

R4

USAID/GUATEMALA

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

15 MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Cover Memo

March 15, 2000

TO: Carl Leonard, Acting AA/LAC

FROM: George Carner, USAID/G-CAP Mission Director

SUBJECT: USAID/Guatemala FY 2002 R4 Submission

Please find attached USAID/Guatemala's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for FY 2002 for your review and approval. As with past USAID/G-CAP R4 submissions, the operating expense and workforce allocation tables include the combined requirements for Guatemala and the regional Central American programs. All other program results and resource request materials addressed in the document are for the bilateral program alone.

We appreciate AA/LAC's decisions on last year's R4, in particular, the extension of our current Peace Special Objective and Strategic Plan through FY 2003. We have extended or modified the targets for existing indicators, as appropriate, and some new indicators will be developed to more accurately measure results through this extended period. We do not anticipate major changes in the results framework through FY 2002. New activities under design within the existing democracy, health, and environment strategic objectives will generate some new indicators and we will establish new targets in consultation with LAC and G Bureau partners as appropriate. Reporting on indicators in next year's R4 will largely track the current submission, except for those changes noted in the indicator tables, which will be consulted with LAC.

A Major Challenge, A Unique Opportunity. The coming year will be critical in re-energizing Guatemala's peace process and in deepening social-economic reforms. President Alfonso Portillo was elected to office on a banner of change with an unprecedented voter mandate and an FRG majority in Congress and city halls. The incoming Administration finds a country facing serious macro-economic imbalances, inadequate revenues to finance Peace commitments, popular disappointment over a stalled Peace process that has yet to deliver better justice and security, broader social service coverage and greater prosperity. His promises during the electoral campaign served to raise expectations that a Portillo government would address these needs. Some of his initial moves since inauguration, e.g., to replace the EMP with a civilian Presidential Administrative and Security Secretariat, to reform the military, to prosecute the suspects in the Gerardi case, and to tackle fiscal reform are encouraging. But Portillo faces a lot of opposition from vested interests and potential competition from Congress. He will need to build strong coalitions and public support behind his reforms if he is to succeed. He will also need the support of the international community as long as he stays the course on reform.

Continued U.S. support for peace and reform is crucial and USAID's role as a lead partner in the process is central this year and beyond. We have established close working relations with our key ministry counterparts and are well positioned to help the new government move forward on key priorities. We are focusing our efforts and available resources on addressing fiscal reform,

judicial modernization, bilingual education and literacy, expanded health coverage, extending land titling, credit and productive services to small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs, and helping strengthen environmental institutions and policies. Our focus on rural development and poverty in the Zonapaz and directed at war affected and indigenous communities is being embraced warmly by our new counterparts, although new demands for other areas with critical needs will also likely be raised.

A Consultative Group meeting is planned for later in the year or possibly next year in Guatemala, where the new government will be able to present its plans and request renewed pledges in support of the Peace Accords. Donors are already working closely on policy messages and outreach to key sectors of society and plan to use the preparations for the CG to encourage genuine progress on reform. We will be judging the new Administration on its actions and progress in furthering the peace process and implementing fundamental reforms in such areas as taxes and demilitarization. Donor frustration with traditional Guatemalan resistance to investments in the public sector and human development is rising and will create renewed pressures for fiscal reform. We will work closely with LAC and Washington agencies participating in the IWG to formulate the U.S. position for the meeting. Meanwhile we will look to Washington to re-enforce our policy dialogue in meetings with Guatemalan officials visiting Washington or attending common fora.

Madrid Consultative Group Meeting. A regional CG is planned in November in Madrid to review progress on Mitch recovery programs in Central America. It is too soon to predict the new Government's approach to this meeting. The U.S. Hurricane Mitch recovery effort, led by USAID, has proceeded at a steady pace in Guatemala. With the support of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USGS, NOAA, and other USG agencies, we have embarked on a steep trajectory of reconstruction design and development that already has shown concrete results. Twenty-one U.S. and Guatemalan partner agencies are implementing ambitious workplans in the areas of disaster preparedness, agriculture recovery, and disease prevention. Excellent teamwork among these implementing agencies bodes well for solid recovery in keeping with the Stockholm Declaration. In the current year, we have requested additional resources under the CACEDRF and could rapidly turn new allocations to immediate reconstruction gains. The one expectation that remains unfulfilled is an effective Stockholm monitoring mechanism which got lost in the transition to the new government and needs to be resurrected.

Respecting Resource Commitments. We will have met our four year Peace pledge of \$260 million with this year's obligations of \$59 million, despite unexpected ESF and DA cuts. The program and OE budget request levels through FY 2002 accurately reflect USAID/LAC and STATE/WHA resource commitments as well as our program needs keeping in mind pipeline considerations. At the planned levels, we will be able to meet our strategic targets and be responsive to the priority peace and reform initiatives we are developing with the new administration. Any cuts would threaten our leadership position among the donor community and lessen our influence on the tone and direction taken in the years ahead to consolidate the peace process. Therefore, continued ESF at the agreed levels through FY 2003 is imperative to achieving the desired results.

Summary of Requested Actions for AID/W Followup.

- Support in policy dialogue and in preparations for the Guatemala CG.
- Approval of an additional \$5 million in CACDRF funds in FY 2000 for immediate Mitch Reconstruction efforts.
- Respect for ESF agreed levels of \$20 million in FY 2001 and FY 2002 (which includes restoration of \$5 million ESF cut in FY 2000) and \$10 million in FY 2003.

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R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary Progress in Implementing the Current Strategy. Guatemala is into its fourth year of implementing the historic Peace Accords signed December 29, 1996. Similarly, USAID/Guatemala is midway through its current seven-year FY 1997-2003 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. While there have been advances, particularly during the first two years following the signing of the Accords, the United Nations Monitoring Commission on Guatemala (MINUGUA) reports little progress was made in 1999 to meet key fiscal and justice sector reforms. The April 1998 murder of Bishop Juan Gerardi remains unsolved, raising national and international concerns over impunity and the inability of the justice system to investigate and prosecute criminal cases. The disappointing follow-up to the recommendations flowing from the Historical Clarification Report has dismayed human rights groups in Guatemala and elsewhere. A May 1999 national referendum rejected a Congressionally approved set of constitutional reforms to help institutionalize the peace process.

At the May 1999 Central American Consultative Group (CG) meeting in Stockholm, Guatemala presented an assistance request combining continued donor support for the Peace Accords and Hurricane Mitch reconstruction. The Guatemalans pointed out that considerable progress has been achieved in implementing the Accords, especially in the area of economic performance. Despite Mitch and unfavorable export commodity prices, Guatemala increased public spending on infrastructure and the social sectors. The Guatemalans also claimed better than expected tax administration, a decline in the defense budget as a percent of GDP, a tripling of housing expenditures, and low inflation. Speaking for many donors, MINUGUA acknowledged that “Guatemala is a different country from what it was three years ago.”

U.S. policy leadership to date and its quick disbursing, on-target assistance through USAID’s Peace Special Objective is widely recognized as having contributed to measurable progress. A new Guatemalan Administration with a strong public commitment to implementing key peace accord commitments and reform assumed office January 14, 2000. In meetings both prior to and immediately following his inauguration, the U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala advised President Portillo that the U.S. would fully meet its pledge of four years ago to the Guatemala peace process and would judge the new administration on its progress in achieving key reforms and Peace Accord targets. USAID is focused on facilitating the transformation process still ahead for the new Administration and helping them prioritize options for future programs.

The U.S. continues to play a key role in Guatemala’s post Mitch reconstruction. Following important early USG contributions to the emergency and rehabilitation phases, in July 1999 USAID provided a \$25 million grant to the Government of Guatemala (GOG) under the Central American and Caribbean Emergency Disaster Relief Fund and \$3 million in emergency child survival funds. The two-year Hurricane Mitch Special Objective addresses needs in the areas of disaster preparedness, agricultural recovery, and community disease prevention.

U.S. National Interests and Goals. The Mission Performance Plan (MPP) lists the principal U.S. national interests in Guatemala as maintaining national security, further democratization, economic liberalization, control of international crime, slowing emigration and protecting the environment. Clearly, a wide range of U.S. interests are served by supporting the peace process. Successful post-conflict recovery and reintegration supports these and other U.S. interests, such as combating illicit narcotics trafficking and creating a stronger trading partner, as well as addressing the issues of global climate change, rapid population growth, and improved health. The consolidation of democracy in Guatemala contributes to long-term growth and stability in the country and the region. The USAID's objectives in Guatemala also track the Summit of the Americas Action Plan of strengthening democracy, eradicating poverty and discrimination, and conserving the natural environment.

Most Significant Program Achievements.

Peace Special Objective

- The Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) concluded its work and issued its final 3,600 page report; and USAID designed and launched a program to provide direct assistance to communities most affected by the violence and human rights violations.
- USAID's support for joint GOG-NGO efforts to accelerate the land titling process has benefited 2,938 families or an estimated 17,628 people; 640 titles have been granted to farmers, and another 2,746 deeds have been awarded with final title soon to be conveyed.

Hurricane Mitch Special Objective

- Following the Stockholm Declaration watershed management and disaster preparedness working groups have played key roles in early program implementation.
- A successful USAID-Partners meeting held January 2000 energized the expanded Mitch team and underscored each partner's individual contribution to the reconstruction effort.
- 10,000 small and medium sized farmers will benefit from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designed irrigation system to be completed by the 2000 rainy season.

Responsive Democracy

- The USAID-supported Clerk of Courts Office in Guatemala City (the first in Latin America) - in its first year of operations - reduced "lost" cases from over 1,000 to just one.
- USAID supported the Electoral Tribunal in carrying out free and fair elections which saw record voter turn out.
- USAID supported a coalition of Civil Society Organizations that promoted a better informed citizenry for the 1999 elections, influenced the platforms of major political parties, compiled the first-ever database on the candidates, and fielded over 100 election day observers.
- USAID provided tailored technical support for the establishment of three regional legislative outreach offices (among the first in Latin America) which are promoting civic education, and closer relations between members of Congress and their constituents.

Better Rural Education

- With USAID support, gross primary school enrollment for girls in rural Quiché increased from 64.7% to 79.1%.
- 1,070 indigenous students (48% women) who received USAID-funded EDUMAYA scholarships in 1999 successfully completed the school year.
- 120 Community Education promoters working in refugee and other remote communities received primary school teacher certification as of January 2000.

Rural Health

- Infant mortality decreased from 51 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births, with an even more impressive decline in rural areas, from 63 to 49 during the period 1995-1999.
- About 3.5 million mostly rural poor Guatemalans that did not have access to health care services in 1996 are now being served by NGOs contracted by the Ministry of Health.
- Guatemalan public sector providers operating in a continuing sensitive family planning health services environment scored impressive gains in Couple Years of Protection.

Income and Food Security

- USAID partners incorporated almost 17,500 new producers into the sustainable agriculture process, exceeding projections by more than 50%.
- The number of full or part time jobs created due to USAID efforts is estimated at 5,000 -- surpassing the target to date by nearly 25%.
- P.L. 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors (CARE, CRS, and SHARE) provided monthly food rations and health education to 74,215 mothers and 106,868 children.

Maya Biosphere

- Private administration of national parks is resulting in improved stewardship and reduced conflicts over natural resources in the management of Guatemala's public lands.
- CONAP's fire prevention and management plan helped reduce the area affected by fires in 1999 to less than 2% of that affected in 1998.
- 25 Maya Biosphere Reserve communities are developing and implementing sustainable forest management agreements on 255,000 hectares in the Multiple Use Zone.

Country Factors that have Most Influenced Performance. Besides the obvious set back to many sustainable development programs and the diversion of GOG and donor resources in response to Hurricane Mitch, the national elections in late 1999 had profound impact on performance. Election year politics generally slowed progress against many of the more controversial Peace Accord targets (e.g., increasing tax revenues) and halted new initiatives (e.g., demobilization of the Presidential military guard and creation of a civilian administrative/security staff). President Alfonso Portillo, whose Guatemala Republican Front (FRG) party swept to an overwhelming victory at the local, departmental, and national levels, lends optimism to prospects for renewed efforts to re-energize the process, although fulfillment of the new government's many promises requires close monitoring.

Overall Prospects for Progress through 2002. Overall prospects are good that Guatemala and USAID will meet our respective performance targets for 2002. However, the direction and pace of continued peace process implementation will depend heavily on the actions of the newly elected government. Clearly, a steady increase in tax revenue and public investment over the next several years to sustain the social reforms called for in the Peace Accords is critical. USAID's expects to continue support for justice reform, municipal development and citizen participation, education, income generation, and assistance to victims and communities where human rights violations were most prevalent and where poverty is most extreme.

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

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-006-01

Objective Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall performance as reflected by SpO indicators was mixed. Performance was affected by a stalled peace process during 1999, lack of ability or will of GOG during the previous administration to meet key pending commitments, and election year dynamics. Despite the difficult environment, USAID contributed significantly to what progress was achieved. In 1999, the GOG met the target for increasing social sector investment, and advanced in the implementation of recommendations from the priority Peace Commissions. USAID's financial support to communities cited in the Historical Clarification Commission, the land bank, and indigenous scholarships, enabled the GOG to launch these programs despite fiscal constraints due to the GOG's failure to meet its higher revenue targets. The sustainability of these and other programs, however, depends on enhanced revenue collection efforts, and demonstrated will, by the new Administration.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

6.3 Security and Basic Institutions Reest

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

Social, economic and political exclusion affecting more than half the Guatemalan population gave rise to the civil conflict that plagued the country for more than three decades. The Peace Accords establish a framework for transforming Guatemala into a more participatory, pluralistic and equitable society. This SpO provides direct support to the Government of Guatemala (GOG) and private organizations, including an array of local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), to assist them in meeting key commitments of the Accords. It focuses on four key elements of the Peace Accords: (1) advancing national reconciliation; (2) developing human capacity (educational skills) required for broader participation; (3) broadening access to factors of production in exconflictive areas; and (4) modernizing State institutions (e.g., the justice system, tax administration, congress, and local governments) to achieve rapid implementation of the Peace Accords. War affected populations in the formerly conflictive and resettlement zones are the primary beneficiaries of this program. The entire population of Guatemala, however, benefits from the dividends of achieving a lasting peace and more stable democracy.

Key Results:

Performance under Indicator SpO.1 "Social sector investments increase" met expectations, reaching the targeted 3.4% of GDP. However, performance under Indicator SpO.2 " Tax revenues increased" fell short of targets. In 1999, the GOG only collected 9.5% of GDP in taxes, as opposed to the target of 10.2% established in the recalendarization approved by the Peace Monitoring Commission. Prospects for the GOG meeting next year's target (11.4%) or the cumulative target of 12% by the end of 2002 appear unlikely, depending upon fundamental reforms being instituted early by the new administration. Performance under Indicator SpO.3 "Cumulative number of recommendations from Peace Commissions supported" met expectations, despite the setback caused by defeat of the constitutional reform package in the popular referendum. Notably, Peace Commission NGOs worked collaboratively to implement some of these recommendations through specific legislation. The target of 4,400 families under Indicator IR1.2 "Potential for conflict/tensions reduced in target areas (Hot Spots)" was exceeded by 45%, with 6,396 families assisted through conflict mediation and community development strategies.

Performance and Prospects:

During 1999, the USAID-supported Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) concluded its work and issued its final 3,600 page report. In response to the HCC's findings, USAID designed and launched a program to provide direct assistance to communities most affected by the violence and human rights violations. Program activities funded are those identified and prioritized by the beneficiary communities, which in nearly all cases include mental health services, educational assistance for orphaned youths, and productive activities. This program has thus far awarded grants to ten local NGOs for activities in 100 communities, including the

Guatemalan Forensic Anthropological Foundation (FAFG) which is carrying out exhumations. By 2000 year end, we expect 40 exhumations to have been initiated or completed.

Land and access to land is one of the chief sources of conflict in Guatemala. Recognizing this, USAID helped to capitalize a Land Fund to finance land purchases, to establish a GOG entity to help mediate land conflicts (CONTIERRA), and to support joint GOG-NGO efforts to accelerate the land titling process and give farmers clear legal title to lands they had worked and/or purchased. Through this assistance, 2,938 families or an estimated of 17,628 people have been assisted, 640 titles have been granted to farmers, and another 2,746 deeds have been awarded with final title soon to be conveyed. Separately, over 300,000 hectares of land have been legally designated for environmentally sustainable agroforestry which is managed by, and benefits, communities and cooperatives in areas bordering the Maya Biosphere Reserve.

To address the difference between Mayans and Ladinos in terms of literacy and higher education, USAID's peace program helped establish a university fellowship program for Mayan leaders. Currently, 1,070 individuals (48% women) are enrolled in major Guatemalan universities in critical careers such as legal translators, intercultural/bilingual education, nursing, and business administration. In addition, 120 of 340 Mayan candidates selected by their communities have completed their studies and have been certified as bilingual teachers. The remaining candidates will complete their professional training and receive their certification within the next year. The USAID-funded Save the Children literacy program provides support to local private organizations in the most remote regions of Guatemala. At present, 18,500 youth and adults are participating in the USAID-supported literacy program.

With USAID assistance, the GOG developed and executed the first phase of a comprehensive plan for overhauling tax administration and improving revenue collection – a sine qua non for fulfilling the Peace Accord commitments. The recently established Superintendentcy of Tax Administration increased tax collections through greater enforcement of the value-added tax and is performing more regular inspections. However, this is insufficient to meet increased social sector spending targets and further reforms are under study by a Fiscal Pact Commission, whose work has been endorsed by President Portillo. USAID is supporting the work of this Commission. Heightened donor interest and coordination are assisting local efforts in a broad array of actions in reaching consensus in this vital area.

Peace funding has supported efforts to increase informed citizen participation and ensure effective institutional support relating to electoral events, such as the referendum held in May 1999 and the most recent national elections. Peace funding for justice reform helped GOG authorities to improve and expand access to services through better coordination and improved case-intake systems. During 1999, the number of "justice centers" assisted was expanded to six to include Santa Eulalia, as well as Escuintla, Quetzaltenango, Zacapa, San Benito and Nebaj.

With implementation of the Peace Accords entering its fourth year, most observers agree that the road ahead will be more difficult. Moreover, the GOG faces the more difficult task of implementing reforms (as compared to establishing the legal framework for reform), as well as pushing ahead on the more intransigent and controversial issues such as fiscal reform. The newly elected Administration has pledged its support for deepening the reform process and

tackling these issues. USAID and other donor financial support will be crucial in FY 2000 and beyond. Our programs will provide the GOG with the requisite technical support to implement its fiscal reform program, to modernize the justice sector, to fully implement the land bank and titling program, and to provide opportunities and resources to enable the war-affected communities and the Mayan population to more fully participate in the democratic development of Guatemala. We will also intensify our efforts to support national reconciliation. We will help to build the institutions and awareness essential to ensuring Guatemalans never again face the human rights violations of the past. We will support the new government's priority on literacy and educational reform.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Special Peace Objective was originally planned to end in FY 2000, coinciding with the final target dates for reforms included in the Peace Accords. However, a re-calendarization of Peace Accords targets was agreed upon by the Peace Accompaniment Commission in consultation with the UN Monitoring Mission and donors, with target dates extended through CY 2002. As a result, in last year's R4 USAID sought an extension of the Special Objective and on 7/30/99, the AA/LAC approved a three-year extension, through FY 2003. CY 2000 is a crucial year for the peace process: public and private sector commitment to the Accord-mandated reforms must be renewed and broadened, new strategies developed and implemented to achieve reforms which were stalled due to defeat of the May 1999 Constitutional reform referendum, and the new Administration must take politically difficult decisions if key targets are to be achieved within the still ambitious, extended time frame. Discussions with the newly elected President and key members of his cabinet indicate that USAID's ongoing portfolio is well-positioned to support the public and private sector in meeting many of the remaining Peace Accord challenges. In response to some of the Portillo Administration priorities, we will use FY 2000 and future year ESF resources to expand our literacy, fiscal reform, justice, municipal development and legislative modernization initiatives. We also plan to intensify support to the Land Fund, providing technical assistance critical to making it a more sustainable, efficient entity and increase land titling. Income generation continues to be a pressing need in remote rural communities, so we plan to extend the very successful Community in Transitions program operating in Ixcán and Barillas to two neighboring municipalities and in FY 2001 plan to launch a new activity that will link USAID income-generation and human capacity development activities in a targeted geographic area. Finally, during FY 2000 the Mission will design and begin implementation of a new human rights activity, and expand ongoing programs which provide assistance to victims and communities most affected by human rights violations and support national and community level reconciliation.

Other Donor Programs:

The GOG's estimate of the cost of financing Peace Accord commitments through CY 2000 is approximately \$2.3 billion. The IDB, the World Bank, the European Union, Japan, Spain and the Nordic countries pledged just over \$1.6 billion toward the process. These funds are supporting infrastructure projects, establishment of a new civilian police force, justice sector reform, strengthening of civil society organizations, and direct assistance to war-affected communities. A Consultative Group meeting planned for later in 2000 with the new Government will serve to define future program priorities and financial needs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's program supports reform and service delivery programs being carried out by NGOs and all three branches of the Guatemalan Government. Our implementing partners include the United Nations Development Program, the International Organization for Migration, international and U.S. NGO's (e.g., CARE, Conservation International, the Cooperative Housing Foundation and the Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation), the University of Texas, and numerous Guatemalan universities, and private foundations.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords				
Objective ID: 520-006-01				
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala		
Result Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords				
Indicator: Social sector investments increase				
Unit of Measure: Social sector investment as % of GDP		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Public Finance (National Budget (Presupuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado)), MINUGUA, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education.		1995 (B)		2.51%
		1996	N/A*	2.41%
		1997	2.89%	2.7%
		1998	3.23%	3.28%
		1999	3.48%	3.48%
		2000	3.78%	
		2001	TBD*	
		2002 (T)	TBD*	
Indicator/Description: Social sector investments are defined as government expenditures in education and health. Figures are based on actual '95 expenditures as baseline.				
<p>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.</p> <p>% of spending dedicated to education: 2.3% of GDP % of spending dedicated to health: 1.18%</p> <p>NOTE: The changes in programming focus, and subsequent changes in the indicators reported in the R4, for the period 2001-3 are conditional on the priorities to be established by the new GOG for the peace process.</p>				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords				
Objective ID: 520-006-01				
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala		
Result Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords				
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		1995 (B)		7.6%
		1996	N/A*	8.6%
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.		1997	8.6%	8.6%
		1998	9.8%	9.5%
		1999	10.2%	9.5%
		2000	11.4%	
		2001	11.7%	
		2002 (T)	12.0%	
Comments: An increase in tax revenue is used as a measure of the Government's ability to finance Peace Accord agreements.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords			
Objective ID: 520-006-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords			
Indicator: Cumulative number of recommendations from Peace Commissions supported			
Unit of Measure: Number of substantive recommendations from priority Peace Commissions implemented.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)		0
Source: Secretaria de la Paz (SEPAZ)	1998	3	4
	1999	5	5
Indicator/Description: Priority commissions are Peace Accords Monitoring, Officialization of Languages, Education Reform, Justice Sector Reform, Land Commission, and Historical Clarification Commission. The status of all commissions is under review with the new Portillo administration which assumed office January 2000. Targets for 2001 through 2003 will be established based on discussions with new Portillo administration officials.	2000	6-12	
	2001	TBD*	
	2002	TBD*	
	2003 (T)	TBD*	
Comments: For 1999 performance, see narrative.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords			
Objective ID: 520-006-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: IR 1.1 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
	1999	4,400	6,396
	2000 (T)	6,400	
Comments: Families are assisted through infrastructure development, productive activities, and conflict mediation strategies. Families average six members each. Intervention activities have focused on 49 communities in 7 of the highest priority municipalities, located in 3 departments. PETEN: Sayaxche, La Libertad; ALTA VERAPAZ: Chisec, Fray Bartolomé, Cahabon; QUICHE: Nebaj, Chajul. Targets for participation are 50% Ladino, 50% Indigenous. ARZOC ended December 31, 1999 . SO will no longer report this indicator but one reflecting new activities in area of HR/reconciliation and assistance to victims.			

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-001-01

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Progress under the SO is clearly on-track. USAID activities have helped to establish a legitimate and recognized role for civil society in public dialogue. We also contributed to the rise in citizen participation, both as voters and in debates on key issues. While much more remains to be done, the integrated approach to promoting justice -- symbolized by the justice center concept -- continues to gain acceptance by key actors in the sector, as evidenced by requests to open new centers. The USAID program is also maturing with synergies beginning to develop among the programs as they seek to achieve common results.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This SO seeks to advance the peace process and deepen democracy by strengthening democratic institutions and expanding effective participation in political life, especially among Mayans and women. The principal intermediate results (IRs) necessary to achieve the SO are: (1) A more effective and responsive criminal justice system through increased functional integration among key actors, 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) focus on public policy related to women, the indigenous, and the rule of law; (3) Increased citizen participation in strengthened local governments by supporting greater citizen involvement in local decision-making and municipal development activities; and (4) Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature, achieved by improved technical analysis and outreach capabilities of the Congress. USAID's programs support and encourage the new government and civil society to work together to address key issues. The ultimate beneficiaries are those individuals and groups that have been largely excluded from participation in the past.

Key Results:

Under IR1, our intensive training efforts with the Court, through the Judicial School, have shown real dividends. The Guatemalan Criminal Procedure Code requires that verdicts cite evidence for any conviction. This is important for guaranteeing due process and human rights, especially for the urban and rural poor and indigenous. In 1996, our baseline data for Indicator IR 1.1 - Percentage of convictions for serious crimes (felonies) supported by evidence - showed that this requirement was met in 60 to 70% of the cases. In other words, 30 to 40% of convictions were in violation of due process and human rights. At that same time, USAID began national-level as well as decentralized justice center-level training programs for judges, prosecutors, police and public defenders. Since then we have seen steady and marked improvement. In 1999, in all justice center locations, 100% of the verdicts met human rights and due process requirements of citing evidence in the verdict, surpassing targets and expectations. Also, it is important to stress that this is a national-level impact, not just at the justice centers, since training was provided to all trial court judges nationwide, and the justice center judges have rotated during this period, and yet the standards have continued to rise. These data represent further validation of the justice center approach toward decentralization while still achieving national level impact. Having attained its target of 100% earlier than expected, Indicator IR 1.1. will be discontinued in future R4 reports and will be replaced by the strengthened local governance index - Indicator IR3.1.

At the San Carlos University Law School (USAC), we are on track, meeting projected results in 1999 for Indicator IR 1.3 - Percentage of university course curricula which meet acceptable quality standards. While the indicator captures part of the progress at the institution, it does not show the entire picture. Based on USAID technical advice, USAC began implementing an exam requirement for admission to the law school. This difficult, bold move was absolutely necessary, but potentially politically destabilizing, especially in a year that saw neighboring Mexico suffer a year of strikes at their national university as a result of similar reform efforts. But USAC stayed the course and implemented new admission requirements -- a move unprecedented among Central American public law schools. Students initially protested vehemently, but took note of the administration's commitment, and have since backed off. This augurs well for future structural reform efforts at the University.

The indicator for IR2 - Increased effectiveness of target CSOs in public policy advocacy - showed improvements that exceed targets for 1999. This reflects the effectiveness of the training and technical assistance provided to target CSOs to improve their capacity to prepare and design policy proposals and strategies for more effective advocacy. The local governance activity [under IR3] was initiated in FY 1999 and baseline data has been collected. Indicator IR 3.1 - Strengthened local governance index - will be reported in future R4s. The congressional modernization activities [under IR4] operated in a challenging environment in 1999, given the electoral process. Nonetheless, the target set for the number of preliminary studies that support legislative initiatives was exceeded. A change is being proposed for Indicator 4.1 - Number of preliminary legislative studies completed that support legislative initiatives - to reflect the fact that the previous technical analyses have been discontinued.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance during the past year met expectations. With Peace ESF, the USAID justice activity promoted greater access to justice in different parts of the country and is gaining acceptance by the government and other donors of our justice center approach. The Clerk of Courts office in Guatemala City – in its first year of operation – reduced “lost” cases from over 1,000 to just one. It succeeded in promoting an equitable and transparent case distribution system, reducing the potential for corruption, relieving congestion and permitting the generation of much needed judicial statistics. The USAID-inspired justice center concept serves to integrate the key actors at the local level and promote modern mechanisms of administration of justice. Nevertheless, the justice center concept still requires further expansion, supported by broader system reform, including better coordination at the policy level among key institutions in order to address its inability to provide timely and effective justice.

USAID seeks to strengthen CSOs and provide them with opportunities to engage state actors on national issues. Most notable in 1999 were the efforts to develop a coalition of CSOs (Kuchuj-Voz Ciudadana) to ensure continuation of the peace process under the new government by influencing the platforms of major political parties and promoting a better informed citizenry. The original 13 USAID-supported CSOs grew to over 25 working together to become a voice in the political dialogue leading up to the elections. The coalition worked with other CSOs to obtain political parties’ commitment to an agenda to promote the peace process, compiled the first-ever database on candidates, and fielded over 100 Guatemalan election day observers. The challenge for the coalition is to determine what role, if any, it will play in the future. USAID also initiated an innovative “Non-Violence Against Women” activity in 1999 that works at the local and national policy level to provide services to women and effect policy reform.

USAID’s local government activity began in 1999 to strengthen the relationship between the local community and local authorities and foster dialogue on national policies affecting municipalities and their citizens. Focusing on municipalities in the department of Quiche, one of the areas hardest hit during the internal conflict, local partners have initiated diagnostic studies and community participation activities. Newly elected mayors and key staff received training during this critical period of transition. A pre-investment fund is being developed to finance feasibility studies and support projects developed through a participatory planning process. USAID’s ongoing Special Development Fund, supported with Peace ESF, promotes democratic

participation in over 50 small community groups every year, mostly in ex-conflictive areas through small development projects (e.g., bridges, roads, and school buildings).

USAID is also working to improve public policy through a strengthened national legislature. Supporting implementation of the Guatemalan Congress' Modernization Plan, USAID helped develop a legislative intern program, under which volunteer students help draft technical studies and bills. Twenty-six of these interns have been hired as paid professional staff of the Congress. The compilation of a computerized data base of the over 12,000 laws approved since 1871, along with development of a de-legislation methodology, resulted in the formal rescission of 557 outdated laws. Three regional legislative outreach offices (among the first in Latin America) established outside the capital city provide civic education, constituent services and other activities and events designed to promote closer relations between members of Congress and their electorate. Current activities under this IR are scheduled to end in February 2001. An assessment will be conducted in mid-2000 to not only look at the USAID program, but more broadly at Congress, its receptivity to change, what other donors are doing, and what needs could be addressed in a future USAID program with Congress.

USAID supported the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) voter registration drive that added almost 300,000 to the voter rolls, the training of electoral workers, and a "get out the vote" campaign. Complementing this, USAID's local government activity also supported debates among mayoral candidates in over 85 municipalities (average attendance over 400), which focused on a "citizens agenda" developed by local groups. These activities contributed to reversing the historical slide in voter participation rates, with almost 54% of eligible voters participating in the first round of elections.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No major adjustments in the democracy program are anticipated for the near future. USAID is in the middle of a seven-year strategy, and will primarily strengthen existing activities to ensure they support an evolving democracy sector in Guatemala. These will be enforced by a greater emphasis on promoting human rights and national reconciliation with ESF resources.

Other Donor Programs:

Until recently, USAID has been the lead donor in supporting democratic initiatives, particularly in justice sector reform. The IDB and the World Bank signed major justice modernization programs at the end of 1998. Local government and community development organizations also receive support from several donors, including UNDP, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the IDB. The EU, the OAS, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Spain and Holland also have investments in this sector. The United Nations Verification Mission for Guatemala (MINUGUA) continues to be engaged in human rights verification.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID activities are implemented with the Guatemalan judicial branch, the Public Ministry, San Carlos University Law School, selected municipalities, municipal associations and the National Congress. Activities are managed by a mix of U.S. partners (Checchi, Inc., Creative Associates, Inc., the University of Texas at Austin and Development Alternatives Inc.) and local CSOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy			
Objective ID: 520-001-01			
Approved: 3/13/97	Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala		
Result Name: 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
	1996 (B)		Xela 59% Zacapa 67%
Source: Sample survey of verdicts in departments with Justice Centers. Survey to be carried out by USAID institutional contractor to be collected annually.	1997	Xela 65% Zacapa 70%	Xela 80% Zacapa 93%
	1998	Xela 70% Zacapa 75%	Xela 95% Zacapa 75%
Indicator/Description: This sample survey of "sentencias" (verdicts) correspond to all the Justice Centers. 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.			Escuintla 60%(B) Petén 50%(B) Nebaj 50%(B)
	1999 (T)	Xela 90% Zacapa 80% Escuintla B+5 Peten B+5 Nebaj B+5	All Justice Centers 100%
Comments: Since there is no trial record and observers were not present for trials, the indicator really is an evaluation of the verdicts. It is important to note that the universe of all cases are small and statistically problematic. In Xela for 1996 there were 24 cases and in 1997 there were 35 cases. In Zacapa for 1996 there were 19 cases and in 1997 there were 8 cases. 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. Due to these problems, this indicator should be used in a broader context with other indicators. Any result above 90% is considered reaching target.			
* This indicator will be discontinued in future years.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy			
Objective ID: 520-001-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: More effective and responsive criminal justice system in Guatemala			
Indicator: 1.3: Percentage of university course curricula which meet acceptable quality standards			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of university law courses at USAC that meet objective quality standards	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)		0%
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	1997	100% criminal procedure courses designed	100% criminal procedure courses designed 50% criminal procedure courses implemented
Indicator/Description: Reform of curriculum, based on project contractor's quarterly progress reports			
<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.</p> <p>The indicator shows design and implementation of law courses.</p>	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	100% 100%
	2000	50% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	NA
	2001 (T)	100% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy			
Objective ID: 520-001-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: 2: Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making			
Indicator: 2.2: 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> <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> <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. The ratings will then be assessed using the following scale: 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> <p>Comments: Target CSOs--those receiving comprehensive support from the project for advocacy strategies, including sustained institutional strengthening support--will be rated.</p> <p>* For 2002 and 2003 targets, it is estimated that the degree of advancement on the scale will increase at a slower rate due to high levels already achieved in prior years, which has placed the CSOs close to a perfect score on the scale.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998(B)		23.8
	1999	28	29.3
	2000	32.3	
	2001	34.3	
	2002	36.0*	
	2003 (T)	37.0*	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy			
Objective ID: 520-001-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
Indicator: IR 4.1: Number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by the Congress legislative Technical Assistance Unit			
Unit of Measure: The number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by Legislative Technical Assistance Unit which support legislative initiatives.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	NA	3
Source: Coordinator of the Congress' Legislative Technical Assistance Unit.	1997	30	39
	1998	35	24
Indicator/Description: Legislative studies are a systemic collection of information (normative law, bills decisions, reports, resolutions, judicial and administrative jurisprudence, comparative law, doctrine, media articles, etc.) providing the Congress with the information necessary for the preparation of high quality laws.	1999	40	46
	2000	50	
	2001	55	
	2002	60	
Comments: Prior to the establishment of the current project, the congress had no more than 6 employees capable of preparing the research necessary for the drafting of laws. As a result, few, if any, bills were prepared based upon appropriate research. The greater part of the legislative initiatives, drafted by political appointees, was of low quality, conflicted with current laws and/or failed to achieve stated objectives. Therefore the USAID Legislative Modernization Project has focused significant effort in increasing the capacity of Congress to undertake legislative studies that serve to improve the quality of legislation.			

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-002-01

Objective Name: Better Educated Rural Society

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID is successfully supporting increased educational access, quality and equity, especially for women, girls and the indigenous at different levels of the education system. The bilingual intercultural education program in Quiché is now on track to strengthen teacher training, develop instructional methodologies and materials and increase parents' participation. The EDUMAYA university scholarship program is exceeding expectations. Coordination efforts with the National Committee for Literacy (CONALFA) have led to training of a network of local NGOs in methodologies designed to reach 250,000 new literates by 2002.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

Since the 1996 signing of the Peace Accords, primary school enrollment has greatly increased, largely in rural areas, due to improved access through the MOE's Community Managed School Program (PRONADE). However, the education system is characterized by deficits in coverage and quality, centralized decision-making, urban concentration of resources and ethnic and gender inequities. Net primary enrollment nationally is 77%. An estimated 400,000 rural school-age children still are without schooling. In rural areas, a third of school-age girls do not attend primary school, and of those who do enroll, only about 15% graduate from sixth grade. Half of all Guatemalan school-age children are indigenous, though only 20% attend schools where at least one teacher is an indigenous language speaker. Over 30% of the country's population is illiterate, with illiteracy rates reaching 65% among rural Mayan women.

The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase educational access, raise educational quality, and enhance the capacity and commitment of the MOE and civil society to carry out strategies that recognize the cultural and linguistic pluralism of the country. The intermediate results (IR) necessary to achieve the SO are: (1) Increased access to intercultural and bilingual primary education for Quiché children; (2) Greater access to education services for rural communities in the Zonapaz; and (3) Implementation of education strategies and policies that enhance gender and cultural pluralism. Direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance include Mayan school-aged girls and boys in the Department of Quiché. Indirect beneficiaries include teachers who are trained in bilingual education programs and future generations of indigenous children more likely to be educated and equipped to contribute to the economic growth of the country.

Key Results:

The Strategic Objective exceeded expectations during 1999. Gross primary school enrollment ratio in Quiché increased from 64.7% to 79.1% for girls and from 82.0% to 97.3% for boys. This sharp increase is attributed in part to the 128 new PRONADE schools that were established in rural communities of Quiché, incorporating 9,000 boys and girls. Enrollment of rural girls in relation to the enrollment of rural boys increased from 75.1% to 78.1% in 1999, indicating steady progress toward closing the gender gap in primary school enrollment. Almost twice as many students are receiving scholarships than originally planned for Indicator IR2.2: Number of indigenous university graduates to number of indigenous scholarship recipients. Drop out rates have been contained (approximately 13% overall) and cost-saving mechanisms have been installed allowing more students to study through week-end programs at the branch campuses of Rafael Landívar University (URL). Delays in start-up of the new degree programs in rural health and intercultural bilingual education resulted in fewer graduates in 1999 than anticipated but the 2001 graduating class will be significantly larger than originally planned. The targets have been adjusted to reflect higher enrollment and graduation rates for the EDUMAYA program.

Performance and Prospects:

A new Education Strategic Objective Grant Agreement expands USAID's support for intercultural bilingual education activities, adds new policy activities for national education reform called for in the Peace Accords, and establishes synergies to the human capacity development activities funded with ESF under the Special Peace Objective.

USAID's intercultural bilingual primary education (IBE) program in the Quiché Department (IR1) began implementation in 1999. Under a Cooperative Agreement with World Learning, USAID, the MOE, and NGOs initiated implementation strategies to strengthen teacher training, develop instructional materials, and increase parents' participation in schooling for 70,000 Mayan children in Quiché. As an outcome of a highly participatory Visioning Seminar, a multi-sectoral Departmental IBE Council was established, and work has begun on a new curriculum that will provide intensive training to teachers in active bilingual education methodologies. A department-wide Diploma program in IBE, accredited by URL, will be piloted in 2000 with 450 pre-primary and early primary teachers. The start-up bilingual education activities in Quiché were closely coordinated with the Improving Education Quality (IEQ) II Project. Noteworthy activities include establishing a classroom-based monitoring and evaluation system for PRONADE and the National Directorate of Intercultural Bilingual Education (DIGEBI). Summit of the Americas funding has also enabled USAID to partner with the Academy for Educational Development/LearnLink Project to apply information communication technology to strengthen teacher preparedness in bilingual education methodologies.

Activities mirroring national initiatives by the public and private sector were begun in Quiché under the Girls' and Women's Education Activity mobilization initiatives. The Quiché Department Directorate of Education (DDE), local NGOs, and other donors now have activities that incorporate a gender focus. The completion of the Girls' Education Situational Analysis of Quiché provided a base from which these agencies and institutions can track improvements and changes. An evaluation of the MOE's Girls' Scholarship Program brought out the improvements in girls' self-esteem as a result of being able to attend school. Throughout 1999, the MOE promoted girls' education through 46,000 scholarships to enable rural girls to attend primary school. During this contract period, USAID worked to extend the Girls' Scholarship Program for girls residing in Quiché communities most severely affected by the armed conflict. An estimated 2,450 additional girls will receive scholarships supported through local currencies generated through the ESF-funded Peace Special Objective Agreement.

The EDUMAYA Indigenous Scholarship Program is on course to achieve Greater Access to Education Services in the Zonapaz. The original target to provide scholarships to permit 500 indigenous students to graduate was raised to 850 graduates. In 1999, URL enrolled 1278 students, 48% of whom are women. Scholarship recipients are studying in over 30 degree programs, including intercultural bilingual education, legal translation and community health education. The program has contributed to expansion of university campuses in several areas and creation of new degree programs, essential to the needs of Guatemala's rural population.

USAID is training more than 340 Community Education Promoters who work in refugee and other remote communities to become accredited primary school teachers. Forty-eight promoters graduated in November 1999 and seventy-two received their teacher certificates in January 2000. The remaining 220 will complete their training in December 2001. Under the Community Models of Education activity, NGOs are receiving support to help consolidate and apply innovative community bilingual education models in ex-conflictive areas.

According to CONALFA, illiteracy was reduced from 31.7% in 1998 to 29.6% in 1999. For women, the rate dropped from 37.2% to 35.4% and for men 26.4% to 23.8%. During 1999, Save

the Children began implementing an Integrated Community Literacy Activity in the K'iché language area. This USAID funded activity is coordinated with CONALFA and focuses on training women and youth, in Mayan and Spanish reading, writing, and numeracy skills linked to community development strategies. At present 18,500 youth and adults are participating. The new government is making literacy the number one education objective and wants to accelerate literacy rates through a variety of new programs which USAID is helping design.

USAID's approach to supporting educational reform under IR3--Implementation of Education Policies and Strategies--is three-fold. First, USAID is helping the MOE and the Consultative Commission on Education Reform (CCRE) to implement national education reform embraced by the new Minister of Education. Second, USAID is enhancing the capacity of key civil society organizations (CSOs) to develop a constituency for education policy change and promote reforms that address the needs of girls and the indigenous. Finally, USAID is working with rural communities to promote community participation in schooling and prepare and motivate community members to exercise their rights and responsibilities in education processes. To strengthen the MOE's and key CSO's capacity and commitment for education reform, USAID is partnering with MSI's Improving Policy Change (IPC) project. Through the AIR/Juarez and Associates's Improving Educational Quality (IEQ) II project, education reform social communication tools are being developed for the MOE and CCRE to engage national opinion and education leaders in education policy dialogue.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None anticipated for this year. The new administration is currently developing a new literacy strategy in coordination with the new director of CONALFA. Any changes in programming focus within the literacy activity will be conditional on the priorities established by the new GOG for reducing illiteracy.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are providing major education sector loans to facilitate the expansion of previous USAID education sector pilot activities. USAID is joined by German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and others focusing on increasing educational opportunities, especially for the rural indigenous. Donor resources directed toward this objective (during the period 1997-2002) approximate \$120 million with USAID being the largest single donor contributing about 25% of the total.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees and contractors include Rafael Landivar University, Save the Children, World Learning, Juarez and Associates, Academy for Educational Development, Management Systems International and local NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better Educated Rural Society			
Objective ID: 520-002-01			
Approved: November 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Better Educated Rural Society			
Indicator: Gross primary school enrollment rate of girls in Quiché			
Unit of Measure: Percent of Quiché girls (age 7-12) enrolled in primary school per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)		62.1
Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE)	1998	64.4	64.7
	1999	72.0	79.1
Population estimates of National Statistics Institute (INE)	2000	89.0	
	2001	94.0	
Indicator/Description: The number of Quiché female primary students of any age divided by the total female primary school-age population	2002 (T)	97.0	
<p>Comments: Baseline data (1997) are based on MOE enrollment data for 1996 (school year spans January-October) and population estimates (INE 1994).</p> <p>Annual reporting will be based on enrollment data of the previous school year.</p> <p>Targets were calculated using an estimate of the annual increase in enrollment plus a fixed annual percentage increment for population growth.</p> <p>The baseline and targets were adjusted to reflect: (1) new population estimates for Quiche based on the 1994 National Census and (2) the 1999 rapid increase in enrollment through the GOG's efforts to provide universal access to the first three grades of schooling by 2000 as mandated in the Peace Accords. The indicator measures the number of children of any age who are attending Quiche primary schools divided by the total primary school-age (7-12) population in Quiche. For the same period (1999), the percent of boys enrolled increased from 82% to 97%.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better Educated Rural Society			
Objective ID: 520-002-01			
Approved: November 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Better Educated Rural Society			
Indicator: 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 per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)		74.2
Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE).	1998	75.3	75.1
	1999	76.9	78.1
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures girls' access to primary school relative to boys' access.	2000	78.5	
	2001	80.0	
	2002 (T)	81.4	
<p>Comments: Baseline data (1997) were based on MOE enrollment data for 1996; annual reporting is based on enrollment data of the prior year (school year spans January - October).</p> <p>"Rural" schools are those located in communities that are not departmental and municipal centers or cities of more than 8000 inhabitants (INE).</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better Educated Rural Society			
Objective ID: 520-002-01			
Approved: November 1998		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: 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 and cumulative number of scholarships awarded per calendar year.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)	0/500	8/806
Source: Partner universities' reporting system.	1999	50/1000	27/1278
	2000	200/1300	
Indicator/Description: The figures present the cumulative number of indigenous scholarship students who have completed university degree programs in relation to the cumulative number of indigenous students who have been awarded a scholarship.	2001	750/1320	
	2002 (T)	850/1340	
<p>Comments: Figures represent a time lag between enrollment and graduation.</p> <p>48% of the scholarship recipients are women.</p> <p>Targets through 2002 have been revised based on University projections due to cost saving measures and student support services.</p>			

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-003-01

Objective Name: Better Health for Rural Women and Children

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The health strategic objective made significant progress in 1999, exceeding two of its four R4-reported indicators' annual targets ("couple years of protection" and "met need for emergency obstetric care"). The other two indicators ("absence of contraceptive stock-outs and "local maternity centers established by community members") met their targets. This was the best year in many in terms of increased use of family planning services (CYPs) which is very encouraging because a large portion of the increase came from the usually reticent public sector providers despite the continuing sensitive environment. At the SO level, fertility decline has been modest; but infant mortality has been greatly reduced, especially in the most challenging rural areas. All targets for 2002 are likely to be met.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

The SO directly supports the MPP goal "to expand access to maternal and child health services in rural areas and to stabilize population growth", and the Agency's goal of "world population stabilized and human health protected". Despite a 43% reduction since 1987, Guatemala still 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. Key intermediate results to be achieved are: (1) Increased use of Maternal-Child Health (MCH) services by enhancing demand for health care, improving household health practices and improving the quality of care provided at health facilities and by community health workers; (2) Better management of MCH programs of both the public sector and local NGOs by improving logistics systems to guarantee well stocked rural health service delivery points, 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 reliable demographic and health information to define policies that will permit more Guatemalan couples to elect the number and spacing of their children.

The SO seeks to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR) by 20% from 51/1000 to 41/1000 live births and to decrease the total fertility rate (TFR) from 5.1 to 4.8 births during the 1995-2002 period. Since the IMR and TFR are 14% and 24% higher, respectively, among Mayans than the national averages for these indicators, USAID has been developing new approaches to improve the quality and accessibility of (MCH) services in indigenous communities and is targeting its assistance to seven predominantly Mayan departments. USAID supports both the Guatemalan Government and local NGOs in their efforts to improve health practices. The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance include men and women of reproductive age and children under five years of age who are gaining access to preventive and curative MCH services, including reproductive health. The SO uses Child Survival (CS) funds to increase immunization coverage; control diarrhea; strengthen infectious diseases surveillance; combat child malnutrition by encouraging breastfeeding, proper weaning and micronutrient supplementation; and improve maternal health services. Population (DA) funds are used to provide quality family planning and related reproductive health services through largely integrated community-based programs.

Key Results:

Of the indicators USAID committed to report on in last year's R4, with Child Survival funds "met need for essential obstetrical care", a proxy indicator for maternal mortality, increased from 34% in 1998 to 56% in 1999, exceeding the planned 40% target. The other IR2 1999 target of "six local maternity centers established by community members" was reached as planned. These maternity centers help bridge the gap between traditional and Western medicine that impedes access. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) findings that became available in 1999 show progress for the 1995-1999 period: Infant mortality (direct estimate) decreased from 51 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births, with an even more impressive decline in rural areas, from 63 to 49; the total fertility rate decreased from 5.1 to 5.0; complete vaccination coverage of children 12-23

months old increased significantly from 43% to 60%, meeting the original target for 2000; ORT or increased liquid intake during diarrheal episodes went up from 51% to 59%. New more ambitious targets have been set for 2002, which is when we plan to conduct the next survey.

With Population DA funds, "Couple years of protection" (CYPs), an IR1 indicator, also exceeded the 1999 target reaching 473,229 CYPs--an increase of over 20% compared to 1998. The IR2 indicator, "absence of contraceptive stock-outs", met 1999 targets for the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Family Welfare Association (APROFAM) and the Social Security Institute (IGSS). For the IR3 indicator, "number of government plans that use information provided by the Policy Project", USAID established a 1999 baseline of nine plans and a lower 2000 target of five because of the change in government authorities; the national contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased from 31% to 38%, exceeding the original target of 35% for 2000;

Performance and Prospects:

The GOG's Health Sector Reform initiated in 1996 is proving successful. Coverage of health services greatly increased during 1999, especially in the poorest and most remote rural areas of Guatemala. Countrywide, about 3.5 million inhabitants that did not have access to health care services in 1996 are now being served by NGOs contracted by the MOH. The new model of health services is based on a public-private partnership whereby the MOH regulates the system and provides financial resources and supplies, and NGOs provide the human capital and local expertise. USAID activities are specifically designed to address the factors that give rise to the urban-rural differentials in terms of use of family planning methods, vaccination coverage, prenatal care, intra- and post-partum care, maternal mortality, 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; and strengthening behavior-change efforts and referral systems. USAID provides technical assistance, training and selected supplies.

Although many outbreaks of infectious diseases were expected after Hurricane Mitch, the MOH, with support from the national and international community, was able to contain the spread of disease for the most part and mobilized its resources in a highly professional manner. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is providing support to the MOH and selected NGOs to strengthen local health providers to prevent and treat diarrheal diseases, malaria and dengue. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is providing support to local and central levels of the MOH to increase immunization coverage.

With support from the G/PHN Mother Care and Maternal Neonatal Health Projects, Guatemala has made major progress in improving survival for women and newborns in both its coverage and quality of essential obstetric care (EOC). Project area hospitals have witnessed increases in use rates of 50% to 77%; met need of EOC increased from 34% in 1998 to 56% of deliveries in six rural project hospitals in 1999. Equity has also improved as indicated by increased use of EOC services by women with little or no education and those who are indigenous. This achievement has been cited by the Agency's FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan.

For the first time in 1999, and because of USAID's persistence in supporting public family planning services, the MOH supplied contraceptives to all 27 health areas in the country. As a

result, the public sector has almost doubled the number of CYPs provided from the amount it provided three years ago. APROFAM and IGSS also contributed significantly to greater CYPs delivered in 1999. There has also been progress in reducing the gap in the contraceptive prevalence rate between Mayan and Ladino and between urban and rural populations. The Ladino rate, 4.5 times higher than the Mayan rate in 1995 was 3.9 times higher in 1999. The urban rate, 2.5 times higher than the rural rate in 1995, was 1.9 times higher in 1999. The Policy Project, USAID's main vehicle for achieving a "stronger commitment to integrated women's health" (IR3), helped strengthen civil society's role in promoting reproductive rights and women's participation. The organized network of local advocacy organizations grew from 18 to 23 groups who are more capable of carrying out effective advocacy campaigns.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID anticipates no major adjustments to the strategy or the results framework during the extended strategy period. However, as we become more familiar with the priorities of the new government that took office in January 2000, we will fine tune our strategy to be responsive to their needs. The G/PHN Policy and FPLM/JSI Projects both end in FY 2000. We plan to continue these activities, most likely through follow-on projects that will replace these two Global projects. Also, the agreements with our three major private sector service delivery partners end in 2001, and we will need to review progress to date for each of these groups to determine whether our results will be better achieved by extending the current agreements through the end of the strategy period (2003) or seeking other ways of implementing our strategy. At the same time, if HIV/AIDS funds can be made available, we plan to design a STI/HIV/AIDS prevention component through integration with family planning services in the private sector or through targeted condom provision by the MOH. The justification is the excellent National Strategic HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan prepared recently by the MOH and the USAID projections that the AIDS epidemic is in a rapid growth phase in Guatemala City.

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. Plans are underway for a joint USAID-PAHO initiative to improve immunization coverage. The European Union and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) support the reproductive health program. USAID is the major donor contributing approximately half of all donor support in the health sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees include the MOH, the IGSS, APROFAM, Project Concern International, the Population Council, Management Sciences for Health, and a local social marketing firm (I PROFASA). Partners operating under USAID/W projects include the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health (Maternal Neonatal Health Project), John Snow Incorporated (Family Planning Logistics Management Project), the Futures Group International (Policy Project) and the Population Council (Frontiers Project). Our new contractor providing assistance to the MOH and IGSS is the University Research Corporation.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children			
Objective ID: 520-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Better health for rural women and children			
Indicator: Met need for essential obstetric care (EOC)			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of pregnant women who have obstetric complications and who are treated at a project hospital per calendar year.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	--	10%
Source: Mother Care and Maternal Neonatal Health Projects	1997	--	19%
	1998	30%	34%
Indicator/Description: The numerator includes the number of women with obstetric complications 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 (15% of the women giving birth).	1999	40%	56%
	2000	58%	
	2001	61%	
	2002	64%	
Comments: The information is collected at the local hospitals where Mother Care piloted a maternal health monitoring system. Possible underreporting may be due to women being treated for complications at non-project facilities. The large increases in met need reported are largely due to the activity's dual focus on improving hospital capabilities to provide effective maternity care, as well as building the skills of traditional midwives to detect complications and promote the use of clinical services when needed. The 1999 target had already been revised upwards. For 2000-2002 new targets are proposed since the strategy has been extended through 2003.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children				
Objective ID: 520-003-01				
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala		
Result Name: Increased use of quality services				
Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)				
Unit of Measure: CYPs per calendar year		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Partners' logistics management information systems (APROFAM, Ministry of Health, Social Security Institute, IPROFASA and other USAID-supported NGOs).		1997 (B)		376,197
		1998	395,007	392,430
		1999	414,757	473,178
		2000	479,163	
		2001	503,121	
		2002 (T)	528,277	
		Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the estimated protection (in terms 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 conversion factors recommended in 1997 by G/PHN as follows: 1 IUD = 3.5 CYP 1 sterilization (male or female) = 11 CYP (Guatemala) 15 cycles of oral contraceptives = 1 CYP 120 condoms/VFTs = 1 CYP 4 Depo-Provera injections = 1 CYP 1 trained NFP user = 2 CYP 4 LAM users = 1 CYP		
Comments: In 1999, USAID's partners reported a 21% gain over 1998. This success is attributable mainly to higher than expected CYPs due to Depo-Provera injections and voluntary female sterilizations. Increased use of temporary methods will hopefully result in increased birth intervals with consequent improvements in infant and maternal mortality ratios. Targets for 2000-2001 remain the same as those reported in last year's R4. Until now the Mission has been using a conversion factor for sterilizations of 15.4 years. All data presented in this table including the 1997 baseline, planned and actual figures, have been updated to now use the recommended factor of 11 years for sterilizations.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children			
Objective ID: 520-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Maternal-Child Health Programs are Well Managed			
Indicator: Local maternities established by community members			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of maternity centers established per calendar year	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995 (B)	0	1
Source: MotherCare and Maternal Neonatal Health Projects	1996	2	2
	1998	4	4
	1999 (T)	6	6
Indicator/Description: This indicator is a measure of community participation. Under this activity, USAID/G is working with communities to help them set up and manage community maternity centers.			
Comments: Having met the goal of establishing 6 maternity centers, this indicator will no longer be reported on.			

Text for SO e

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: All the key indicators met expectations and some slightly exceeded planned performance. Key implementation activities were completed that allowed for a major expansion in the numbers of small farmers using sustainable agricultural practices to produce coffee, organic crops, and agroforestry products. Overall, the malnutrition rates for children ages 6 to 36 months participating in the P.L. 480 Title II program continued to decline.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of the SO:

Poverty in Guatemala is pervasive and severe. The 1998/99 Demographic Health and Survey (DHS) showed that 67 % of indigenous children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished. This is strongly linked with the fact that the indigenous and rural populations have the greatest likelihood of being poor. Access to land and credit is out of reach for those living in rural areas. The lack of adequate economic opportunity to produce sufficient food or to earn enough income to purchase food contributes to malnutrition. The poor in Guatemala spend 70% of their total income to purchase basic foods that are often of low nutritional value.

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 four intermediate results expected to achieve the SO are: 1) Small farmers engage in higher-value production, secure land titles, use sustainable agricultural production practices, and use market information to increase sales; 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) Improved family nutrition supported by food aid programs to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under three years of age.

The direct beneficiaries of actions under this SO are small farmers, microentrepreneurs, and food aid program participants. The beneficiaries live in rural communities within the selected geographic areas of intervention. Many of the target communities are those most affected by the civil conflict.

Key Results:

The Government of Guatemala instituted a new agrarian policy in 1999. The policy contributed to a clear definition of the efforts necessary to strengthen land markets and to assist small farmers access land either through purchase or titling of their existing land. USAID's land tenure efforts, implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and the Guatemalan Land Fund (FONTIERRAS) in coordination the World Bank, IBD, and Holland, helped 3,973 small farm families gain access to land. USAID supported the creation of FONTIERRAS by the Guatemalan Congress as a permanent entity with authority to regularize and finalize the purchase of national lands. USAID partners have incorporated almost 17, 500 new producers to date into the sustainable agriculture process, exceeding projections by more than 50%. For example, through the MILPAS initiative in 1999, CARE was able to assist 1,400 small farmers reduce their post-harvest losses through the use of improved storage facilities and better grain drying practices. In many of the same geographic areas, the CARE, CRS, and SHARE Title II programs met their targets in 1999 for reducing the percentage of underweight children participating in the programs.

USAID partners now provide 12,500 microenterprises with financial and technical support -- slightly more than planned. A significant share of this figure is made up of women participating in village bank activities. USAID certified two Guatemalan microenterprise nongovernmental organizations (GENESIS and FAFIDESS) as eligible to manage U.S. Government funds and both will begin with USAID direct funding in 2000 to expand their microenterprise programs into the SO target area. The number of full or part time jobs created due to USAID efforts is estimated at 5,000, surpassing the target by nearly 25%.

USAID surpassed its 1999 target of \$1.5 million in new investments in the target market towns, reaching \$1.7 million. USAID's ongoing Special Development Fund and the Communities in Transition programs complemented the Guatemalan Peace Fund (FONOPAZ) and the IDB's DECOPAZ activities in the hard to reach and underserved communities in Ixcán and Barillas. USAID also started a dialogue with partners on how to intensify activities in the 12 key market towns selected for the SO program focus. A Development Credit Authority (DCA) was negotiated with the Guatemalan bank (BANCAFE) to leverage \$5 million of their own investment funds for new loans in the selected market towns and surrounding areas.

Performance and Prospects:

The programs implemented by the P.L. 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors (CARE, CRS, and SHARE) continue to form the primary basis for outreach to the rural poor under this strategic objective. During FY 1999, the Cooperating Sponsors provided a monthly food ration and health education to 74,215 mothers and 106,868 children. They also provided a series of sustainable agriculture and microenterprise services to their families. The Save the Children Title II program, which began in late 1999, plans to reach 28,000 people in the Ixil triangle area in 2000. With funding provided through the Peace Special Objective, USAID is continuing to expand activities in the target geographic area. This area is physically remote, has minimal infrastructure, was hard hit by the 36 year civil conflict, and has the highest poverty and child malnutrition levels in the country. USAID continues to work with the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) and the Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI) on income generation in two particularly remote areas of Ixcán and Barillas that suffered heavily during the civil conflict. In 1999, USAID expanded its partner base by executing new agreements with the Nontraditional Exporters Guild (AGEXPRONT) to implement the Industry for Peace (INDUPAZ) initiative for the creation of additional employment and demand for small farmer and entrepreneur produced goods and services, and with the Salesians Missions for an innovative farmer training program with the Q'eq'chi indigenous group.

USAID works closely with the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL) and selected partners to provide technical and financial assistance to microentrepreneurs. A major expansion of effort is expected in 2000. USAID is continuing support to the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) to help small coffee farmer organizations obtain access to loans and technical assistance in their communities. Small farmer organic coffee exports continue to grow as a result of USAID support. A new agreement signed with CARE in 1999 is supporting sustainable agriculture in key watersheds of Alta Verapaz.

Land tenure remains a primary focus for USAID support and appears to be a top priority of the new Minister of Agriculture. A land titling initiative supported by USAID has resulted in 2,700 small farmers to date that have completed the requirements necessary for the final issuance of titles to their land in the Peten. Furthermore, a major contract was signed in February 2000 with ABT Associates to manage a major technical assistance and financial services program for small farmers and microentrepreneurs. The program will help Guatemalan NGOs expand microenterprise services in the target geographic area and assist the Ministry of Agriculture expand their support for a privatized agricultural extension service.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None

Other Donor Programs:

USAID coordinates closely with the World Food Programme on food aid issues; the World Bank on land titling, watershed management issues and activities in the Peten; the Inter-American Development Bank on activities in the Peten, Huehuetenango, the Ixcán and watershed management issues; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and German (GTZ) activities in Quiché and Alta Verapaz; and the European Union on activities in the Peten. USAID continues to provide approximately 20% of all donor contributions that currently support Guatemala rural household income and food security activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing organizations supporting this SO are: Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI), CARE, National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Salesians Missions, the Guatemalan Nontraditional Exporters Association (AGEXPRONT), SHARE, Feed the Children, and Save the Children.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security											
Objective ID: 520-004-01											
Approved: 12/9/98		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala									
Result Name: 4.1 More Small Farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing											
Indicator: 1.1: 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.	Year	Planned	Actual								
	1997 (B)		3,000								
Source: Annual reports of partners.	1998	4,000	4,000								
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures small farmers adoption of agricultural practices like soil conservation, agroforestry systems, and organic fertilization.	1999	11,500	17,500								
	2000	18,500									
	2001	20,000									
	2002 (T)	25,000									
<p>Comments: Target for year 2000 has been re-adjusted. Preliminary 1999 estimates on gender and ethnic participation are the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Male:</td> <td style="width: 25%;">90%</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Indigenous:</td> <td style="width: 25%;">70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female:</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Ladino:</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </table> <p>USAID seeks (1) to ensure that men and women have the same opportunity to participate in income generation activities (agricultural and non-agricultural); (2) to empower women abilities, especially in family financial resources management, which would improve the use of the family income; and (3) to promote the access to women and men to technical assistance, credit and training.</p>				Male:	90%	Indigenous:	70%	Female:	10%	Ladino:	30%
Male:	90%	Indigenous:	70%								
Female:	10%	Ladino:	30%								

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security			
Objective ID: 520-004-01			
Approved: 12/9/98		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding Their Business			
Indicator: 2.1: Cumulative number of microenterprises receiving technical and financial services			
Unit of Measure: Number of active microentrepreneurs clients.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)		0
Source: BanRural records	1998	5,000	8,500
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of microenterprises that received loans and technical assistance for starting or expanding their businesses.	1999	12,400	12,500
	2000	17,400	
	2001	23,400	
	2002 (T)	30,000	
Comments: Preliminary 1999 estimates on gender and ethnic participation are the following:			
Male:	60%	Indigenous:	75%
Female:	40%	Ladino:	25%

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security			
Objective ID: 520-004-01			
Approved: 12/9/98		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: 4.2: 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)		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	5,000
	2000	5,800	
	2001	7,800	
	2002 (T)	10,000	
Comments: Job generation is conservatively estimated at a rate of 40% of the number of active micro-entrepreneurs. A survey will be conducted during CY 2000 to determine the employment impact of microcredit loans. Survey results may require re-adjustment of targets.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security			
Objective ID: 520-004-01			
Approved: 12/9/98		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: 4.3 Market Towns Stimulating Economic Growth			
Indicator: 3.1: Public & private investment in market towns			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative amount of dollars invested - millions	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)		1
Source: Reports from FONAPAZ, Social Investment Fund, Municipality, AGEXPRONT.	1999	1.5	1.7
	2000	2.0	
Indicator/Description: Public investments include donor (including USAID leveraged funds through DCA) and – in-kind community contributions under the Special Development Fund self-help infrastructure activity.	2001	4.0	
	2002 (T)	6.0	
Comments:			

Text for SO f

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-005-01

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The Strategic Objective continues to make progress towards the consolidation of the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas (SIGAP) as a strategic foundation for long-term sustainable development. In comparison to previous years, there was no significant loss of habitat this year. The Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) continues to be a thriving productive landscape, forming the core for the Meso-America biological corridor for Central America and securing biological diversity of global importance. Co-administration of national parks is providing an innovative model for civil society to be active partners in the management of Guatemala's public lands resulting in improved stewardship and reduced conflicts over natural resources, and positive incentives deterring illegal narcotics cultivation.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The Guatemalan Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) forms the core of the largest tract of intact tropical forests remaining in Meso-America and is one of the most important regions in the world in terms of biological diversity. In 1992, Government of Guatemala (GOG) analysis of deforestation found that if existing trends continued unabated, by 2010 the MBR would be destroyed by the advancing agricultural frontier. The purpose of the strategic objective is to stabilize the agricultural frontier, conserve the MBR, and promote a more sustainable development path for the region focusing on tourism, forestry and other income alternatives for marginalized populations. The principal intermediate results (IRs) necessary to achieve the SO are: (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 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 forest management concessions; 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.

USAID supports the consolidation of a Guatemalan System of Protected Areas (SIGAP) as a strategic foundation for long term sustainable development. SIGAP comprise 28% of the nation's territory. The Maya Biosphere alone, established with USAID support, represents 74% of SIGAP. 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, including future generations.

Key Results:

The key results reflect the significant progress being made toward the SO goal of improved natural resource management (NRM) and conservation of biodiversity. The two SO level indicators being reported, both of which exceeded the 1999 targets, are "bottom-line" indicators for the SO in that they reflect the degree to which more sustainable, income-generating practices are being adopted by the local population, as well as the degree to which natural habitat in the fragile ecosystems is being saved from conversion to low productivity pasture and farmland. The indicator on sustainable practices also reflects the progress being made under IR1 – People adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound practices.

The two intermediate result level indicators, both of which also exceeded targets, reflect progress being made under IRs 2 and 3 at the community level in developing acceptance of the policies and practices being promoted by the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP). The cumulative number of contracts and agreements signed, which increase local participation in the sustainable management of natural resources, are products of both improved policies and strengthened institutions, as well as growing confidence and acceptance of CONAP and the MBR concept within the communities. Likewise, the striking increase in total area under formal concessions and contracts with approved forest management plans reflects the degree of success

achieved with a novel approach to resolving both land tenure and conservation issues on public lands in MBR's Multiple Use Zone. For the first time, communities living in this area are receiving formal recognition and security for their homes and small agricultural plots, along with rights and responsibilities for the management and conservation of large areas of public forest.

Performance and Prospects:

Significant advances related to park management were made during 1999, and deforestation rates fell significantly in all units of the MBR. Counterpart funding for the program increased significantly; 48 communities are now participating in natural resource management and conservation; approximately 2,800 families received assistance for securing land titles to date; and 51% of the target population has adopted one or more of the sustainable practices promoted by the program.

The performance is attributed to a maturing program and the fact that the Government of Guatemala (GOG) demonstrated unprecedented leadership, commitment and coordination in promoting a more sustainable development path for the MBR focusing on tourism and forestry, rather than production of corn and cattle as in the past. The GOG also facilitated processes for enhanced participation of civil society organizations in MBR planning and management, exemplified by agreements with local NGOs for co-administration of parks. A strategic alliance among the Ministry of Agriculture, the Forestry Institute, CONAP and the Presidency, facilitated major improvements in policies and regulations affecting land tenure, use and natural resource management.

Progress was made in generating a unified policy related to oil activities in fragile lands and protected areas. With USAID technical support, the National Environmental Commission (CONAMA), CONAP, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) and the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) agreed upon the content of the "Environmental Policy for Exploration, Exploitation and Transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas." Recommendations for a new regulation for Environmental Impact Assessments and audits and a National Climate Change Action Plan and National Biodiversity Strategy were developed under CONAMA leadership. Under CONAP's leadership, 24 MBR communities are participating in the development and implementation of sustainable forest management agreements on 255,000 hectares in the MBR's Multiple Use Zone. An additional 20 communities are working with CONAP under other types of formal agreements to help stabilize land use and decrease forest conversion in the rest of the MBR. CONAP's fire prevention and management plan helped reduce the area affected by fires in 1999 to 1% of that affected in 1998. USAID assistance also enabled CONAP to improve enforcement and application of laws and regulations concerning settlement and infrastructure within protected areas.

A concerted effort is being made to ensure inclusion of women in income-generating activities, credit, and organizational assistance. USAID requests partners to report on key indicators by gender and ethnicity and efforts are being made to increase awareness of our counterparts on these issues. However, USAID feels that efforts must be redoubled in this area. In 1999, technical assistance from WIDTECH improved the gender focus in the Program. Dialogue was initiated with partners on the best approach for developing the strategy to increase community participation with a gender focus during implementation next year. Also, USAID and partners plan to conduct a diagnostic of community work in Peten with a gender focus and a training

session with field staff from partner organizations with the assistance of WIDTECH. As a result of these interventions, the relative participation of women in the sustainable income activities of the program is expected to increase in comparison to previous years. USAID is also working with CARE and other partners to examine social justice issues (gender and ethnicity) related to land titling activities in Peten. The active participation of women in these processes is expected to increase and future land contracts are expected to include the names of both spouses rather than the head of household only--an approach supported by recently enacted legislation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID's current agreement with the GOG ends December 2001. Independent consultants are helping USAID review the existing program strategy and results to date, document lessons learned, and develop alternatives for a new agreement to be negotiated with the GOG in FY 2001. Prospects for future support in the environmental policy arena will also be assessed. Special attention will be given to improving program effectiveness; working with partners to finalize and apply a unified petroleum policy and best management practices; promoting transparency and increased participation of all stakeholders, especially civil society, in the development and application of environmental policies regulations; and meeting key Peace Accord objectives related to the environment. USAID has offered its support, in coordination with other donors, to assist the new GOG administration with its proposed restructuring of environmental agencies and responsibilities within the government. Finally, USAID will monitor population pressures on fragile areas where environmental degradation may be exacerbated due to the newly improved (paved) road access to the Peten and consider expanding USAID's geographic focus, if appropriate.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor coordination in park management includes the direct funding of MBR activities (serving as counterpart for many of our partners such as The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI)) by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Japan, World Bank and others. World Bank approved a \$250,000 Global Environment Fund to CI providing additional support for Laguna del Tigre park management. IDB supports the development of economic alternatives in the buffer zone in collaboration with the ECO-Maya fund established by ProPeten-CI. Several German-funded programs are coordinated to complement the MBR program, including municipal strengthening, conservation and management of park units, and establishment of geographic information system (GIS) and satellite imagery analysis capacity. USAID's policy component coordinated and shared information with the UNDP-managed Global Environment Fund (GEF) RECOSMO project, to facilitate the development of a Master Plan for Rio Dulce National Park. In land titling issues, USAID began collaboration with CARE/Austria 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 facilitating titling. In 1999, the IDB also began an activity to facilitate titling in Peten.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing organizations include: the Government of Guatemala's National Environmental Commission (CONAMA), the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), CARE International, Center for Tropical Agriculture Investigations and Studies (CATIE), Department of Energy/Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, Rodale, and local NGO partners (Centro Maya, Defensores de la Naturaleza,

Kanan Caax, and Naturaleza para la Vida). New or additional partners may also be selected to implement activities now under design.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
Objective ID: 520-005-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
Indicator: People adopt more sustainable practices			
Unit of Measure: Percent of total population in target areas	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	NA	30
Source: Annual inventories by implementors with USAID verification	1997	35	48
	1998 (1)	55	72
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.	1998 (2)	new target population baseline	36
	1999	44	51
Comments: In 1998, new census data revealed that the target population is actually 70,000 people. As target for 1999 has been exceeded, we have adjusted targets for year 2000 onward.	2000	56	
	2001	60	
	2002 (T)	63	
<p>GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION: (Area: Peten) 1996, 1997, 1998: Men: 81%, 85%, 77%, 83%; Women: 19%, 15%, 23%, 17%; Indigenous: 17% of total, 28%, 31%, 45%.</p> <p>(1) This represents targets based on target population of 35,000 people. (2) This represents targets based on target population of 70,000 people.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
Objective ID: 520-005-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
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	Year	Planned	Actual
	1991 (B)	0	0
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.	1993	170,000	340,000
	1995	310,000	500,000
	1997	520,000	600,000
	1999 (T)	670,000	700,000
	2001	TBD*	
Indicator/Description: Number of hectares of natural habitat that have been saved from conversion to other uses in the Peten.	2002	TBD*	
<p>Comments: Based on the analysis of satellite imagery of the MBR under a NASA-CI-UMaine program.</p> <p>NOTE: The Mission is confident that the area reported as actual is a conservative estimate of habitat conserved in comparison to the baseline trend established at the project's initiation. Given that the target has been met, and that new technologies offer more precise measures, a revised baseline and set of targets shall be prepared for the next R4.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
Objective ID: 520-005-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management			
Indicator: 5.3: 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)	NA	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	1994	7,000	7,000
	1995	10,000	11,000
	1996	17,000	12,693
	1997	30,000	87,220
	1998	100,000	99,440
	Comments: *Due to the fact that target for 1999 was exceeded, new targets for 2000-2002 were established as follows:	1999	120,000
2000		495,000*	
2001 (T)		569,000*	
<p>2000 = 495,000 has. (up from 150,000 has.)</p> <p>2001 = 569,000 has. (up from 200,000 has.)</p> <p>For FY 2002 this indicator will be substituted by forest area with approved certificate (International Forest Stewardship Council - FSC) for sustainable management.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity			
Objective ID: 520-005-01			
Approved: 3/13/97		Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala	
Result Name: 5.3 More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management			
Indicator: Contracts and agreements signed which increase local participation in sustainable management			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of agreements and contracts	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993 (B)	NA	0
Source: Official CONAP contracts and agreements	1994	1	1
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.	1995	2	2
	1996	4	7
	1997	6	22
	1998	26	31
	1999	36	39
	2000	45	
	2001 (T)	48	
<p>Comments: During 1999, 8 agreements were signed as follows: three agreements with communities to stabilize their land use within protected areas; three contracts delegating authority for forestry management on public lands; and two agreements for co-administration of National Parks with local NGOs.</p> <p>In FY 2002 this indicator will be substituted by a more qualitative indicator TBD.</p>			

Text for SO g

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-007-01

Objective Name: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The three Intermediate Results of this Special Objective (SpO) are on track. Since the signing of the SpO Agreement in July 1999, work has focused on startup, with obligation and commitment of funds with implementing agencies constituting the major activity. A U.S. Government Agency and Partners meeting was held in January 2000, in which 21 partners presented their respective work plans, implementation strategies and reported on progress to date. The expanded team was able to appreciate its diversity as well as common interests in Mitch reconstruction in Guatemala. Significant watershed activities already underway include the training of local NGO technicians in prescribed burning techniques for the prevention of the extensive annual forest fires that create the conditions for intense flooding and destructive landslides. Also, USACE has completed designs for a priority list of 15 flood protection and irrigation rehabilitation projects. The Ministry of Agriculture is currently soliciting bids to implement the three highest priorities on this list.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The rehabilitation of rural areas affected by Hurricane Mitch is the main focus of the Mitch Special Objective (SpO). U.S. grant assistance is helping Guatemala's rural economy recover from the devastation brought on by the hurricane. This targeted two-year assistance effort is strengthening national and community level disaster preparedness, helping recover sustainable agricultural productivity, and improving disease prevention and control programs. Activities are concentrated in and around three river valleys: the Motagua, Polochic and Chixoy. Beneficiaries include communities, small farmers, and microentrepreneurs most directly affected by Hurricane Mitch. All Guatemalans will benefit from improved national, departmental, and community emergency disaster plans. Three intermediate results are expected: (1) Disaster preparedness enhanced through risk mapping and data collection, strengthened community organizations, and a strengthened network of the National Disaster Coordinating Committee (CONRED); (2) Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis through rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, improved watershed management, seed recovery and multiplication, microenterprise recovery, and rural road repair; and (3) Community disease prevention and control systems strengthened through enhanced malaria and disease prevention and control programs, and construction of water and sanitation programs accompanied by health education activities.

Key Results:

This special objective was approved by USAID/LAC in May 1999, and the \$28 million special objective agreement was signed with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) on July 22, 1999. Key GOG ministries, including Agriculture (MAGA), Planning (SEGEPLAN), Health (MOH) and CONRED, played primary roles in the collaborative development of the agreement. As of December 31, 1999, the SpO had committed 82 % of available resources. Instruments used include four cooperative agreements, two participating agency service agreements, and three grant agreements. Other startup work undertaken includes preparation, submission and approval of implementing agency work plans, hire of new personnel, purchase of additional equipment and vehicles, and completion of initial reconnaissance and community organization work. After the Stockholm Consultative Group in May 1999, the Government of Guatemala (GOG) established two working groups, one on Watershed Management and one on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. The focus of the working groups is the implementation of the GOG's Mitch Reconstruction Plan. More recently, one additional working group in Health has been established.

Performance and Prospects:

Construction of gabions (riprap) along the Motagua River Basin to protect homes and farm lands from future flooding has been initiated. Agreements signed with USACE, CARE, CRS, the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), and the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) support a range of activities to reactivate agricultural production in the areas most directly affected by Mitch. An Agriculture Recovery and Watershed Coordination Committee co-chaired

by the USAID Mission and MAGA, is ensuring coordination of USAID and other donor activities.

USG agencies (NOAA, USGS and FEMA), as well as CARE and CRS, are also providing technical assistance, training and equipment to strengthen disaster preparedness and mitigation capabilities of communities as well as national level institutions. The Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Working Group, which meets regularly, is ensuring coordination of USG-assistance with other donors. NOAA's National Weather Service has so far replaced ten key weather stations with new equipment, and provided training to CONRED personnel in flood forecasting and on early warning systems. NOAA/NWS and the USGS have begun meetings with GOG counterparts and implementation partners CARE and CRS to identify the site selections for NOAA/NWS's ALERT flood early warning systems in the Polochic and Motagua watersheds, and the USGS' river gauges that will support these systems. The pilot ALERT systems being designed will be functioning in time for the 2001 rainy season.

Community disease prevention activities such as water and sanitation education and vector control are being targeted on affected communities through agreements with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), CARE and CRS. Development of the baseline for the health impact survey tool to be used for measuring effectiveness of disease prevention has been underway since October 1999.

All partners are fully mobilized and well positioned to meet targets established for the program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

OFDA/Washington's Central America Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) will be programming \$11 million to the region through three tiers: (1) an Annual Program Statement, (2) fund cites to missions and (3) directed funding to USG agencies. The CAMI resources offer the mission a means of extending disaster preparedness activities started under Mitch several years into the future after the SpO ends. We anticipate that the \$1 million obligated under the SpO for disaster preparedness could be augmented by as much as another \$1 million under the CAMI programming.

Other Donor Programs:

International donors pledged approximately \$182 million to support Hurricane Mitch relief and reconstruction efforts. Major donors include Inter-American Development Bank (\$61 million), Spain (\$29 million), the World Bank (\$13.5 million), the European Union, and the United Nations. At a dialogue level, donor coordination has been effective and the GOG encourages donors to meet together to discuss actions related to the national reconstruction plan as projected in the Stockholm Consultative Group Meeting in 1999. There is interest among expanded team partners for exchanging information, which was one of the common strong points of USAID's USG Agency and Partners meeting held in Guatemala City in January 2000. There is similar interest among partners to share information and to work with other donors. The Director participates as the Ambassador's representative to the Stockholm Monitoring Group (along with Sweden, Germany, Canada, and Spain).

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Guatemalan grantees include MAGA, ANACAFE, Del Valle University, Defensores de la Naturaleza, and Fundacion Solar. USG agencies and PVOs involved in the direct implementation include USACE, USGS, NOAA, USDA, FEMA, CDC, CARE, CRS, and CHF.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters			
Objective ID: 520-007-01			
Approved: July 22, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Guatemala	
Result Name: IR1 Disaster Preparedness Enhanced			
Indicator: IR 1.3 CONRED Network Strengthened			
Unit of Measure: The number of organizational emergency action plans completed	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: PVO Reports	2000	3/3/75	
Indicator/Description: This indicator reports the number of departmental/municipal/community-level emergency action plans developed as a result of the interventions of CARE and CRS working in collaboration with CONRED. A total of 5 departmental/ 6 municipal/125 local community actions plans are expected to be achieved.	2001 (T)	6/5/125	
<p>Comments: These targets were revised upward upon receipt of partner workplans. CARE will organize 25 local committees with action plans and CRS 100. CARE hopes to organize at least 5 municipal level committees. CARE is not targeting departmental committees, nor is CRS. The number of plans achieved at the departmental level will depend upon USAID/OFDA/FEMA collaboration with CONRED.</p> <p>A strengthened CONRED network has functioning emergency management committees at community, municipal, and departmental levels, as well as the national level, all with effective and workable emergency management plans. The multiple indicator intends to capture work at each level up to the departmental level.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters			
Objective ID: 520-007-01			
Approved: July 22, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Guatemala	
Result Name: IR2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis			
Indicator: IR 2.1: River, Land and Small Scale Irrigation System Rehabilitation			
Unit of Measure: Number of small farmers rehabilitate their land.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: PVO/NGO/PASA reports	2000	3,000 farmers	
Indicator/Description: This indicator reports the number of farmers who rehabilitate their land through ANACAFE and CRS activities.	2001 (T)	5,000 farmers	
Comments:			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters			
Objective ID: 520-007-01			
Approved: July 22, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Guatemala	
Result Name: IR2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis			
Indicator: IR 2.2: Polochic Watershed Management			
Unit of Measure: Hectares of land reforested	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PVO/NGO reports	1999 (B)		0
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of hectares of Mitch affected land rehabilitated through reforestation. CARE is principal PVO implementing this activity.	2000	3,000	
	2001 (T)	7,500	
Comments:			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters			
Objective ID: 520-007-01			
Approved: July 22, 1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Guatemala	
Result Name: IR3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened			
Indicator: IR 3.1: Local prevention and control programs strengthened			
Unit of Measure: Percent of households in target communities that use impregnated bednets	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: CDC reports	2000	50%	
Indicator/Description: Of houses visited and recruited by the project into the bednet activity, the percentage of them that consistently use the bednets as instructed by CDC.	2001 (T)	75%	
Comments: Monitoring is key to this indicator.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Program Budget Request

Critical cuts in FY 2000 to both ESF and DA accounts will slow implementation under the Democracy, Environment, Health, and Peace objectives. For example, based on the extended timeframe for our Peace SpO through FY 2003, we had hoped to increase the number of university scholarship recipients and provide for some five-year programs. With the 20% cut in ESF, we only are able to continue funding current recipients. Similarly, we had planned on using FY 2000 ESF funding to broaden the credit portfolio of several Guatemalan NGO lending organizations. At the reduced level, we face a serious delay to expanding lending through our new microenterprise program. On the DA side, both our Democracy and Environment programs had to be scaled back. The \$700,000 cut in Democracy will delay training and reduce the number of NGO programs supported under our civil society advocacy and non-violence against women activities. The 25% cut in Environment will force the delay of full implementation of the co-administration in two protected areas, Sierra Lacandon and Laguna del Tigre, directly affecting deforestation rates.

We appreciate the Bureau's efforts to restore lost FY 2000 funds in FY 2001 (DA) and in FY 2002 (DA and ESF). Restored ESF in FY 2002 will solidify our support to the new Administration during the critical Peace Special Objective extension period in the areas of social and fiscal reform, literacy, justice sector reform, and land bank and titling programs. The restoration of DA is critical to fulfilling our management contract in the areas of Democracy and Environment. DA funding at the planned level will ensure that our civil society strengthening activities keep pace with the expanded role being afforded these organizations under the Portillo administration. In FY 2001, we will initiate a new Environment activity, replacing the ten year old Maya Biosphere Project, and will require the full funding proposed herein. Any reduction would once again force us to postpone a broader geographic focus, essential to protecting the country's rich biodiversity and the integrity of the Central American corridor. In Health, we will use new Child Survival Infectious Disease funds in FY 2000 to strengthen surveillance activities with the Ministry of Health. In FY 2001, we expect to add a new STI/HIV/AIDS prevention component to our reproductive health program that complements the regional Central American Program HIV/AIDS objective.

Due to plus ups to the FY 1999 budget for Hurricane Mitch and the accompanying demands on staff resources, coupled with election year slowdowns, we were unable to reduce our pipelines as rapidly as expected in some strategic areas. Burn rates are again increasing and should bring pipelines for all SOs into compliance with Agency forward funding guidelines. In FY 2000, we request an additional \$5 million to support quick disbursing reconstruction project activities under the Mitch SO.

We will transfer a total of \$5,060,800 to Global in FY 2000 to fund field support activities under the Health, Environment, Income Generation, and Peace SOs. Most of global activities will complement our Health program. We plan to transfer \$3,359,000 to Global in FY 2001 and \$3,275,000 in FY 2002.

B. Operating Expense Budget Request and Work Force

The FY 2000 and out year staffing and OE budget tables reflect reduced and absolute minimum levels required by USAID/G-CAP to carry out its management contract for Guatemala and the regional Central American Programs with Washington. We have applied all appropriate funding source and forward funding guidance in working out the staffing levels and corresponding budget requests. Staffing levels take into account employee skills and skill mixes needed to achieve results listed for each SO and SPO. USAID/G-CAP can achieve its objectives with these levels. Over the past three years, USAID/G-CAP has adopted measures to improve efficiency and productivity while assuming greater program responsibilities. We will continue to adopt new operational and organizational methodologies in order to maintain this positive trend in our implementation efficiency and effectiveness. However, any fewer resources would reduce our ability to make the required investments in new technology, staff development and training, and property replacement schedules needed to implement development programs. In particular, this would have serious implications at this critical point in Guatemala's peace process, which we plan to support for at least another three years through 2003.

The levels outlined include Hurricane Mitch supplemental technical staff and temporary administrative positions required to support the Guatemala and regional CAP Mitch initiatives plus the new Regional Urban Development Office, recently transferred to Guatemala from Ecuador. The nominal and temporary increment to program and OE funded staff reduces our vulnerability in implementing the new Mitch funds; but much of the management burden has fallen on permanent existing staff. Technical offices with additional program funding are operating without adding technical staff. All support offices have to do more to administer, implement, and monitor these new programs through 2002 and beyond, while maintaining appropriate focus on administering the complex peace and sustainable development portfolios in Guatemala and the regional Central America Program.

The OE tables include required funds for information technology upgrades mandated by a change in the Agency's operating system, salary increases to recruit and maintain competent foreign national staff at only the moderate market range, and initiation of property replacement programs that have been severely neglected in prior years. Totals also reflect substantially increased public utility costs anticipated to operate facilities and residences. Office space remains a significant cost with few available options for any reductions at this time due to local market factors and security issues.

Several of the individual Object Class Codes show a greater variance than five percent. In summary, the Codes related to local personnel costs increase in FY 2001 due to changes in the forward funding guidelines (which, in effect, transferred costs from FY 2000 to 2001) and the locally mandated annual salary increases. In FY 2002 only mandated increases are anticipated. The travel and transportation costs show significant variance due to the uneven frequency of USDH transfers anticipated during these budget years. Increased utility costs are projected due to continuing market liberalization and elimination of subsidies. A majority of equipment costs are tied to investments in what the Mission newly defines as "complete ADP systems." This is required to meet M/IRM's ordered change to a new ADP system platform. These items have also been moved to the separate Capital Investment Fund Budget. Several other Codes, such as

printing and reproduction, advisory services, other services and medical care show significant variance, but from an initial non-material level.

SOs/SpOs	Account	FY 2000 Planned (\$M)	FY 2001 Request (\$M)	FY 2002 Request (\$M)
SO1 Responsive Democracy	DA	2,300	3,000	3,000
SO2 Rural Education	DA	2,535	2,535	2,500
SO3 Better Health	DA	9,775	13,775	12,500
SO4 Income & Food Security	DA	3,350	4,830	4,500
	PL 480 Title II	18,616	18,770	18,770
SO5 Maya Biosphere	DA	3,000	4,000	4,000
SO 6 Peace	ESF	20,000	20,000	20,000
SO 7 Mitch Recovery	CACEDRF	5,000	0	0
Sub-Totals	DA	20,960	28,140	26,500
	ESF	20,000	20,000	20,000
	PL 480 Title II	18,616	18,770	18,770
	CACEDRF	5,000	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET*		64,576	66,910	65,270
TOTAL OE BUDGET		4394.7	4589.7	4865.8
TOTAL WORKFORCE		160	153	152
TOTAL USDH		15	15	15

*Total includes Global Field Support

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 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3024.01 Population Technical Assistance (POPTech)	Medium	2 years (2000-2001)		50		0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3038.02 Family Planning Logistics Management II CDC	High	2 years (2000-2001)		145		0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3057 Contraceptive Procurement	High	5 years (1999-2003)		1,400		1,500
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3070.01 Population Fellows Program II (PLP)	High	3 years (1999-2001)		39		0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3078.02 New Policy Results Package (NPR) Policy follow-on	High	4 years (2000-2003)		400		400
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3079 Contraceptive Technology Research (FHI)	Medium-High	3 years (2000-2002)		75		75
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3086 Frontiers	Medium	5 years (1998-2002)		150		150
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3089.01 Deliver (FPLM III JSI Follow-on)	Medium	4 years (2000-2003)		100		100
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3092 Maternal Neonatal Health	Medium-High	4 years (1998-2002)		600		600
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-30-96.02 TASC-URC	High	5 years (1999-2003)	2,438		2,918	
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5970 CEDPA/TAACS	High	5 years (1998-2002)		250		250
SO 4: Inc. Rural Household Income & Food Security	936-1421.00 Peace Corps SPA	High	6 years (1997-2002)		50		100
SO 5: Imp. Nat. Res. Mgmt. & Conservation of	ENV-IR1.1.00 Partnership for Biodiversity Interagency Agreement	High	3 years (2000-2002)		100		100
GRAND TOTAL.....				2,438	3,359	2,918	3,275

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

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																
	Bilateral	2,300						0					3,000	3,500	2,685	
	Field Spt	0												0	0	
		2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,500	2,685	
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society																
	Bilateral	2,535			2,535									3,262	5,186	
	Field Spt	0														
		2,535	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,262	5,186	
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																
	Bilateral	5,165					1,245	3,420	500					11,695	11,979	
	Field Spt	4,610					3,255	1,355						4,962	3,365	
		9,775	0	0	0	0	4,500	4,775	500	0	0	0	0	16,657	15,344	
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security																
	Bilateral	3,250	2,600	650										5,000	5,074	
	Field Spt	100	100											50	100	
		3,350	2,700	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,050	5,174	
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																
	Bilateral	2,899										2,899		5,000	3,390	
	Field Spt	101										101		50	101	
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	5,050	3,491	
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral		16,149	2,600	650	2,535	0	1,245	3,420	500	0	0	2,899	3,000	28,457	28,314	
Total Field Support		4,811	100	0	0	0	3,255	1,355	0	0	0	101	0	5,062	3,566	
TOTAL PROGRAM		20,960	2,700	650	2,535	0	4,500	4,775	500	0	0	3,000	3,000	33,519	31,880	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,350
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,535
PHN	9,775
Environment	3,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	13,150
Dev. Assist ICASS	7,810
Dev. Assist Total:	13,150
CSD Program	7,810
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	7,810

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFR Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title	FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0						0								
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	19,750	7,500	1,400			3,650							7,200	24,375	27,422
Field Spt	250					250								300	200
	20,000	7,500	1,400	0	0	3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	24,675	27,622
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	19,750	7,500	1,400	0	0	3,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	24,375	27,422
Total Field Support	250	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	200
TOTAL PROGRAM	20,000	7,500	1,400	0	0	3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	24,675	27,622

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,900
Democracy	7,200
HCD	3,900
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:
 Approp: Food Aid
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title	FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security																
	Bilateral	18,616		18,616											18,616	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
		18,616		18,616			0								18,616	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0					0								0	0
	Field Spt	0					0								0	0
		0		0			0								0	0
Total Bilateral		18,616	0	18,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,616	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		18,616	0	18,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,616	0	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,616
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																
	Bilateral	3,000						0						3,000	3,700	1,985
	Field Spt	0													0	0
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,700	1,985
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society																
	Bilateral	2,535				2,535									4,355	3,366
	Field Spt	0														
		2,535	0	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,355	3,366	
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																
	Bilateral	10,566					6,480	3,986		100					14,688	7,857
	Field Spt	3,209					2,020	789		400					3,950	2,624
		13,775	0	0	0	0	8,500	4,775	0	500	0	0	0	18,638	10,481	
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security																
	Bilateral	4,780	2,630	2,150											5,659	4,195
	Field Spt	50	50												100	50
		4,830	2,680	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,759	4,245	
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																
	Bilateral	3,900										3,900			6,400	890
	Field Spt	100										100			101	100
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	6,501	990	
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																
	Bilateral	0														0
	Field Spt	0														0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters																
	Bilateral	0														0
	Field Spt	0														0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0														0
	Field Spt	0														0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		24,781	2,630	2,150	2,535	0	6,480	3,986	0	100	0	3,900	3,000	34,802	18,293	
Total Field Support		3,359	50	0	0	0	2,020	789	0	400	0	100	0	4,151	2,774	
TOTAL PROGRAM		28,140	2,680	2,150	2,535	0	8,500	4,775	0	500	0	4,000	3,000	38,953	21,067	

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,830
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,535
PHN	13,775
Environment	4,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	20,330
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	20,330
CSD Program	7,810
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	7,810

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0						0								0
Field Spt	0						0								0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	20,000		5,000	4,000			6,000							5,000	23,220
Field Spt	0													200	24,202
	20,000	20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,420	24,202
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,220	24,202
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,420	24,202

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	6,000
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: Food Aid
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security		Bilateral	18,770		18,770												18,770	0
		Field Spt	0															0
			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:		Bilateral	0															0
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0
Total Field Support			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,770
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002	
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																
	Bilateral	3,000						0						3,000	3,000	1,985
	Field Spt	0													0	0
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	1,985
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society																
	Bilateral	2,500			2,500										3,000	2,866
	Field Spt	0														
		2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,866	
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																
	Bilateral	9,425					5,050	4,275		100					8,000	9,282
	Field Spt	3,075					1,950	725		400						
		12,500	0	0	0	0	7,000	5,000	0	500	0	0	0	8,000	9,282	
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security																
	Bilateral	4,400	2,250	2,150											4,500	4,095
	Field Spt	100	100												50	100
		4,500	2,350	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,550	4,195	
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																
	Bilateral	3,900										3,900			3,000	1,790
	Field Spt	100										100			100	100
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	3,100	1,890	
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		23,225	2,250	2,150	2,500	0	5,050	4,275	0	100	0	3,900	3,000	21,500	20,018	
Total Field Support		3,275	100	0	0	0	1,950	725	0	400	0	100	0	150	200	
TOTAL PROGRAM		26,500	2,350	2,150	2,500	0	7,000	5,000	0	500	0	4,000	3,000	21,650	20,218	

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,500
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,500
PHN	12,500
Environment	4,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	18,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	18,500
CSD Program	8,000
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	8,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title	FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0						0								
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	20,000		5,000	4,000			6,000							5,000	23,222
Field Spt	0													200	24,200
	20,000	20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,422	24,200
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0														
Field Spt	0														0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,222	24,200
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		20,000	5,000	4,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	23,422	24,200

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	6,000
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: Food Aid
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002			
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ			D/G		
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Better Educated Rural Society		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Rural Income & Food Security		Bilateral	18,770		18,770												18,770	0
		Field Spt	0															0
			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0
SO 5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:		Bilateral	0															
		Field Spt	0															0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0
Total Field Support			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM			18,770	0	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,770	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,770
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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Org: USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP

End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	BILATERAL							REGIONAL				Total SO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
	Democracy SO 1	Education SO 2	Health SO 3	Income SO 4	Environment SO 5	Peace SO 6	Mitch SO 7	Trade SO1	PROARCA SO2	AIDS SO3	Mitch SO4									
	OE Funded: 1/																			
U.S. Direct Hire	2		1	1	1			1	1			7	4	1	1	1	1	8	15	
Other U.S. Citizens												0		1				1	1	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire												0	1	3	2			6	6	
Other FSN/TCN	4		1	1		2	2					10	8	15	43	4		70	80	
Subtotal	6	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	17	13	20	46	5	1	0	85	102
Program Funded 1/																				
U.S. Citizens	1	2			1	1	2	1	1		1	10						0	10	
FSNs/TCNs	4	4	9	7	4	2	1	6	5	2	1	45						0	45	
Subtotal	5	6	9	7	5	3	3	7	6	2	2	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	
Total Direct Workforce	11	6	11	9	6	5	5	8	7	2	2	72	13	20	46	5	1	0	85	157
TAACS			1							1		2						0	2	
Fellows			1									1						0	1	
IDIs												0						0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	6	13	9	6	5	5	8	7	3	2	75	13	20	46	5	1	0	85	160

Projected on-board levels due to lapse time of incumbent arriving at post.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/G-CAP
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	3	3	3	3
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94**	0	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	** 0	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	** 0
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	** 0	1	1
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	2	2	2	2
Health/Pop. - 50	0	0	0	0
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
General Dvpm. - 12*	2	2	2	2
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	2	2	2	2
Total	17	17	17	17

*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

Remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

****Projected on-board levels due to lapse time of incumbent arriving to post.**

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	69.6	41.8	111.4	148.2	0	148.2	155.8	0	155.8
	Subtotal OC 11.1	69.6	41.8	111.4	148.2	0	148.2	155.8	0	155.8
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	FNDH	2	0	2	2.7	0	2.7	2.9	0	2.9
	Subtotal OC 11.5	2	0	2	2.7	0	2.7	2.9	0	2.9
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	20.2	0	20.2	26.6	0	26.6	28.1	0	28.1
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	44.4	727.9	772.3	1080.5	0	1080.5	1135.6	0	1135.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	64.6	727.9	792.5	1107.1	0	1107.1	1163.7	0	1163.7
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	7.6	140.2	147.8	162.4	0	162.4	221.2	0	221.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	358	0	358	390.8	0	390.8	402.1	0	402.1
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	97.2	0	97.2	20.4	0	20.4	95.7	0	95.7
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	48.2	1.6	49.8	59.2	1.6	60.8	63.8	0	63.8
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0	0	0	0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	31	0	31	52.1	0	52.1	52.3	0	52.3
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	21.2	453.2	474.4	394	236.5	630.5	663.2	0	663.2
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	563.2	595	1158.2	1078.9	238.1	1317	1498.3	0	1498.3

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	10.6	10.6	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	10.6	10.6	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Training Travel	25	0	25	25	0	25	35	0	35		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	6	0	6	1.7	0	1.7	6.8	0	6.8		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	26.7	0	26.7	11.2	0	11.2	32.3	0	32.3		
21.0	R & R Travel	26	0	26	27.3	0	27.3	8.2	0	8.2		
21.0	Education Travel	14.7	0	14.7	8.4	0	8.4	12.6	0	12.6		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6		
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.7	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	4.3	0	4.3	4.3	0	4.3	4.3	0	4.3		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	72.7	21	93.7	72.7	21	93.7	93.7	0	93.7		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	32	0.5	32.5	32	0.5	32.5	32.5	0	32.5		
21.0	Assessment Travel	14.9	0	14.9	14.9	0	14.9	14.9	0	14.9		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	230	21.5	251.5	203.5	21.5	225	246.3	0	246.3		
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight	76	0	76	19	0	19	76	0	76		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	73.5	0	73.5	6.2	0	6.2	94.5	0	94.5		
22.0	Retirement Freight	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	9.9	0	9.9	7.9	0	7.9	8.6	0	8.6		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	36.3	0	36.3	40.1	0	40.1	40.1	0	40.1		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	214.7	0	214.7	73.2	0	73.2	219.2	0	219.2		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	337.1	0	337.1	331.8	0	331.8	357.3	0	357.3		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	64.5	64.5	72	0	72	81.5	0	81.5		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	25	0	25	25	0	25	25	0	25		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	362.1	64.5	426.6	428.8	0	428.8	463.8	0	463.8		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities	0	176.5	176.5	228	2.2	230.2	250.9	0	250.9		
23.3	Residential Utilities	3.6	0	3.6	4	0	4	4.3	0	4.3		
23.3	Telephone Costs	0	107.5	107.5	108	9.8	117.8	127.5	0	127.5		
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	3	0.2	3.2	3.5	0	3.5	3.9	0	3.9		
23.3	Courier Services	11	0	11	12.1	0	12.1	13.3	0	13.3		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	17.6	284.2	301.8	355.6	12	367.6	399.9	0	399.9		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3.8	2.2	6	4.2	2.3	6.5	6.3	0	6.3		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3.8	2.2	6	4.2	2.3	6.5	6.3	0	6.3		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5		
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				
25.2	Office Security Guards	0	45.3	45.3	47	0	47	48.3	0	48.3		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0	34.9	34.9	35.9	0	35.9	35.9	0	35.9		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0	2	2	0	2.1	2.1	2	0	2		
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0	6.4	6.4	0	6.1	6.1	5.6	0	5.6		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	3.2	3.2	0	3.1	3.1	2.8	0	2.8		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	31.7	75	106.7	75.5	39.1	114.6	120.2	0	120.2		
25.2	Staff training contracts	42	10	52	42	9.5	51.5	50.6	0	50.6		
25.2	ADP related contracts	17.8	0	17.8	20.3	0	20.3	23.9	0	23.9		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	92.4	176.8	269.2	221.6	59.9	281.5	290.2	0	290.2		
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				
25.3	ICASS	106.7	0	106.7	109.9	0	109.9	113.2	0	113.2		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	106.7	0	106.7	109.9	0	109.9	113.2	0	113.2		
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				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	67	38.9	105.9	71	35.7	106.7	52.9	0	52.9		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0	0.7		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	67	39.4	106.4	71	36.3	107.3	53.6	0	53.6		
25.6	Medical Care	1.7	1	2.7	0.9	0	0.9	3.8	0	3.8		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	1.7	1	2.7	0.9	0	0.9	3.8	0	3.8		
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				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Storage Services	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.5	30.6	33.1	8.3	20.6	28.9	28.8	0	28.8		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	7	4.1	11.1	8	4.5	12.5	13.1	0	13.1		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	25.8	0	25.8	4.3	0	4.3	17.2	0	17.2		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	35.3	34.8	70.1	20.6	25.2	45.8	59.2	0	59.2		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	120.5	55.2	175.7	113	4.2	117.2	127.9	0	127.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	120.5	55.2	175.7	113	4.2	117.2	127.9	0	127.9
31.0	Equipment	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.	82.3	0	82.3	90	0	90	15.5	0	15.5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	67.2	0	67.2	43.5	0	43.5	13.7	0	13.7
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	40	0	40	117	0	117	32	0	32
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	163	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	387.5	0	387.5	250.5	0	250.5	61.2	0	61.2
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	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
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2338.7	2056	4394.7	4189.7	400	4589.7	4865.8	0	4865.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>227.4</u>	<u>2115.6</u>	<u>2618.6</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>7.8</u> _____	<u>8.15</u> _____	<u>9</u> _____

** 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: 31 52.1 52.3

Organization: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP
25520

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	31.0	45.6	76.6	52.1	50.2	102.3	52.3	55.2	107.5
Withdrawals	26.6	11.6	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	2,056.0	400.0	0.0
Obligations	2,056.0	400.0	0.0
Deposits	400.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	400.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 7.8 8.2 9.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	35.3	21.2	56.5	67.1	0	67.1	60.7	0	60.7		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	35.3	21.2	56.5	67.1	0	67.1	60.7	0	60.7		
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11.5	FNDH	0.8	0	0.8	0.9	0	0.9	0.8	0	0.8		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.8	0	0.8	0.9	0	0.9	0.8	0	0.8		
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
11.8	USPSC Salaries	20.2	0	20.2	26.6	0	26.6	28.1	0	28.1		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0	175.9	175.9	0	211.8	211.8	191.8	0	191.8		
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	20.2	175.9	196.1	26.6	211.8	238.4	219.9	0	219.9		
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
12.1	Educational Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	16.7	0	16.7	18.1	0	18.1	18.1	0	18.1		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	19.2	0	19.2	6.8	0	6.8	6.8	0	6.8		
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	27.5	0	27.5	30.5	0	30.5	27.6	0	27.6		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	5.8	0	5.8	10.2	0	10.2	8.1	0	8.1		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0	104.8	104.8	0	119.6	119.6	108.5	0	108.5		
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	69.2	104.8	174	65.6	119.6	185.2	169.1	0	169.1		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Training Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.9	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.9			
21.0	R & R Travel	0.5	0	0.5	0.6	0	0.6	0	0			
21.0	Education Travel	2.2	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.7	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	9.9	0	9.9	9.9	0	9.9	9.9	0			
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0			
21.0	Assessment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Subtotal OC 21.0	17	0	17	12.3	0	12.3	12.6	0			
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0			
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1			
22.0	Retirement Freight	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0			
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2.3	0	2.3	1.9	0	1.9	2.1	0			

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.3	0	2.3	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	42.6	0	42.6	4.4	0	4.4	6.7	0	6.7		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	37.5	0	37.5	36.9	0	36.9	39.7	0	39.7		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	15.2	15.2	17.5	0	17.5	19.8	0	19.8		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	37.5	15.2	52.7	54.4	0	54.4	59.5	0	59.5		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities	0	19.6	19.6	25.3	0.2	25.5	27.9	0	27.9		
23.3	Residential Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Telephone Costs	0	25.3	25.3	26.2	2.4	28.6	30.9	0	30.9		
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.7	0	0.7	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9		
23.3	Courier Services	2.6	0	2.6	2.9	0	2.9	3.2	0	3.2		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	3.3	44.9	48.2	55.3	2.6	57.9	62.9	0	62.9		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.9	0.5	1.4	1	0.6	1.6	1.5	0	1.5		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	1	0.6	1.6	1.5	0	1.5		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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				
25.2	Office Security Guards	0	5	5	5.2	0	5.2	5.4	0	5.4		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	2.2	2.2	0	2.2		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Representation Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5		
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts	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		
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	7.5	17.7	25.2	18.3	9.4	27.7	29.1	0	29.1		
25.2	Staff training contracts	9.9	2.3	12.2	10.2	2.3	12.5	12.3	0	12.3		
25.2	ADP related contracts	4.2	0	4.2	4.9	0	4.9	5.8	0	5.8		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	21.6	27.7	49.3	40.8	12.2	53	55.3	0	55.3		
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				
25.3	ICASS	25.1	0	25.1	26.6	0	26.6	27.4	0	27.4		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	25.1	0	25.1	26.6	0	26.6	27.4	0	27.4		
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				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	7.4	4.3	11.7	7.9	4	11.9	5.9	0	5.9		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	7.4	4.3	11.7	7.9	4	11.9	5.9	0	5.9		
25.6	Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.2		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.2		
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				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.6	7.2	7.8	2	5	7	7	0	7		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.6	1	2.6	1.9	1.1	3	3.2	0	3.2		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.6	0	1.6	0.3	0	0.3	1.1	0	1.1		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	3.8	8.2	12	4.2	6.1	10.3	11.3	0	11.3		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	28.3	13	41.3	27.4	1	28.4	31	0	31
	Subtotal OC 26.0	28.3	13	41.3	27.4	1	28.4	31	0	31
31.0	Equipment	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.	5.1	0	5.1	5.6		5.6	1	0	1
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	15.8	0	15.8	10.5		10.5	3.3	0	3.3
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	9.4	0	9.4	28.4		28.4	7.9	0	7.9
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	38.4	0	38.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	8.2	0	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	76.9	0	76.9	44.5	0	44.5	12.2	0	12.2
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0	0	0	0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0	0	0	0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0	0	0	0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0	0	0	0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0	0	0	0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		390	415.8	805.8	439.1	357.9	797	736.8	0	736.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>66.2</u>	<u>160.3</u>	<u>481.6</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>7.8</u> _____	<u>8.15</u> _____	<u>9.0</u> _____

** 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: 5.8 10.2 8.1

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0		
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line	
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0		
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0		
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0		
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0		
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0		
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0		
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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				
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0		
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0		

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP 25520		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0		
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0		
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.4			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.6	Medical Care											
	Subtotal OC 25.6			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0		
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.7			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)											
	Subtotal OC 25.8			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (22 CFR 216)

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

An amended initial environmental examination must be submitted for the solar power devices which will be installed by Fundación Solar under the CARE contract for the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Activity.

Compliance with Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments

The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are operating under approved IEE's and Environmental Assessments. Activity managers have reviewed the activities that they supervise and confirmed that required mitigations and conditions of IEE's and Environmental Assessments are being followed.

520-006-01 Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0413 Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords (CIT-CHF)	01/15/2002	LAC-IEE-98-21 ** LAC-IEE-95-22 **
520-0426 Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords (Road Maintenance and Bridge Construction)	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-98-21 ** LAC-IEE-97-02 **
Special Development Fund	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-98-21 **
ESF: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords (Am #1)	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-97-21 **

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: Project is several months behind schedule in implementation. The rapid ecological assessment has been completed and CHF hired an environmental mitigation team to begin environmental assessment of rural roads.

520-001-01 More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0430 Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Government in Guatemala	09/30/2001	LAC-IEE-98-32

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: This activity is in compliance. Contractors have been provided with all guidance included in the IEE for local governance and are aware of their institutional responsibility. The pre-investment fund operation guidelines are under development and will include environmental considerations and quarterly reports will discuss compliance with IEE conditions.

520-002-01 Better Educated Rural Society		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0425.3 Improved Quality of and Expanded Access to Intercultural Bilingual Education (IR3)	01/12/2003	LAC-IEE-97-29
520-0431 Better Educated Rural Society	01/12/2003	LAC-IEE-97-29

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Activities under this SO were categorically excluded from further environmental review.

520-003-01 Better Health for Rural Women and Children		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0357 Family Health Services	09/30/1999	LAC-IEE-95-10

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

520-004-01 Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0425.1 Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security	09/30/2002	LAC-IEE-97-34 PL 480 IEE

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

520-005-01 Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0395 Maya Biosphere Project/CONAP	12/30/2001	LAC-IEE-94-17**

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Annual review of forest management activities in Petén identified a few potential weaknesses in compliance with EA mitigations. Project is working with the new GOG administration to strengthen CONAP's internal capacity to monitor and correct these problems and to improve the participation of civil society in the EA process. An institutional contractor will assist to improve

training for NGO's and communities with forest management responsibilities. In addition, USAID is adding more explicit language to the annual work plans regarding EA compliance.

Best management practices are being developed for ecotourism and the construction of park guard stations. However, non-project activities still generate environmental impacts in parks that could be mitigated if local laws and policies were more consistently applied. This will be a policy issue for policy dialogue with the new GOG.

520-007-01 Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0432 Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **
520-0433 Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **
520-0434 Disaster Preparedness Enhanced	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: Activities under the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Activity are in compliance with the IEE. All partners have environmental guidelines referred to in IEE.

Updated Framework Annex

520-006-01 SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS	520-001-01 MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY	520-002-01 BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY	520-003-01 BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN	520-004-01 INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY	520-005-01 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY	520-007-01 RURAL ECONOMY RECOVERS FROM MITCH AND IS LESS VULNERABLE TO DISASTERS
<p>IR1: National Reconciliation Process Advanced</p> <p>Status: exceeding</p>	<p>IR1: More Effective and Responsive Criminal Justice System</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR1: Children of Quiché Have Increased Access to Intercultural Bilingual Primary Education</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR1: More Rural Families Use Quality Maternal-Child Health Services</p> <p>Status: Exceeding</p>	<p>IR1: More Small farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing</p> <p>Status: exceeding</p>	<p>IR1: People Adopt More Sustainable Practices</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR1: Disaster Preparedness Enhanced</p> <p>Status: on track</p>
<p>IR2: Human Capacity for Broader Participation in Society Developed</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: Broader, More Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: Rural Communities in the Zonapaz Have Greater Access to Education Services</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: Maternal Child Health Programs Are Well Managed</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding their Businesses</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: Policies Affecting the Environment are Improved and Applied</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis</p> <p>Status: on track</p>
<p>IR3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Governments</p> <p>Status: baseline and targets set</p>	<p>IR3: Educational Policies and Strategies that Enhance Gender Equity and Cultural Pluralism Implemented</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR3: Market Towns Stimulating Economic Activity</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR3: More Effective and Sustainable Institutions</p> <p>Status: on track</p>	<p>IR3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened</p> <p>Status: on track</p>
<p>IR4: State Institutions Modernized</p> <p>Status: exceeding</p>	<p>IR4: Improved Quality of Public Policy Through a Strengthened National Legislature</p> <p>Status: on track</p>			<p>IR4: Improved Family Nutrition</p> <p>Status: on track</p>		

Success Stories

DEMOCRACY – “Justice within reach of the poor.”

As an elderly couple living in rural Guatemala, Manuel and Gloria needed special medical care, but didn't have much money. They asked their neighbor, Roberto, to care for them in exchange for their land. However, things soon grew sour: Manuel and Gloria said Roberto was lazy and took advantage of them; Roberto thought the couple was too demanding. They argued, and Roberto walked away, leaving Manuel and Gloria with nothing. The USAID supported Mediation Centers are specifically set up to address these problems. After both sides had presented their views to the center, the dispute was resolved within a few days. Roberto returned the property to Manuel and Gloria, and they hired someone else to take care of them. Due to the Mediation Centers, poor people in rural Guatemala are beginning to gain access to justice.

EDUCATION -- “Bettering our children's lives.”

In 1981 my parents awoke me during the night and told me that we had to leave our home. We left everything behind - our animals, the photos of our grandparents - everything we had. We slept during the day and walked at night up and down mountains until we reached Mexico. The elders in our group said I should teach the younger children because I knew how to read and write. For many years that is what I did in a refugee camp in Mexico. In 1993 we returned to Guatemala. And in 1998, with the support of USAID, I began studies to become a certified primary school teacher. My dream came true in January: I graduated as a Rural Primary Bilingual teacher. My plan is to stay in my community and continue struggling to better the life of our children through education.

HEALTH – “Making peace meaningful.”

Guatemala's maternal mortality rate is 187 per 100,000 live births, the third highest in the Western Hemisphere. As First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton said in her November 1998 visit to the USAID/MotherCare project: "It is one thing to end armed combat and persuade combatants to put down their weapons. It is an entirely different thing to make peace meaningful in the lives of people. And to a family, the loss of a member through combat, or the loss of a mother to unsafe delivery, is the same kind of loss. By showing sensitivity to their customs and understandings, you are also building trust between different communities. And the most important element of the success of the Peace Accords, I believe, is the development of trust."

INCREASED INCOME – “Breaking the Cycle of Poverty.”

In 1994 small coffee farmers in Barillas, Huehuetenango sold coffee at a fraction of the market price, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. Through a USAID funded program, the farmers formed an association to develop a strategy to overcome market constraints. The association found a new, but fair buyer, it promoted a marketing network, established a radio network to keep up-to-date on current coffee prices. Finally, the association started a program to promote production of certified organic coffee. Its aim was to reach foreign markets. In 1999 thanks to good marketing and exports, the association was able to pay to its associates 20% over the market price. More importantly, the association contributed to market stabilization in Barillas allowing small farmers to obtain better prices, a better living, and a better life.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – “Slowing Real Deforestation”

Since 1990, scientists from NASA, the University of Maine, and Conservation International have reported deforestation of 2.1 million hectares of forests, wetlands, parks and buffer zone farms in Guatemala’s Maya Biosphere Reserve. Since the Reserve was created, the average loss was 70,000 hectares per year from 1987-1993. Today, thanks to USAID support, the real rates of deforestation have dropped significantly.

MITCH – “Rebuilding Lives”

During Hurricane Mitch, the Motagua River in Guatemala swept away the riverside homes of approximately 120 poor families that were living on federal land near the town of Paso de los Jalapas. These poor ladino families then spent approximately three months in a local elementary school. With support of USAID, the families petitioned the Government of Guatemala for assistance. The Government of Guatemala then purchased 4.2 hectares of land at a higher elevation outside of town. The land was divided into lots for each family, and very basic houses were constructed. USAID then provided cement blocks to make more durable housing, and assisted in making basic sanitary facilities. Since that time, an additional 70 poor families have also joined the community. Although Hurricane Mitch washed away their houses, USAID helped them to rebuild their lives.

Global Climate Change

I. Increased Participation in UNFCCC

A. Policy advances supporting Global Climate Change objectives in 1999 focused on land use. Achievements included multi-sector reviews, completion and publication of three new National Policy documents for Forestry, Protected Areas, and Biodiversity. These policies included specific mention of the importance of carbon fixation and global markets for carbon and clean development mechanisms.

B. Institutional Capacity. USAID continued to support increased institutional capacity in the environmental sector of Guatemala in 1999, supporting CONAMA, CONAP and other local entities. Deforestation is a key variable for GHG emission and carbon sequestration monitoring in Guatemala. USAID supported the development of local capacity to monitor changes in forest cover and land use, by analyzing satellite imagery with a methodology field-tested by NASA-University of Maine-Conservation International in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. CONAP's Center for Monitoring and Evaluation (CEMEC) now has the basic equipment and skills to conduct these analyses. Further training and improved hardware are planned for fy2000.

II. Reduced Emissions from Land Use, Forestry and Natural Resource Management

A. Land Use/Forest Management. Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) forms the core of the largest tract of intact tropical forests remaining in Meso-America. Small farmers, with nowhere else to go, have traditionally burned forests to plant corn in the ashes, moving on to clear new land after just two or three crops. In 1992, two separate GOG analyses of deforestation in Peten found that if the 1960-1988 trends continued unabated, by 2010-2015, the 2 million hectare MBR would be destroyed by the advancing agricultural frontier. USAID is contributing to reduced emissions from land use through diverse approaches aimed at reducing the historic deforestation trends. The program promotes the adoption of improved land and resource use practices by the local population, an improved policy framework, and strengthened institutions. The total area of the MBR represents nearly 19% of Guatemala's territory. As of 1999, the comparison of the projection of historic trends to actual forest cover in Peten indicates that approximately 700,000 hectares have been saved from conversion.

In 1999, responsibility for over 150,000 hectares of forests in the MBR was contractually passed to local communities for management under concessions, bringing the total to date to 255,000 hectares. In any given year, about 5% of the total area is under active forest management (the 12,000 hectares reported as "managed lands" in Table 4), while the rest is being monitored and protected. Concessions for an additional 240,000 hectares are in final stages of planning and expected to be granted this year. A master plan for land use zoning of the 840,000 hectare multiple use zone was completed, including significant areas set aside for wildlife corridors and preserves. USAID also continues to provide extensive support to national and local government agencies, and local PVOs to manage and protect the forests and freshwater wetlands in the core park zones of the MBR. And in the buffer zone, where private properties and communities are concentrated, USAID promotes more sustainable agricultural practices and agroforestry.

B. Policy. USAID/Guatemala is also contributing to the GCC program through complementary policy analysis and dialogue activities. In 1999, these included: a manual and best management practices for forest administration in protected areas; improved policies and best management practices for petroleum exploration and exportation (now undergoing public consultation); park planning and guard manuals and training, to improve administration of the entire 3 million hectare National Park System; assistance provided for policy dialogue on land tenure which has helped draw colonists out of protected areas; 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 voluntary relocation outside the MBR.

C. Funds Leveraged. As noted in the Table 6, \$4.8 million of direct counterpart funding was leveraged in 1999 from partner organizations. Additionally, seven other donor programs complement our activities nationally, and provide significant, indirect support (see R4 narrative).

D. Institutional Capacity. At the national level, USAID financed technical assistance training, and organizational strengthening for 29 local entities, enabling them to better manage natural resources. In addition to essential partners involved directly in public natural resource policy and administration, many were small business enterprises working with forestry and tourism. Local NGOs participating in formal co-administration of national parks and reserves were also strengthened. Technical assistance, training and farmer-to-farmer extension work was supported for the sustainable agriculture and agroforestry activities.

E. Forest Fires: USAID supported organization, training, equipping and policy development to improve Guatemala's capacity to respond to forest fires. As a result, total area affected by fires in 1999 was minimal (2,600 hectares within the 3,000,000 has. of the National Park system). This represents just 1% of the area affected by fires within the park system in 1998 (See CONAP's annual report for more information).

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/G-CAP: Guatemala Program
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Keith Kline/Ron Ruybal
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity
GCC Contact 2:	Claudia de Pastor
SO Team (including SO number):	SO5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity
GCC Contact 3:	Joao de Queiroz
SO Team (including SO number):	Regional G-CAP SO2: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship...
Contact Information (USG mail)	USAID/G-CAP: Guatemala Program
Address (1):	
Address (2):	Unit 3323
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	APO AA 34024
Telephone number:	011 (502) 332-0202
Fax number:	(502) 332-0354
Email address:	rruybal@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	For all activities reported, the SO # is 5, and the last CN was # 461 (6/94)

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	2	2		Approval and publication of three National Strategies and Policies: Consolidation of the Park System; Forestry; and Biodiversity. These strategies introduce the concept and value of carbon fixation as an important initiative for Guatemala.	5	CN-461
Emissions inventory				USAID also facilitated adoption and institutionalization of the new policies in GOG agencies.		
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	2	2	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			4			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	1	1	Technical assistance and training to CONAP/CEMEC has increased the local capacity to monitor land use and deforestation trends using satellite imagery and new technologies.	5	CN-461
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	1			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4												
Result 2: 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 or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Indicator 2b Managed lands			
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a									
			Natural ecosystems			Predominant managed land type (see codes below)						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site									
Maya Biosphere Reserve	Guatemala	Petén	MBR Multiple Use Zone	2	512750	b,a		4	12000	1,2,3	5	CN-461
				4	30000	b,a		1,2	6000			
				1	278000	b,a,n	200000					
Justification for including site:			The MBR is included based on demonstrated conservation of forest compared to pre-project trends resulting in carbon sequestration benefits.									
Maya Biosphere Reserve	Guatemala	Petén	MBR, Core Park Zones	1	750000	b,a,n	500000			1,2,3	5	CN-461
				2	28000			2,4	6000			
Justification for including site:			same as above									
Total area (hectares):				1,598,750	Total area:		700,000	Total area:		24,000		
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.

Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Then click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T4-2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national 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 greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N,S	2	2	1	A new National Forestry Policy was adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture; it emphasizes market incentives and park areas as a key elements. The Regulations, Norms and Contracting procedures for forest concessions to communities and industries were finalized, published and applied by CONAP. 5 new concessionaires began work.	5	CN-461
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	4	2	1	New Regulations for PAs law was prepared and is pending Presidential approval. Policy and Strategy for consolidation of the national park system was prepared, reviewed and adopted by the CONAP board. Policy on human settlements in parks was reviewed, approved by CONAP Board and applied in park units throughout nation. National Biodiversity Strategy was adopted, published and new institution established for follow-up.	5	CN-461
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							
Other (describe)	Establish and conserve protected areas	S	14	4	5	5	CN-461
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):			20	8	7		
		Total (number of policy steps achieved):		35			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
1	Maya Biosphere Project	CARE, CI, TNC, Rodale	Agreements with NGOs require 1:2 match. NGO financial statements (and projections) for 1999.	\$1,800,000		5	CN-461
2	Maya Biosphere Project	National Government	Agreements with GOG requires direct counterpart reporting. Financial reports from CONAP indicate that funds from non-USAID sources surpassed \$3 million in 1999.	\$3,000,000		5	CN-461
3			Note: Significant indirect funding as defined in instructions also exists; but is beyond our capacity to estimate at this time.				
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$4,800,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 7				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Number of NGOs	5	Kanan Caax, Defenders of Nature, NPV (Nature-for-Life), Centro Maya, BioItza	5	CN-461
Number of Private Institutions	20	Small enterprises and business associations based on more sustainable land use and forest conserving activities (community forest concessions, eco-tourism, etc.)	5	CN-461
Number of Research/Educational Institutions			5	CN-461
Number of Public Institutions	4	CONAMA, CONAP, Municipalities of San Andres and San Jose.	5	CN-461
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	29			

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Assessing land-use capacity and developing integrated land use management plans for cooperatives, community in-holdings in parks, multiple use zone management units (Rodale, CARE, TNC, CI, etc).		
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	All aspects of RIH forestry and support for Smartwood (FSC) certification.		
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	Assistance for strategic planning for the park system, Park unit and site planning, financial plans, threat analysis, zoning and public use of parks units.		
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure		1	Assisting the GOG to inscribe park lands in national property registry. Facilitating awareness of park zoning through land tenure initiatives (concessions in multiple use zone; land contracts (titles) in buffer zone.		
Other (describe)					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	3	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9											
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas											
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)											
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Activity	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
Totals:		0	0		0	0		0	0		

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Activity	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
Totals:		0	0			0		0

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		FF	Solid biomass
Gaseous Fossil		GG	Liquid biomass
Biomass		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10								
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas								
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions								
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure								
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning								
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers								
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes								
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies								
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)								
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems								
Promotes the use of cogeneration								
Other (describe)								
Other								
Other								
Other								
Other								
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):			0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):			0					

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
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Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 11				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Pubic Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:		0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			