-based financing mechanism for land purchases and titling, and a key element of the GOG's effort to address one of the most fundamental sources of conflict; (c) institutionalizing the GOG's capacity to manage the complex array of commitments and resources supporting the implementation of the Accords, through the Secretariat for Peace (SEPAZ); (d) funding the crucial work of the Historical Clarification ("Truth") Commission, and leveraging other donor and GOG contributions to support this process; (e) improving human rights guarantees through justice reforms, and supporting the modernization of the national legislature to achieve higher quality laws; (f) providing university fellowships to Mayan leaders; (g) training and certification of teachers in rural exconflictive areas; and (h) initiating a major activity for increasing literacy among rural and mostly indigenous youth and women.

USAID's program includes a cash grant component which generates within the GOG the local currency to respond to immediate, high priority needs, including the work of SEPAZ and the Peace Commissions, land titling, and Mayan scholarship funds with Guatemalan universities. USAID has taken the lead in designing an effort to support national reconciliation by enlisting GOG and other donor support to respond to needs in exconflictive areas with a high potential for violence through local, small-scale infrastructure, and productive activities.

A Bridge to Peace and Development in Guatemala's War-Torn Villages

Bickering between former guerrillas and people who sided with the army during Guatemala's civil war had long strangled development in Mayalan, a remote jungle village. Finally, USAID found something both sides wanted: a 130-foot steel trestle spanning the Pescado River to link impoverished Mayalan with the rest of Guatemala. The bridge, which opened in June 1998, is part of a four year, \$4.1 million activity in which USAID is funding up to 10 bridges and repairing about 100 miles of gravel road to improve access and allow export of goods from the long-ignored Ixcán region of northern Guatemala. (The bridge survived the high waters brought by Hurricane Mitch).

All the better, villagers say, if the bridges also unite divided communities in their struggle to improve lives.

Ultimately, the success and durability of peace beyond the initial years will depend on the extent to which the GOG and Guatemalan society maintain the momentum and implement the fundamental reforms called for in the Peace Accords to ensure pluralism, participation and prosperity for all Guatemalans, especially those thus far excluded. During the period 1999-2002, ESF resources will be needed to intensify activities that are essential to implementation of these reforms as well as to achieving USAID's sustainable development Strategic Objectives.

Although the GOG has strengthened its efforts to increase tax revenue, fiscal revenues are short of Peace Accord targets, thus limiting the GOG's ability to finance peace and adequately invest in the social sectors. On the eve of the CG meeting in Brussels in October 1998, the GOG and the Peace Monitoring Commission reached consensus for new fiscal measures and a revised time frame for reaching associated targets, though the measures have not yet been proposed as law. The new measures are reflected in the performance indicator data tables.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In this R4, USAID/Guatemala is requesting that funding for the Peace SpO be extended for a further two years (FYs 2001 and 2002) at the present annual level of \$25 million, for a six year total of \$150 million. If approved, USAID will revise and/or develop new performance measurement indicators through FY 2002. Activities during the first two years of the Peace SpO were concentrated on meeting immediate short-term requirements of the Peace Accords (such as demobilization and reintegration) together with the preparatory work involved in setting up the Peace Secretariat, a number of Peace Commissions and the formulation of the proposed constitutional reforms. As our peace program enters full implementation, it will focus on helping Guatemalans carry out the reforms initiated in key sectors of justice, education, health, land and rural development. In addition, the extension will permit USAID to scale up its efforts to assist victims of human rights violations and help the Guatemalans implement other recommendations emanating from the Historical Clarification Commission final report issued February 25, 1999. The major uncertainty facing Guatemala relates to when a national referendum to ratify the constitutional reforms will be held and to who will win the general elections in 1999. The outcome of these votes, and the consensus reached on the need for a fiscal pact, could have a major impact on the peace process.

Host Country and other Donor Programs: The GOG has estimated the cost of financing Peace Accord commitments to be approximately \$2.3 billion and recognizes that a significant portion of the funding must be generated internally. External pledges of \$1.9 billion were made in 1997 and reconfirmed in 1998. Major donors include the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the United Nations, the European Union (EU), Japan, Spain, and the Nordic countries. The United States continues to be the largest bilateral donor, having pledged \$260 million or 14% of the total \$1.9 billion in donor pledges in support of the Peace Accords over the four-year period 1997-2000 and having delivered by far the fastest disbursing resources.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Entities from all three branches of the Guatemalan Government (Legislative, Judicial, and Executive) are implementing USAID-financed activities, in addition to United Nations agencies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the University of Texas, and local universities. International, U.S., and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Conservation International, Rodale Institute, Centro Maya, Cooperative Housing Foundation, and the Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation) are implementing activities in conjunction with local governments and community organizations.

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
SPO.1 INDICATOR: Social sector investments increase			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Social sector investment as % of GDP	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Budget (Presupuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado). INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Social sector investments are defined as government expenditures in education and health. Figures are based on actual '95 expenditures as baseline. * The Peace Accords were signed 12/96. COMMENTS: A measure of social sector investment is used as an indicator of fundamental change in the government's commitment to policies of social inclusion, expanded participation in civil society, and investment in long-term development. While the level of investment as a percent of GDP has increased, it still falls short of Peace Accord targets. ** Subject to confirmation by MINUGUA	1995(B)		2.51%
	1996	N/A*	2.41%
	1997	2.89%	2.7%
	1998	3.23%	3.13%**
	1999	3.48%	
	2000(T)	3.78%	
SPO.2 INDICATOR: Tax revenues increased			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Tax revenue as a percent of GDP	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Budget (Presupuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado) and MINUGUA. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Tax revenue, defined as central government revenue accruing from tax collections (including special taxes but excluding capital revenue), as percent of GDP. * The Peace Accords were signed 12/96. On the eve of the CG meeting in Brussels in October 1998, the GOG and the Peace Monitoring Commission reached consensus for new fiscal measures and a revised time frame for reaching associated targets. This table reflects the new targets. COMMENTS: An increase in tax revenue is used as a measure of the Government's ability to finance Peace Accord agreements.	1995(B)		7.6%
	1996	N/A*	8.6%
	1997	8.6%	8.6%
	1998	9.8%	9.3%
	1999	10.2%	
	2000	11.4%	
	2001	11.7%	
	2002(T)	12.0%	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
SPO.3 INDICATOR: Cumulative number of recommendations from Peace Commissions supported			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of substantive recommendations from priority Peace Commissions implemented. SOURCE: Secretaria de la Paz (SEPAZ). INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Priority commissions are: Peace Accords Monitoring, Officialization of Languages, Education Reform, Justice Sector Reform, Land Commission, and Historical Clarification Commission. COMMENTS: The commissions are expected to produce substantive reform recommendations for the Land Fund, conflict resolution, assistance to victims of human rights abuses, education reform, justice reform, and the officialization of indigenous languages.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		0
	1998	3	4
	1999	5	
	2000 (T)	10	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 1: National reconciliation process advanced			
INDICATOR IR1.1: Land Fund transactions completed			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individual beneficiaries. SOURCE: Summary reports from the Land Fund. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Individuals holding title to land are counted separately, even though they may be part of an incorporated group, or cooperative. COMMENTS: Essential to the long-term success of the Peace process is the substantive redistribution of productive land. Since its creation in 1997, the Land Fund has purchased 19 farms, benefiting 1,723 families or an estimated 8,615 beneficiaries. Geographic locations and disaggregated data of beneficiaries is being prepared.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		2,586 beneficiaries
	1998	5,000	8,615
	1999	10,000	
	2000(T)	19,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 1: National reconciliation process advanced			
INDICATOR IR1.2: Potential for conflict/tensions reduced in target areas ("Hot Spots")			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of families assisted	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: International Organization for Migration.	1997(B)	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Assistance target groups and communities who live in areas designated as having high potential for violence. Sources of conflict in these areas stem from competition for scarce resources, immigration of displaced families, isolation, and severe poverty.	1998	2,000	2,794
COMMENTS: Families are assisted through infrastructure development, productive activities, and conflict mediation strategies. Intervention focuses on at least 7 communities in 5 of the highest priority municipalities, located in 3 departments: PETEN: Sayajche, La Libertad; ALTA VERAPAZ: Chisec, Fray Bartolomé, Cahabon; QUICHE: Nebaj, Chajul. Targets for participation are 50% Ladino, 50% Indigenous.	1999	4,400	
	2000(T)	6,400 fam	

SO1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

Summary: This SO seeks to advance the Peace Accords and deepen democracy by focusing on the interaction between citizen participation and government response. It directly supports the U.S. Mission Program Plan which cites democratic development as a primary U.S. foreign policy objective for Guatemala. In particular, this SO builds upon previous experience in the democracy sector to strengthen democratic institutions and expand effective participation in political life, thus addressing one of the root causes of 36 years of civil conflict. The ultimate beneficiaries are those individuals and groups that have been excluded from such participation, especially the indigenous and women.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) A more effective and responsive criminal justice system through increased functional integration of the system, streamlined and improved transparency of justice administration, and improved legal education; (2) Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making by helping civil society organizations (CSOs) advocate for better public policy relating to women, the indigenous, and the rule of law; (3) Increased citizen participation in strengthened local governments through support for municipal development activities; and (4) Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature which is achieved by improving research and bill drafting capabilities within the Congress.

Performance and Prospects: The SO overall and IR4 legislative modernization are on-track in meeting expectations. IR1 justice administration exceeded expectations. IR2 citizen participation came on-line in October 1997, and the base line data has just been developed. The IR3 local governance contract was not awarded until August 1998.

USAID has promoted greater access to justice by helping to: create a reformed case intake and monitoring capacity (Clerk of Courts office) in the ten criminal courts in Guatemala City; open three more justice centers (bringing the total to five) outside the capital; establish nine community mediation centers that resolve legal disputes using alternative dispute resolution and customary law; train Justices of the Peace that have filled 60 of 118 vacancies; and expand legal interpreters programs. Legal education has been improved significantly through curricular reform at San Carlos University Law School and the renovation of student law clinics. In spite of these advances, the justice system still requires major reform before it can effectively deal with cases involving everyday crime, let alone high-profile cases. USAID's new justice activity, scheduled to begin in May/June 1999, will help address some of these issues. IR1 has been restated to read "A more effective and responsive criminal justice system" (formerly "Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system"). This change, while having no significant programmatic impact, serves to clarify that our prime result is a reformed justice system that delivers due process.

USAID has promoted citizen participation in political decision-making by building the capacity of CSOs to analyze, develop and advocate public policy reforms and engage state actors on issues of national importance, including those integral to the peace process. Most notable is the work of the National Permanent Commission on Constitutional Reforms of the Indigenous Peoples

(COPMAGUA), an umbrella indigenous group that developed consensus among indigenous groups as to what constitutional reforms should be sought, followed by dialogue with congressional representatives that convinced the Congress to include reforms on indigenous rights and practices. The Rigoberta Menchú Tum Foundation (FRMT), in coordination with five other CSOs, promoted greater understanding -- at the departmental and national levels -- of the findings and recommendations of three Joint Commissions (indigenous languages, educational reform, and land rights) set up under the Peace Accords. These are but two examples of USAID providing support to groups previously excluded from political debates. The challenge for the future is to further develop and strengthen advocacy efforts of CSOs to engage in constructive dialogue with GOG officials, which USAID is addressing directly through targeted training and technical assistance to key Guatemalan CSOs.

USAID financing supports implementation of the Guatemalan Congress' Modernization Plan. The intern program, staffed by volunteer students who provide high-quality legislative studies (most recently focusing on the constitutional reforms and Peace Accords), is yielding impressive results. Twenty-seven interns have been placed in paid professional positions, with 17 contracted by Congress to staff six new technical operating units. The Congress has demonstrated a commitment to the program through significant budget support for the new staff and technical units. The recent past President of Congress commended the USAID program, noting that the students helped prepare the constitutional reforms.

The USAID local government activity will begin implementation in 1999, focused on clusters of municipalities supported by local partners. It will promote citizen participation by strengthening channels of communication between the local community and local authorities and foster national policy dialogue on issues such as decentralization, citizen participation and strengthening local governments. The on-going USAID Special Development Fund (SDF) supports small community development projects (e.g., bridges, roads, school buildings) while promoting democratic participation in exconflictive areas. Approximately 40 to 50 small community improvement projects are completed annually.

The major uncertainty facing Guatemala relates to a national referendum to ratify constitutional reforms and the general elections in 1999. The outcome of these votes could have a major impact on the peace process and democratic development.

Legislative Interns Show The Way

After witnessing the abduction of a father, grandfather and three uncle's and the rape of an aunt 14 years ago during Guatemala's 36 year insurgency, Magdalena Jochola, a 23 year-old indigenous woman, is completing her 5th year in law school and has joined the ranks of 80 highly qualified students to serve as interns under USAID's legislative modernization project. In less than six months, Ms. Jochola has worked on drafting important studies on themes including "Women's and Indigenous Participation in the Guatemalan Congress" and has helped organize some of the first public fora in Congress on themes related to the Peace Accords and the recently passed constitutional reforms dealing with women's participation and electoral and political party reform. Ms. Jochola is well on her way to being a future leader in Guatemala's new democracy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No major adjustments in the democracy program are anticipated for the near future. USAID is in the middle of a successful five year strategy funded with both ESF and DA resources, and will primarily strengthen (and intensify if peace funding is extended) existing activities to ensure they support an evolving democracy sector in Guatemala. Two new activities addressing the problems of violence against women and corruption will be developed. These will help to focus attention on two issues that are restraining democratic development. With the relocation of the Regional Urban Development Office (RUDO) LAC headquarters to Guatemala, USAID will seek to maximize the value added that RUDO can bring to the democracy program.

Other Donors Programs: Until recently, USAID has been the lead donor in supporting democratic initiatives, particularly in the justice sector. The United Nations Verification Mission for Guatemala (MINUGUA) continues to be engaged in institutional strengthening and human rights verification. The IDB and the World Bank signed major justice programs at the end of 1998. Local government and community development also receive support from several donors, including German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the IDB.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented with the Guatemalan court system, the Public Ministry, San Carlos University Law School, the Guatemalan Bar Association, selected municipalities, and the National Congress. Activities are managed by a mix of U.S. partners such as DPK Consulting, Creative Associates, Inc., the University of Texas at Austin, the National Center for State Courts, Development Alternatives Inc., and local CSOs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: More effective and responsive criminal justice system in Guatemala.			
INDICATOR IR1.2: Percentage of convictions for serious crimes (felonies) supported by evidence			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of all felony convictions in which corroborating evidence is explicit in the "sentencia" (verdicts) of the judge.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Sample survey of verdicts in departments with Justice Centers. Survey to be carried out by DPK Consulting (the CREA/USAID institutional contractor), to be collected annually.	1996 (B)		Xela 59% Zacapa 67%
	1997	Xela 65% Zacapa 70%	Xela 80% Zacapa 93%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This sample survey of "sentencias" (verdicts) correspond to Quetzaltenango's (Xela's) Justice Center. The Code requires that all "sentencias" be supported by evidence. Historically, legal culture has not included the mention of evidence in the "sentencia." This indicator measures performance of police, prosecutors and judges. To obtain a positive result in this indicator, a three step process must occur. First, the police or other investigators have to collect evidence. Second, the prosecutor must introduce the evidence at trial. Third, a judge must weigh the evidence and include that analysis in the "sentencia". If any of these critical steps are missing, the indicator will capture it. Note that "evidence" includes testimonial evidence.	1998	Xela 70% Zacapa 75%	Xela 95% Zacapa 75% Escuintla 60%(B) Petén 50%(B) Nebaj 50%(B)
	<p>Additionally, it is important to note that there is a negative bias in the indicator, given that performance is measured by examination of the sentencia. If evidence is properly gathered by police, introduced into evidence by the prosecutor, and weighed by the judge, but not recorded in the "sentencia," the indicator will still show a negative result. In this sense, the indicator does not show progress unless all conditions are met. Moreover, there is a bias or lag in the indicator, in that cases from past years may be resolved in a current year.</p> <p>Due to these problems, this indicator should be used in a broader context with other indicators.</p> <p>The current Justice Activity ends in June 1999: targets for beyond this date will be proposed under the follow-on activity. New centers came on line in 1998. New targets were established as the new justice activity came on line and baseline studies were completed.</p>		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY			
APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: More effective and responsive criminal justice system in Guatemala.			
INDICATOR IR1.3: Percentage of university course curricula which meet acceptable quality standards			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of university law courses at USAC that meet objective quality standards.</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: USAC and USAID's institutional contractor implementing the justice activity, based on criteria set forth in the report by Richard Boswell of Hastings College of Law.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Reform of curriculum, based on project contractor's quarterly progress reports.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: Currently, university courses are inappropriate for the new criminal procedure code and the new legal reality of Guatemala. The sustainability of the reforms requires that new generations of lawyers be well-versed in the criminal procedure code, and educated in a legal system for the 21st Century. This necessitates a complete re-vamping of USAC's curriculum to insure relevance and respond to the demands in the current legal market, especially in the Courts, Public Defenders Office and Public Ministry. The indicator shows design and implementation of law courses.</p> <p>The current Justice Activity ends in June 1999. Assuming that a follow-on activity continues with USAC, the targets will be adjusted upward.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)		0%
	1997	- 100% criminal procedure courses designed	- 100% criminal procedure courses designed - 50% criminal procedure courses implemented
	1998	- 75% criminal procedure courses implemented- 50% criminal law curriculum designed	- 75% criminal procedure courses implemented - 100% criminal law curriculum designed
	1999	- 100% criminal procedure courses implemented- 100% criminal law curriculum designed	
	2000	50% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	
	2001 (T)	100% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	
OBJECTIVE: No. 1 More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy			
APPROVED: 03/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making			
INDICATOR IR2.2: Increased effectiveness of target CSOs in public policy advocacy			

<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: An index will rate target CSO capacity for effective advocacy in the following two ways:</p> <p>Preparation and design of policy proposals and strategies, including: 1) strategic analysis of issues, 2) ability to understand the issues and the public policy process, 3) ability to formulate proposals, 4) ability to inform and receive feedback from constituents on policy issues.</p> <p>Demonstrated ability to influence public policy, including: 1) advancing proposals (coalition building, lobbying, etc.), 2) follow-up/monitoring implementation of policy changes, 3) engaging the government in dialogue, 4) drawing support from and mobilizing constituents effectively.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
<p>SOURCE: Data collected on an annual basis through several mechanisms: self-assessment surveys, semi-structured interviews based on the project's results framework, information derived from project grants and other activities, and verification of information by project staff.</p>	1998 (B)		23.8
<p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Each of the two areas noted above will be measured on a scale of 20 points each, with 1 to 5 points given for each specific criteria, for a total of 40 points: no effectiveness in public policy advocacy (8-12); very limited effectiveness (13-19); moderate effectiveness (20-26); good level of effectiveness (27-33); excellent effectiveness (34-40). A scale has been developed that includes an objective set of criteria for ranking CSOs in each of the eight areas listed above. This index is disaggregated according to programmatic area (women, indigenous, rule of law, and legal framework for citizen participation).</p>	1999	28*	
<p>COMMENTS: Target CSOs--those receiving comprehensive support from the project for advocacy strategies, including sustained institutional strengthening support--will be rated.</p> <p>* Targets may be revised during the first quarter of 1999, following meetings with target CSOs in which institutional strengthening plans for each organization are agreed upon.</p>	2000	31*	
	2001 (T)	34*	

OBJECTIVE: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy
APPROVED: 12/08/97 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Guatemala-CAP

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature.

INDICATOR 4.1: Percentage of bills accompanied by a written technical analysis or opinion (committee report).

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of new bills presented to the plenary which are accompanied by written technical analysis or opinion.

SOURCE: Registrar of Congress

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: When a bill is received by the Congress, it is assigned to a Congressional Committee which prepares a written opinion or "dictamen" on whether the initiative is needed and whether the Committee feels it will achieve its stated intent. The bill is then sent to the "pleno" where it is read three times before being voted upon. After the second reading, a newly formed "Technical Legislative Unit" prepares a written, technical analysis which accompanies the bill for its final reading.

COMMENTS: A key element to the success of this measure is having trained legislative staff on the Technical Legislative Unit (the congressional office responsible for conducting the technical analyses). Through the USAID program, this Unit was established in the Guatemalan Congress in January 1997 and staffed by three of the program's most experienced legislative assistants. The Unit functioned very well during the first year and well into its second year. In September 1998, however, two senior legislative advisors in the Office of the Legislative Secretary resigned. To compensate for the resignations, the Unit's three legislative assistants were promoted to the Office of the Legislative Secretary, where they assisted deputies and congressional committees in drafting bills and amendments. While this was of enormous benefit to the Congress -- and a compliment to the quality of the legislative assistants -- the number of technical analyses was less than it would have been had the assistants remained in the Unit.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1995	----	----
1996	----	----
1997	----	43%
1998	45%	53.8%
1999	50%	
2000	52%	

SO2: Better Educated Rural Society

Summary: The Guatemalan education system is characterized by limited coverage, poor quality, centralized decision-making, urban concentration of resources, and ethnic and gender inequities. In 1996, net primary enrollment was only 69%, leaving an estimated one million school-age children out of school. Only 8% of indigenous children who attend school have access to the first years of schooling in their mother tongue. Due to the overall inadequacies of the education system, the country produces one million illiterate adults every nine years. At present, it is estimated that more than 70% of Mayan women cannot read or write.

USAID's education strategy supports commitments to education reform presented in the Peace Accord on the Rights and Identity of Indigenous Peoples and the Accord on Socioeconomic Aspects and the Agrarian Situation. Specifically, it is designed to contribute to the major expansion of educational coverage mandated by the Accords, raise the quality of education, and increase the capacity of the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations to define and carry out policies and strategies that reinforce the cultural and linguistic pluralism of the country. The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance include Mayan school-aged children in the Department of Quiché; indigenous women and youth who will become newly literate; Mayans who will graduate from university degree programs; and bilingual education promoters who will become certified primary school teachers.

This is a new strategic objective approved by AA/LAC in December 1998. It draws heavily on the prior Poverty Reduction SO as well as the on-going Peace Program. Most of the past year focused on the design and early implementation of human capacity development activities.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Increased access to intercultural and bilingual primary education in Quiché through teacher training, development of multicultural materials and methodologies, and increased parent participation; (2) Greater access to education services for rural communities in the Peace Zone by supporting university scholarship programs for indigenous men and women, training community promoters to be certified rural primary teachers, promoting community models of schooling, and implementing a community-based literacy program; and (3) Implementation of education strategies and policies that enhance gender equity and cultural pluralism.

Performance and Prospects: The Strategic Objective met expectations during 1998. Both SO-level indicators were met. The gross primary school enrollment ratio in Quiché increased from 52.6% to 55.0% for girls and from 65.9% to 67.9% for boys. This increase can be attributed to the increase in the number of community self-managed schools (PRONADE) that were established in remote rural region of Quiché as well as efforts by the Departmental Directorate of Education to enroll more rural girls and boys in primary school. The enrollment of rural girls in relation to the enrollment of rural boys in Quiché primary schools ratio increased from 74.7% to 75.8% in 1998.

Quiché Department experiences exceptionally high indices of social exclusion and a marked need

for expanded access to basic services, particularly girls' and intercultural bilingual education. USAID, working with the Ministry of Education and local NGOs through four interrelated activities, is strengthening teacher training, developing instructional methodologies and materials, increasing parental and community participation in schooling, and developing an applied research agenda and a classroom monitoring and evaluation system to improve the quality of instruction for 70,000 children. With USAID support, the Ministry of Education, the Girls' Education Association, and the Coffee Grower's Foundation (FUNRURAL) are establishing a girls' scholarship program in Quiché for girls of extremely impoverished and war-torn communities to study at the pre-primary and primary level. During 1998 a cooperative agreement to expand access to intercultural bilingual education in Quiché was competed among U.S. firms and will be underway by May 1999.

USAID's Improving Educational Quality II project (MEDIR) began implementation in June 1998. Accomplishments include: (a) an Electronic Management Information Systems (EMIS) database for 1991-1997 was set up and National Statistical Institute 1994 Census data were integrated into the EMIS database for data analysis purposes; and (2) a baseline study was conducted in Quiché to monitor the quality of education in this department.

The Global Office of Women in Development's Girls' and Women's Education (GWE) project also began national and departmental-level activities in Quiché in 1998. GWE initiated a situational assessment of girls' education in Quiché to use as the research base for future social communications and community/school-based activities; prepared an inventory of local constituencies and advocacy groups for girls' education; and initiated the design of a training course for teachers, trainers and quality circle facilitators on methodologies that increase girls' participation and completion of primary school.

As part of its support of the Peace Program, USAID awarded a Cooperative Agreement to Rafael Landivar University to provide scholarships to indigenous students with a target of 500 graduates from university degree programs. Due to the tremendous demand for the program and efforts of the University to expand less costly weekend degree programs, this target has been increased to 750 graduates. During 1998, Landivar enrolled 806 students, 45% of whom are women. Ninety percent of the scholarship students successfully completed the school year. Scholarship

A Dream Fulfilled

"I took my first breath in this Mayan world by the light of a fire in a corner of an adobe home in 1960. It was the beginning of the armed conflict. Poverty forced my older brothers out of the classroom into the work force at an early age. This pattern was common in my family. My grandmother did not know the inside of a school or the feel of a book in her hands and my grandfather went to school for only three years. I started school at the age of eight. My parents made the supreme effort of buying me my first book. The teacher punished me for my inability to read and understand Spanish, for I spoke only my language, Kaqchikel. Despite the many obstacles in my path, I finished primary school at age 16. The dream of pursuing a higher education burned inside of me and thanks to the USAID-financed scholarships for indigenous students, I graduated with a professional degree. Today I am a director in the Ministry of Education's General Directorate for Bilingual Intercultural Education where I am able to keep the dream alive for Mayan children and their parents. I tell people skeptical about education that studying does not imply abandoning one's culture and language; on the contrary, culture and language are compatible with development -- development with a cultural identity."

recipients are studying in 30 different career programs including intercultural bilingual education, legal translation and rural health education. In 1998, eight scholarship students completed their licentiate theses and enrolled in master's degree programs. An additional 400 indigenous scholarship students began their studies in January 1999. USAID is now assisting Landivar University, del Valle University and San Carlos University establish scholarship programs for the indigenous and other economically disadvantaged students from the Zonapaz regions.

Under USAID's Cooperative Agreement with Landivar, the university is also training 347 community education promoters who work in refugee and other remote communities to become accredited primary school teachers. Three USAID-supported NGOs provide professionalization programs for the promoters and two NGOs are developing and applying models of primary education to strengthen schooling in many of these forgotten communities.

USAID awarded a Cooperative Agreement to Save the Children in November 1998 to implement a four-year integrated community-based literacy activity in selected Mayan language areas of the Zonapaz. The focus of this activity is training rural community members, and especially women and youth, in Mayan and Spanish reading, writing and numeracy skills linked to income generating strategies to improve family welfare.

Under the new Education SO, USAID is designing additional programs to support the implementation of the education reforms called for in the Peace Accords. Activities will incorporate policy dialogue, advocacy, and social marketing techniques to engage parents, communities, civil society organizations, the Consultative Commission for Education Reform (CC), and Ministry of Education personnel in an active education reform process. USAID's approach is to identify and remove community-level and institutional barriers in order to guarantee that gender equity, multilingualism, and intercultural education are significant elements of the education reform.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: All adjustments are included in the revised Education SO Results Package dated February 5, 1999.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank and IDB are providing major education sector loans to facilitate the expansion of previous USAID pilot activities in the education sector such as the one-room school, bilingual and intercultural education and girls' education as well as support to PRONADE, the government's primary strategy to decentralize education processes and extend educational coverage. USAID is joined by German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and others focusing on increasing educational opportunities, especially for the rural indigenous. Donor resources directed toward this objective approximate \$100 million since the beginning of the strategy period (1997) with USAID contributing about 13% of the total.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Current grantees and contractors include Rafael Landivar University, Save the Children, the American Institutes for Research, Juarez and Associates, World

Learning, and local NGOs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Better Educated Rural Society					
APPROVED: November 1998 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP					
SO2 INDICATOR 1: Gross primary school enrollment ratio in Quiché					
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of Quiché children (age 7-12) enrolled in primary school, by sex.	YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
SOURCE: Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE) Population estimates of National Statistics Institute (INE).		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The number of Quiché primary students of any age divided by the total primary school-age population.	1997 (B)			52.6	65.9
COMMENTS: Baseline data (1997) is based on MOE enrollment data for 1996 (school year spans January-October) and population projections (INE 1994). Targets were calculated using an estimate of the annual increase in enrollment plus a fixed annual percentage increment for population growth. Annual reporting will be based on enrollment data of the previous school year.	1998	54.4	67.4	55.0	67.9
	1999	62.0	71.1		
	2000	65.5	72.7		
	2001	68.9	74.2		
	2002 (T)	72.4	75.8		
SO2 INDICATOR 2: Rural primary school gender equity ratio in Quiché.					
UNIT OF MEASURE: The number of girls enrolled in primary school per 100 boys enrolled in primary school.	YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
SOURCE: Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE).	1997 (B)			74.7	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures girls' access to primary school relative to boys' access.	1998	75.3		75.8	
COMMENTS: Baseline data (1997) is based on MOE enrollment data for 1996; annual reporting will be based on enrollment data of the prior year (school year spans January - October). "Rural" schools are those located in communities that are not departmental and municipal centers or cities of more than 8000 inhabitants (INE).	1999	76.9			
	2000	78.0			
	2001	79.4			
	2002 (T)	81.4			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Better Educated Rural Society			
APPROVED: November 1998 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Rural communities of the Zonapaz have greater access to education services			
INDICATOR: Number of indigenous university graduates to number of indigenous scholarship recipients (cumulative).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of degrees granted divided by the cumulative number of scholarships awarded.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		0/0
	1998	0/500	8/806
	1999	50/1000	
	2000	450/1000	
	2001 (T)	750/1000	
SOURCE: Rafael Landivar University's reporting system.			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Proportion of the cumulative number of indigenous persons receiving an EDUMAYA scholarship to complete university degree program to the total cumulative number of scholarship recipients.			
COMMENTS: Figures represent a time lag between enrollment and graduation. 45% of the scholarship recipients are women. The targets will be revised upward in FY 2000 to reflect the extension of the scholarships program to San Carlos, Landivar, and del Valle Universities.			

SO3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children

Summary: Despite a 40% reduction over the past 20 years, Guatemala has the highest infant mortality rate in Central America and one of the highest in the hemisphere. The high maternal mortality ratio, especially among the indigenous, reflects women's inadequate access to reproductive health services. This SO seeks to improve the health status of Guatemalan women and children at the national level and to diminish the disparity in health indicators between rural Mayan families and the rest of the country. By targeting assistance in seven predominantly indigenous departments, the purpose of the SO is to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR) by 15% from 51/1000 to 43/1000 live births and to decrease the total fertility rate (TFR) from 5.1 to 4.8 births between 1995 - 2000. Since the IMR and TFR are 12% and 33% higher, respectively, among Mayans than the national averages for these indicators, USAID is developing new approaches to improve the quality and accessibility of maternal-child health (MCH) services in indigenous communities. An important element of these new models is the reduction of cultural confrontation between indigenous and western health systems. USAID supports both the GOG and local NGOs in their efforts to improve health practices. The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance include women of reproductive age and children under five years of age who are gaining access to preventive and curative MCH services, including reproductive health.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Increased use of MCH services by enhancing demand for health care and offering quality care at health facilities and through community programs. The activities are specifically designed to address the factors that give rise to the urban-rural differentials in use of family planning methods and child health services, and maternal and infant mortality. These include increasing the geographic and linguistic accessibility of services; improving health providers' technical competence, interpersonal communication skills and cross-cultural understanding; improving community education, and strengthening referral systems; (2) Better management of MCH programs by improving logistics systems to guarantee well stocked rural health facilities, and by strengthening financial and administrative systems; and (3) Stronger Guatemalan commitment to integrated women's health by engaging local NGOs in advocacy for reproductive rights and helping policy makers use demographic and health data to define policies that will permit more Guatemalan couples to elect the number and spacing of their children.

Performance and Prospects: All of the established 1998 targets were met or exceeded, and overall SO performance is on track. Both of the SO-level targets for 1998 were met. "Met need for essential obstetric care" increased from 19% to 34.5% in the six rural hospitals included in the MotherCare Project. This increase in the use of hospital services by pregnant women is a solid accomplishment, due largely to MotherCare's focus on improving the hospitals' capabilities to provide friendly and effective maternity care, as well as building the skills of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) to detect complications and promote the use of clinical services when needed. Further evidence of USAID's impact comes from the drastic decrease in the maternal mortality ratio at one of the project hospitals from 2,210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1994 before the MotherCare Project began to 737 in 1998. The second SO-level indicator, couple years of protection (CYP), monitors the volume of family planning services provided, adjusted for the estimated duration of contraceptive protection of the specific methods distributed. Over

the past year, CYPs increased from 441,554 to 451,657 (achieving 97% of the target). The CYP trend data over the past five years show an overall increase in the use of oral contraceptives, injectables (Depo) and condoms. CYPs generated from sterilizations, IUDs and vaginal tablets have declined. After a one year hiatus, USAID reactivated its support to the Ministry of Health's (MOH) national family planning program in January 1998. This occurred after the GOG broke through a major policy logjam to extend training in family planning quality issues to doctors and nurses throughout the public health system. In 1998 USAID trained more than 500 MOH service providers in the highlands region in family planning counseling and services, contributing specifically to greater access to services. USAID's other primary partners, the Family Welfare Association (APROFAM) and the Guatemalan Social Security Institute (IGSS), made important advances in increasing access to reproductive health services.

Because MCH service statistics are generally of poor quality in Guatemala, USAID relies heavily on the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) to monitor increased use of MCH services (IR1). DHS data are available on a periodic basis only. In response to USAID/Washington's request, we are reporting immunization coverage of children under one year using available MOH data. The 1998 MOH coverage statistics show significant increases in coverage for DPT, Polio 3 and measles. During the reporting period, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) successfully implemented a USAID grant to strengthen immunization programs in the highlands region where coverage has always been low due to difficult access and civil conflict. The MOH also strengthened the national immunization program through greater oversight and better management of national campaigns. There are signs that use of family planning services is also increasing. During 1998 a total of 111,629 individuals received a family planning method from APROFAM, IGSS or the MOH for the first time.

USAID is reporting on two indicators related to improved management of MCH programs (IR2) this year (community maternities and ORS sales). During 1998 the MotherCare Project accomplished its goal of establishing two new community maternity centers, for a total of four. These community maternities create an opportunity for TBAs and medical residents to integrate traditional and western birthing practices. From 1992-95 USAID funding was used to build and equip a local ORS production facility, LAPROMED. From 1996-98 USAID continued to support LAPROMED in the areas of administration, quality control, marketing and distribution. In 1998 LAPROMED sold 62% more ORS sachets than during the previous year. Although this is a new indicator with no set target for 1998, performance far exceeded our expectation of a 5% - 10% annual sales increase due in large part to a balloon in sales to the MOH to support stepped up cholera control efforts after Mitch. The SO has also set the baseline data and targets for a new indicator, absence of contraceptive stock-outs. Although we planned to report on MOH budget assigned for preventive care, one of the Peace Accords commitments, the UN Verification Mission (MINUGUA) identified various methodological problems with the data and we have decided to drop the indicator from the SO's Performance Monitoring Plan.

During 1998 USAID tracked two indicators to monitor an increased Guatemalan commitment to integrated women's health (IR3). The Policy Project, USAID's main vehicle for achieving this IR, helped strengthen civil society's role in promoting reproductive rights and women's

participation by helping the organized network of organizations grow from 11 to 18 organizations and maintain an active advocacy role. The second indicator, number of pertinent newspaper articles published, surpassed the target of 50 articles by more than 260%. Since targets for these IR 3 indicators were already significantly exceeded, we will report on a new IR3 indicator (see below under Adjustments to Plans) that better captures the intent of IR3.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No major adjustments to the approved strategy are anticipated. It should be noted that, in the wake of Mitch, USAID will design a public health package to strengthen the national capacity to: reduce the spread of infectious diseases (cholera, malaria, and dengue), and increase immunization coverage, especially of measles. These activities will be incorporated into a special objective for Mitch rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In next year's R4, USAID/Guatemala will report on four indicators: met need for essential obstetric care and couple years protection (IR1), and absence of contraceptive stockouts and community centers (IR2). We will also set the baseline and targets for a new indicator, number of government plans that use Policy Project data (IR3). The following year, we will report DHS trend data on two SO level indicators against established targets (total fertility and infant mortality) and five IR1 indicators. Targets were set for three of these IR1 indicators in 1996 (complete vaccination coverage, pneumonia cases treated at a health facility, and infants under six months exclusively breastfed). We will also report on two new IR1 indicators (ORS or increased liquid intake during diarrheal episodes and reduction in the gap in contraceptive prevalence rates between Mayan and Ladino population). In next year's R4 we will include the 1995 baseline data and year 2000 targets for each of these trend indicators.

Other Donor Programs: The IDB is financing a two-phased health sector reform loan to improve access to basic health services in rural areas and to improve hospital efficiency. USAID coordinates closely with the IDB and the MOH in the design of community health reforms and provides technical assistance for their implementation at the local level, especially in the indigenous areas. USAID is working with the IDB to plan a Phase One evaluation (March-June 1999) to guide the reform process and make necessary strategic or programmatic adjustments. USAID and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) enjoy a productive working relationship, especially in the area of childhood immunization. Plans are underway for a joint USAID-PAHO initiative to train MOH service providers to integrate child survival services, especially for sick children. USAID continues its lead role in the area of reproductive health with other donors such as the European Union and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) gradually delivering increased support to reduce maternal mortality and improved reproductive health in the country. USAID is the major donor in the health sector contributing approximately half of all external grant funds annually.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees include the MOH, IGSS, APROFAM, Project Concern International, the Population Council, Management Sciences for Health, the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health, the Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception, and PAHO. Contractors include John Snow International and the University Research Corporation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
SO3.1 INDICATOR : Met need for essential obstetric care (EOC)			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of pregnant women who have obstetric complications and who are treated at a project hospital.</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: Mother Care Reporting.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The numerator includes the number of women with obstetric complications who are treated at project hospitals. The denominator includes the expected number of women giving birth (5% of the population) from the catchment area who have complications (or 15% of women giving birth). Ideally all women with an obstetrical complication would be treated at an appropriate facility.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: The information is collected at the six local hospitals where Mother Care is piloting a maternal health monitoring system. Possible underreporting may be due to women being treated for complications at non-project facilities. The large increase in met need reported for 1998 is due largely to the Mother Care Project's dual focus on improving hospital capabilities to provide friendly and effective maternity care, as well as building the skills of traditional midwives to detect complications and promote the use of clinical services when needed. Having achieved the 1999 planned target of 35%, the SO set a new target of 40%.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	--	10.1%
	1997	--	19.1%
	1998	30%	34.5%
	1999(T)	40%	
SO3.2 INDICATOR: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: CYP per year.</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: Partners' logistics (management) information systems (APROFAM, Ministry of Health, Social Security Institute, IPROFASA and other USAID-supported NGOs.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the estimated protection (in terms of the number of couples protected for one year) from pregnancy provided by family planning methods based upon the volume of contraceptives sold or distributed. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: In 1998, USAID's partners reported a 2.3% gain over 1997--much of which was due to increases in the distribution of temporary methods such as Depo-Provera, oral contraceptives and condoms. This increase in the use of temporary methods will hopefully result in an increase in birth intervals with consequent improvements in infant and maternal mortality rates. Targets for 1999-2001 have been adjusted based on a projected 3% annual increase</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	482,865	390,300
	1997	409,815	441,554
	1998	463,631	451,657
	1999	465,207	
	2000	479,163	
	2001(T)	503,121	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INDICATOR IR 1.2: Coverage of Infants Under 12 Months of Age Against Measles, Polio and DPT			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage. SOURCE: Ministry of Health Information System. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percentage of infants under 12 months that have received all doses required of vaccinations against measles (1 dose), polio (3 doses) and diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (3 doses). The MOH information system measures coverage by the number of doses of vaccinations (measles, polio3 and DPT3) given during the year divided by the number of live births in the year. COMMENTS: MOH immunization information is considered unreliable and the methodology for measuring coverage is not comparable with that reported in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Furthermore, the data reported for 1996 used 1994 census projections to calculate the denominator while the 1997-98 denominators are based on registered live births. Hence the figures are not comparable. Despite these limitations, we are including performance on this indicator because it provides information on national immunization trends.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B) DPT3 Polio3 Measles	-- -- --	69% No Data 73%
	1997 DPT3 Polio3 Measles	-- -- --	81% 80% 73%
	1998(T) DPT3 Polio3 Measles	-- -- --	89% 91% 81%
	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Maternal-Child Health Programs are Well Managed		
INDICATOR IR 2.1: Absence of Contraceptive Stock-outs in Selected Service Delivery Points (SDPs)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Survey data collected from a samples of SDPs. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percent of service delivery points (of APROFAM, the Ministry and IGSS) that have not encountered a stock-out of any USAID-provided family planning method in the six-month period prior to the survey. This indicator measures the extent to which SDPs have been able to serve clients with the full range of approved contraceptive methods or services. COMMENTS: *The baseline for this indicator was established with assistance from the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project through a sample survey of SDPs. The denominator includes SDPs within USAID's targeted geographic areas.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998(B)* MOH APROFAM IGSS		60% 89% 68%
	1999 MOH APROFAM IGSS	63% 93% 71%	
	2000 MOH APROFAM IGSS	66% 95% 75%	
	2001(T) MOH APROFAM IGSS	69% 95% 79%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Maternal-Child Health Programs are Well Managed			
INDICATOR 2.2: Local maternities established by community members			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of maternities established SOURCE: MOH and MotherCare reporting systems INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator is a measure of community participation. Under the MotherCare program, we are working with communities to help them set-up and then manage community maternity centers. COMMENTS: By the end of the project in 1999, the target is to have at least one local maternity center (maternidad cantonal) in each of the four Departments where MotherCare is working, plus one each in Retalhuleu and Suchitepequez where MotherCare is providing limited technical assistance.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	0	1
	1996	2	2
	1998	4	4
	1999(T)	6	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health.			
INDICATOR IR3.1: Number of organizations/associations participating in an organized network that focuses on women's health issues.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of organizations. SOURCE: POLICY Project reporting. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the growth in civil society participation in promoting resolution of women's health issues. COMMENTS: Having achieved the target, we will not report on this indicator again. Currently 18 organizations are participating in the network.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	--	0
	1997	8-15	11
	1998(T)	8-15	18

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INDICATOR IR3.2: Number of pertinent newspaper articles published			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of articles/year.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: POLICY Project reporting.			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator monitors the dissemination of information about women's participation and women's rights including access to reproductive health information and services. Media coverage of these topics is an important part of building public awareness and broad-based support for women's health.	1996(B)	--	12
	1997	24	49
	1998(T)	50	180
COMMENTS: USAID substantially exceeded the planned target of 50 articles for 1998 and will no longer report on this indicator.			

SO4: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security

Summary: The primary objective of this SO is to increase the capacity of a significant number of poor rural families, particularly women and indigenous people, in selected areas of the country to improve their income. The rural poor have been disconnected from Guatemala's modern economy because they live in isolated areas that suffered from historic civil unrest, institutional discrimination against the indigenous, low educational levels, minimal public investment, and lack of access to technology, credit, and market opportunities. Raising incomes of diverse elements of the population will generate synergies and economic interactions between small farmers and small businessmen and women. It also will strengthen linkages between on- and off-farm activities to produce the critical mass needed to sustain economic growth and development. Since increases in income alone do not ensure improvements in child nutrition, nutrition education should go hand in hand with increases in family income to ensure sustainable increases in household food security. By the year 2002, USAID estimates that 50,000 poor families (20,000 small farmers and 30,000 microentrepreneurs) in the target areas will have benefited directly from microenterprise and small farmer development activities in USAID-funded programs. In addition, over 100,000 extremely poor rural families in the six departments will have benefited from Title II program activities. This SO directly contributes to the second and third goals of the Mission Program Plan to support the implementation of the Peace Accords and to support sustainable economic development in Guatemala.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Small farmers engage in higher-value production by gaining secure access to land, using sustainable agricultural production practices, and increased access to markets and market information; (2) Microentrepreneurs expand their businesses by accessing financial and technical services; (3) Market towns stimulate economic activity by attracting public and private investments; and (4) Family nutrition improved, particularly for children under five years of age, through increased nutrition education and access to Title II rations.

Performance and Prospects: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security is a new strategic objective and most of the past year has been spent on formulating a results framework and consolidating activities into one results package. SO performance, as measured by continuing activities implemented under the former Poverty Reduction SO and Peace-funded activities, is on-track with expectations. Due to Hurricane Mitch, malnutrition data was collected late and will not be available until July 1999. During 1999 a local university will be contracted to conduct a baseline household expenditure survey in the target area and begin measuring household income in the selected geographic areas.

An example of USAID's success in helping small farmers in remote areas access markets is an innovative system of up-to-date price information used by small coffee farmers in the remote town of Barillas in Huehuetenango department. Through the use of radio spots and personal beepers, farmers were able to lock into higher prices and quadrupled their income. Crop diversification is another way that farmers have improved their market position. Up until 1997, small farmers in the target areas relied exclusively on unsustainable slash and burn subsistence agriculture. In 1998 with USAID support and technical assistance, 1,000 farmers switched to

organic agriculture and agroforestry techniques and by intercropping pineapples, fast-growing trees, and corn; have increased earnings typically by more than Q1,000 more per manzana (\$207 per hectare). A high priority is being given to make the production of basic grains more sustainable by introducing green fertilizers, integrated pest management, soil/water conservation techniques, and improved varieties. Approximately 30% of food aid assistance supports agricultural productive activities.

A USAID-funded activity with the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) continues to provide technical assistance and access to financial services to individuals and cooperatives. In 1998 ANACAFE assisted six cooperatives and cooperative federations in providing technical and financial services to their members. In 1998 the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) agricultural extension service was eliminated and replaced by a model developed under an earlier USAID/Guatemala pilot program which engages the private sector in providing fee-for-service technical assistance and rural credit services for on-and off-farm productive activities. In 1999 the Mission will award a contract to a U.S. firm to provide technical assistance for MAGA to expand this new program in SO4 target areas.

Rural households can also increase their income through improved access roads that lower farm-to-market transportation costs. The Ixcan Association for Road Maintenance is composed of representatives of all groups in the isolated Ixcan, Quiché department, such as former civilian self-defense patrol members (PAC), returnees, refugees, and municipal officials whose commitment and enthusiasm transcends past rivalries. An estimated 25,000 people are benefitting from this USAID-supported activity. USAID also worked with the National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ) to finance infrastructure construction which benefitted 50,000 people in the Ixcan.

USAID financial and technical assistance activities for microentrepreneurs and farmers are on track. In 1998 USAID's partner organization, the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL) expanded services in target areas. BANRURAL is providing microenterprise and agricultural credit through the Rural Credit Trust Fund which has assisted 8,500 microentrepreneurs to date. Approximately 10% of food aid assistance supports village bank and microenterprise activities. During 1999 USAID plans to assist three Guatemalan microenterprise NGOs expand their presence in target areas. USAID also plans on establishing a "grants under contract" facility to help expand the indigenous microenterprise presence. NGO partners in Ixcan and Barillas helped rural households increase income. Forty-eight independent microentrepreneurs (58% women), 248 village bank members (100% women), and 237 members of different communal groups (73% women) received training and credit to set up microbusinesses, which are providing a variety of new services to their communities.

The P.L.480 Title II program is fully integrated into all aspects of the income strategy, however, its primary contribution is to improve family nutrition. In 1998, 204,000 children under five years of age and pregnant/lactating women were provided monthly rations, immunizations, and training in nutrition and preventive health education under the program. Nutrition and food security is enhanced through productive activities such as garden plots, sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry practices, and improved livestock management. In 1998, 25,817 families

established garden plots and 26,066 people were trained in sustainable agriculture techniques.

In 1998 Title II Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and SO4 partners strengthened their working relationship which proved useful during Hurricane Mitch. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) were able to consolidate their forces to rapidly distribute emergency rations in the Ixcán. This relationship continues as the PVOs sort out commodity monetization problems resulting from the hurricane. PVOs will produce a revised Bellmon analysis in 1999 and identify different monetization options. The PVOs are working together to identify and adopt best practices for improved child nutrition. In 1999 a new PVO, Save the Children, will begin Title II activities that will benefit 28,000 people.

The devastation brought on by Hurricane Mitch in late 1998 resulted in the need for emergency rations. USAID and the Title II PVOs responded quickly and delivered an additional 645 metric tons of food to support 169,000 people directly affected by the disaster. USAID also reprogrammed \$2 million from current SO4 activities for irrigation and agriculture rehabilitation activities and the purchase of seeds. USAID plans to play a major role in further Mitch rehabilitation and reconstruction pending approval of Mitch supplemental funding.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: All adjustments are included in the revised Income SO Results Package dated February 5, 1999.

Other Donor Programs: USAID provides approximately 20% of all donor contributions that currently support Guatemala rural household income and food security activities. USAID is the lead donor for activities in Barillas, Ixcán, and Northern Peten. USAID is also the lead donor for the National Land Fund, which is now attracting support from the World Bank. In Alta Verapaz, USAID is coordinating efforts with the German International Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current implementing organizations supporting the SO are: CHF, Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation, CARE, Conservation International, Rodale Institute, Tropical Agricultural Center for Research and Education, Boston Institute for Developing Economies, ANACAFE, Agricultural Development Consultants, Inc., CRS, SHARE, Feed the Children, and Save the Children.

A Cloud With a Silver Lining

Hurricane Mitch struck in October 1998 leaving thousands of people homeless and without food. USAID and its partners responded quickly with emergency food, plastic sheeting and other supplies. However, mosquito nets critical to reduce the risk of contracting cerebral malaria were not available. Adversity is often called the mother of ingenuity. A women's sewing group, members of a USAID-supported village bank in the Ixcán, using money from private donations began sewing mosquito nets and was able to supply nets to 40 families identified at high risk for contracting malaria. The work of the sewing cooperative spread and the microenterprise grew. A charity, Spanish Doctors of the World, placed an order for 3,000 mosquito nets worth \$15,000. As a result, cooperative members will earn three times the average family monthly income and will be able to invest over \$1,000 in the development of their business.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY			
APPROVED: 12/9/98		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: More Small Farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing			
Indicator IR1.1: Number of small farmers using defined sustainable agriculture practices to produce coffee, organic crops, and agroforestry products			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of farmers using sustainable agricultural practices SOURCE: Annual reports of partners INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		3,000
	1998	4,000	4,000
	1999	11,500	
	2000	16,500	
	2001	20,000	
	2002 (T)	25,000	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding Their Business			
Indicator IR2.1: Cumulative number of microenterprises receiving technical and financial services			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of active microentrepreneurs clients SOURCE: BanRural records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Preliminary 1998 estimates on gender and ethnic participation are the following: Male: 70% Indigenous: 65% Female: 30% Ladino: 35%	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		0
	1998	5,000	8,500
	1999	12,400	
	2000	17,400	
	2001	23,400	
	2002 (T)	30,000	

The Land Titling indicator is reported under Peace SpO in IR1.1 "Land Fund Transactions Completed", page 9. Please note in the comments section that 1,723 families or an estimated 8,615 beneficiaries were assisted.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY				
APPROVED: 12/9/98		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding Their Business				
Indicator IR2.2: Number of jobs created by program-assisted businesses				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of jobs created by program-assisted businesses	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
	1997 (B)	0	500	
	SOURCE: Annual reports of Partners	1998	1,600	2,466
	INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Full or part-time jobs created as a result of the microenterprise operation	1999	4,100	
	COMMENTS: A survey will be conducted to determine the employment impact of microcredit loans. Survey results may require re-adjustment of targets.	2000	5,800	
		2001	7,800	
		2002 (T)	10,000	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Market Towns Stimulating Economic Growth				
Indicator IR3.1: Public & private investment in market towns				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative amount of dollars invested.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
	1998 (B)		\$1m	
	SOURCE: Reports from FONAPAZ, Social Investment Fund, Municipality.	1999	\$1.5m	
	INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	2000	\$2.0m	
	COMMENTS: Public investments include donor and -in-kind community contributions under the Special Development Fund self-help infrastructure activity. It also includes the GOG's matching contribution to the Land Fund.	2001	\$4.0m	
		2002 (T)	\$6.0m	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY				
APPROVED: 12/9/98		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved Family Nutrition				
INDICATOR IR4.1: Reduced malnutrition in children age 6 to 36 months participating in the Food Aid Program				
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of children participating in the Food Aid Program, age 6 to 36 months, who are underweight. (weight/age)</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: Food aid cooperating sponsors monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Underweight is defined as percent of children falling below -2 standard deviations from wt/age.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: The PVOs will develop a composite score of this indicator in July 1999.</p> <p>*These figures are estimates. Due to Hurricane Mitch, the mid-term evaluation was postponed to March 1999. Data will be available July 1999.</p>	YEAR	PVO's	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	SHARE CARE CRS		37.0 52.1 63.0
	1997	SHARE CARE CRS	37.0 52.1 63.0	51.6 46.9 39.3
	1998	SHARE CARE CRS	33.3 46.9 56.7	38.1 36.0* 34.3*
	1999	SHARE CARE CRS	30.0 42.2 51.0	
	2000	SHARE CARE CRS	27.0 38.0 45.9	
	2001	SHARE CARE CRS	24.0 34.0 39.0	
	2002 (T)	SHARE CARE CRS	21.0 30.6 35.19	

SO5: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity

Summary: The focus of the strategic objective is to stabilize the agricultural frontier, conserve the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), and promote a more sustainable development path for the Peten region focusing on tourism, forestry and other income alternatives for marginalized populations. The MBR forms the core of the largest tract of intact tropical forests remaining in Meso-America, one of the most important regions in the world in terms of biological diversity. The 1.5 million hectare reserve represents over three quarters of Guatemala's total park system. USAID assists the GOG and civil society organizations to improve management and protection of the national park system by focusing on the MBR. Direct beneficiaries include the population living in and around the MBR (approximately 87,000 in 1998) and national constituencies interested in parks, tourism, conservation, forestry and environmental quality. Indirect beneficiaries are national and international in scope.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) People adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound practices as a result of the dissemination of "best management practices" for sustainable agriculture, timber and non-timber forest products, ecotourism and other enterprises; (2) Policies affecting the environment are improved and applied by defining a policy reform agenda, building environmental constituencies, strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders and organizations to identify and analyze policy constraints, and by implementing corrective measures, such as best management practices for petroleum and forestry activities; and (3) More responsive institutions and increased local participation in decision-making related to natural resource management through the promotion of greater private, municipal, and community participation in the administration of parks and forest reserves.

Performance and Prospects: The SO performance is on track; achievements met or surpassed expectations for 1998. The biggest challenges to the MBR continue to be human settlements and the use of slash-and-burn agriculture. The Peten represents the final frontier for people in search of land. Historically, many people settled in remote areas that now form part of the national park system. Field reports for 1998 indicate that for the first time since MBR creation, the population within MBR parks declined due in large part to the voluntary relocation of 1,800 people to land outside park boundaries. This achievement reflects the success of the conservation message promoted through USAID-funded activities and has the wide support of national, regional and local leaders.

The USAID-supported land titling activity opens the door to community cooperation and reinforces the awareness campaigns by strictly limiting assistance to areas outside of parks and facilitating sustainable land use agreements with the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP). To date, agreements have been signed with over 30 communities to formalize their commitment and participation in improving the management of 140,000 hectares of the MBR. Presently, over 2,800 families are participating in the USAID land titling activity.

Without alternative sources of income, the historic process of accelerating deforestation will continue. To date, seventy-two percent of the 35,000-person target population has benefited from

the adoption of one or more improved income generating practices promoted by the program. This represent a 30% increase over the 1998 target. As a result of updated MBR population data, that reveals a target population double the initial estimate, 1999-2001 targets for this indicator have been revised. Complementary to the adoption of alternative income practices is the creation of small enterprises with long-term business plans for financial sustainability. Currently, the MBR program supports 27 enterprises comprised of 548 co-owners of whom, 64% are either indigenous or women.

In the spring of 1998, the driest on record this century, grass and forest fires raged uncontrollably throughout the region and roughly one third of the MBR was affected. Since most of the fires in the MBR were limited to the dry under brush, forests have recuperated quickly. Although the fires opened potential agricultural areas in the MBR, no significant influx of new settlers occurred due in part to the collaboration of local communities. The fire prevention and control program established for the MBR was promoted in 1998 by President Arzu as a model for the rest of the nation, with all departmental governors receiving training for its implementation.

Long-term survival of the park system requires institutional capacity and sustainable financing. CONAP, USAID's primary GOG counterpart, depended upon the MBR program to finance nearly all operations during its initial years of existence. Since 1990, CONAP's ability to generate funds from other sources has significantly improved. In 1998 non-USAID funding reached a record high of \$4.7 million. This includes \$1.2 million of GOG seed money given to the National Conservation Fund to be used for the MBR.

Other advances related to park management in 1998, included the completion of master plans for the two largest national parks, and establishment of new administrative arrangements, equipment and infrastructure. On the policy front, efforts focused on improved enforcement and application of laws and regulations concerning petroleum exploration, settlement, and infrastructure within protected areas. In 1999 USAID will continue to support more comprehensive community, municipal, and private sector participation in park planning and management. This will help make natural reserves and parks more responsive to local needs.

The Nature Conservancy's Adopt-An-Acre Program Saves Forest Land in Maya Biosphere Reserve

A landmark achievement in 1998 was the purchase of 20,000 acres of private property in the heart of Sierra Lacandon National Park. This in-holding forms a critical link in the biological corridor with the Mexican system of parks in Chiapas. The land, previously slated for logging and settlement, is assured long term protection under the ownership of the Guatemalan conservation organization, Defenders of Nature. The prior land owners, a cooperative with over 100 members, have more security and improved access to social services in the buffer zone where they are receiving support for land titling and improved land use practices.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The program is expected to continue its focus on natural resource management and conservation of biodiversity in priority areas without major adjustments to the currently approved strategy. USAID/Guatemala is reviewing the existing program strategy and results to identify lessons learned and alternatives for consideration in a new environmental

framework agreement with the Government of Guatemala scheduled to be signed in 1999. The existing environment SO will be extended to approximately June 2001 to permit adequate time for a transition to new implementation arrangements under SO5.

Other Donor Programs: A critical donor coordination issue is land titling, a top priority of the GOG and the Peace Accords. In recent years many donors have become involved with this issue. USAID began collaboration with CARE/Austria on land titling in 1995 and subsequently the European Union became involved. In 1998 the World Bank initiated a \$33 million program to establish a cadastre and an operational land registry in Peten, as well as facilitate titling. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) plans to begin in 1999 an activity to facilitate titling in Peten. Similar programs have been initiated by various donors in other regions of Guatemala. Although much time has been devoted to coordinating donor activities, many serious issues have not been fully addressed: lack of standardized methods and consistent cost-sharing with beneficiaries (high subsidies in some land titling programs); limited use of markets and participation of the private sector; more attention is needed regarding land use capacity; problems concerning corruption; and a need for official oversight to assure equity and consistency with social development objectives. If these issues go unaddressed and titling proceeds without complementary activities in awareness, education and technical assistance, land titling initiatives could become counterproductive and contribute to accelerated deforestation and increased inequalities.

Another key area of donor coordination in 1998 was in park management. Coordination with Japan helped facilitate three grants, approximately \$90,000 each, that complemented USAID support to NGOs in the MBR. Other sources of direct counterpart support to USAID's program include: IDB's technical assistance and loan program for sustainable business investments (\$750,000); IDRC's market research on rain forest botanicals (\$250,000); and Cabot Foundation's reconstruction of the Guacamaya Research Station (\$45,000). Additionally, USAID coordinates closely with the German assistance program (comparable in size to USAID's) focuses on the parks, reserves and municipal forests in southern Peten.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies include: The Government of Guatemala's National Environmental Commission (CONAMA), the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), and Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA-INTA, MAGA-Centro Maya); CARE International, Center for Tropical Agriculture Investigations and Studies (CATIE), Department of Energy/Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, Rodale Institute, and local NGO partners.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY																			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP																	
SO5.1 INDICATOR: People adopting more sustainable practices																			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total population in target areas. SOURCE: Annual inventories by implementors with USAID verification. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of total population in target areas that has benefitted from the adoption of more sustainable income generating practices promoted by the programs under the S.O. COMMENTS: Last year the 1998 - 2000 targets were changed to reflect a new target area and target population estimated to be 35,000 people. In 1998, new census data revealed that the target population is actually 70,000 people. As a result, targets for 1999 - 2002 have been changed to reveal this increase. <u>GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION</u> Area: Peten <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td>81%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td>19%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indigenous:</td> <td>17% of total</td> <td>28%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹This represents targets based on target population of 35,000 people. ²This represents targets based on target population of 70,000 people.</p>		1996	1997	1998	Men:	81%	85%	77%	Women:	19%	15%	23%	Indigenous:	17% of total	28%	31%	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
		1996	1997	1998															
	Men:	81%	85%	77%															
	Women:	19%	15%	23%															
	Indigenous:	17% of total	28%	31%															
	1996 (B)		30																
	1997	35	48																
	1998 ¹	55	72																
	1998 ²	New target population baseline	36																
1999	44																		
2000	50																		
2001 (T)	56																		
SO5.2 INDICATOR: Area of natural habitat (primarily forest) saved from conversion to other uses (primarily agriculture) in comparison to historic trends (1970 - 1990) and projections (1991-2010)																			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares conserved compared to trend data. SOURCE: Biennial analysis of satellite imagery. Historic trend, projections to year 2010, and 1993 actual data, are derived from GOG-SEGEPLAN reports. Other data are from NASA/CI/UMaine research and Mission analyses. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of hectares of natural habitat that have been saved from conversion to other uses in the Peten. COMMENTS: Since the GOG has been unable to continue producing these reports, the mission is developing a new contract to review and consolidate the forest cover monitoring data for the 1999 report. Meanwhile, based on the analysis of satellite imagery of the MBR under a NASA-CI-UMaine program, the Mission is confident that the area reported as actual for 1995 and 1997 are conservative figures.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL																
	1991 (B)	0	0																
	1993	170,000	340,000																
	1995	310,000	500,000																
	1997	520,000	600,000																
	1999	670,000																	
	2001 (T)	700,000																	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management			
INDICATOR IR 3.3: Total area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative area in hectares.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Official CONAP contracts.	1993 (B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Area within the MBR under concessions and contracts with local community groups that have approved forest management plans designed to assure sustainable levels of productivity without deforestation. COMMENTS: *Due to the fact that targets for 1997 and 1998 were exceeded, new targets for 1998-2001 were established as follows: 1998 = 100,000 has. (up from 60,000 has.) 1999 = 120,000 has. (up from 100,000 has.) 2000 = 150,000 has. (up from 120,000 has.) 2001 = 200,000 has.	1994	7,000 has	7,000 has
	1995	10,000 has	11,000 has
	1996	17,000 has	12,693 has
	1997	30,000 has	87,220 has
	1998	100,000 has *	99,440 has
	1999	120,000 has *	
	2000	150,000 has *	
	2001 (T)	200,000 has	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management			
INDICATOR IR3.2: Contracts and agreements signed which increase local participation in sustainable management			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of agreements and contracts.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Official CONAP contracts and agreements.	1993 (B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Contracts and agreements signed between the protected areas authority, CONAP, and communities, municipalities, and other organizations. The contracts and agreements must clearly delegate authorities to increase local participation to foment more sustainable management of natural resources.	1994	1	1
	1995	2	2
	1996	4	7
	1997	6	22
	1998	26	31
	1999	36	
	2000	40	
	2001 (T)	45	
COMMENTS: During 1998, 9 agreements were signed as follows: three communities to stabilize their land use within protected areas: one with a municipal government, four communities for relocation outside the Maya Biosphere Reserve; and one contract delegating authority for forestry management on public lands.			
Due to the fact that pre-established targets for 1999 were exceeded, new targets for 1999-2000 are presented. They will be reviewed and verified in consultation with the expanded SO team.			

III. RESOURCE REQUEST

A. Program Budget Request

The USG will exceed the \$260 million four year (1997-2000) commitment to support the Guatemalan Peace Accords; the lion's share of which is managed by USAID. No significant increases or decreases from the established CP levels are requested for FY 2000. Approval of a two year extension of the ESF funded Peace Special Objective, plus continued high performance of the DA and PL 480 Title II funded sustainable development strategic objectives argue for continued funding at current levels in FY 2001.

The 1998 strategic reformulation of the old Poverty SO, which resulted in the creation of the new Education and Income/Food Security SOs, delayed implementation in these areas. The more efficient mechanisms now in place will ensure more rapid burn rates on current pipelines. We anticipate funds under the new Mitch Special Objective in FY 1999 will be fully obligated and expended within 18-24 months of obligation.

SOs/SpOs	Account	FY 1999 Planned (\$M)	FY 2000 Request (\$M)	FY 2001 Request (\$M)
SpO Peace	ESF	25,000	25,000	25,000
SO1 Responsive Democracy	DA	2,800	3,000	3,000
SO2 Rural Education	DA	2,000	2,535	2,535
SO3 Better Health	DA	10,885	10,775	10,775
SO4 Income & Food Security	DA PL 480 Title II	2,700 28,428	3,350 17,204	3,350 17,204
SO5 Maya Biosphere	DA	5,500	4,000	4,000
SpO Mitch Recovery	DA ESF	3,000 25,000	0	0
Sub-Totals	DA ESF PL 480 Title II	26,885 50,000 28,428	23,660 25,000 17,204	23,660 25,000 17,204
TOTAL*		105,313	65,864	65,864

* Total includes Global Field Support

B. Operating Expense Budget Request and Work Force

FY 1999: Given unexpected expenses in FY 1999, USAID/G-CAP has requested an addition of \$89,000 to our current FY 1999 budget level. Unplanned costs were associated with

immediate relief response to the hurricane disaster, a visit by the First Lady that required strong USAID/G-CAP support, plus several unforeseen USDH staff transfers.

FY 2000: As the target figure for FY 2000 has been set at the FY 1999 level the FY 2000 budget request exceeds the target level by \$222,700. This represents a 4.8% increase over FY 1999 budget levels. The request envisions a 3% general inflation rate for dollar costs, a 20% increase in electricity and other utility rates and an FSN salary increment of \$185,410 (10% of local cost). A large portion of the increase is attributable to the initiation of a vigorous yet pragmatic NXP replacement plan. This plan can be delayed no longer if we are to respond appropriately to current operational requirements as well as the demands faced by the establishment of a hurricane Mitch supplemental program. The replacement of worn out personal property and vehicles is essential in order to support and sustain activity management and program monitoring requirements for both the bilateral and regional programs outlined in this submission. Other parts of the overage pertain to USAID/G-CAP's finite yet crucial staff development and training plan. Falling short in obtaining the requested level will handicap our ability to provide the support tools (NXP) and improve staff professional skills to fully carry out our development contract. To meet the FY 2000 target the following cuts would have to be effected: (1) reduce NXP replacement plan by \$160,200 from \$326,700 to \$166,500; and (2) eliminate in its entirety our \$40,500 professional skills development training and all language training programs.

FY 2001: With a two year extension of the Peace SpO, a Hurricane Mitch supplemental in full swing by 2001, and the addition of RUDO/SA staff, the FY 2001 budget target figure of \$4,570,000 is unmanageably low. USAID\Guatemala's budget requirements exceed the target by \$426,200 resulting in a total request of \$4,996,200. In order to meet target levels in FY 2001 USAID/Guatemala would be forced to abandon all NXP replacement plans and reduce the NXP budget along with related freight costs by \$230,600. Additionally, all staff training efforts (\$40,900) would have to be suspended, a recommended FSN salary and benefit package estimated at \$115,100 could not be instituted, and operational travel would be slashed by \$39,600 to an unreasonably low level of \$88,600.

General: Note is made that we expect the last infusion into the OE trust fund to occur in FY 1999. Since cash transfers are no longer planned and, based on conservative rates of return on investments, we expect the trust fund to be fully disbursed before the end of FY 2000. The budget requests reflect a thorough examination of fixed operational costs in each year, use of program fund sources to the maximum extent feasible under agency guidelines, the limiting of discretionary funding to the lowest practical levels, and institution of an energy conservation effort in the USAID/G-CAP office building.

Work Force: Work force levels reflected in the tables for respective fiscal years have been reviewed to ensure maximum allowable use of program funding sources and to provide suitable levels and mixes of professional skills needed to carry out our development contract and related strategic objectives. Corresponding budget requests support sustaining the minimum staffing levels that have been outlined. Proposed cuts to budget requests to meet target levels will signify

a reduction of logistic support, training, and travel initiatives that are critical to USAID/G-CAP staff and its ability to carry out program responsibilities.

The overall staffing level will decline slightly by two positions in FY 2000 and an additional position in 2001; all due to attrition. No additional OE support staff are envisioned in light of planned program increases related to the Mitch supplemental and growth of regional program/staff (RUDO/SA) beginning in FY 1999.

Workforce OE Table

Year/Category	1998 Actual Data	1999 Planned	2000 Planned	2001 Planned
Budget (\$)	4,552.800	4,570.000	4,792.700	4,996,200
USDH (OE)	17*	16	16	16
USPSCs (OE)	.5**	.5**	.5**	.5**
FSNs (OE)	96	94	91	90
Sub-Total OE	113.5	110.5	107.5	106.5
USPSCS (PRG)	6	7	7	7
PASA (PRG)	1	1	1	1
TAACS (PRG)	2	2	2	2
FSNS (PRG)	32	35	35	35
Sub-Total Program	41	45	45	45
GRAND TOTAL	154.5	155.5	152.5	151.5

* Includes one IDI

** Part/time employee

FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SpO 1: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS																
Bilateral	25,000				8,200		8,700							8,100	24,000	27,502
Field Spt	0															
	25,000	0	0	0	8,200	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,100	24,000	27,502
SpO 2: HURRICANE MITCH REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION																
Bilateral	25,000	2,000	18,000	5,000											5,000	20,000
Field Spt	0															
	25,000	2,000	18,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	20,000
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	50,000	2,000	18,000	13,200	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,100	29,000	47,502
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,000	2,000	18,000	13,200	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,100	29,000	47,502

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	33,200
Democracy	8,100
HCD	8,700
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

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FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00		
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health			Environ	D/G
SpO 1: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS																	
Bilateral	25,000				13,250		5,750								6,000	24,500	27,002
Field Spt	0																
	25,000	0	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	25,000	0	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	0	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,250
Democracy	6,000
HCD	5,750
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0



FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 20001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SpO 1: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS															Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	25,000			13,250		5,750								6,000	24,500	27,002
Field Spt	0															
	25,000	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	25,000	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	0	0	13,250	0	5,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	24,500	27,002

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,250
Democracy	6,000
HCD	5,750
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

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FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health (*)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY																
Bilateral	2,800													2,800	2,650	2,910
Field Spt	0															
	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,650	2,910
SO 2: BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY																
Bilateral	2,000				2,000										2,095	3,856
Field Spt	0															
	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,095	3,856
SO 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN																
Bilateral	7,942						3,337	4,105				500			7,138	20,244
Field Spt	2,943						2,063	280				600			3,302	3,443
	10,885	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	4,385	0	0	1,100	0	0	10,440	23,687	
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY																
Bilateral	2,650			2,650											3,472	4,494
Field Spt	50			50											40	50
	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,512	4,544
SO 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY																
Bilateral	5,450												5,450		4,900	3,990
Field Spt	50												50		20	50
	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	4,920	4,040
SpO 2: HURRICANE MITCH REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION																
Bilateral	3,000							3,000							500	2,500
Field Spt	0															
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2,500
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	23,842	0	0	2,650	2,000	0	3,337	7,105	0	0	500	5,450	2,800	20,755	37,994	
Total Field Support	3,043	0	0	50	0	0	2,063	280	0	0	600	50	0	3,362	3,543	
TOTAL PROGRAM	26,885	0	0	2,700	2,000	0	5,400	7,385	0	0	1,100	5,500	2,800	24,117	41,537	

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,700
Democracy	2,800
HCD	2,000
PHN	13,885
Environment	5,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	16,400
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	16,400
CSD Program	10,485
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	10,485

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health (*)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY																
Bilateral	3,000													3,000	2,700	3,210
Field Spt	0															
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,700	3,210
SO 2: BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY																
Bilateral	2,535				2,535										3,456	2,935
Field Spt	0															
	2,535	0	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,456	2,935
SO 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN																
Bilateral	6,950						3,575	2,775				600			10,722	16,472
Field Spt	3,825						2,425	1,400							2,805	4,463
	10,775	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	4,175	0	0	0	600	0	0	13,527	20,935
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY																
Bilateral	3,300	650			2,650										3,866	3,928
Field Spt	50				50										50	50
	3,350	650	0	0	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,916	3,978
SO 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY																
Bilateral	3,950												3,950		4,300	3,640
Field Spt	50												50		50	50
	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,350	3,690
Bilateral	0														0	0
Field Spt	0														0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0														0	0
Field Spt	0														0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	19,735	650	0	0	2,650	2,535	0	3,575	2,775	0	0	600	3,950	3,000	25,044	30,185
Total Field Support	3,925	0	0	0	50	0	0	2,425	1,400	0	0	0	50	0	2,905	4,563
TOTAL PROGRAM	23,660	650	0	0	2,700	2,535	0	6,000	4,175	0	0	600	4,000	3,000	27,949	34,748

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,350
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,535
PHN	10,775
Environment	4,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	16,350
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	16,350
CSD Program	7,310
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,310

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY														Year of Final Oblig:		2,001	
Bilateral	3,000													3,000	2,700	3,510	3,000
Field Spt	0													0			
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,700	3,510	3,000
SO 2: BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY														Year of Final Oblig:		2,001	
Bilateral	2,535				2,535										3,100	2,370	2,600
Field Spt	0																
	2,535	0	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	2,370	2,600
SO 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN														Year of Final Oblig:		2,002	
Bilateral	8,275						4,225	4,050							10,722	14,025	10,000
Field Spt	2,500						1,775	725							2,805	4,158	2,500
	10,775	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	4,775	0	0	0	0	0	13,527	18,183	12,500	
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY														Year of Final Oblig:		2,001	
Bilateral	3,300	650			2,650										3,500	3,728	3,400
Field Spt	50				50										50	50	
	3,350	650	0	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,550	3,778	3,400	
SO 5: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY														Year of Final Oblig:		2,001	
Bilateral	3,950												3,950		4,000	3,590	5,000
Field Spt	50												50		50	50	0
	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,050	3,640	5,000
Bilateral	0														0	0	0
Field Spt	0														0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0														0	0	0
Field Spt	0														0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	21,060	650	0	2,650	2,535	0	4,225	4,050	0	0	0	0	3,950	3,000	24,022	27,223	24,000
Total Field Support	2,600	0	0	50	0	0	1,775	725	0	0	0	0	50	0	2,905	4,258	2,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	23,660	650	0	2,700	2,535	0	6,000	4,775	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,000	26,927	31,481	26,500

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,350
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,535
PHN	10,775
Environment	4,000
Program ICASS	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	16,350
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	16,350
CSD Program	7,310
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,310

FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY																	
Bilateral	28,428				28,428											28,428	0
Field Spt	0																
	28,428	0	0	0	28,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,428	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	28,428	0	0	0	28,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,428	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	28,428	0	0	0	28,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,428	0

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	28,428
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

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FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY																	
Bilateral	17,204				17,204											17,204	0
Field Spt	0																
	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	17,204
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0



FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/GUATEMALA
 Approp Acct: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 20001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)	
		Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ				D/G
SO 4: INCREASE RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY																	
Bilateral	17,204				17,204										17,204	0	17,200
Field Spt	0																
	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0	17,200
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0	17,200
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	17,204	0	0	0	17,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,204	0	17,200

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	17,204
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

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Workforce Tables

Org USAID/G-CAP End of year On-Board FY 1999 Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	All Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt	Total Staff
	Democracy SO 1	Education SO 2	Health SO 3	Income SO 4	Nat. Res. SO 5	PEACE Sp06	Glb. Mkts SO1	Environ. SO2	HIV/AID Sp03									
OE Funded: 1/																		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1	1.5		9.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		0.5					0.5	0.5
FNS/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	3.5	2	1.5			8	8
Other FNS/TCN	6	2	2	3	1.5	2	3	1	0.5	21	1	15	43	3		3	65	86
Subtotal	8	2.5	2.5	5	2.5	3	4	2.5	0.5	30.5	3.5	20	46	5.5	1	4	80	110.5
Program Funded 1/																		
U.S. Citizens	2	2		0.5	1	1	0.5	1		8							0	8
FNSs/TCNs	3	3.5	7	4	4	1.5	6	4	2	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	5.5	7	4.5	5	2.5	6.5	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total Direct Workforce	13	8	9.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	10.5	7.5	2.5	73.5	3.5	20	46	5.5	1	4	80	153.5
TAACS			1							2							0	2
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	8	10.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	10.5	7.5	3.5	75.5	3.5	20	46	5.5	1	4	80	155.5

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/G-CAP End of year On-Board	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional										
	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Nat. Res.	PEACE	Glb. Mkts	Environ.	HIV/AIDS	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All		Total	Total	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	SO1	SO2	Sp03	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt	Staff	
FY 2000 Target																			
OE Funded: 1/																			
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1	1.5		9.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	16	
Other U.S. Citizens										0		0.5					0.5	0.5	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	3	2	1			7	7	
Other FSN/TCN	6	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	1	0.5	19	1	15	43	3		3	65	84	
Subtotal	8	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	3	3	2.5	0.5	28.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	107.5	
Program Funded 1/																			
U.S. Citizens	2	2		0.5	1	1	0.5	1		8							0	8	
FSNs/TCNs	3	3.5	6	5	4	1.5	6	4	2	35							0	35	
Subtotal	5	5.5	6	5.5	5	2.5	6.5	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Total Direct Workforce	13	8	8.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	2.5	71.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	150.5	
TAACS			1							2							0	2	
Fellows										0							0	0	
IDIs										0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	8	9.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	3.5	73.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	152.5	

FY 2000 Request																			
OE Funded: 1/																			
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1	1.5		9.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	16	
Other U.S. Citizens										0		0.5					0.5	0.5	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	3	2	1			7	7	
Other FSN/TCN	6	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	1	0.5	19	1	15	43	3		3	65	84	
Subtotal	8	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	3	3	2.5	0.5	28.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	107.5	
Program Funded 1/																			
U.S. Citizens	2	2		0.5	1	1	0.5	1		8							0	8	
FSNs/TCNs	3	3.5	6	5	4	1.5	6	4	2	35							0	35	
Subtotal	5	5.5	6	5.5	5	2.5	6.5	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Total Direct Workforce	13	8	8.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	2.5	71.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	150.5	
TAACS			1							2							0	2	
Fellows										0							0	0	
IDIs										0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	8	9.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	3.5	73.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	4	79	152.5	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org:USAID/G-CAP																		
End of year On-Board																		
FY 2001 Target	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total	
	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Nat. Res.	PEACE	Glb. Mkts	Environ.	HIV/AIDS	SO/SpO								Mgmt.
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	SO1	SO2	SpO2	Staff								
OE Funded: 1/																		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1	1.5		9.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		0.5					0.5	0.5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	3	2	1			7	7
Other FSN/TCN	6	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	1	0.5	19	1	15	43	3		2	64	83
Subtotal	8	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	3	3	2.5	0.5	28.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	106.5
Program Funded 1/																		
U.S. Citizens	2	2		0.5	1	1	0.5	1		8							0	8
FSNs/TCNs	3	3.5	6	5	4	1.5	6	4	2	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	5.5	6	5.5	5	2.5	6.5	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total Direct Workforce	13	8	8.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	2.5	71.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	149.5
TAACS			1						1	2							0	2
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	8	9.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	3.5	73.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	151.5

FY 2001 Request																		
OE Funded: 1/																		
FY 2001 Request	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total	
	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Nat. Res.	PEACE	Glb. Mkts	Environ.	HIV/AIDS	SO/SpO								Mgmt.
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	SO1	SO2	SpO2	Staff								
OE Funded: 1/																		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0.5	0.5	2	1	1	1	1.5		9.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.5	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		0.5					0.5	0.5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	3	2	1			7	7
Other FSN/TCN	6	2	2	2	1.5	2	2	1	0.5	19	1	15	43	3		2	64	83
Subtotal	8	2.5	2.5	4	2.5	3	3	2.5	0.5	28.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	106.5
Program Funded 1/																		
U.S. Citizens	2	2		0.5	1	1	0.5	1		8							0	8
FSNs/TCNs	3	3.5	6	5	4	1.5	6	4	2	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	5.5	6	5.5	5	2.5	6.5	5	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total Direct Workforce	13	8	8.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	2.5	71.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	149.5
TAACS			1						1	2							0	2
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	8	9.5	9.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	7.5	3.5	73.5	3.5	19.5	46	5	1	3	78	151.5

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce

MISSION :

USAID/G-CAP

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 1999	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2002
01SMG	3	3	3	3
02 Program Officer	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture	1	1	1	1
11 Economics	1	1	1	1
12 GDO	2	2	2	2
12 Democracy	1	1	1	1
14 Rural Development	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	0	0	0	0
21 Private Enterprise	0	0	0	0
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environment	2	2	2	2
50 Health/Pop.	0	0	0	0
60 Education	0	0	0	0
75 Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0
85 Legal	1	1	1	1
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt	1	1	1	1
94 PDO	1	1	1	1
95 IDI	0	0	0	0
Other*				
TOTAL	16	16	16	16

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	0	35.4	35.4	38.4	0	38.4	38.4	0	38.4	44.9	0	44.9	44.9	0	44.9
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0	21.2	21.2	23.5	0	23.5	23.5	0	23.5	25.9	0	25.9	25.9	0	25.9
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.9	0	0.9	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0	1.3	1.3	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	2.4	2.4	0	2.9	2.9	0	2.8	2.8	2.9	0	2.9	2.9	0	2.9
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	20.2	68.5	88.7	29.2	56.3	85.5	29.1	56.3	85.4	88.7	0	88.7	88.7	0	88.7
25.2	Staff training contracts	15.5	6.2	21.7	0	0	0	15.8	9.2	25	0	0	0	25	0	25
25.2	ADP related contracts	0	10.1	10.1	10.2	0	10.2	10.2	0	10.2	10.7	0	10.7	10.7	0	10.7
	Subtotal OC 25.2	61.6	145.1	206.7	102.3	60.8	163.1	118	69.9	187.9	175.5	0	175.5	200.5	0	200.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	102.1	0	102.1	117	0	117	117	0	117	120.5	0	120.5	120.5	0	120.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	102.1	0	102.1	117	0	117	117	0	117	120.5	0	120.5	120.5	0	120.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0	35.9	35.9	27.9	11.2	39.1	27.9	11.2	39.1	41.2	0	41.2	41.2	0	41.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0.7
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	36.4	36.4	27.9	11.8	39.7	27.9	11.8	39.7	41.9	0	41.9	41.9	0	41.9
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.8	4.5	5.3	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0	15.5	15.5	10	15.7	25.7	10	15.7	25.7	28.2	0	28.2	28.2	0	28.2
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0	7	7	0	11.3	11.3	0	11.3	11.3	10.6	0	10.6	10.6	0	10.6
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	17.4	13.6	31	11.6	4	15.6	11.6	4	15.6	11.7	0	11.7	11.7	0	11.7
	Subtotal OC 25.7	18.2	40.6	58.8	22.4	31	53.4	22.4	31	53.4	51.3	0	51.3	51.3	0	51.3
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	40.4	19.4	59.8	38.4	35.2	73.6	47.6	26.1	73.7	89.4	0	89.4	89.5	0	89.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	40.4	19.4	59.8	38.4	35.2	73.6	47.6	26.1	73.7	89.4	0	89.4	89.5	0	89.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	7.2	0	7.2	46.8	0	46.8	105.8	0	105.8	0	0	0	69.3	0	69.3
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	4.2	0	4.2	40.2	0	40.2	65.3	0	65.3	0	0	0	16	0	16
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0	0	0	20	0	20	66	0	66	0	0	0	42	0	42

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	139	0	139	49.5	0	49.5	79.6	0	79.6	0	0	0	65	0	65
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0.5	0	0.5	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
	Subtotal OC 31.0	150.9	0	150.9	166.5	0	166.5	326.7	0	326.7	0	0	0	202.3	0	202.3
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2070	2500	4570	2514	2056	4570	2736.7	2056	4792.7	4570	0	4570	4996.2	0	4996.2

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>380.8</u>	<u>732.2</u>	<u>732.2</u>	<u>2392.8</u>	<u>2898.3</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	6.75 _____	7 _____	7 _____	7 _____	7 _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 28.4 34.1 34.1 49.9 52.4

Organization: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	28.4	14.1	42.5	34.1	16.1	50.2	52.4	18.1	70.5
Withdrawals	35.1	8.4	43.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	3,878.6	1,964.0	0.0
Obligations	2,500.0	2,056.0	0.0
Deposits	585.4	92.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	1,964.0	(0.0)	0.0

Exchange Rate 6.8 7.0 7.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2000		FY 2001	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3038 Family Planning Logistics Management	Medium-High	5 years (1997-01)		250		200
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	3 years (1999-01)		900		900
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3078 Policy Analysis Planning Action	High	5 years (1997-01)		400		400
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3086 Frontiers	Medium-High	4 years (1998-01)		150		150
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3092 Maternal Neonatal Health	Medium-High	4 years (1998-01)		675		600
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3083.01 DHS Measures	High	3 years (1998-00)		1,200		0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5970 TAACS	High	4 years (1998-01)		250		250
SO 4: Increase Rural Household Income and Food Security	598-PECO PEACE CORPS	High	4 years (1998-01)		50		50
SO 5: Improved Nat. Resources Mgmt. & Conservation of Biodiversity	936-5556 Forest Resource Management II	Medium-High	3 years (1998-00)		50		50
GRAND TOTAL.....					3,925		2,600

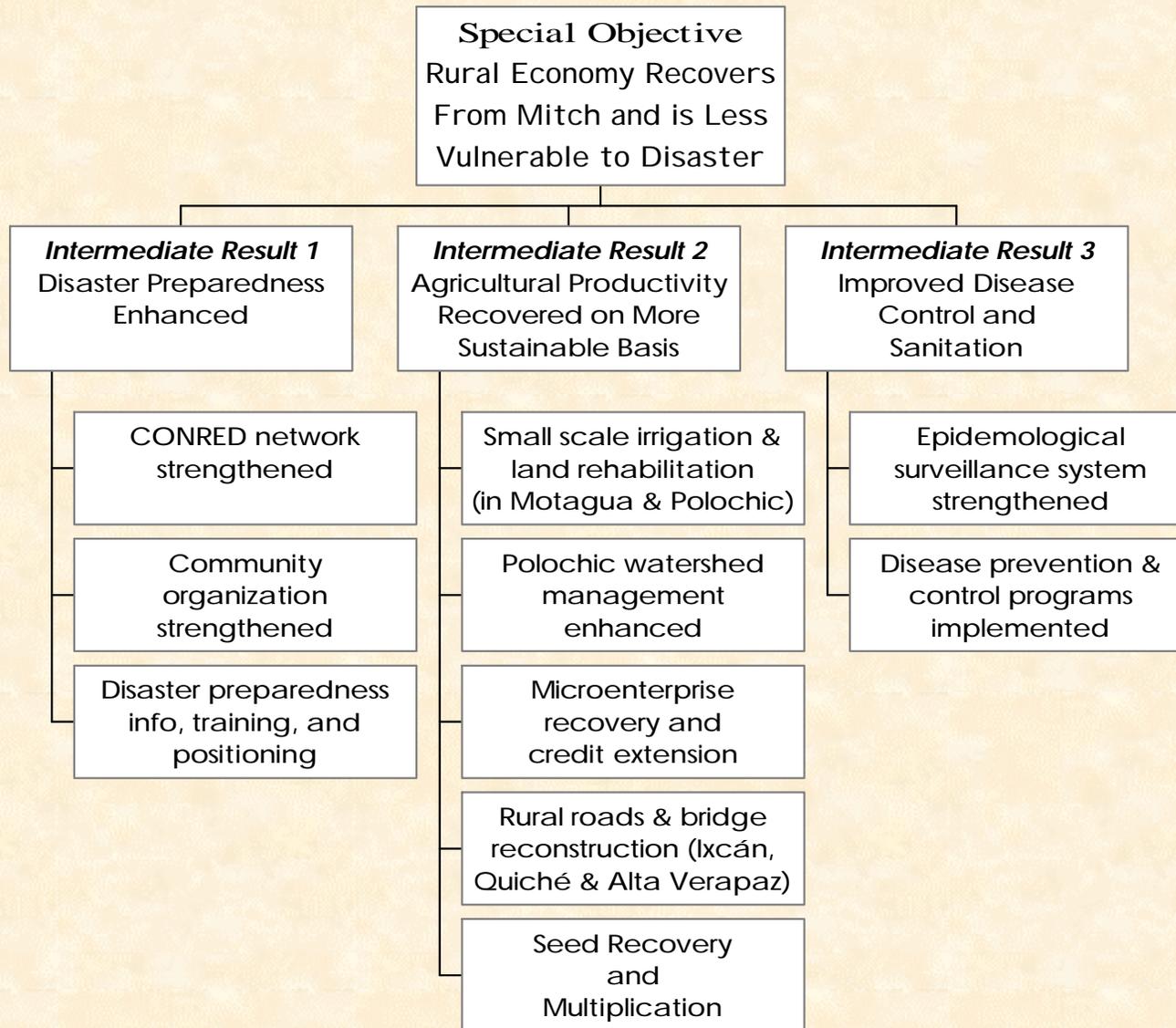
* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

ANNEXES

**ANNEX A
USAID/G-CAP
BILATERAL GUATEMALA PROGRAM
RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

SpO	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5
SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS	MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY	BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY	BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN	INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY	IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY
IR1: National Reconciliation Process Advanced Status: exceeded expectations	IR1: More Effective and Responsive Criminal Justice System Status: exceeded expectations	IR1: Children of Quiché Have Increased Access to Intercultural Bilingual Primary Education Status: met expectations	IR1: More Rural Families Use Quality Maternal-Child Health Services Status: met expectations	IR1: More Small farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing Status: baseline and targets set	IR1: People Adopt More Sustainable Environmental Sound Practices Status: met expectations
IR2: Human Capacity for Broader Participation in Society Developed Status: on track	IR2: Broader, More Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making Status: baseline data developed	IR2: Rural Communities in the Zonapaz Have Greater Access to Education Services Status: exceeded expectations	IR2: Maternal Child Health Programs Are Well Managed Status: met expectations	IR2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding their Businesses Status: baseline and targets set	IR2: Policies Affecting the Environment are Improved and Applied Status: met expectations
IR3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened Status: on track	IR3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Governance Status: contract awarded	IR3: Educational Policies and Strategies that Enhance Gender Equity and Cultural Pluralism Implemented Status: under construction	IR3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health Status: exceeded expectations	IR3: Market Towns Stimulating Economic Activity Status: baseline and targets set	IR3: More Responsive and Effective Institutions and Increased Local Participation in Decision Making Related to Natural Resource Management Status: exceeded expectations
IR4: State Institutions Modernized Status: exceeded expectations	IR4: Improved Quality of Public Policy Through a Strengthened National Legislature Status: on track			IR4: Improved Family Nutrition Status: incomplete data	

Results Framework



ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (22 CFR 216)

The actions foreseen as requirements under 22 CFR 216 for FY 1999 are summarized briefly below.

Special Objective: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords. Amendments to the original IEE may be required as activities are better defined, particularly under the Sustainable Productive Development in Resettlement and Ex-Conflictive Zones IR.

Strategic Objective 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy. An IEE may still be required for a pre-investment fund that is being developed under the Local Governance project. The fund will probably only finance feasibility studies for local infrastructure projects and not the projects themselves. Further definition is required before the need for an IEE can be verified.

Strategic Objective 2: Better Health for Rural Women and Children. N/A

Strategic objective 3: Better Educated Rural Society. N/A

Strategic Objective 4: Increased Family Income and Food Security. This new SO combines old Poverty SO, Peace, and PL480 Title II activities. The Regional Environmental Advisor will review the relevance of existing IEEs and/or EAs to activities to be carried out under the new SO.

Strategic Objective 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity. Annual environmental monitoring of forest management activities in the Peten will continue this year under the Maya Biosphere activity with the assistance of the Regional Environmental Advisor (REA). A new environmental SO is still under design. When a draft of the SOAG is available the USAID/G-CAP will prepare an IEE.

Mission's strategic objectives are in compliance with previously approved IEEs and/or EAs. No AID/W support is required to bring any activities into compliance. USAID/G-CAP is in the process of recruiting a new REA following the departure of the incumbent in 1998. The Mission carried out a series of key actions in 1998 to ensure that its program is responsive to 22 CFR 216. The new REA will have to review these actions to ensure their effective implementation and compliance. For example, our PL480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors completed a series of PEAs in 1998 and the REA will need to conduct a field review to evaluate compliance.

ANNEX D: Global Climate Change

USAID/Guatemala is contributing to the initiatives of the global climate change (GCC) program through the conservation and sustainable management of the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in Peten. The total area of the MBR, 21,130 km² represents 19% of Guatemala's territory. The MBR consists of the following: 7,670 km² multiple use zone; 8,484 km² core zone; and 4,975 km² buffer zone. Since the implementation of the MBR activity an estimated 630,000 hectares of natural forests habitat has been conserved which otherwise would have been lost to slash and burn agriculture and cattle. USAID/Guatemala is also contributing to the GCC program through complementary policy analysis and dialogue activities.

In 1998, USAID supported various activities that complement the Agency's climate change initiative. These activities include the following: forest conservation assistance through support for planning and regulation of MBR land use; support for implementation and development of application/enforcement procedures for community forest concessions (currently 99,437 hectares have been granted to communities through concessions/contracts); assistance provided for policy dialogue on land tenure; legal and technical assistance including conflict resolution provided to communities (approximately 2,800 families are participating in land titling activities); support for policies on human settlement and relocation outside the MBR (in 1998, 1,800 people voluntarily relocated from the core zone to areas outside the MBR). At the national level, USAID/Guatemala is providing technical assistance for the drafting of a National Biodiversity Strategy. Additionally, USAID/Guatemala has assisted in the establishment of a Joint Implementation office.

IR1: Increased Participation in the Framework Convention on Climate Change

Indicator 1: Policy development supporting the framework convention on climate change

Country: <u>Guatemala, FY 1998</u> Policy Measure	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
	Step 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	√			USAID supported the National Biodiversity strategy and public consultation on it and related issues
Emissions inventory				
Mitigation Analysis				
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis				
National Climate Change Action Plan				
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals	√	√		USAID assisted to establish the JI office and to link it with GOG and NGO counterparts
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions				
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth				
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetable				
Sub-total: Number of policy steps achieved	2	1		
Total policy steps achieved			3	

IR2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land-Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks

USAID activity name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional info you have (chose from the info codes below)
	Country	Region, Province or State	Site	Principle activity(ies) (list 1 per line using the activity codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares) (Indicator 1)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares) (Indicator 2)				
						Predominate vegetation type (1 per line; use vegetation codes below)	Natural ecosystems (2a)	Predominate managed land type (1 per line; use managed land types below)	Managed lands (2b)	
	Guatemala	Peten	Maya Biosphere Reserve						12,000 has	

IR2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land-Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 3: National/sub-national/regional policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of GHC emissions.

Country: <u>Guatemala, FY 1998</u> Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
		Step 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	√	√		Assistance to plan and regulate land use in 19% of Guatemala's national territory (Maya Biosphere Reserve)
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	√	√	√	Application and enforcement of procedures for community forest concessions
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	√	√		Policies on human settlement prepared, discussed and applied to facilitate relocation of people out of parks
Improves integrated coastal management					
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	√	√		Policy dialogue on land tenure, cadastre, conflict resolution and parks. FONTIERRA and CONTIERRA established
Other					
Number of points achieved per policy step		4	4	1	
Total policy steps				9	

IR2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land-Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of public and private investment leverage (in 1998 dollars) by USAID for activities that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Activity Description	Source of Leveraged Funds	Direct Leverage (4a)	Indirect Leverage (4b)
Chicle, xate, tourism taxes			900,000
FONACOM			440,000

ANNEX E: GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES

The transition to peace and sustainable development, begun in 1996 with the signing of the Peace Accords offers an enormous opportunity to improve the marginalized position of women, particularly indigenous women who historically have had limited access to education, health services, factors of production, and democratic institutions. The Peace Accords place strong emphasis on achieving equality of opportunity for women and lay out a framework for achieving this goal. USAID/Guatemala's program supports sustainable economic opportunities for women and empowers women to obtain equal access to social services and democratic processes.

SpO: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords

Peace Accord #6: Unify Women's Efforts to Implement the Peace Accords

Hot Spots/ARZOC: The Peace-supported UN "Hot Spot" activity focuses on mitigating tensions and reducing the likelihood of violence in areas designated by the UN and the GOG as having high potential for conflict. Violence is a problem in Guatemala that often disproportionately affects women. Additionally, investments in productive activities and small infrastructure projects are provided which benefit entire communities affected by competition for scarce resources, immigration of displaced families, isolation, and severe poverty.

Demobilization and Incorporation: The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) has supported the demobilization and reintegration of former Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) combatants. Eight demobilization camps and four half-way houses were established. Vocational, literacy, and civic education training has been provided. Fifteen percent of URNG ex-combatants were women.

Assistance to Victims of Human Rights Violations: The general objective of the program is to assist the victims of human rights violations in those areas most directly and adversely affected. Program will have a community focus, with priority given to the most vulnerable -- including widows and orphans. The Departments of Quiché and Chimaltenango were selected as the highest geographic priorities, as they constitute the site of the overwhelming majority of massacres and where over half of the victims/survivors of validated human rights violations in Guatemala are located. Furthermore, the communities in these departments are predominantly indigenous, historically marginalized, and among the most extensively impoverished and underdeveloped in Guatemala.

SO1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

Peace Accord #1: Women's Right to participate in civil society organizations

Peace Accord #5: The right of women to participate in local, regional, and national organizations

Peace Accord #4: Sexual harassment of indigenous people and women defined as a crime punishable under the law

Strengthening Civil Society: The activity seeks to strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation in the democratic process and increase opportunities for civil society organizations (CSOs) to influence national public policy. It includes grants to CSOs for innovative projects to build civil

society advocacy to influence policy; technical assistance, and training in areas such as strategic planning, administration, resource mobilization, coalition building, advocacy, negotiation, etc. Special emphasis is placed on awarding grants and providing technical assistance to women and indigenous organizations. A total of four grants totaling \$96,000 were approved in 1998 to support women's groups that influence national public policy.

More Effective And Responsive Criminal Justice System: The non-formal channels of Administration of Justice activity is designed to build linkages between the state legal system and the non-formal channels utilized by civil society, particularly indigenous customary law. The main focus of the justice program approach -- expansion of the Justice Centers -- serves to increase access to populations historically excluded from the justice system. Women, the poor, and indigenous are the direct and most visible beneficiaries of this effort. A related activity is conflict resolution that emphasizes women's participation as mediators and participants in non-formal dispute resolution programs in indigenous communities. Alternative dispute resolution is emphasized, with particular attention to gender issues. Women will help mediate cases and help other women to use such means. USAID/Guatemala has integrated gender-based violence into training of justices of the peace and mediation, since these local level efforts receive domestic violence cases.

USAID interpreter programs this past year in Pocomam have provided increased access to justice for mono-lingual, non-Spanish speaking indigenous people, most of whom are women. In terms of legal education, the public Law School at the University of San Carlos (USAC) is in the process of integrating a gender perspective into mainstream legal curriculum for law students and training of judges and prosecutors in an effort that coordinates Mission activities with support from G/WID. USAID is also working to modernize student law clinics to serve the poor, approximately eighty percent of the clients are women.

SO2: Better Educated Rural Society

Peace Accord #5: Equality of opportunities and conditions/women's access to study and training

Indigenous Scholarship: USAID is supporting a scholarship program that provides indigenous people expanded access to university education. During 1998, University Rafael Landivar enrolled 806 Mayan students, 45% of whom are women in a variety of programs. USAID and the university are exploring long-term endowment mechanisms to maintain this scholarship program.

Improved Administrative Efficiency of the Ministry of Education: The USAID/Global Bureau Girls and Women's Education activity works at the institutional, community, school and classroom level to increase girls' retention in school and improve girls' participation in schooling. In 1998 this activity undertook a situational analysis of the department of Quiché to uncover opportunities and barriers to girls' education.

The Integrated Community Literacy: This activity will bring reading and writing skills to 250,000 Guatemalans, especially youth and women of selected areas of the Peace Zone, through its training, materials development, and applied action research with women's groups, civil

society organizations and NGOs who are active in literacy training and community development in such areas as income generation, women's health and the environment.

Intercultural Bilingual Education: This activity increases access and improves the quality of intercultural bilingual education and girls' education in selected geographic areas. The results to be achieved include better prepared bilingual educators, appropriate classroom methodologies and materials, parent and community involvement in education decision making, and improved policy and coordination.

Girls Education Funding is provided for the consolidation of community models of education that incorporate a strong gender equity focus in at least 100 schools located in remote or ex-conflictive areas, as well as the development of materials and teaching methodologies to encourage girls' education.

SO3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children

Peace Accord #5: Implement national programs of integral health for women, specifically provide access to information, prevention, and medical attention services

USAID-funded activities implemented by APROFAM focus on developing and promoting strategies to increase coverage and improve the quality of reproductive health services in underserved areas, especially in the rural high-lands; and to enhance the empowerment of individuals and communities to engage in health-related decision-making for both reproductive health and child survival programs.

A USAID-funded USPVO is developing and promoting integrated approaches to improve women's health, and to enhance the empowerment of women, families, and communities to engage in health-related decision-making. Additionally, an activity entitled "Mother Care" develops and promotes the empowerment of women by helping them to make decisions and find solutions to their obstetrical problems.

SO4: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security

Peace Accord #5: Eliminate discrimination against women by abolishing discrimination in regards to land, housing and credit

Communities in Transition: This activity supports pilot projects in Barillas, Huehuetenango and Ixcán, Quiché to provide employment and income generation opportunities. The assistance combines conflict resolution and organizational development as a way of rebuilding institutions in ex-conflictive areas. Village banks have been established that provide women with the opportunity to fill roles of responsibility, increase their self-esteem, and participate actively in improving their lives. In 1998 in Ixcán and Barillas forty eight independent microentrepreneurs (58% women), 248 village bank members (100% women) and 237 members of different communal groups (73% women) received training and credit to set up micro-businesses which are providing a variety of services to their communities.

Microentrepreneurs Expand their Businesses: USAID/Guatemala's income generating strategy supports access to credit and training, improve sustainable agricultural practices, and strengthen

intermediary and community based organizations. Through BANRURAL, a trust fund provides resources to intermediary financial institutions for micro-credit. Activities will pay attention to reducing gender discrepancies in economic status and participation, including innovative credit delivery systems for rural women, increasing women's participation in agricultural production and storage, production, and marketing of handicrafts.

Small Farmer Coffee Improvement: USAID is supporting the National Coffee Association's (ANACAFE) efforts to help small coffee farmer organizations obtain access to loans and technical assistance in their communities associations. Special attention has been given to training trainers and organizations on gender issues in order to increase the availability of funds and assistance to women's groups for productive activities.

SO5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity

Peace Accord #5: Eliminate discrimination against women by abolishing discrimination in access to land, housing, and credit

Sustainable Productive Activities in the Peten: This activity promotes sustainable development through the adoption of more environmentally sound income practices, in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. In 1998 the activity supported 27 small enterprises comprising 548 co-owners of whom 64% are either women or indigenous. Special attention has been given to assist women's groups involved in productive activities. In 1998, USAID helped women groups with activities such as home gardens, poultry keeping, breeding of household animals, use of medicinal plants, production of potpourri, rubber, and other non-timber products, and ecotourism.

Incorporating women into the Maya Biosphere Reserve activities has been difficult, due to cultural and language barriers. Since it has been impossible to find female field technicians fluent in the local language, efforts are being made to train local women to become community promoters. Women participation rates in program activities are gradually increasing. In 1998, women's participation in implementing sustainable agro-forestry practices increased from 15% in 1997 to 23%. Additionally, 192 women (51% indigenous) participated in small productive enterprises, representing 35% of total participants. In 1998, after participating in administration and credit management training, 207 women received credit for productive enterprises.