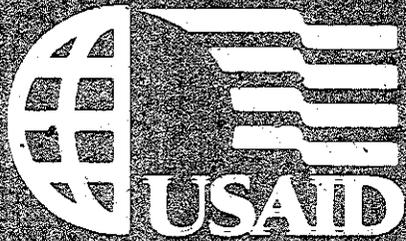
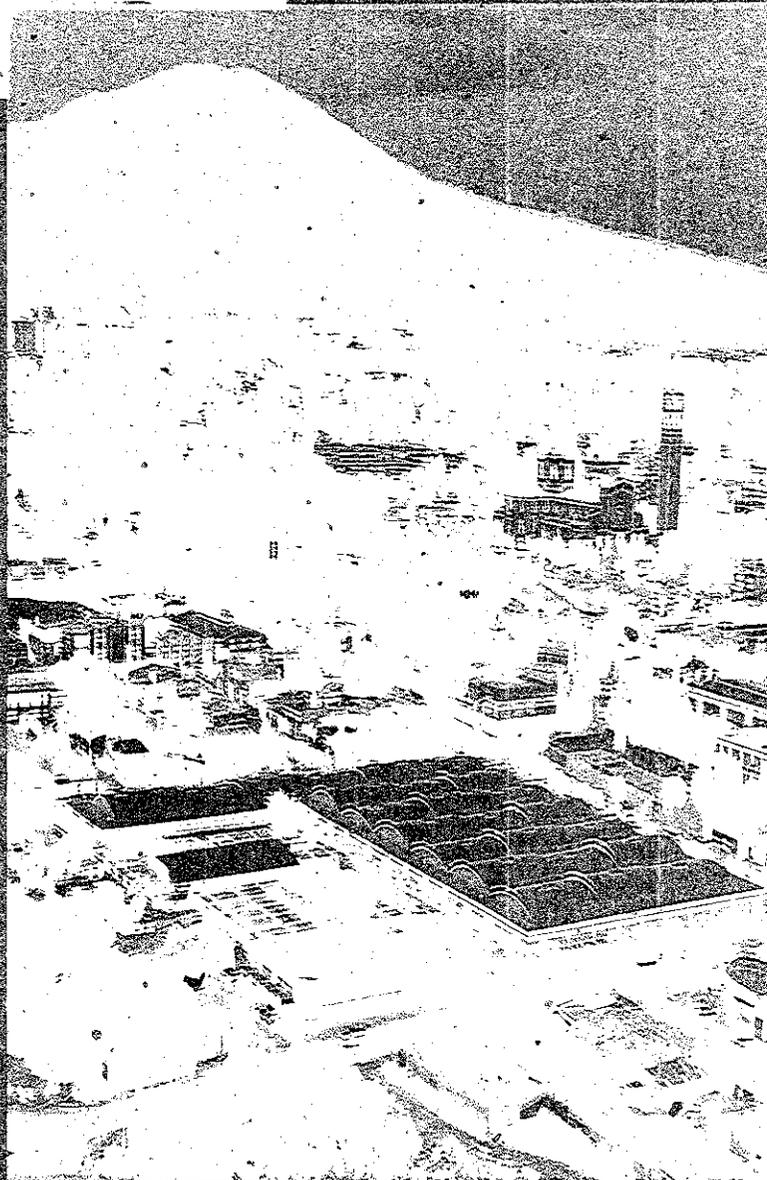


EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

PROJECT

519-0333

SAN SALVADOR BUILDS BACK



...ING VITAL SERVICES

OVER EXTENDED GOVERNMENT

300,000 HOMELESS

...OR HIT HARD

...FOOD DISTRESSED VICTIMS ATTENDED

TEMPORARY SOLUTION

HEAVY REQUIREMENTS

MASSIVE EARTHQUAKE

OFDR DEPLOYED

OFDA GRANTS \$ 300,000

PATCHWORK/INTERIM SOLUTIONS

SITUATION GRIM

SWIFT REACTION

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

PUBLIC SERVICES SHUTDOWN

RESCUE IN PROGRESS

TRANSPORTATION HALTED

INJURED

...RUBBLE DEBRIS EVERYWHERE

SHALLOW EPICENTER

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

SHOW OF SOLIDARITY

PRESIDENTIAL PALACE RAVAGED

TOTALLY COLLAPSED

...SERIOUSLY INJURED

SHEET ROOFING AND LUMBER

RAPID VERTICAL ACCELERATION

MONUMENTAL TASK

RAIN HAMPERS EFFORTS

MOST HOSPITALS CLOSED

DISCRETIONARY FUNDS EXTENDED

EMERGENCY SHELTER

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION

MAJOR FAULT LINE

CHILDRENS HOSPITAL EVACUATED



San Salvador Builds Back

The Story of the Earthquake
Reconstruction Program

This publication was prepared by
the USAID mission in El Salvador.

John Sanbrailo, Director

Written by Chuck Brady
Project manager and
Earthquake Reconstruction
Staff

United States Agency for
International Development
San Salvador, El Salvador

Date March 31, 1993

	PAGE
The Earthquake	5
Rescue and Relief	5
The Earthquake Recovery Program	8
The Earthquake Reconstruction Program	9
I - Public Scholl Reconstruction	10
II - Public Market Reconstruction	20
III- Public Health and Medical Facilities	24
IV - Public Services and Basic Infrastructure	26
V - Housing	28
VI - Credit Lines	39
VII- Project Support	40
VIII- Project Impact at the	41
Conclusion of the Project	
How Assistance was Organized	44
Other Donor Assistance	45
Annexes	46

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Six years ago El Salvador experienced the most devastating earthquake in its history. When the tremors stopped, 1,500 people were dead, 300,000 were left homeless, and the city of San Salvador had suffered over \$1.5 billion in damages. The earthquake seemed particularly cruel because it struck a country already struggling with enormous social and economic problems, and people who had already sacrificed so much in a bitter civil war were asked to sacrifice again.

I was not here in 1986, but I was very much aware of El Salvador's plight and I remember that the people of the United States were quick to respond in a material way. AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance made \$325,000 immediately available for rescue and relief efforts.

I am proud to say that even before the rescue and relief operations ended, the U.S. Government granted to El Salvador, through USAID, \$50 million dollars for emergency assistance. This assistance became the Earthquake Recovery Program which worked to stabilize the economy and get San Salvador and the country moving again.

Today El Salvador is concluding a much larger and more permanent undertaking: the five-year Earthquake Reconstruction Program. And the people of the United States, through USAID, provided an additional \$98 million dollars to assist El Salvador. Where there was once destruction, now there are schools and hospitals, homes and businesses. Public utilities have been brought back on line and the City of San Salvador has returned to pre-earthquake conditions.

But recovery and reconstruction were more than a matter of money. When the earthquake struck El Salvador, it brought together the Salvadoran people in a way that only national tragedy can, and united they worked as one to rebuild the country for the good of all citizens.

El Salvador is once again on the threshold of historic opportunity. Today the country goes forth

to reconcile its differences, bind its society together and rebuild its infrastructure. As El Salvador moves into national reconstruction, we might remember the earthquake and the lesson it taught us, "that solidarity and singleness of purpose are forces more powerful than even earthquakes."



John A. Sanbrailo
USAID Mission Director
El Salvador

San Salvador Builds Back

The Story of the Earthquake Reconstruction Program

The Earthquake

On October 10, 1986 at 11:49 a.m. a massive earthquake struck San Salvador killing 1,500 people, injuring 20,000, leaving 300,000 homeless, and causing \$1.5 billion in damages.

The earthquake ran along a fault line from the San Jacinto hill through the center of the City. It measured 5.4 on the Richter scale with the epicenter 5 kilometers south of downtown San Salvador. The shallowness of the quake, its high rate of vertical acceleration, and its location almost directly beneath the City created violent and extensive destruction. It ravaged the Presidential Palace, the U.S. Embassy, thousands of homes, hundreds of schools, and almost all of the major hospitals. Public services were rendered 90 percent useless and over 300 large structures, among them most governmental offices, were destroyed. Hardest hit were the poor.

Rescue and Relief (\$325,000)

Hours following the disaster, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) moved swiftly to conduct a highly effective rescue and relief program. Emergency medical aid and food were quickly distributed to the victims and shelter was provided to the homeless. Rescuers searched the rubble for survivors while doctors offered emergency medical care in improvised tent hospitals. *Time* magazine said, "The magnitude of the disaster produced a rare show of solidarity in a nation torn by a seven-year civil war."

Concurrent with relief operations, the Government of El Salvador faced the monumental tasks of assisting the 20,000 seriously injured and restoring vital public services. Electricity, water, telecommunications, and public transportation were down throughout the City.

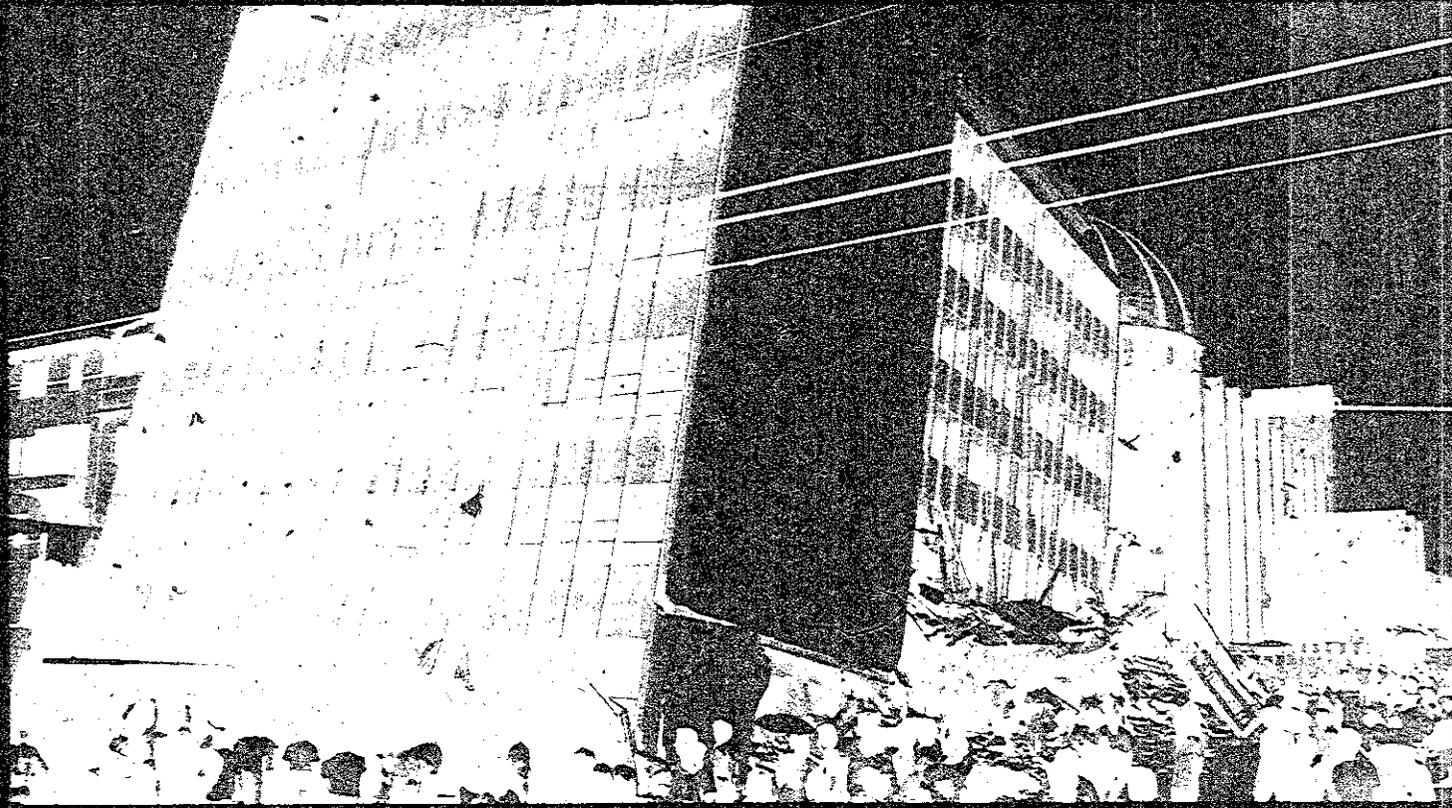
Immediate relief assistance was provided in a grant of \$300,000 by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), a branch of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The OFDA also

deployed its Regional Disaster Office from Costa Rica to El Salvador, providing both technical assistance and sophisticated equipment which enabled El Salvador to communicate with the outside world. To complement these resources, the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador used his discretionary fund to provide an additional \$25,000 for emergency shelter in the form of lumber and sheet roofing.

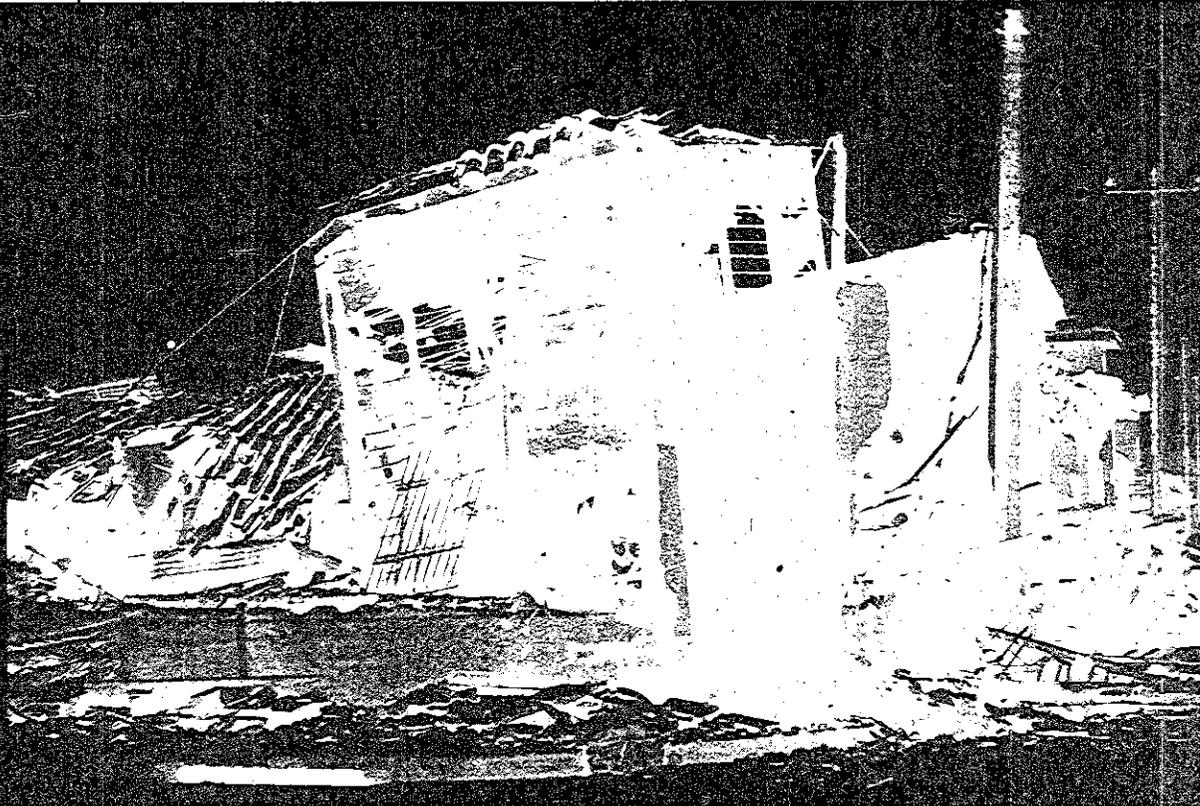
Early rescue efforts were largely bilateral, U.S. and El Salvador, but within days resources were extended from numerous countries throughout the free world.



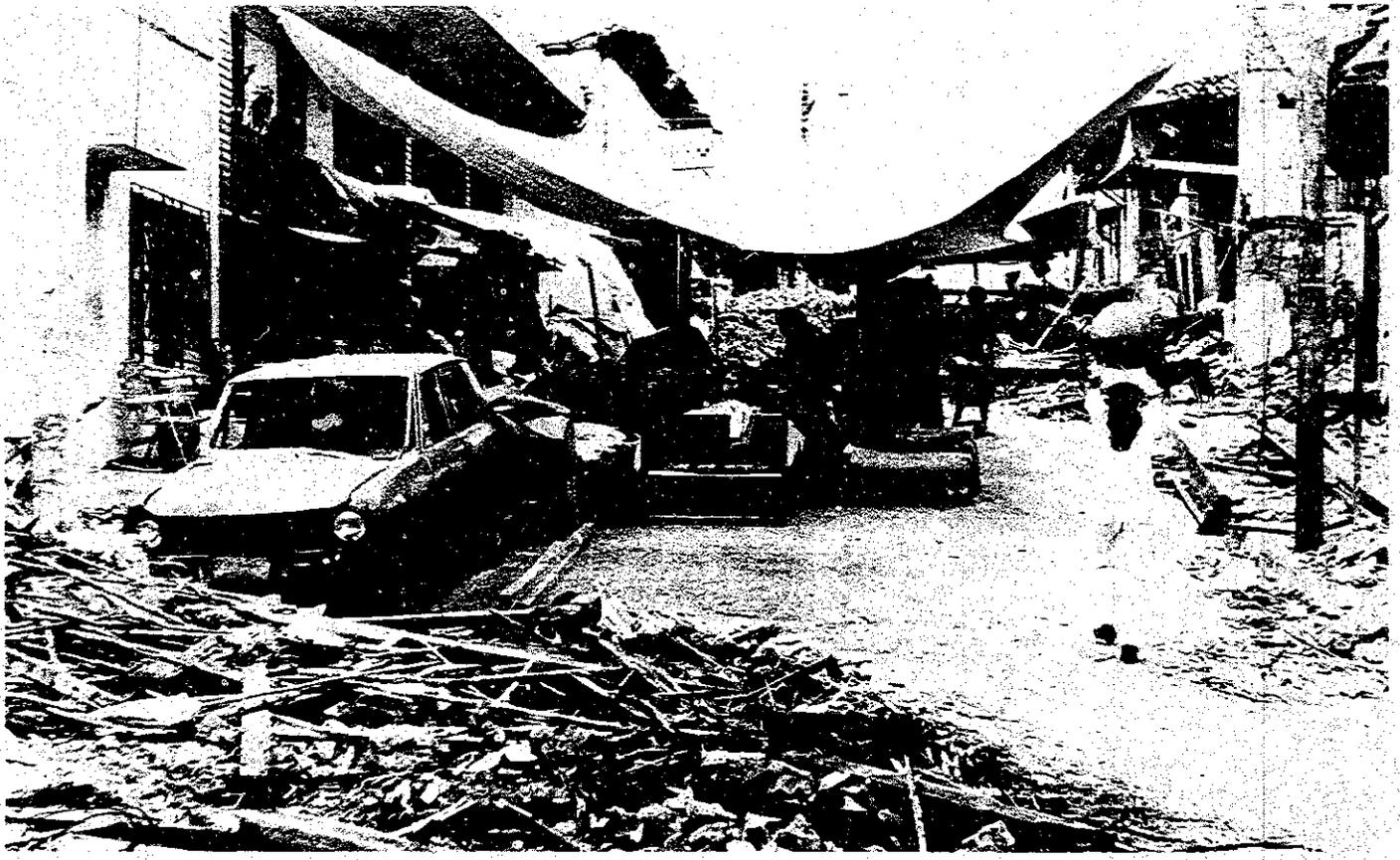
RESCUE TEAMS STARTED THE SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



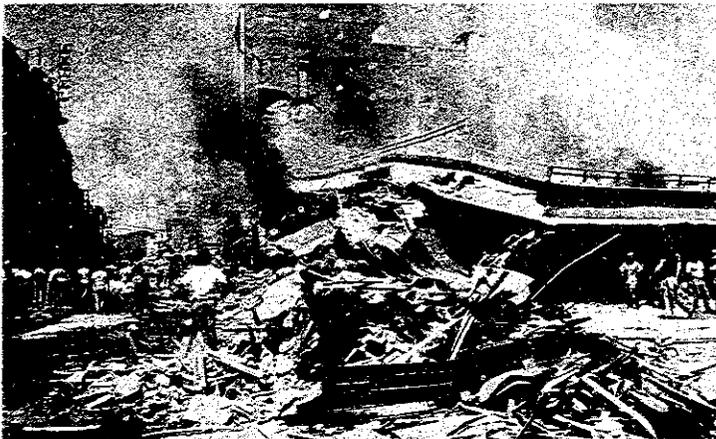
HOTEL SAN SALVADOR DESTROYED



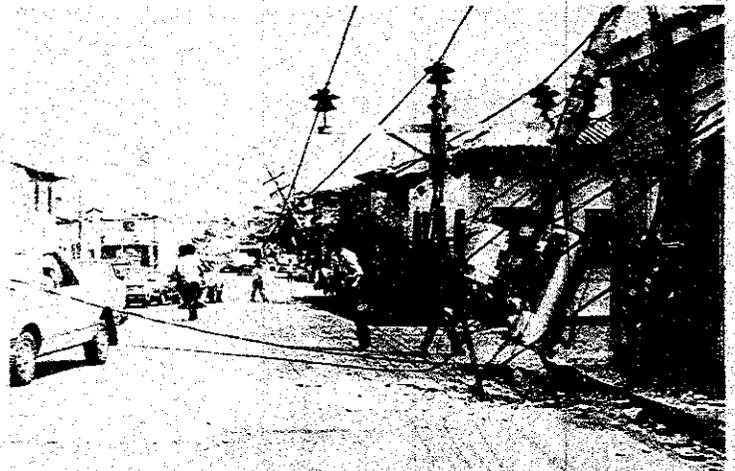
THOUSANDS OF SMALL HOUSES DESTROYED IN DOWNTOWN SAN SALVADOR



TYPICAL STREET SCENE FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE



378 MAJOR BUILDINGS DESTROYED

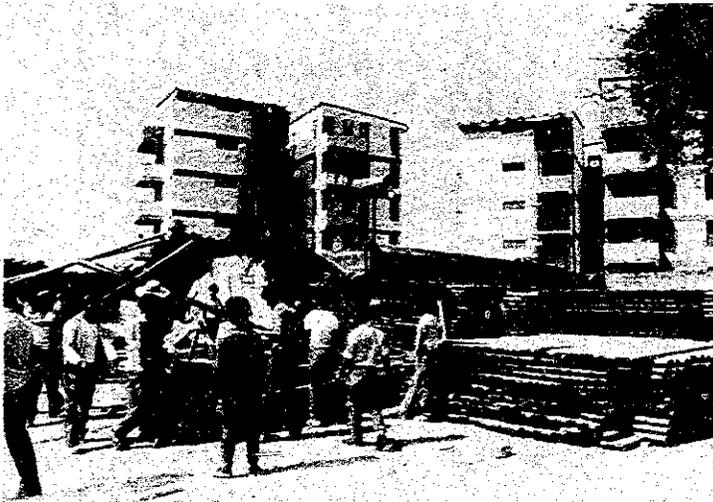


**PUBLIC UTILITIES RENDERED 90% DESTROYED
BY
THE EARTHQUAKE**

The Earthquake Recovery Program (\$50,000,000)

When the earthquake struck, it compounded the serious social, economic, political, and military problems facing El Salvador and added heavy requirements to an already over-extended government.

Within days, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$50 million in recovery assistance. Administered by USAID, the Earthquake Recovery Program helped the Government become operational again by providing temporary solutions in the period between the relief measures and permanent reconstruction.



RUBBLE REMOVAL PROVIDED JOBS AND IMMEDIATE INCOME FOR THOUSANDS OF SALVADORIANS.

The program accomplished the following:

- * 8,000 families received credit for rebuilding their homes;
- * 3,300 small businesses were reestablished;
- * over 36,400 families received building materials to erect temporary shelters or move to safer and more hospitable areas;
- * basic public services were restored;
- * 724 classrooms were constructed, and

another 240 classrooms were reconstructed;

- * 118 major infrastructure projects including temporary hospital wards, operating rooms, warehouses, and buildings for critical government programs were built; and
- * 29 medium-scale infrastructure projects to rehabilitate low-income communities;
- * 127,000 cubic meters of rubble were removed from the streets of San Salvador, generating approximately 900,000 persondays of employment.

The City of San Salvador was reopened to pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Power was restored and work on other basic services was launched. With recovery complete by late 1987, San Salvador was ready to begin reconstruction.



The Earthquake Reconstruction Program (\$98,000,000 + \$7,000,000 Reflows)

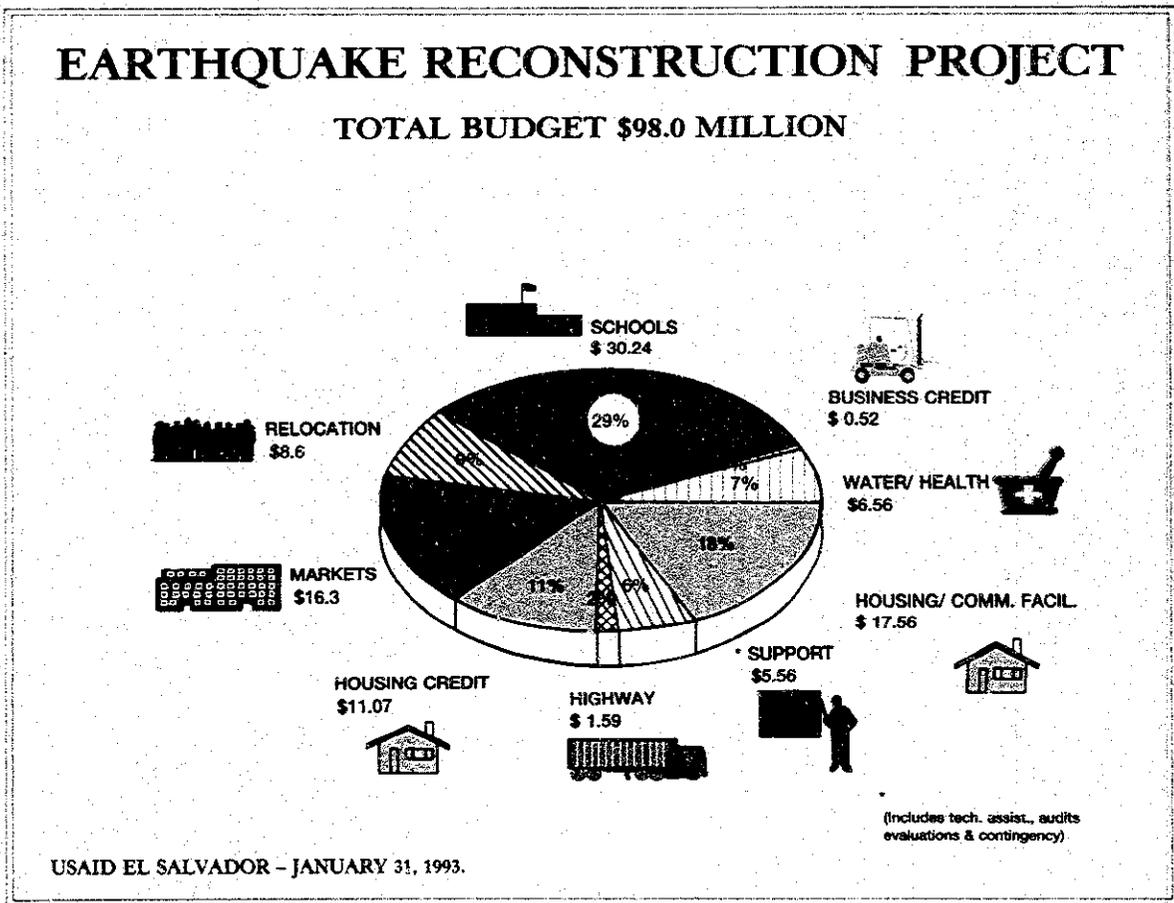
In 1988, the Government of El Salvador embarked on an extensive reconstruction effort. Large investments were made in major infrastructure for permanent reconstruction and new construction. Credit was made available for the restoration of housing, private sector health, education, and small businesses. To these ends, USAID contributed \$75 million from FY 1987 resources and an additional \$23 million in FY 1988 supplemental funds. To augment these funds, \$7 million in reflows from the credit lines in the Recovery Program was recaptured and reinvested in a number of high priority, but unfunded, earthquake needs.

The Earthquake Reconstruction Program assisted the Government of El Salvador and the private sector in reconstructing and rehabilitating housing, schools, health facilities, and vital infrastructure. Funds were also used to re-establish small businesses and private educational institutions, particularly those

benefitting lower-income groups affected by the earthquake.

The Earthquake Reconstruction Program consisted of two broad categories of investment: credit and infrastructure replacement. Under both categories a number of areas were addressed:

- public school reconstruction;
- public market reconstruction;
- public health and medical facility reconstruction;
- public services and basic infrastructure reconstruction: roads, streets, bridges, sidewalks, and public utilities such as potable water, sewage and drainage systems, and the provision of electricity;
- housing; and
- credit lines for small businesses, health, and educational institutions.



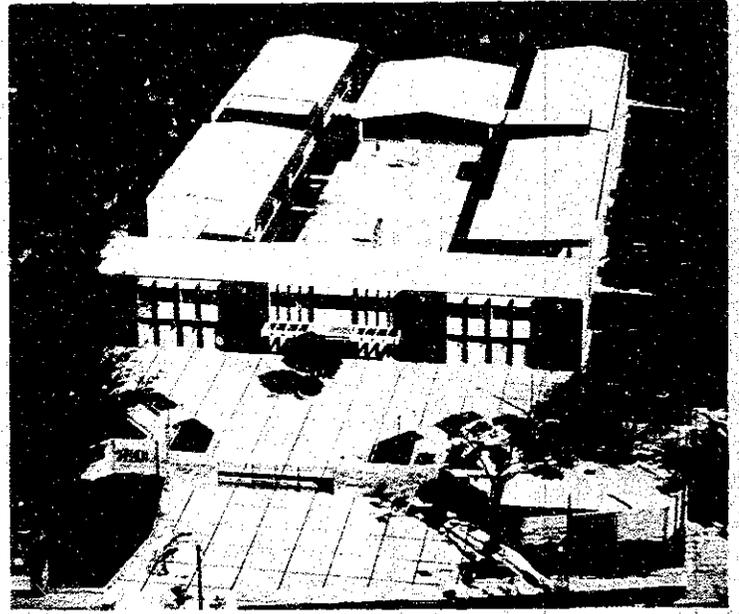
Public School Reconstruction (\$30,300,000)

The earthquake damaged virtually all public schools in San Salvador. The majority were completely destroyed and had to be rebuilt.

Initial school construction began during the Recovery Program and was directed toward temporary solutions, something to serve until demolition, design, excavation, site stabilization, and new construction could begin.

Rudimentary classrooms with concrete floors, steel framing, and composition walls and roofs were erected. Dubbed "instant schools" by the World Bank, these became classrooms for thousands of children while permanent structures were developed.

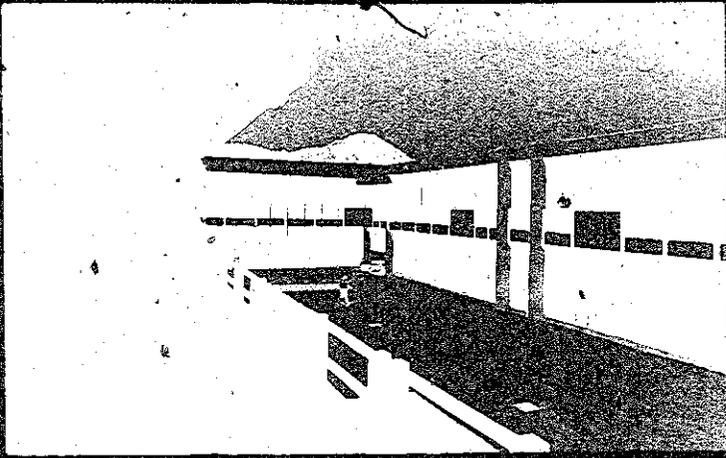
Both governments placed high priority on education and dedicated \$30.3 million to construct permanent schools. Today 2,210 new classrooms and 800 administrative and support are operating in some 235 locations around the City. The replacement of damaged school furniture is also part of this activity.



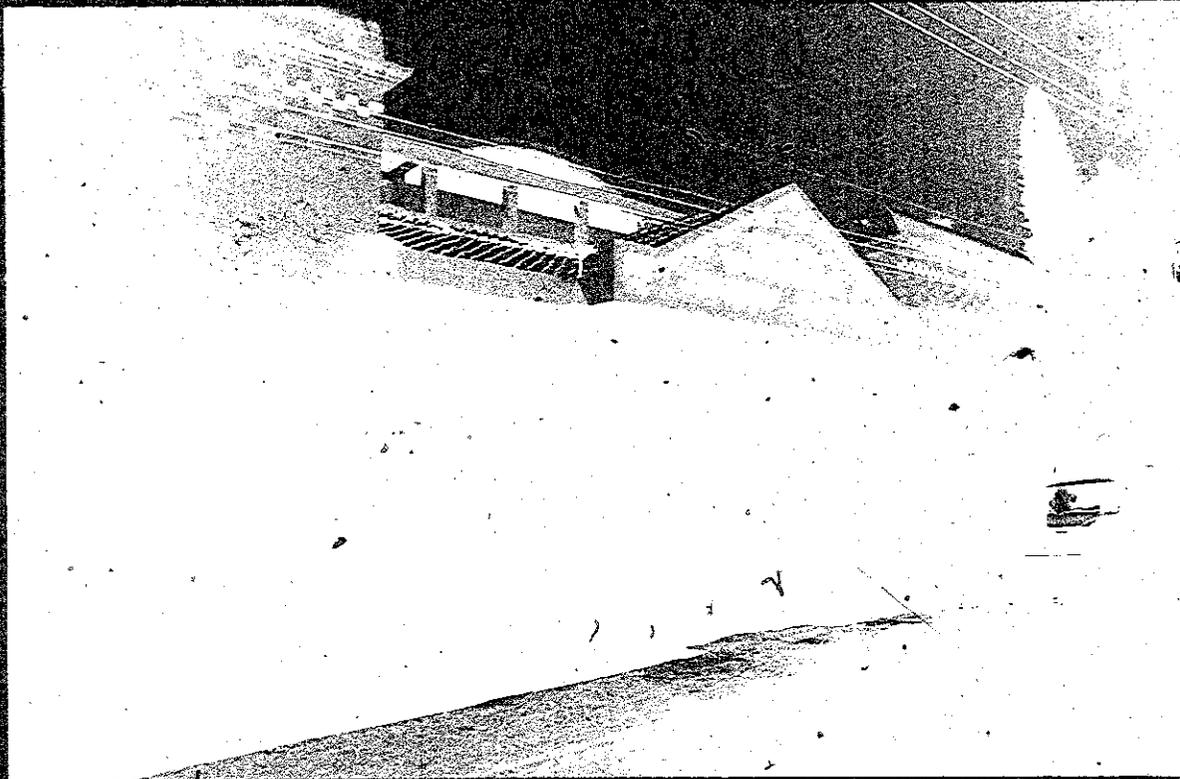
**AERIAL VIEW
OF
NEWLY REBUILT
TERCER CICLO FRANCISCO MORAZAN HIGH SCHOOL**

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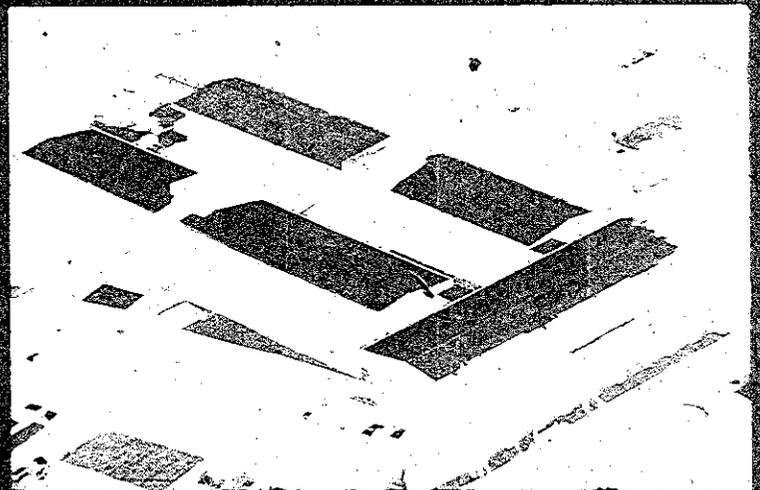


REPUBLICA DEL BRASIL SCHOOL.

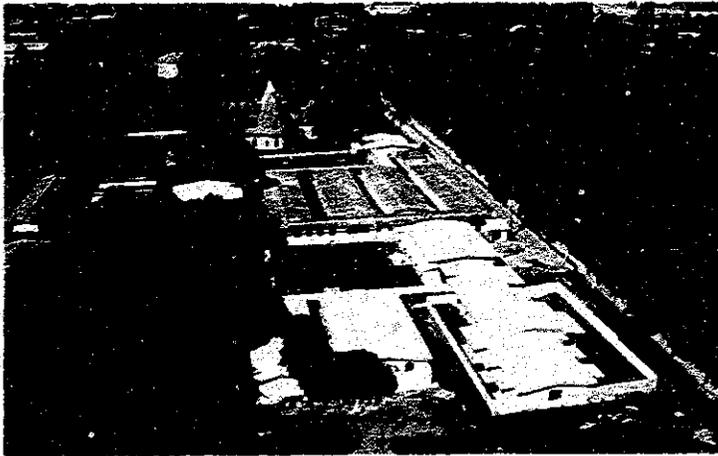
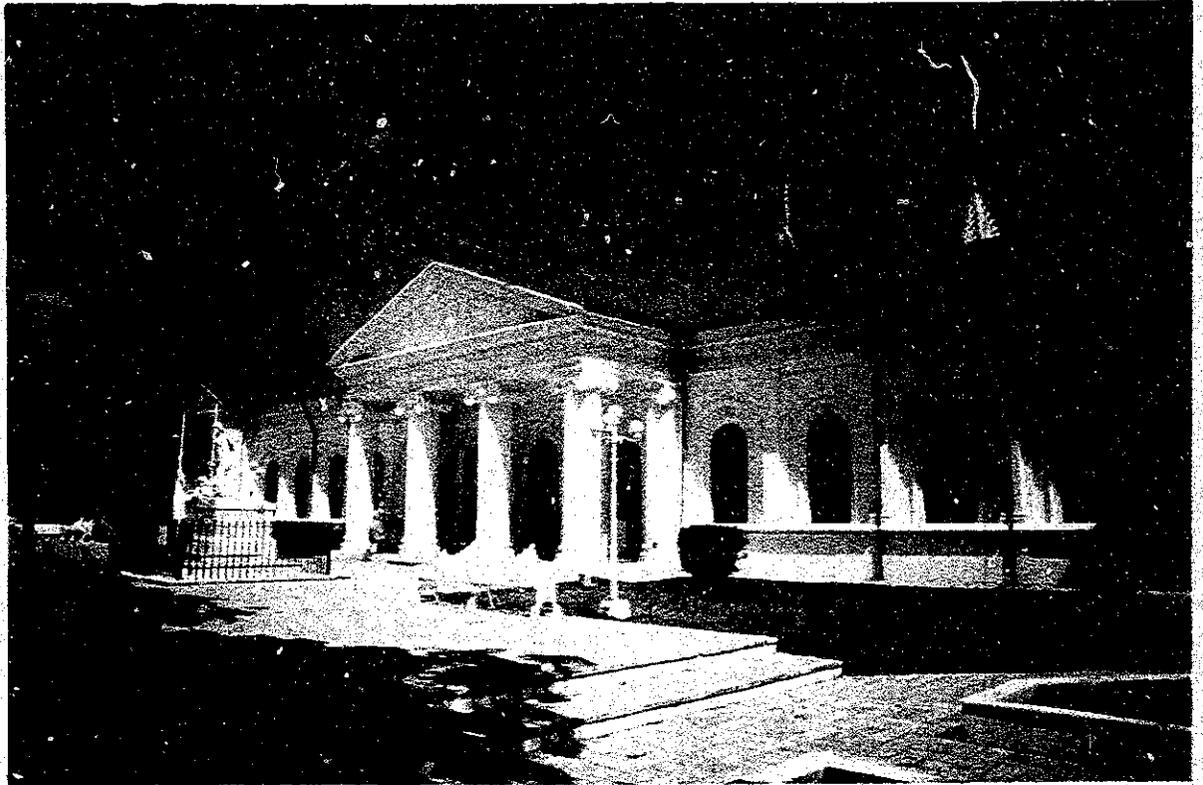


NEWLY
RECONSTRUCTED
JOAQUIN
RODEZNO
HIGH
SCHOOL

AERIAL VIEW
OF
REPUBLICA DEL BRASIL PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

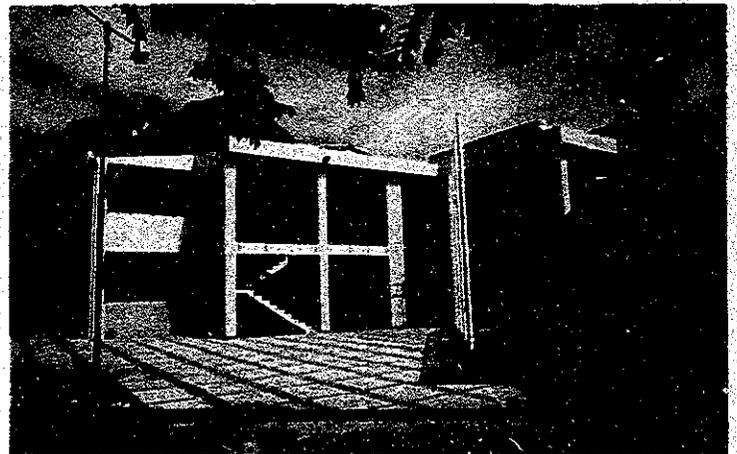


**FACADE
OF THE
ADALBERTO
GUIROLA
CHILDRENS
CENTER AND
EDUCATION
COMPLEX**

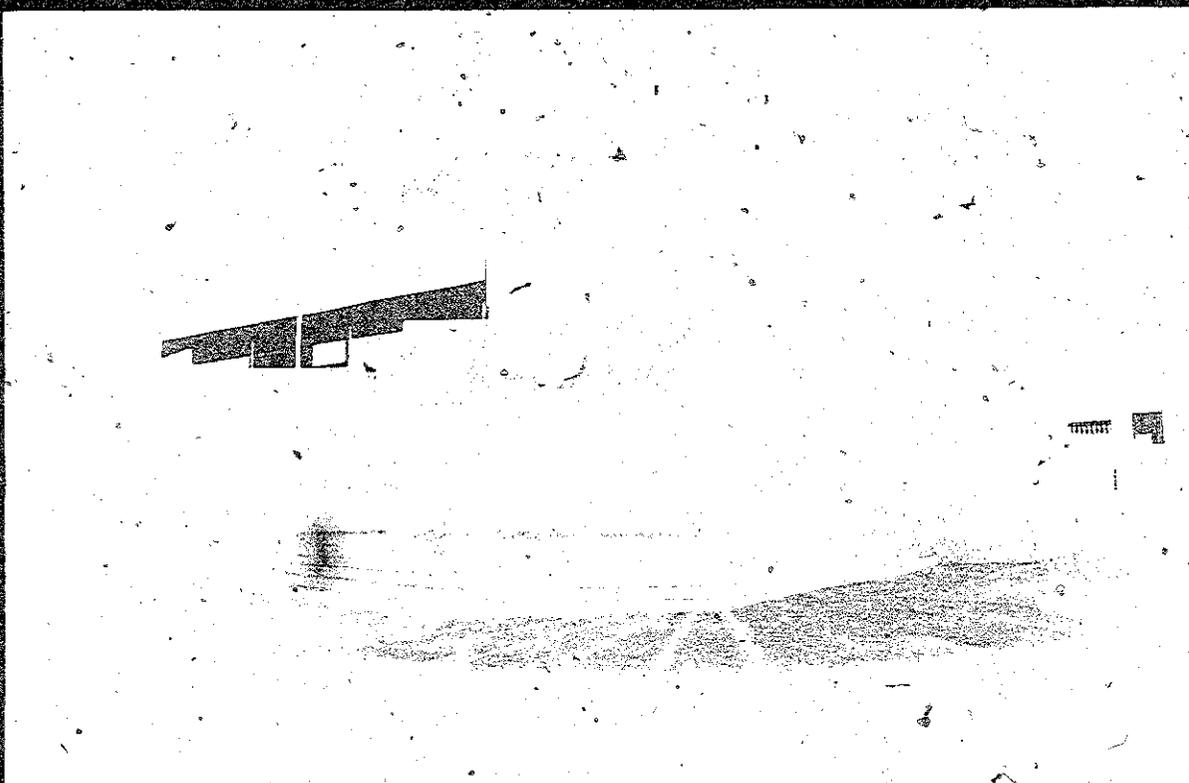
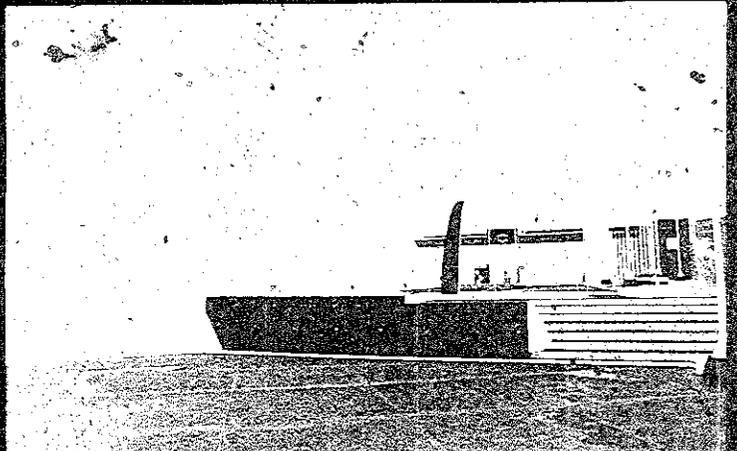


**AERIAL VIEW OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND GROUNDS OF
THE ADALBERTO GUIROLA CHILDRENS CENTER**

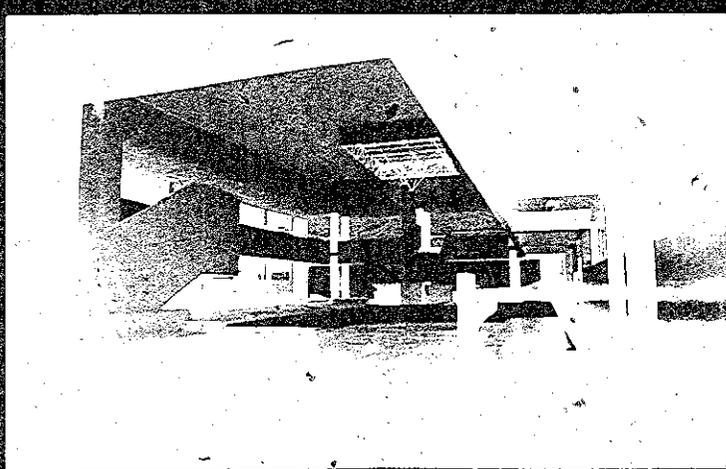
**PARTIAL VIEW
OF NEW SCHOOL AT
AGUSTIN LINARES**



INTERIOR VIEW
OF
THE REPARTO VALLE NUEVO SCHOOL

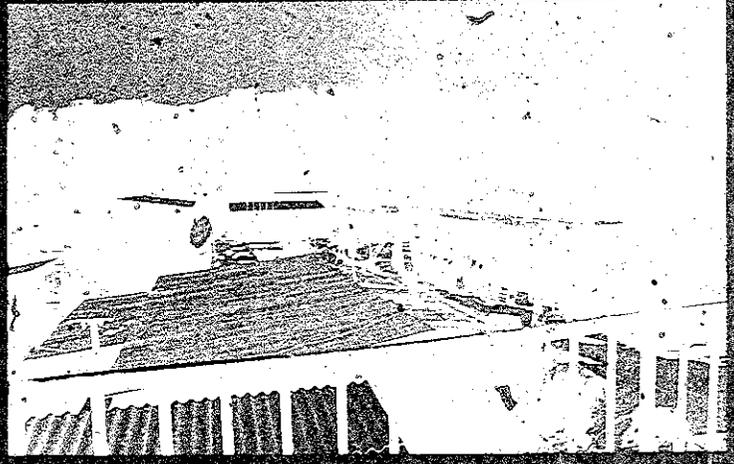


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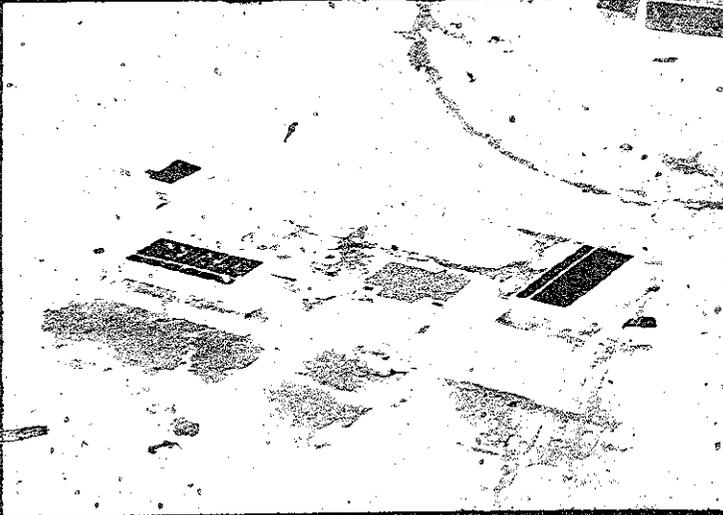


VALLE NUEVO

MILINGO GRADE SCHOOL NEARS COMPLETION

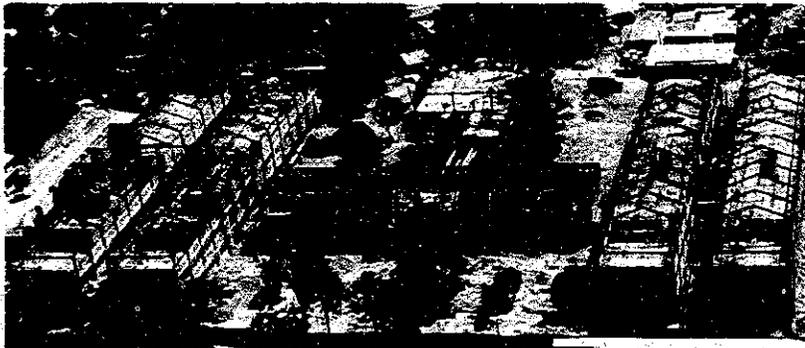
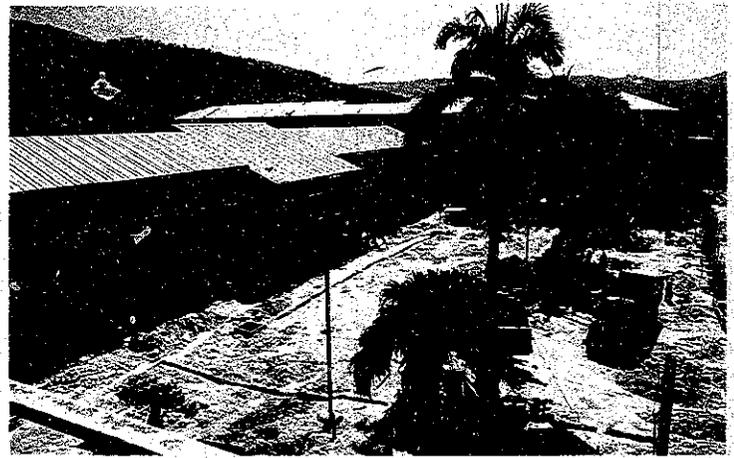


**TWO
OF
EIGHT
STRUCTURES
AT
MILINGO**



MILINGO COMPOUND

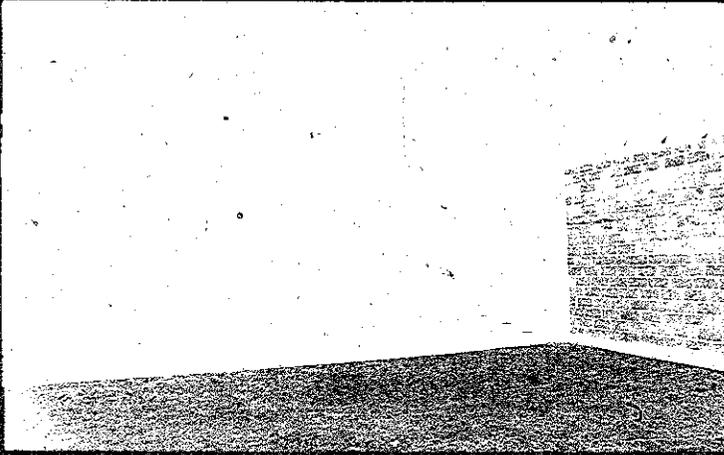
HOGAR DEL NIÑO AT SAN JACINTO



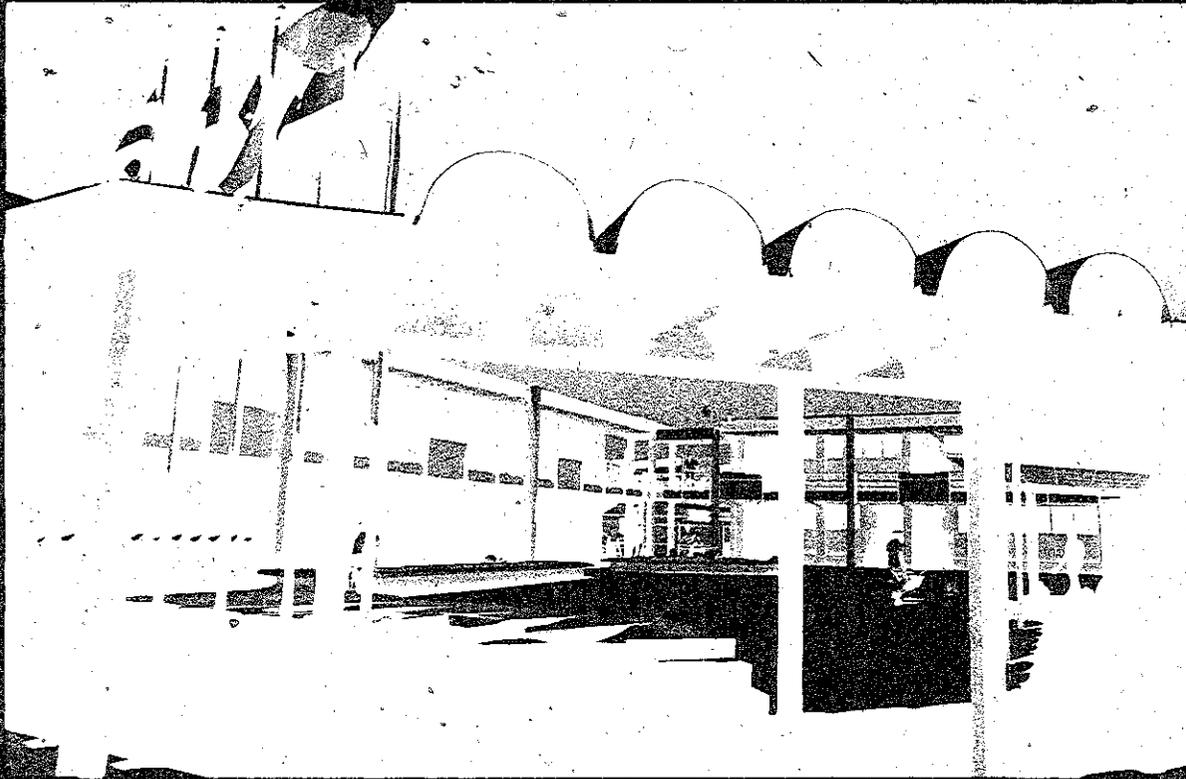
**EIGHT MAJOR STRUCTURES
BEING BUILT IN PHASE II
OF CONSTRUCTION**

**ONE THOUSAND
STUDENTS
AND ORPHANTS
TO BE
ASSISTED
WITH
ACADEMIC
AND
VOCATIONAL
TRAINING**



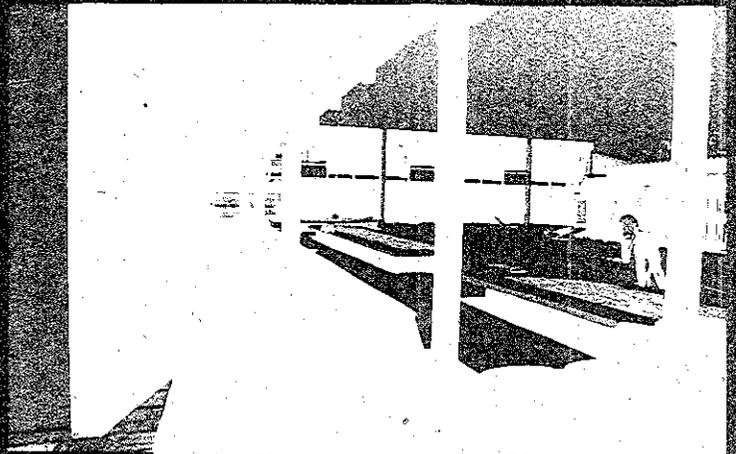


**POPOTLAN PRIMARY
AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
BEGINS CLASS IN 1993**

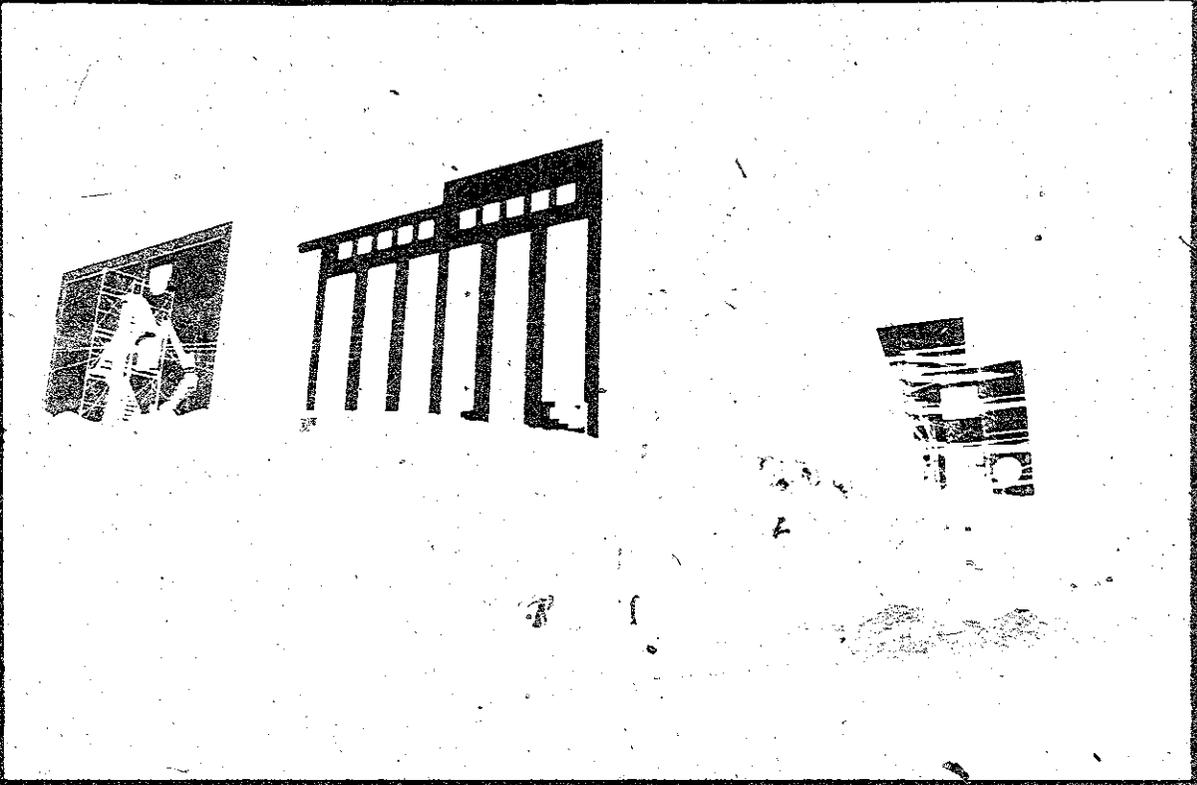


**POPOTLAN
PRIMARY
AND
JUNIOR
HIGH SCHOOL**

INTERIOR OF POPOTLAN SCHOOL



**EL CENAR,
A NATIONAL
ART CENTER
AND
TEACHER
TRAINING
INSTITUTE,
NEARS
COMPLETION**

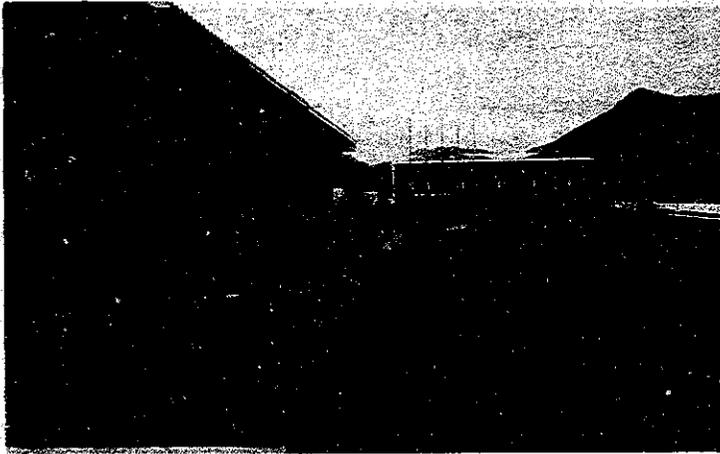
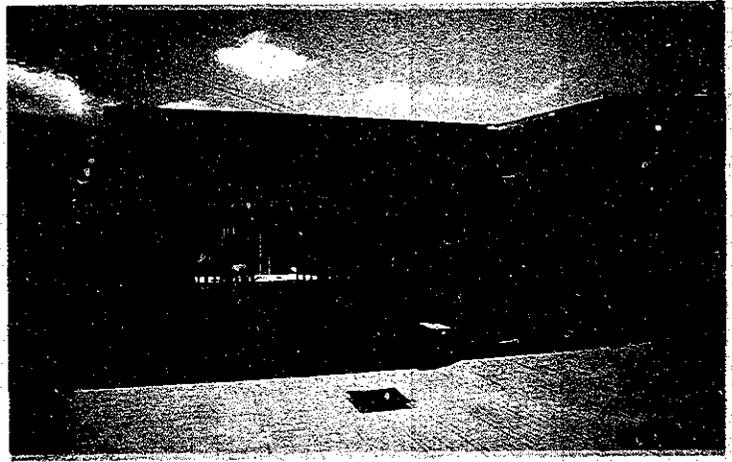


**FRONT ELEVATION
OF
CONSTRUCTION
AT
EL CENAR**

EL CENAR

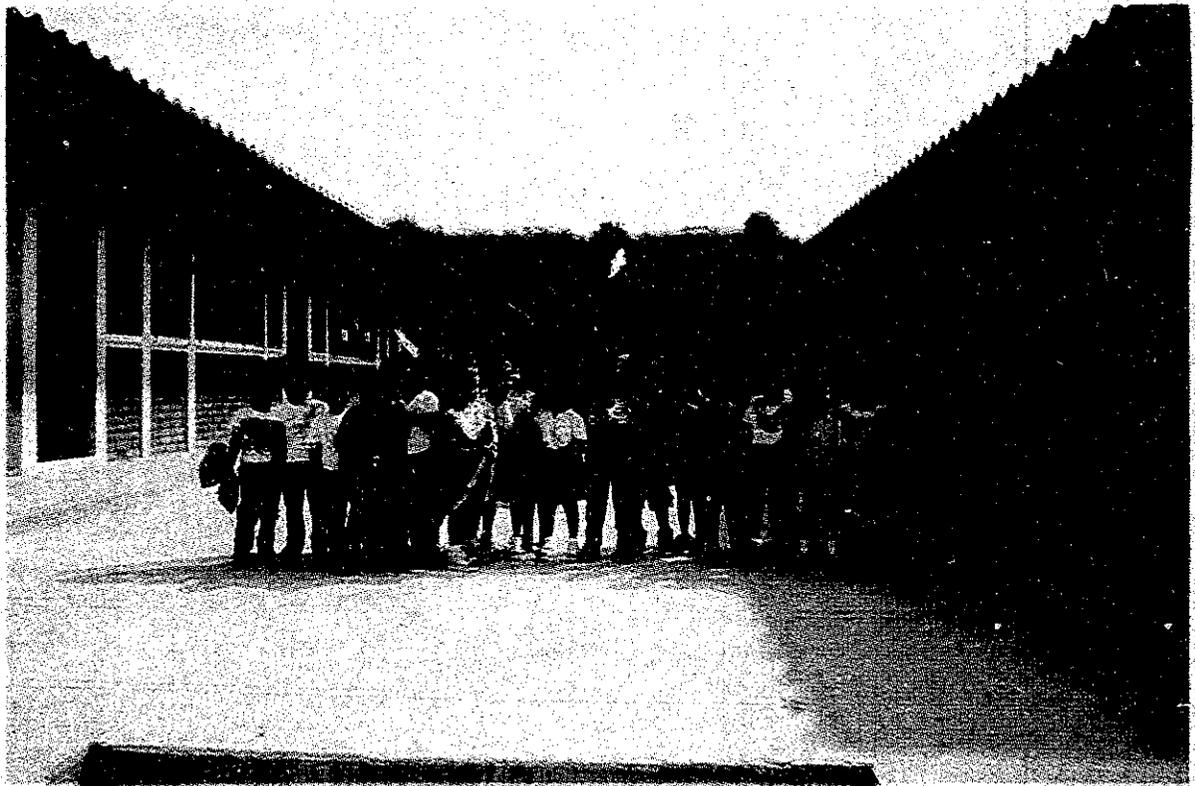


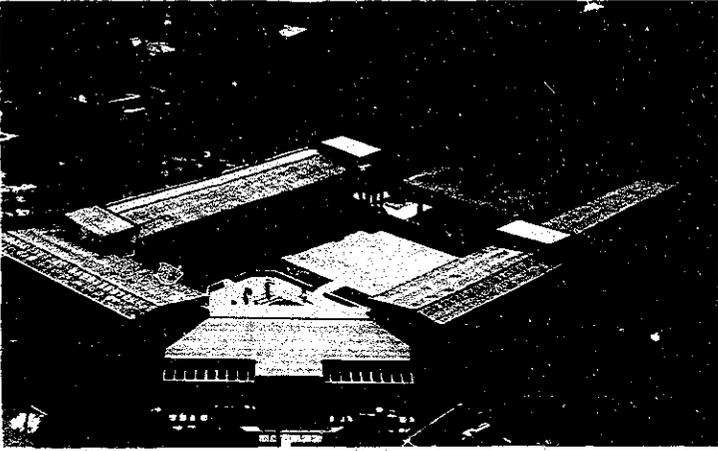
**FACADE OF LARGE SECONDARY SCHOOL
AT
CONCHA VIUDA DE ESCALON**



THE ERMITA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

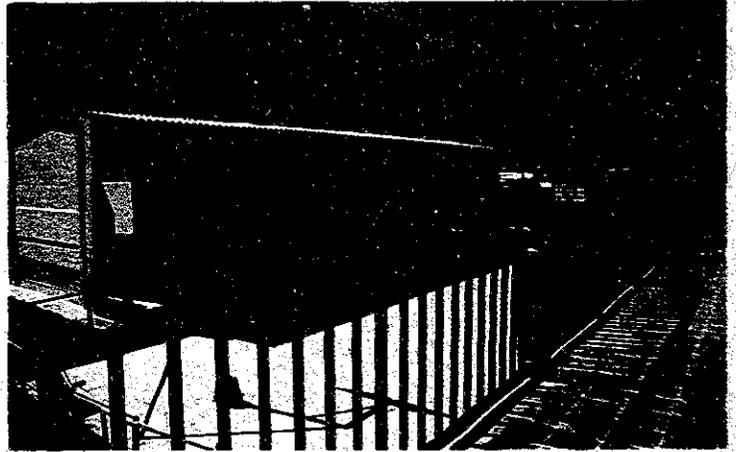
**THE SCHOOL
AT
LA SELVA
A
RELOCATION
SITE
FOR
650 FAMILIES**



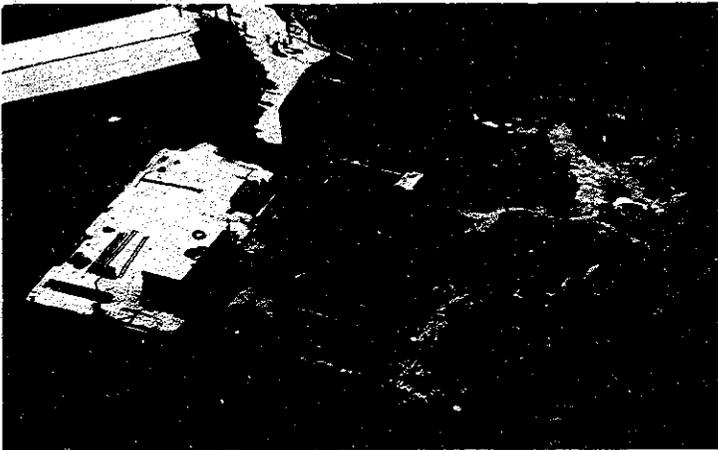


**AERIAL VIEW
OF
CONCHA VIUDA DE ESCALON SCHOOL
AND PARTIAL VIEW OF CAMPUS**

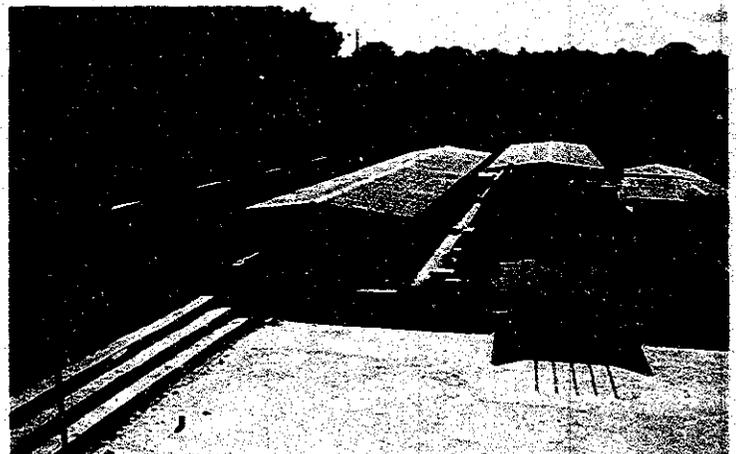
**LARGE MODERN SCHOOL
AT THE
10TH OF OCTOBER RELOCATION SITE**



**LA SELVA COMMUNITY CENTER, DAYCARE
CENTER, RECREATION AREA AND TEACHERS
QUARTERS IN THE LOWER RIGHT OF PICTURE**



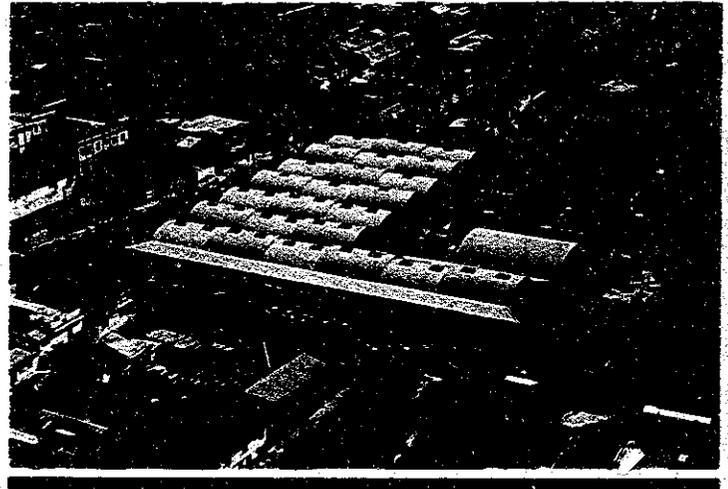
**SAN SIMON SCHOOL
BEGINS 1993 SCHOOL YEAR
IN NEW FACILITIES**



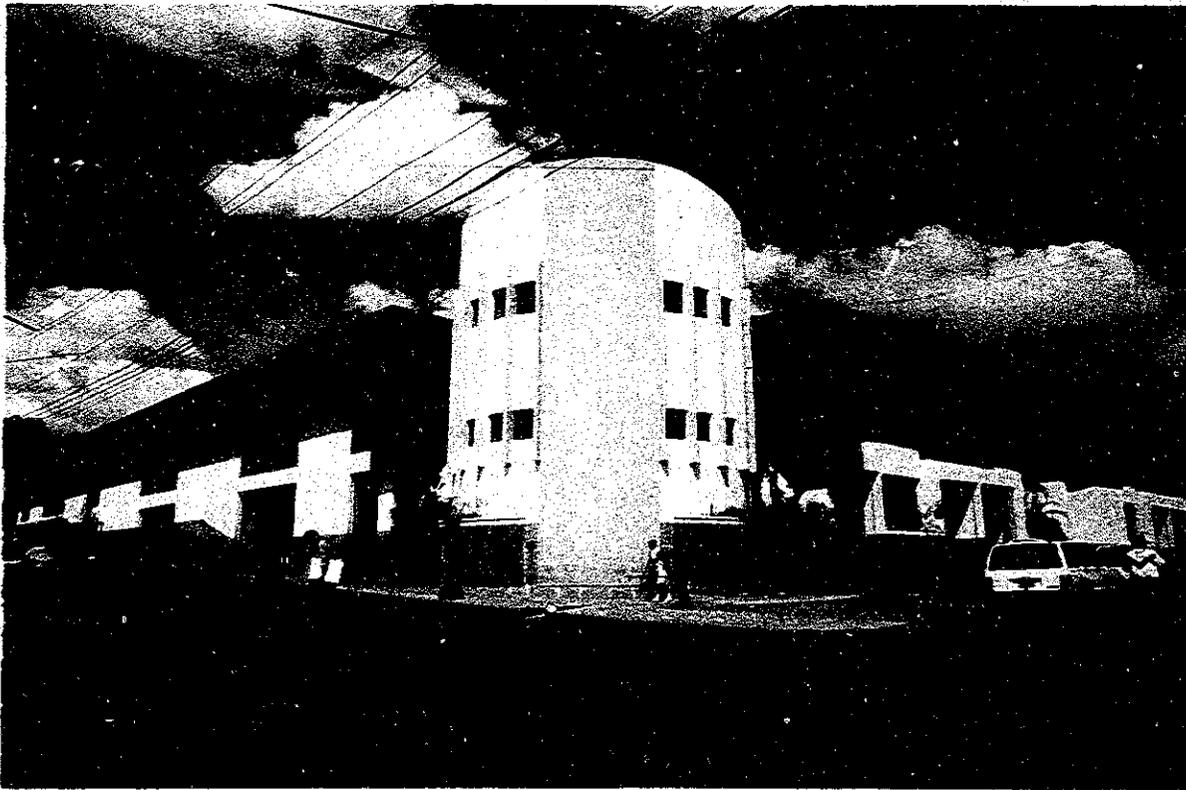
Public Market Reconsiruction (\$16,300,000)

Most of the city's public markets were damaged beyond safe occupancy. Not only are these markets the average citizen's "super market," but they also provide work for some 800,000 people as vendors, suppliers, food handlers, and transporters of food and other staples. Moreover, markets are crucial to the masses of San Salvador because they live without household refrigeration and must buy perishable food daily. It was clear from the beginning that eight of the major markets would have to be completely rebuilt. This posed a major challenge as markets had to continue "business as usual" while site stabilization, demolition, and reconstruction were carried out.

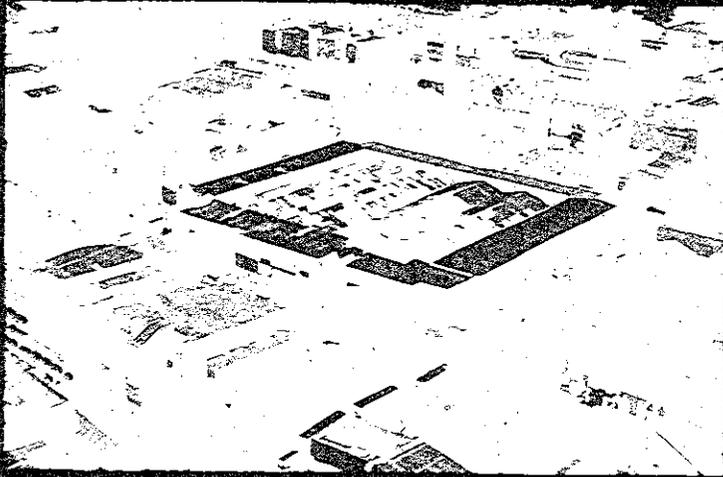
To meet this challenge, temporary stalls were built in the streets and vendors and goods were moved into them. Streets were closed and public transportation was rerouted as business continued.



**AERIAL VIEW
OF
SAN MIGUELITO PUBLIC MARKET**

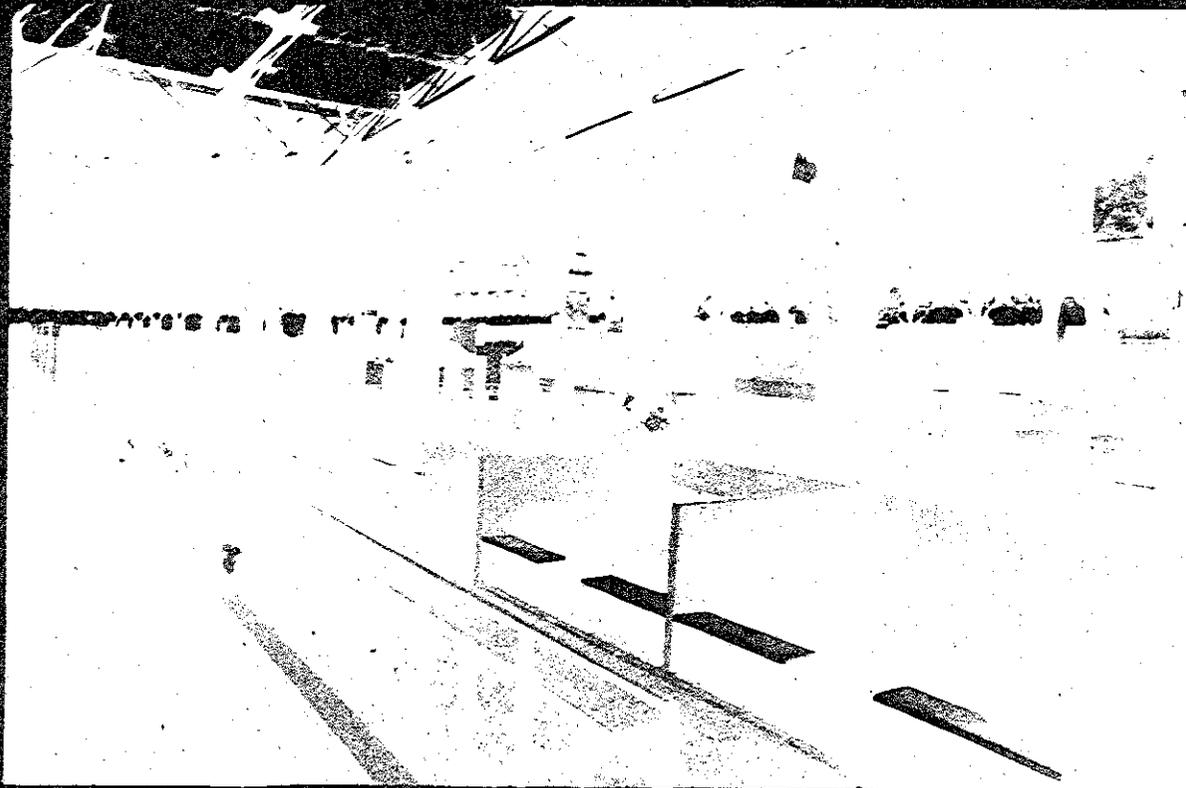
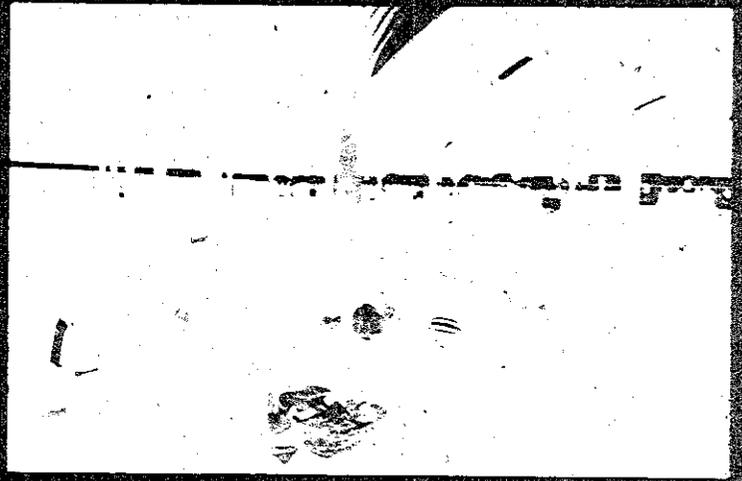


**EX-CUARTEL PUBLIC MARKET
FOR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
AND NATIVE ARTS**



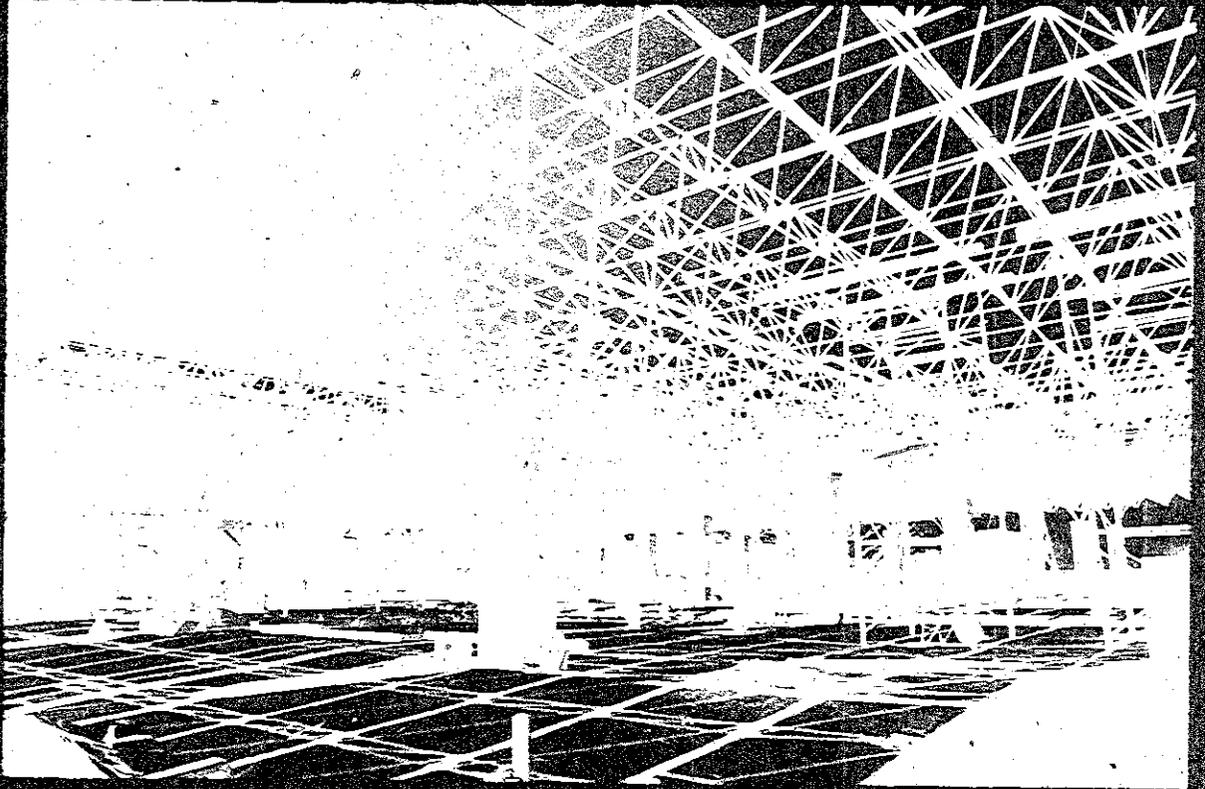
AERIAL VIEW OF EX-CUARTEL MARKET

INTERIOR OF SAN MIGUELITO MARKET



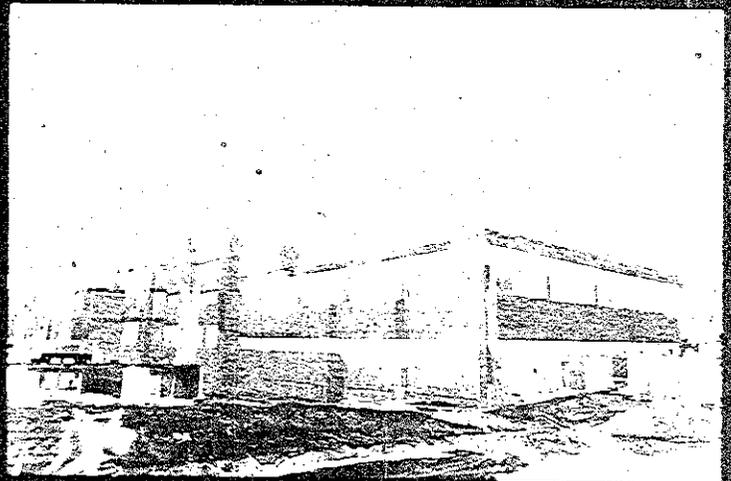
**CAFETERIA
IN
THE
SAGRADO
CORAZON
MARKET**

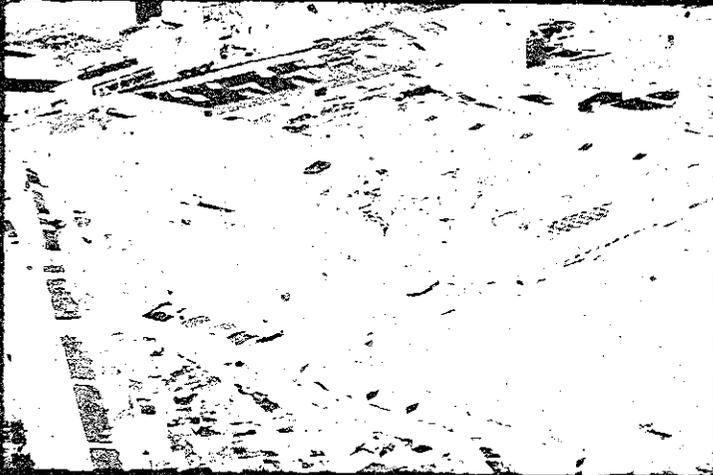
**ROOF
GOES ON
THIRD LEVEL
OF
TINETTI
PUBLIC
MARKET**



**CONSTRUCTION IN PROCESS
AT
TINETTI PUBLIC MARKET**

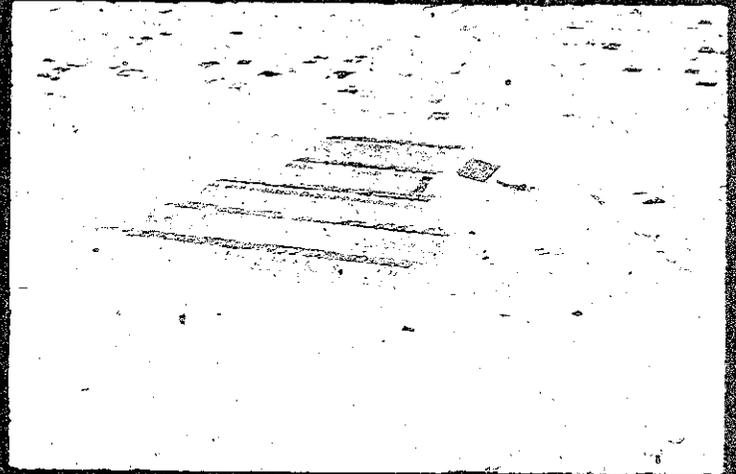
TINETTI PUBLIC MARKET



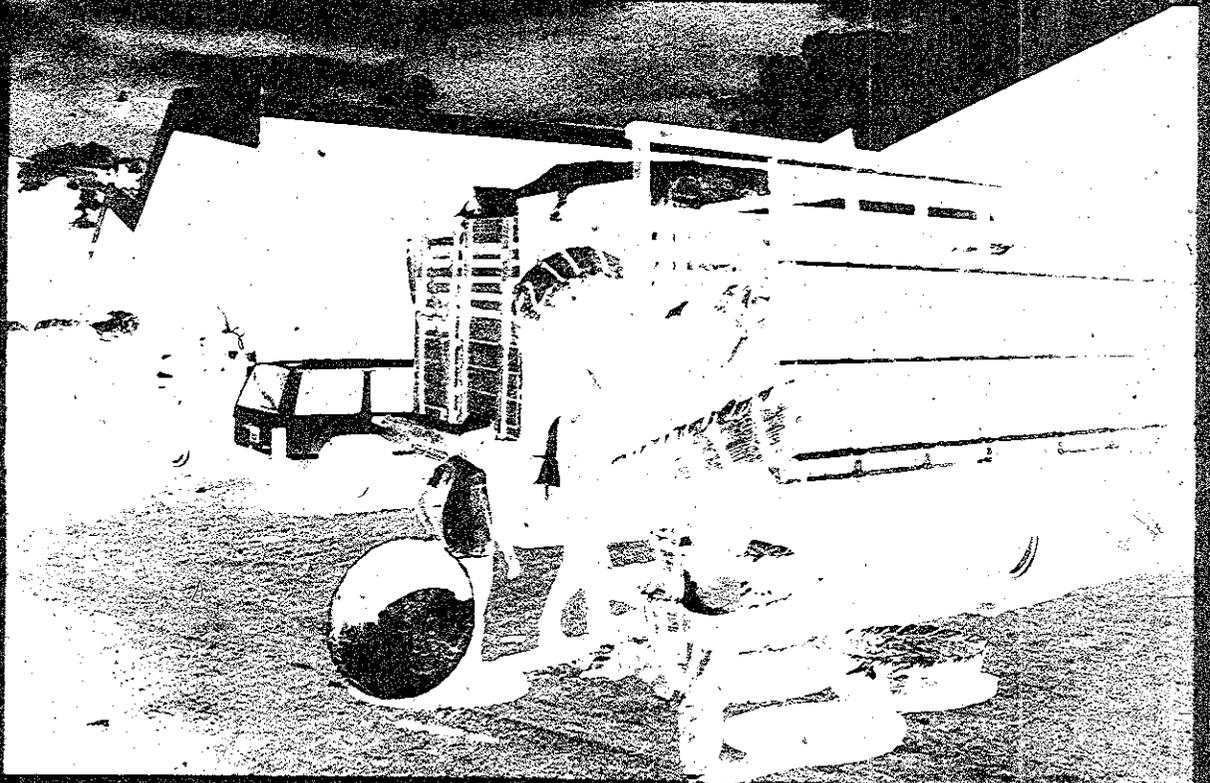


THE CENTRAL MARKET, CONSISTING OF EIGHT
LARGE STRUCTURES AND THREE LARGE
UNDERGROUND AREAS, COVER APPROXIMATELY
TWO SQUARE CITY BLOCKS AND SERVES SOME
30,000 FAMILIES THAT LIVE NEARBY

THE TIENDONA BANANA MARKET
WHICH SUPPLIES ALL OF THE BANANAS
AND PLATANOS FOR THE CITY



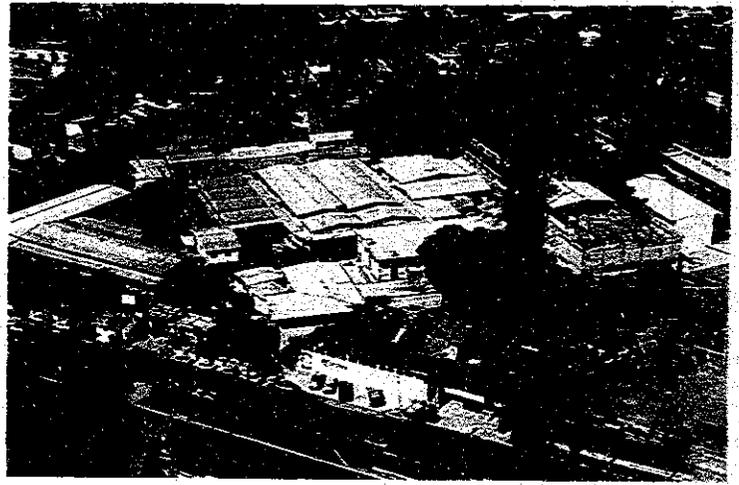
BANANAS
ARRIVE DAILY
FROM
GUATEMALA
AND ARE SOLD
TO VENDORS
THROUGHOUT
THE CITY



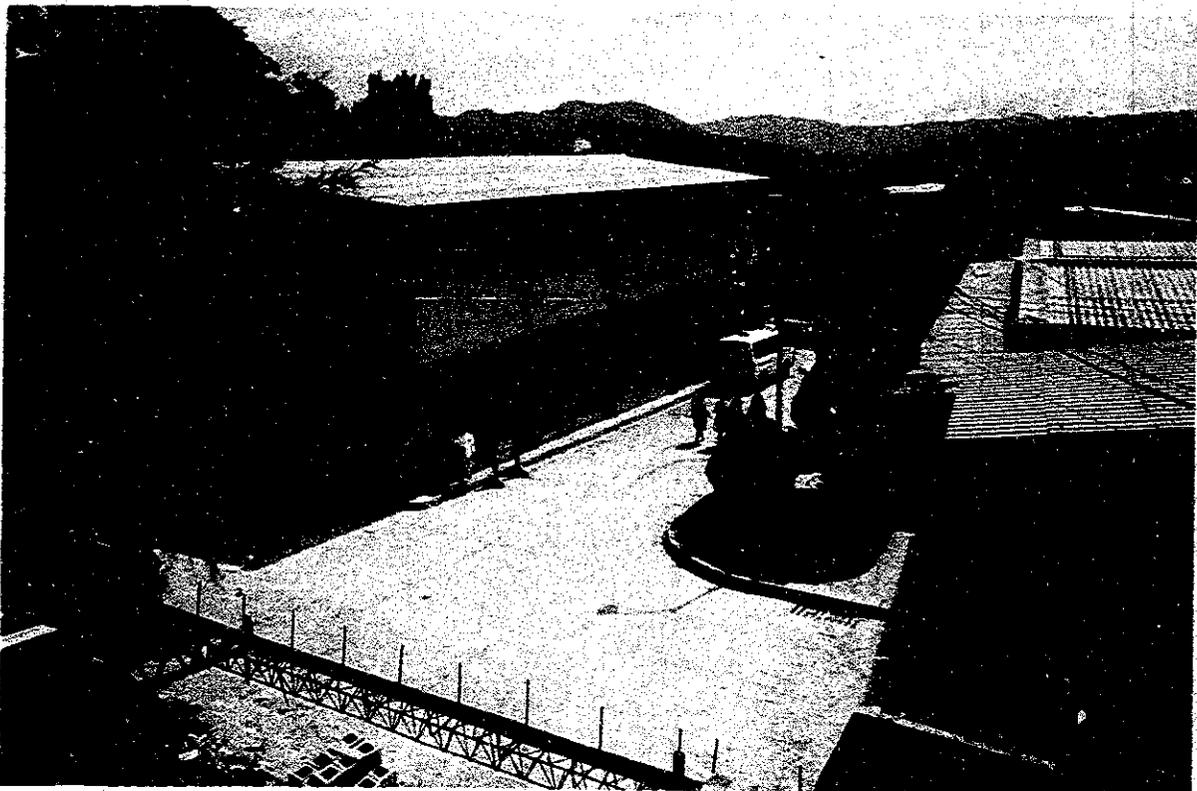
**Public Health and Medical Facilities
(\$3,500,000 + \$1,400,000 Reflows)**

The most severely damaged public health facilities were those that served the masses of Salvadoran people: the Maternity Hospital, the Childrens Hospital, the Gynecological Center, the Respiratory Hospital, the Central Laboratory, the School of Nursing, and the Institute for Cerebral Palsy. All of these facilities were rebuilt under USAID earthquake assistance.

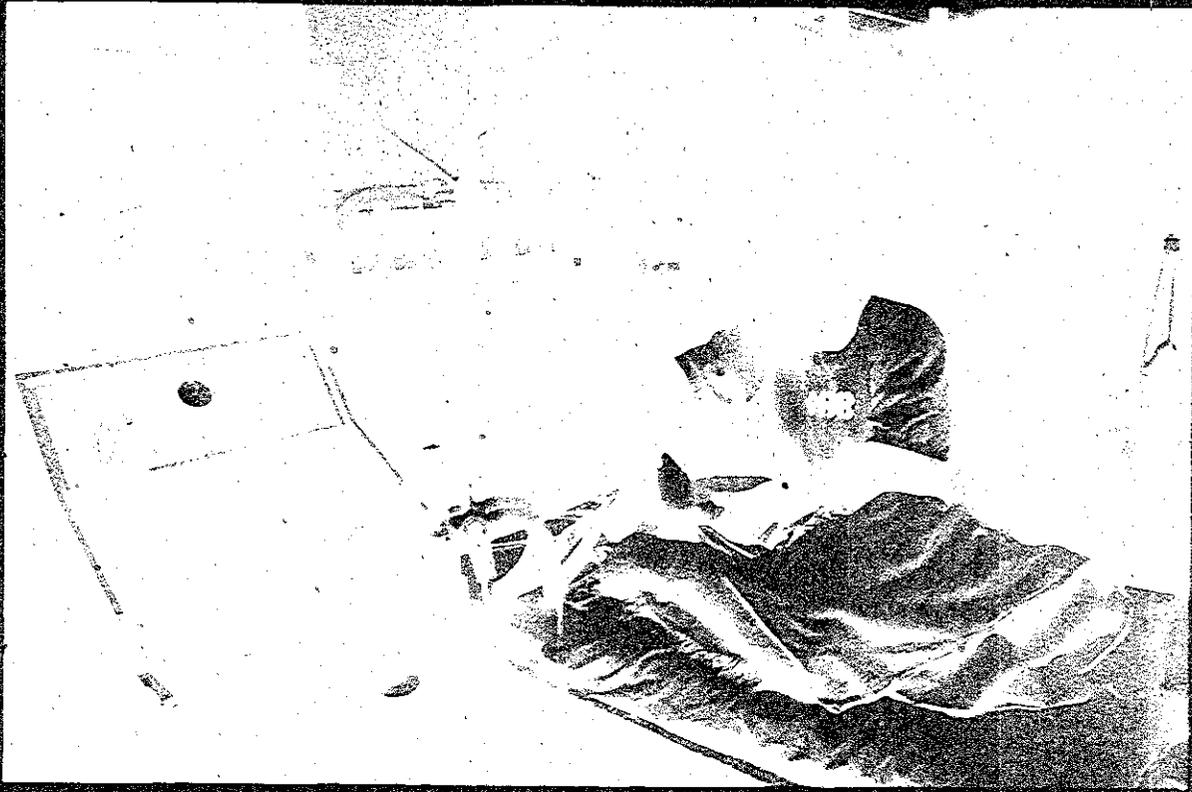
Again, the USAID-GOES approach was to create temporary structures that could serve the city's daily medical needs while longer-term reconstruction was planned and staged. As construction progressed, patients were attended by medical personnel in tents, parking lots, and open fields throughout the City. Some \$3.5 million was used to reconstruct medical facilities and replace critical medical equipment.



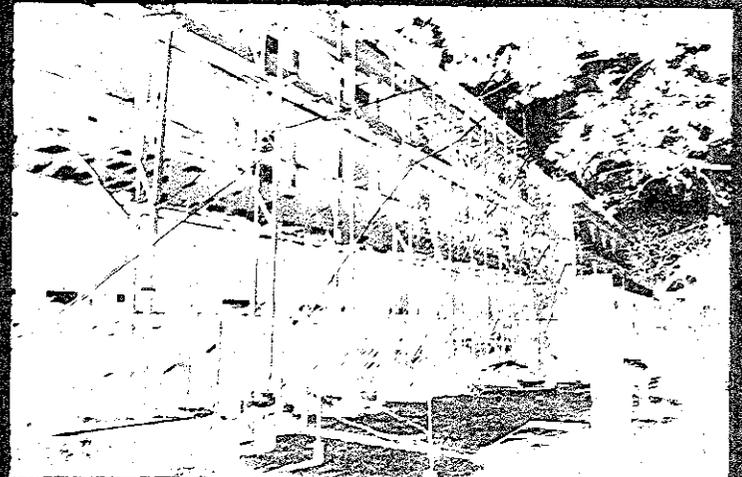
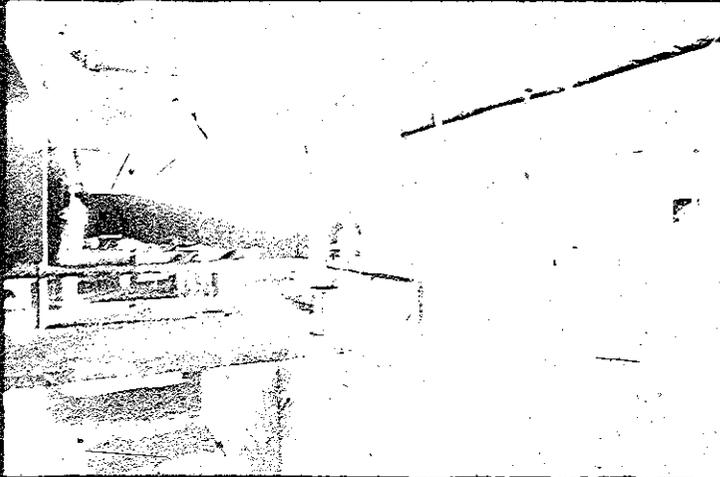
**RECONSTRUCTED
BENJAMIN BLOOM CHILDRENS HOSPITAL**



RECONSTRUCTION BEGAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE QUAKE AND CONSISTED OF FIVE MAJOR PHASES WHICH INCLUDED OPERATING ROOMS, NEONATAL CENTER, INTENSIVE CARE UNIT, WARDS, LAUNDRY AND SIGNIFICANT EQUIPMENT DONATIONS.



**MORE THAN 3,000 PATIENTS TREATED DAILY
AND SURGERY PERFORMED AROUND THE CLOCK**



THE CENTRAL LABORATORY APPROACHES COMPLETION

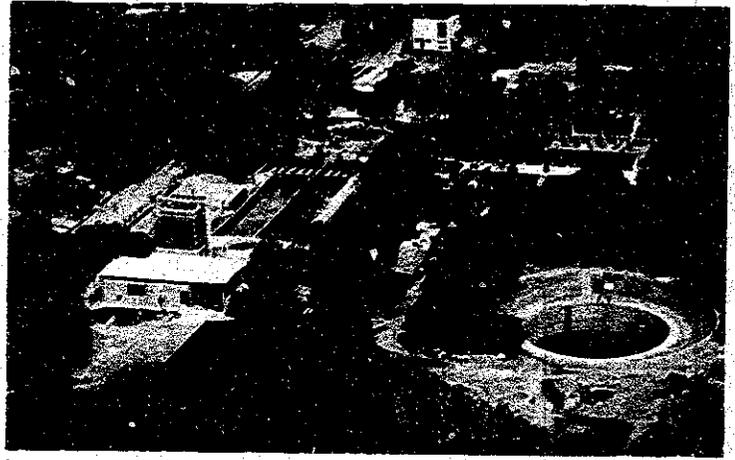
**Public Services and Basic Infrastructure
(\$4,400,000)**

The earthquake destroyed 90 percent of San Salvador's public service infrastructure. In the first few days large segments of the City were without electricity, water, sewage facilities, storm drainage structures, and telecommunications. Streets, sidewalks, retaining walls, stairways, and other support infrastructure were rendered useless making communication, transportation, and everyday life almost impossible.

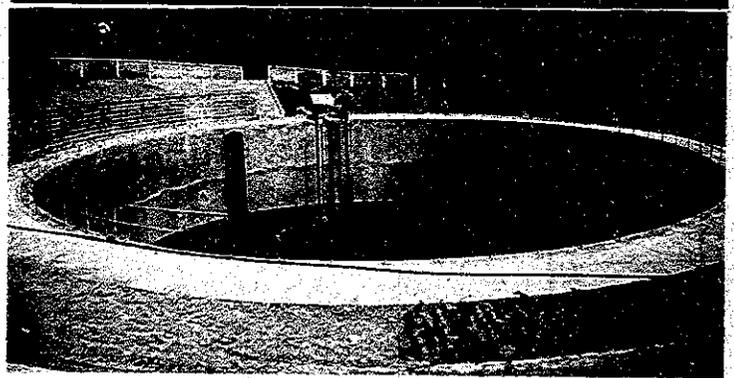
Early efforts under USAID assistance focused on replacing damaged segments of these systems and bringing the utilities back on line. Much of this effort, patchwork and temporary in nature, was conducted during the Earthquake Recovery Project.

While permanent reconstruction has been the objective of several donors, USAID was the principal donor for reconstructing vital facets of the public utilities systems. USAID also developed within key governmental entities the capacity to respond quickly to continuing systemic breakdowns traceable to earthquake damage. Reconstruction resources aimed at the restoration of public services totaled \$4.4 million.

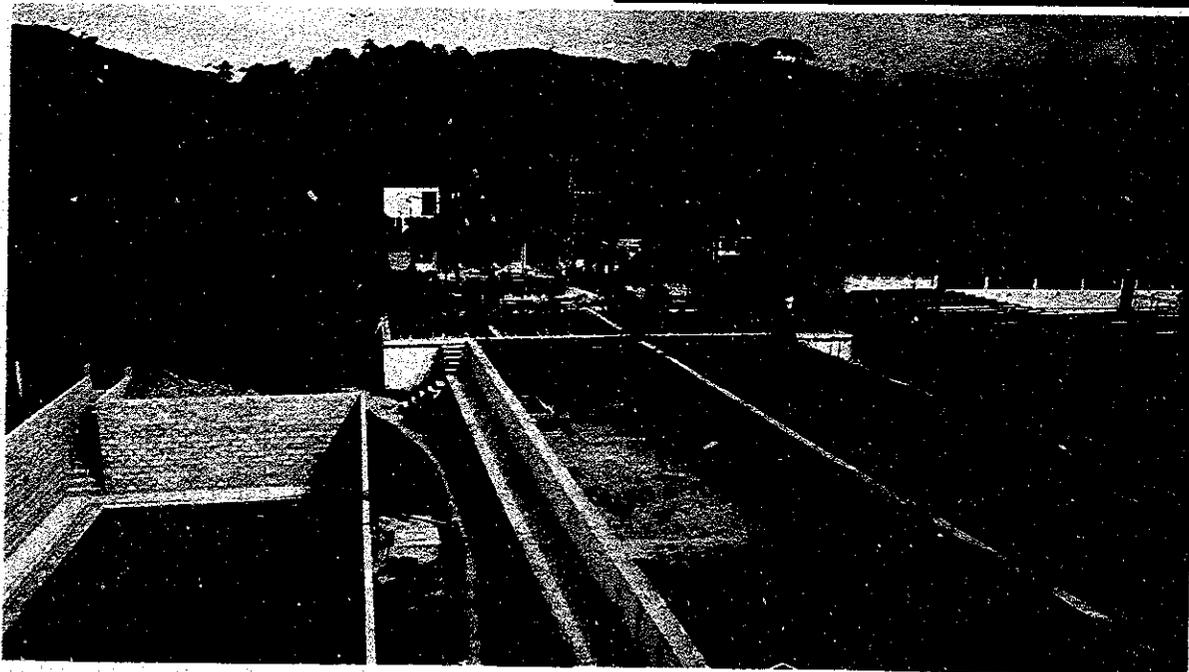
GULUCHAPA WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

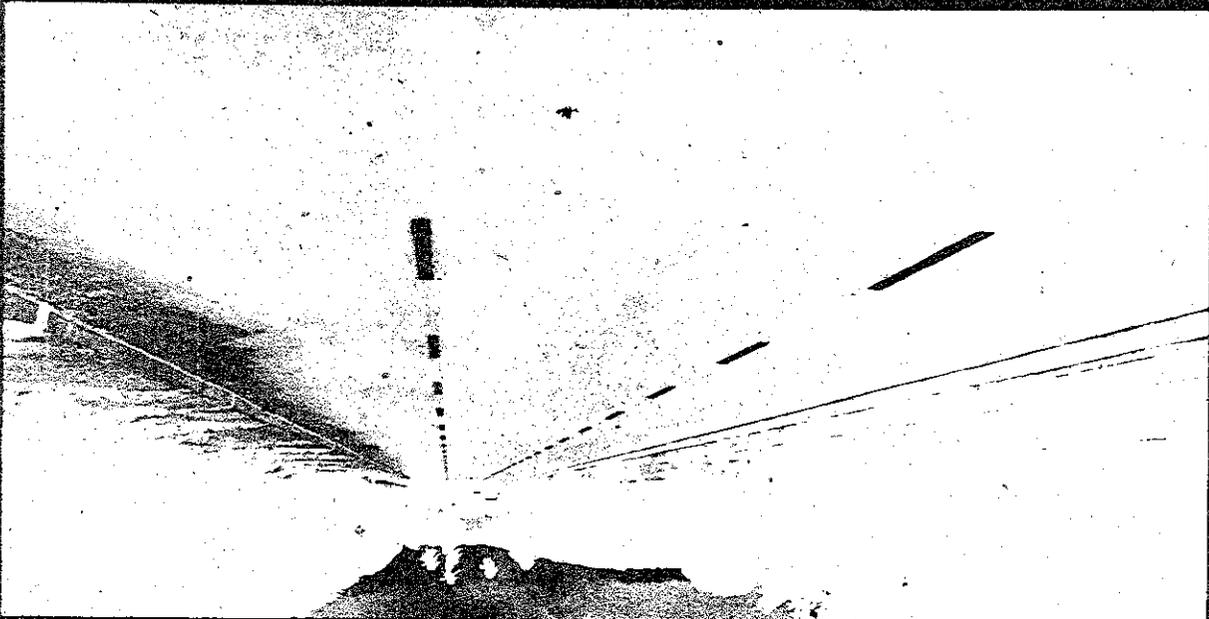


**NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY'S
WELL FIELD, TREATMENT PLANT AND STORAGE
FACILITIES**



**ALL FACILITIES COMPLETELY RENOVATED AND
ADDITIONAL WELLS PERFORATED TO INCREASE
WATER DELIVERY TO EARTHQUAKE RELOCATION
AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SITES**





PHOTOS BELOW AND ABOVE
SHOW THE REPAIRED HIGH-
WAY. LEFT: REHABILITATION
OF EARTHQUAKE-DESTROYED
HIGHWAY REQUIRED MAJOR
REPAIRS TO THE SHOULDERS,
SUB-BASE, DRAINAGE STRUC-
TURES AND SURFACE



SAN
SALVADOR
COMALAPA
HIGHWAY



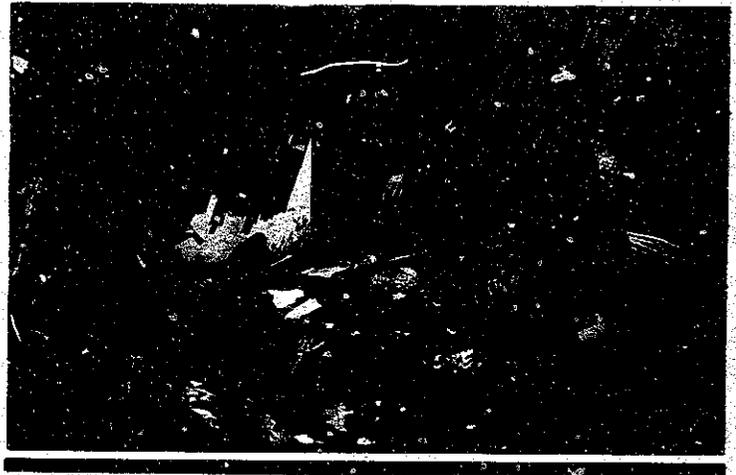
Housing (\$26,200,000 + \$3,200,000 Reflows)

The City of San Salvador is criss-crossed by thousands of seismic fault lines extending into and throughout the city's residential areas. In all, the earthquake left more than 300,000 people homeless and many more houses barely inhabitable.

Some communities, especially those of the very poor, were completely destroyed and had to be relocated to other areas of the City. This meant not only moving people from one location to another, but also providing them with housing, public services, schools, town halls and daycare centers. The reconstruction of low-income communities left in rubble by the earthquake has, in fact, been the hallmark of the Earthquake Reconstruction Project.

Investments in these communities total \$37 million and have resulted in the construction of 13,062 housing units in 103 communities and locations throughout San Salvador.

The bulk of new housing for low-income families, about 13,062 units, was built using a combination of self-help and paid skilled labor. These self-help projects were implemented by three private, non-profit organizations and included basic infrastructure, water, sewers, electricity, community centers, schools and other facilities. In addition to self-help labor, most families also contributed cash for the payment of skilled labor and the purchase of land.



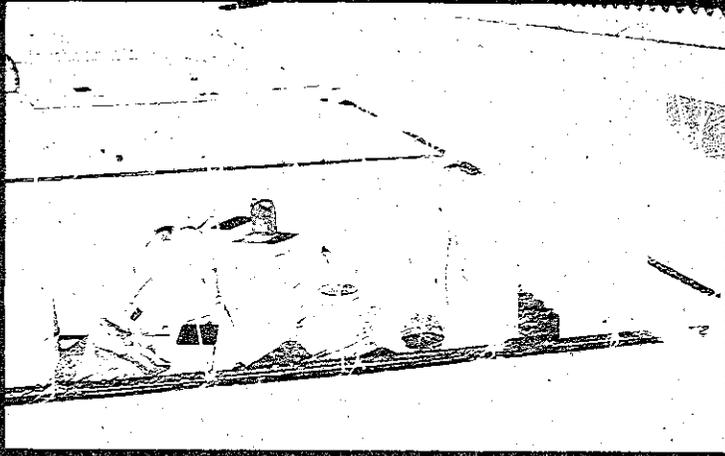
300,000 PEOPLE



L E F T

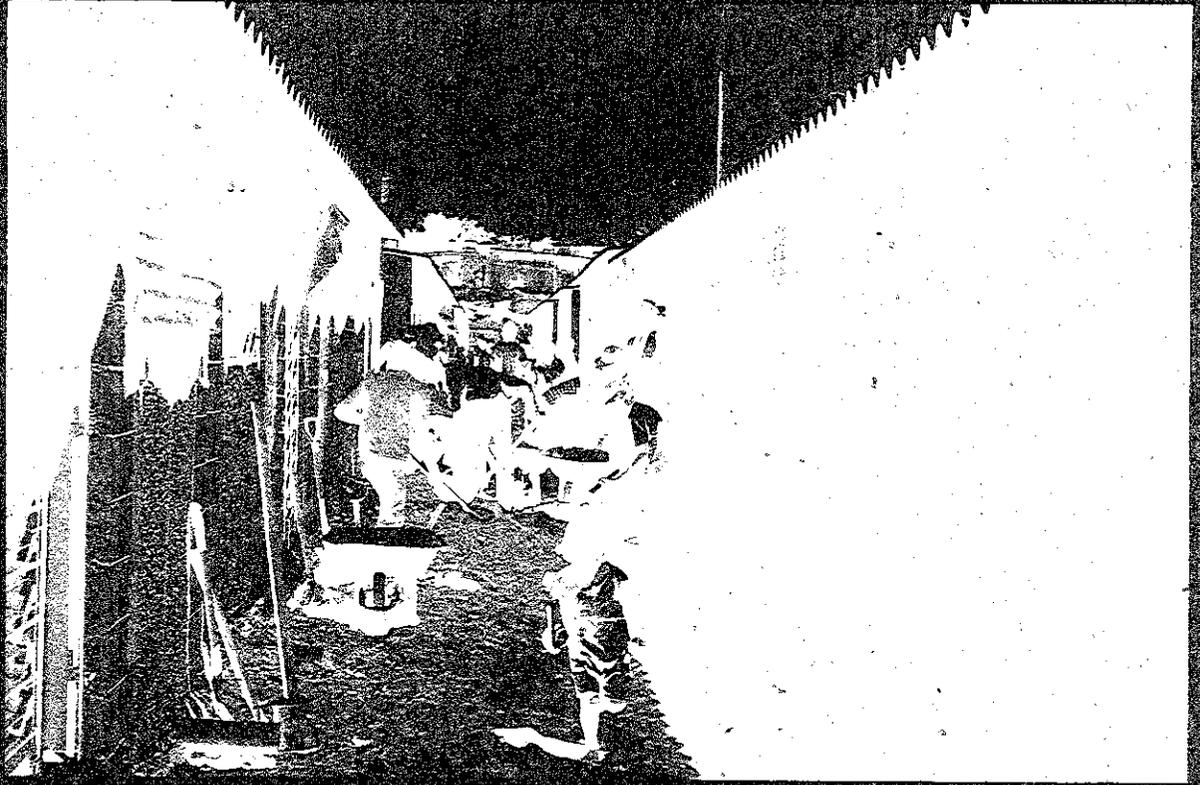


HOMELESS



SELF

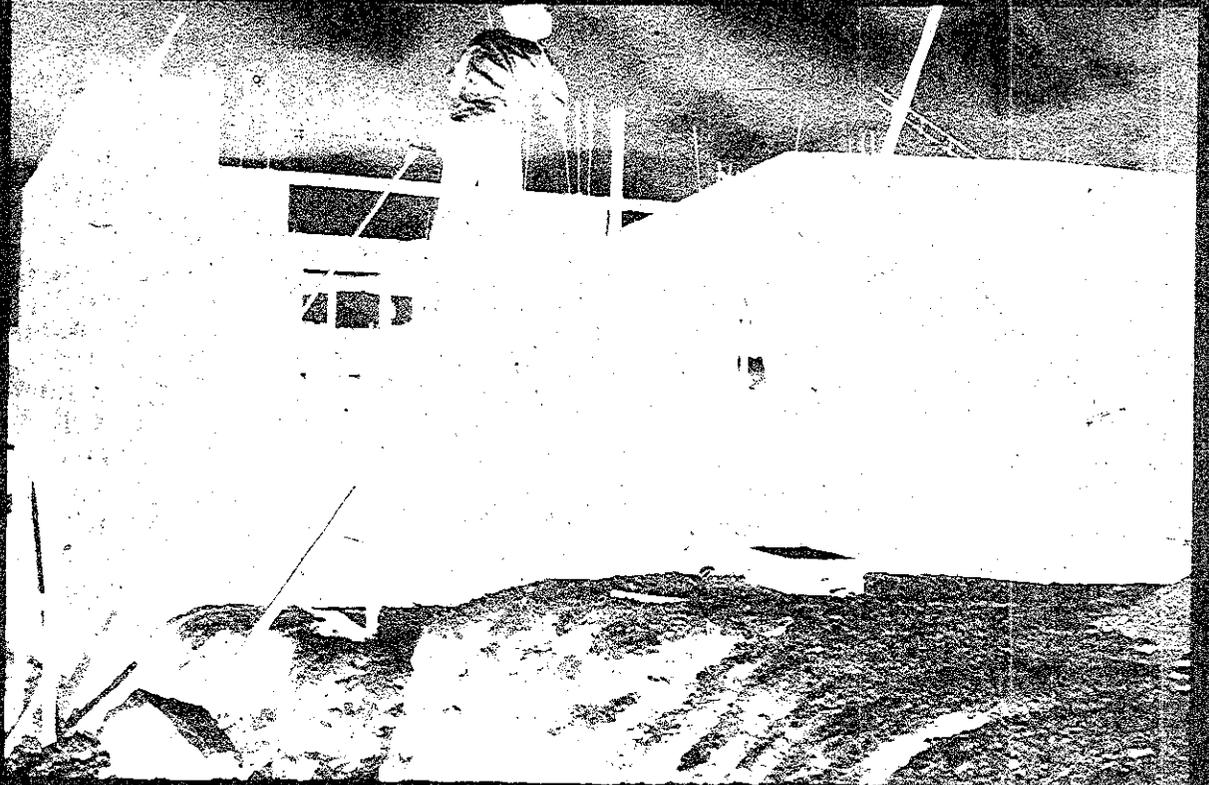
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HOUSING



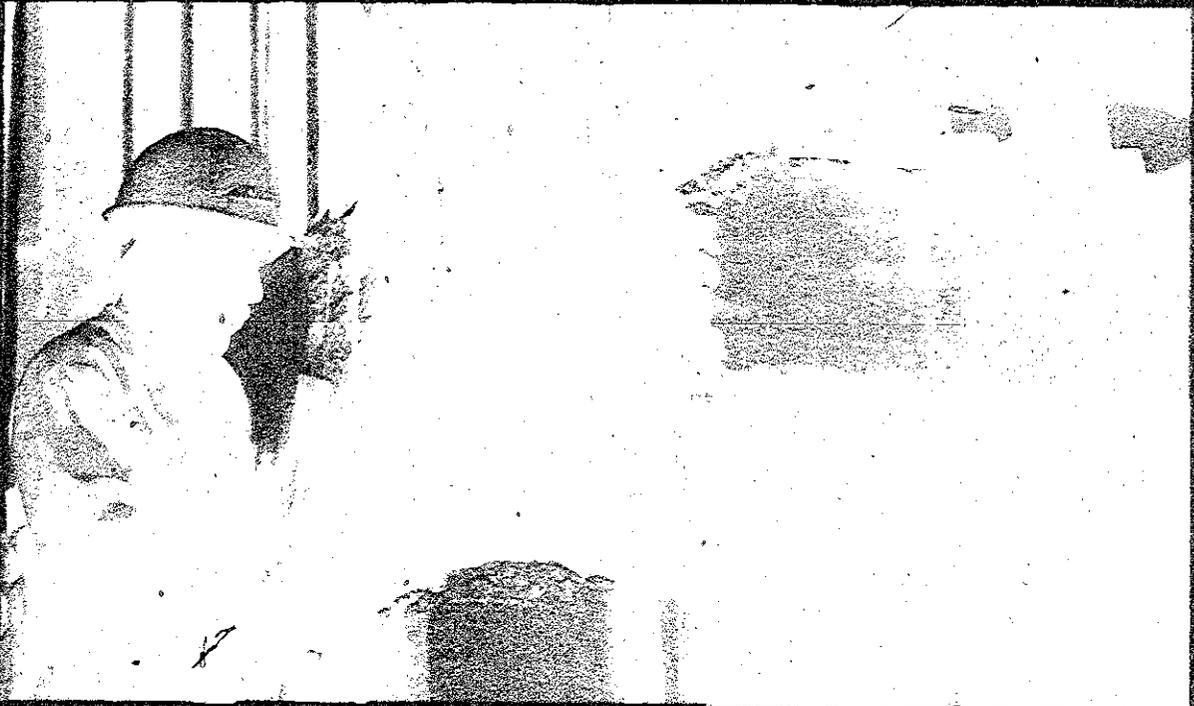
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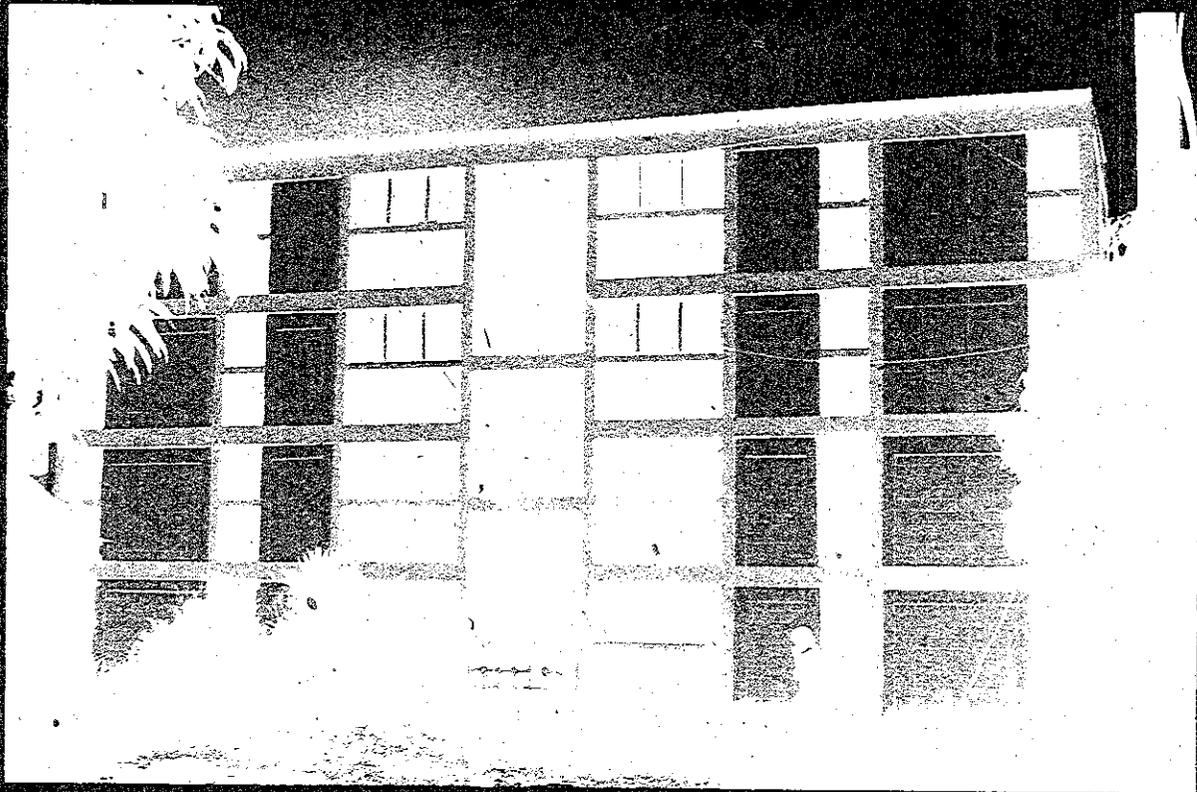
AFFORDABLE
HOUSING
FOR
LOW-INCOME
EARTHQUAKE
VICTIMS



**MAJOR
EFFORT
TO
REBUILD
MULTI-FAMILY
APARTMENT
BUILDINGS**

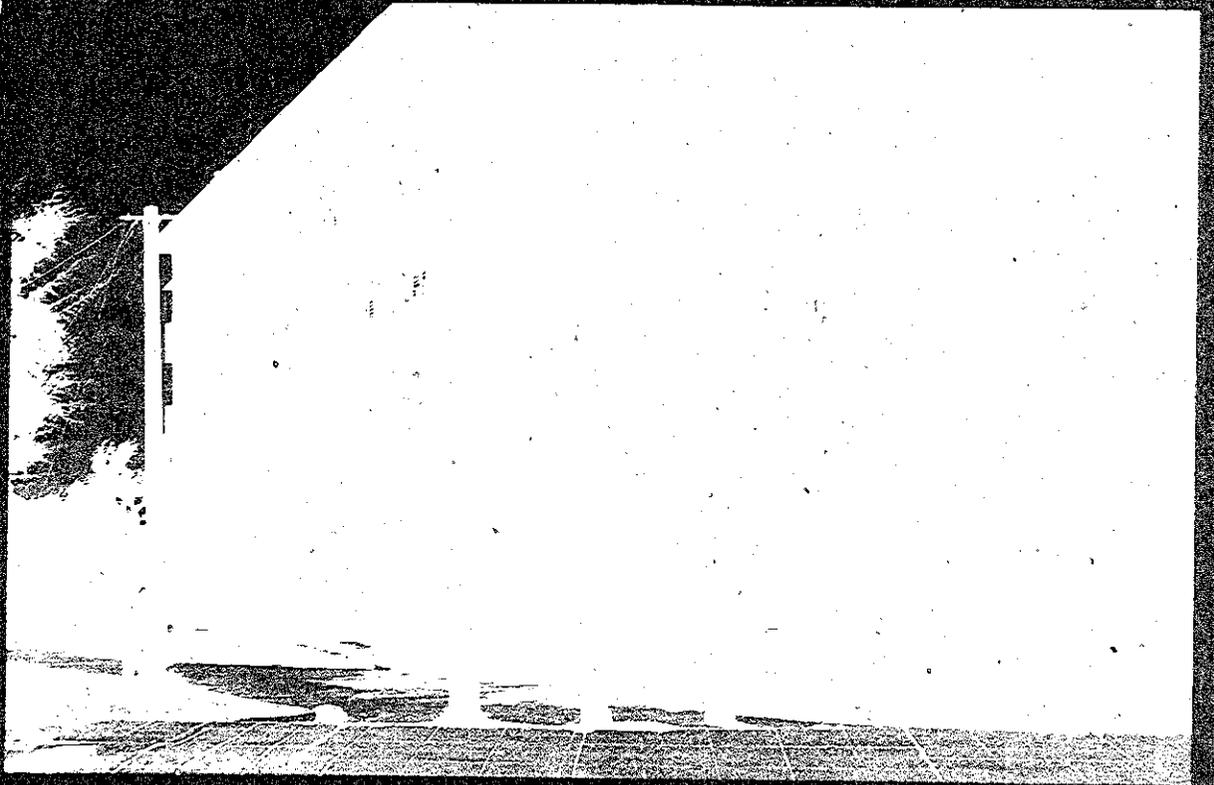


EMPHASIS PLACED ON STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

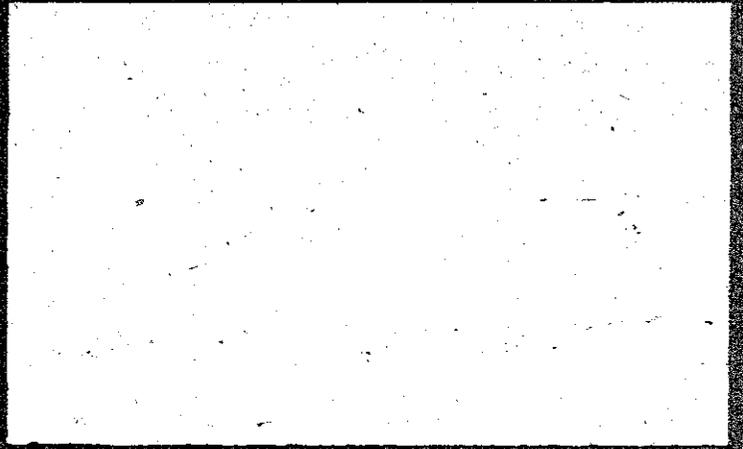


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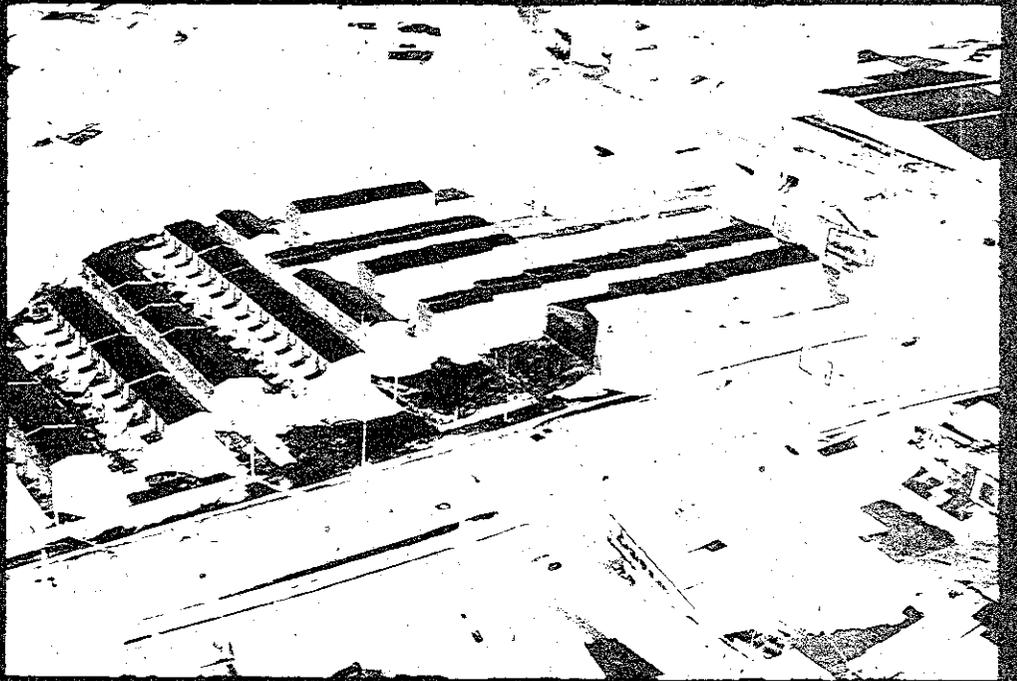
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BEFORE

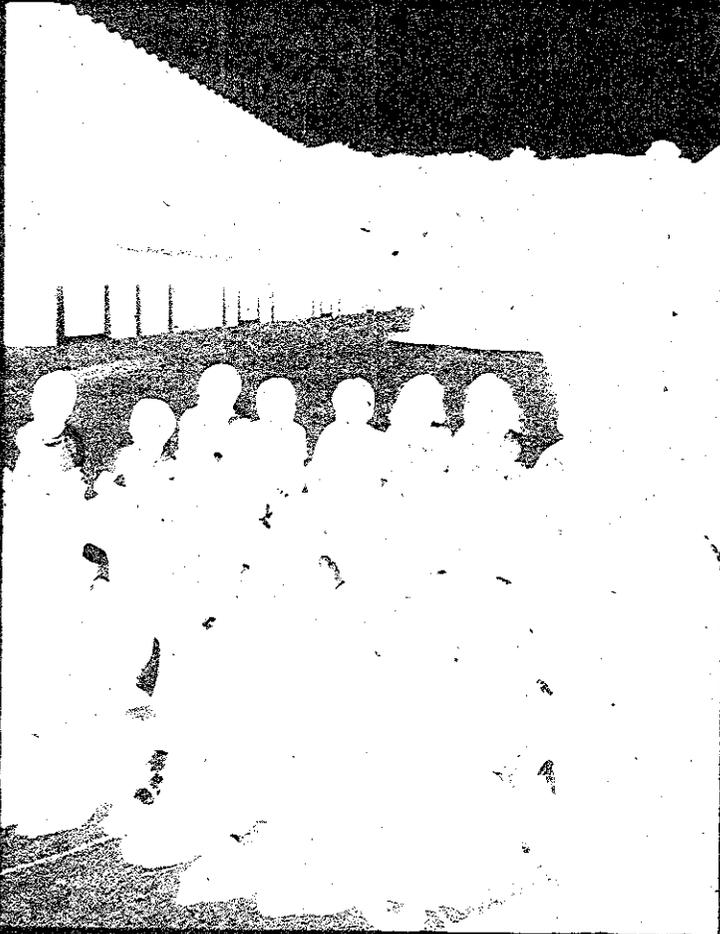


DURING



AFTER





FROM THE AIR

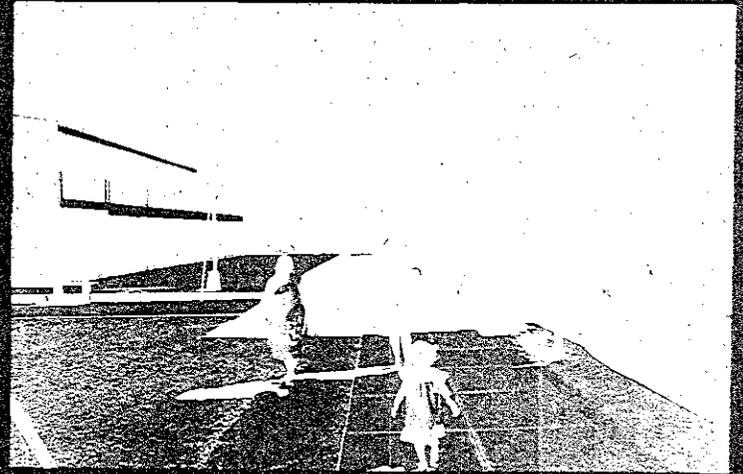
AT SCHOOL

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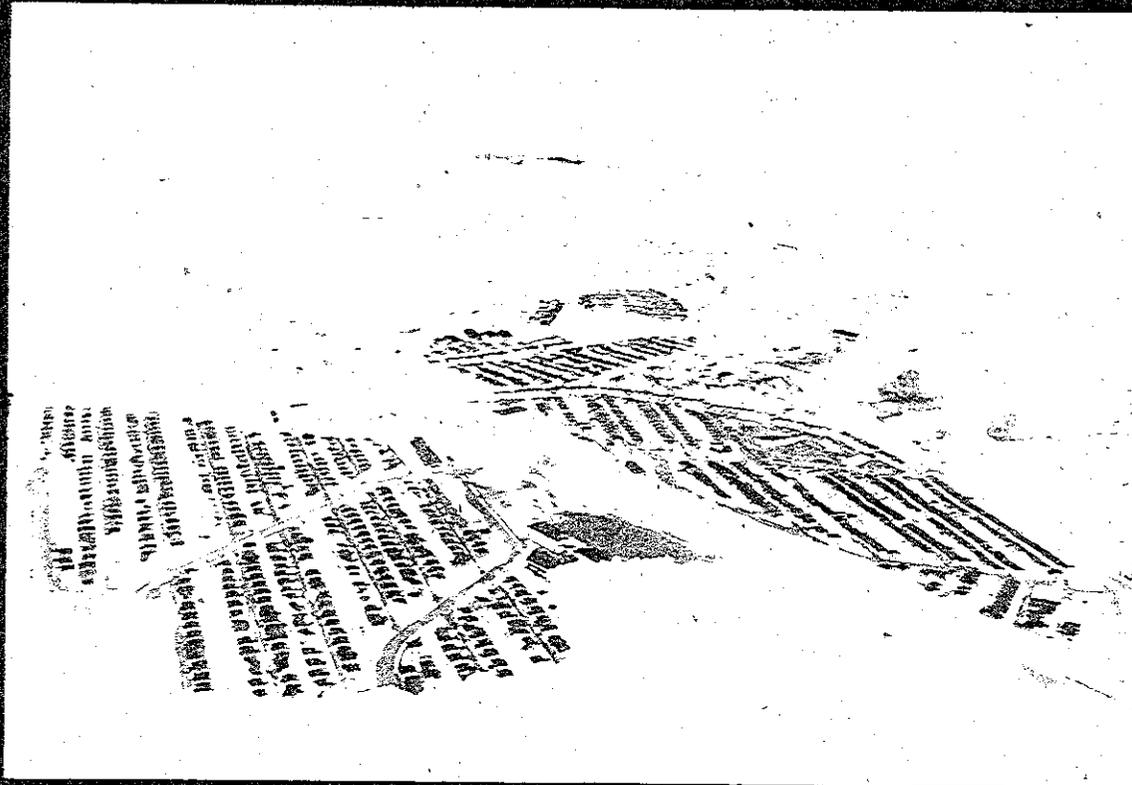
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THE SCHOOL



HIGH ABOVE THE VILLAGE



BEFORE PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION BEGAN





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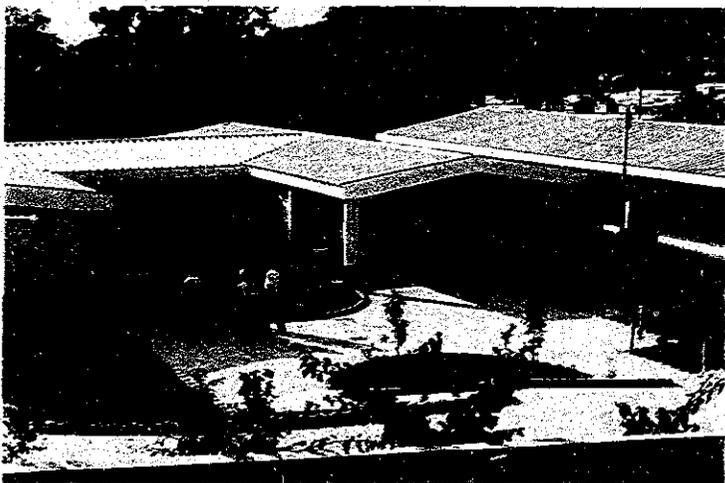


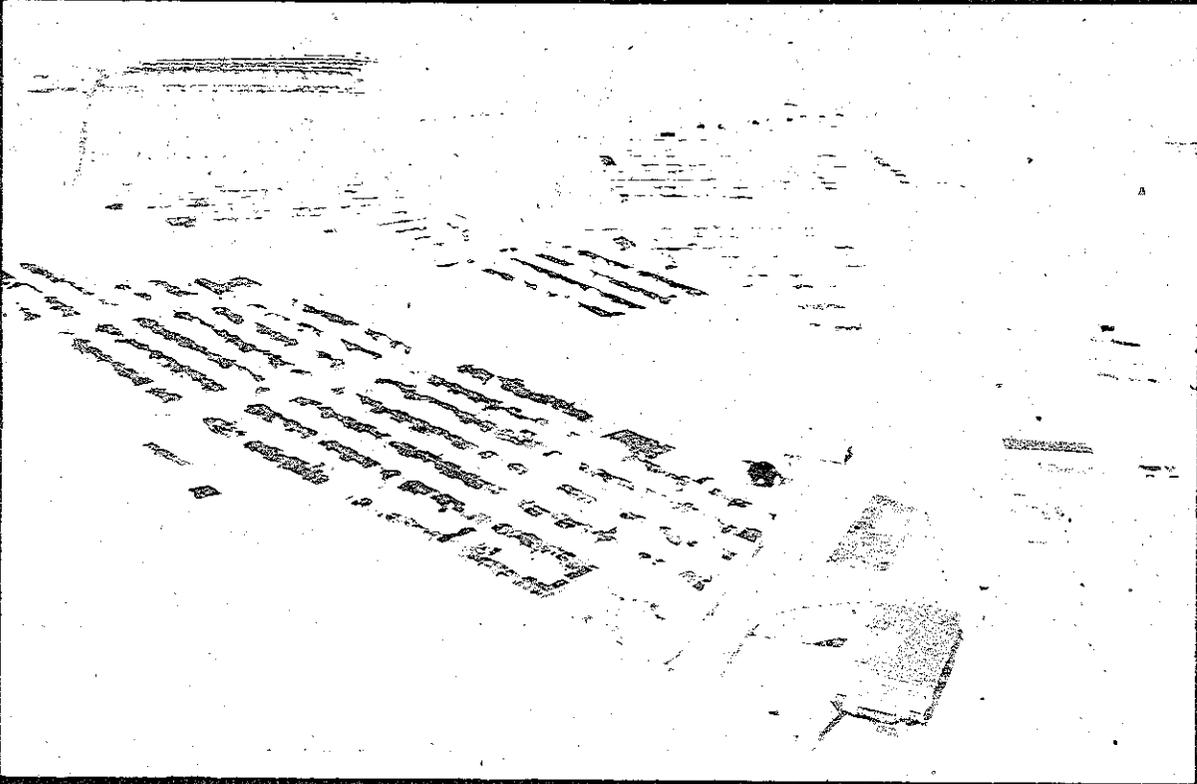
HOMES

SISTERS OF MOTHER TERESA DE CALCUTTA

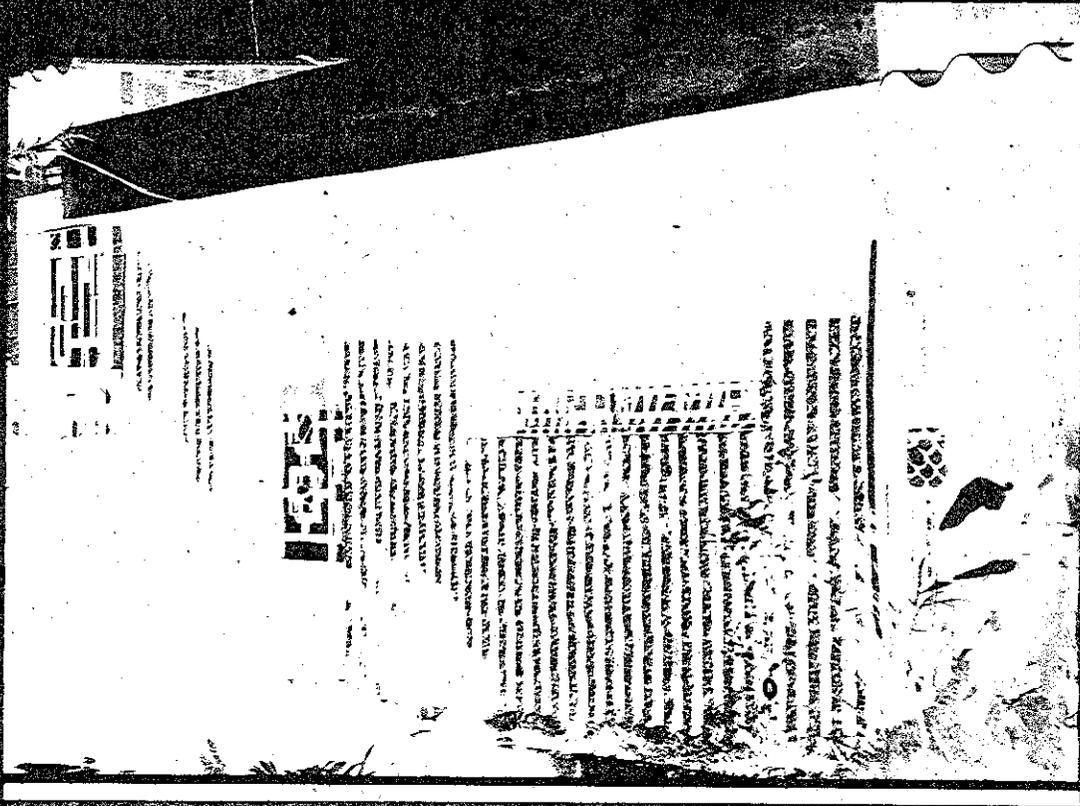


MANAGE DAYCARE CENTER

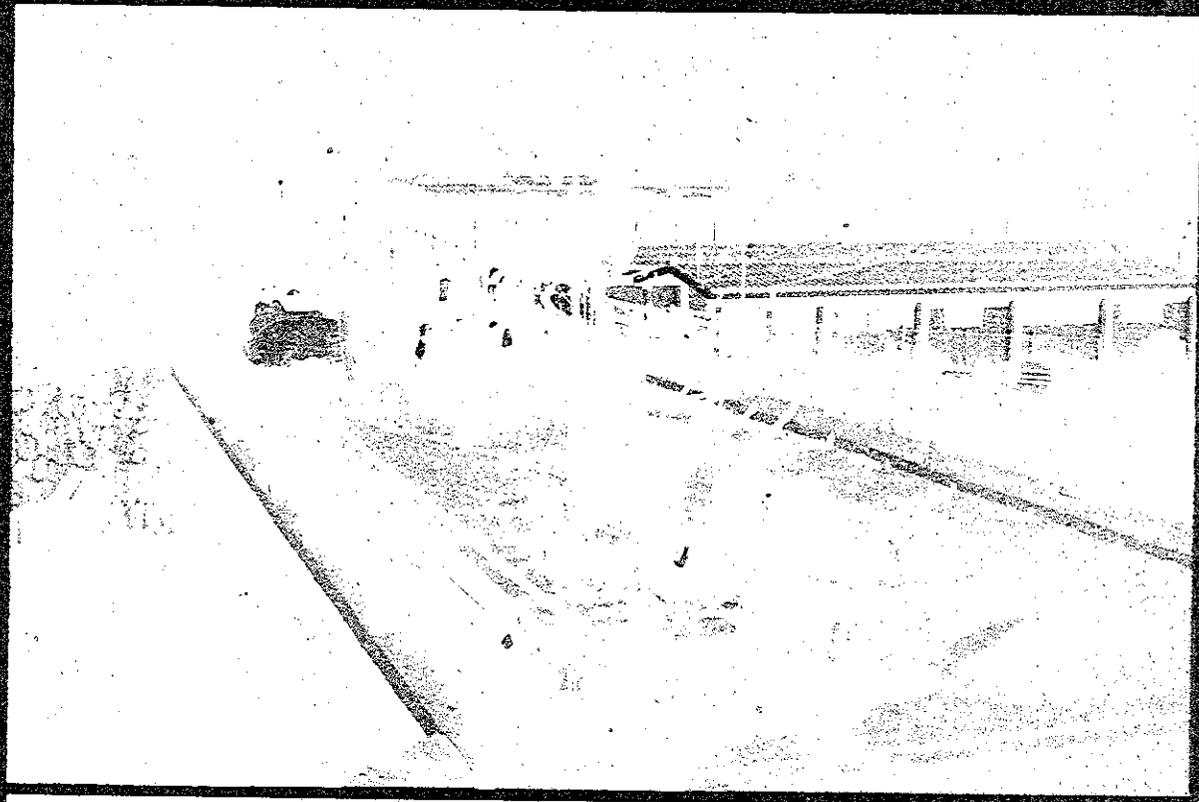




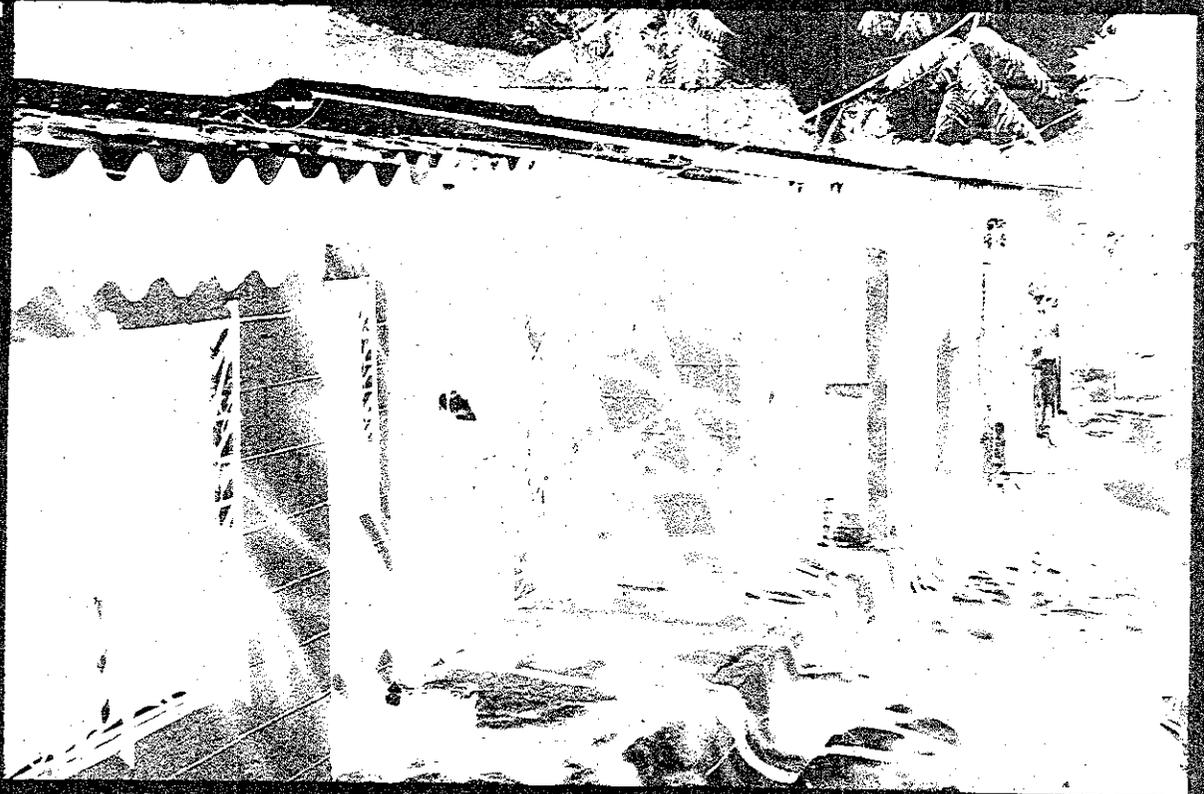
RELOCATION SITE WITH COMPLETE COMMUNITY FACILITIES



FAMILY IMPROVES ON ORIGINAL BASIC STRUCTURE



**TIKAL BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND NEARS COMPLETION.
DAYCARE CENTER LOCATED BEYOND THE BRIDGE**



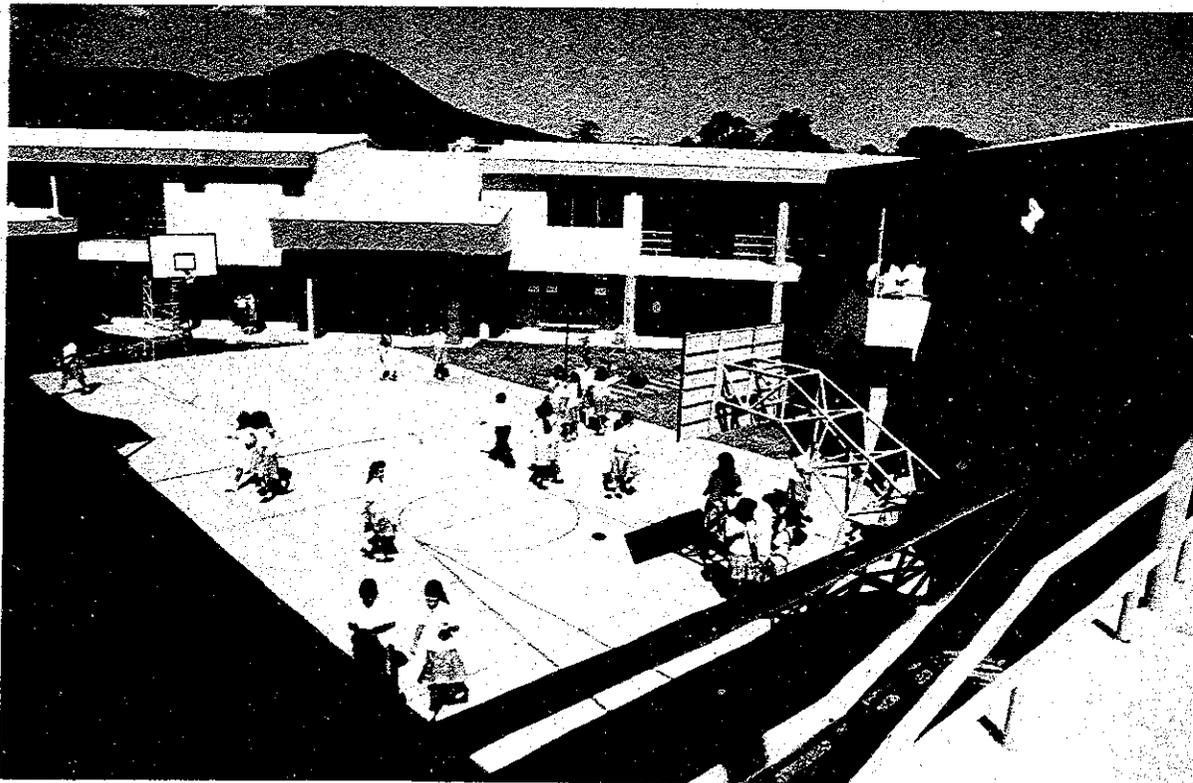
**ROW HOUSES
IN
TIKAL
IMPROVED
BY
OWNERS**

Credit Lines (\$12,100,000 + \$2,100,000 Reflows)

Credit lines were used extensively in both the Recovery and the Reconstruction Programs to provide individual home owners and small-scale business people with loans to repair or replace their homes and re-establish their businesses. Credit was also made available to assist home owners and to help private sector entrepreneurs in rebuilding private schools, clinics, laboratories, medical offices, and a variety of small business ventures. Approximately 3,000 housing units were built by private contractors for families who were employed and could afford to make regular monthly payments. Both short-term construction financing and long-term mortgage financing were provided through the Savings and Loan System. As these funds were repaid, financing became available for investments in additional new housing for low-income families.



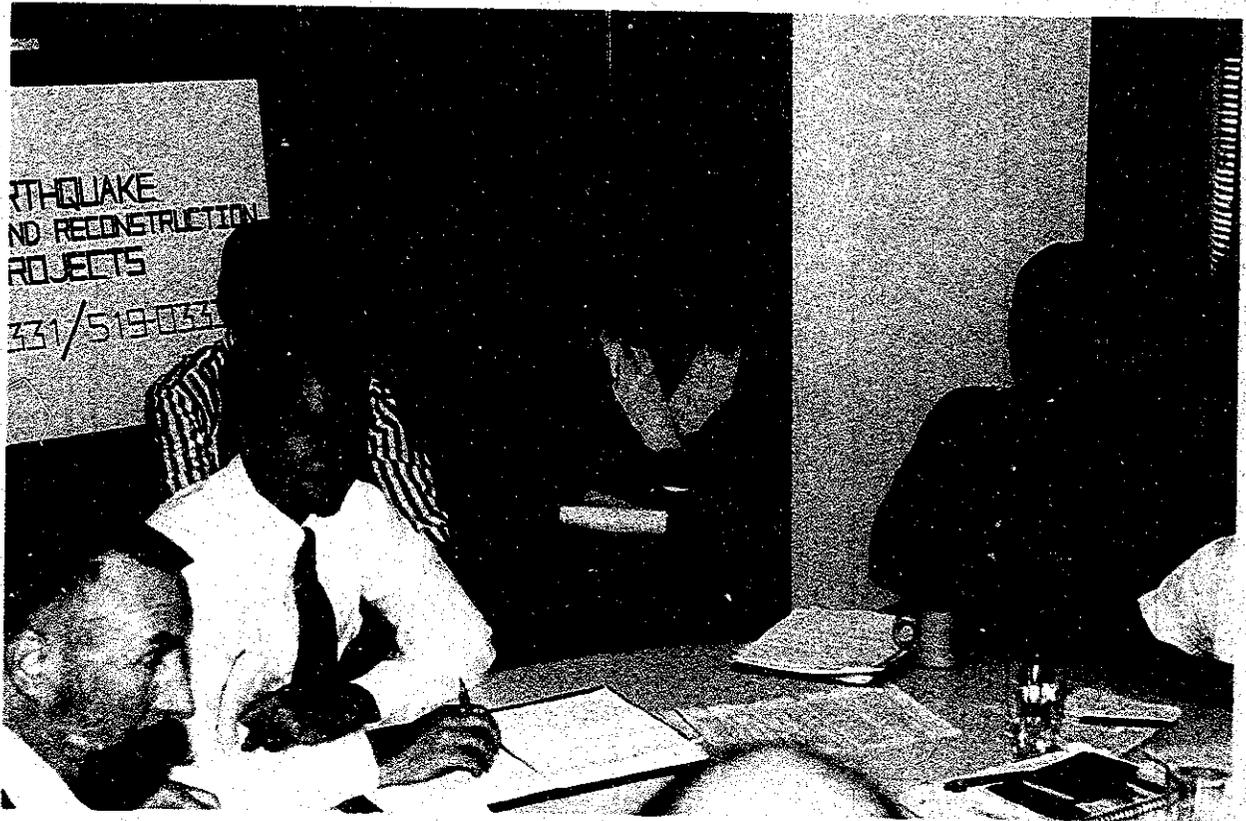
**MEDICAL BUILDING
FINANCED BY
SMALL BUSINESS LOANS**



**COLEGIO
DIVINA
PROVIDENCIA**

Project Support (\$5,200,000 + \$300,000 Reflows)

The remaining earthquake funds, an amount of \$5.1 million, bought technical assistance and equipment for the Government or was otherwise reserved for audits, evaluations, administrative support, and contingencies. The Financial Plan for the Earthquake reconstruction project is included as an annex.

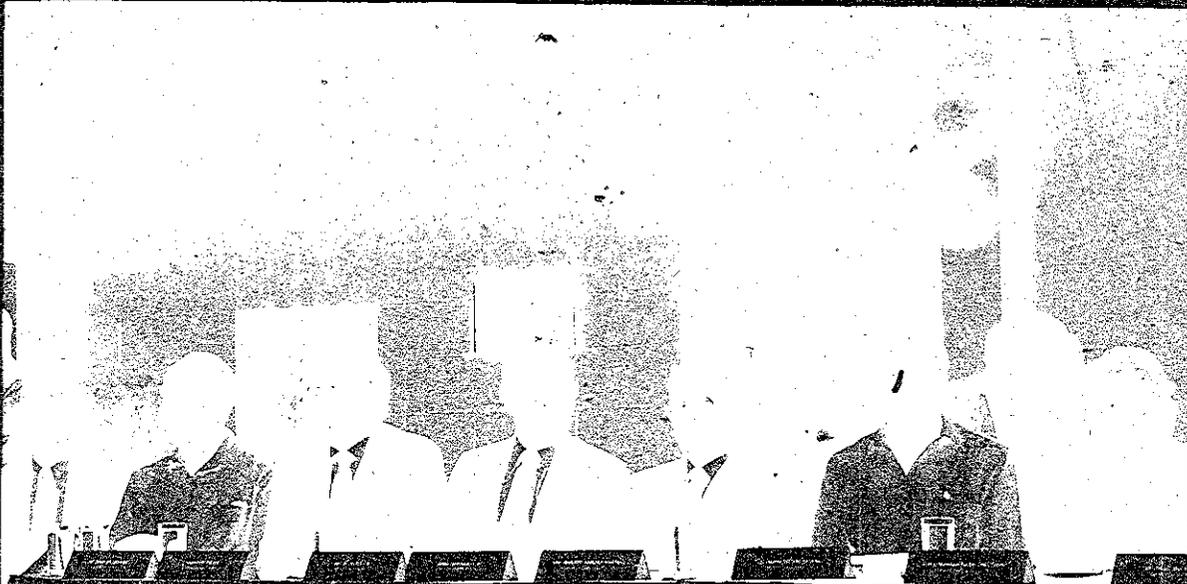


Project Impact at the Conclusion of the Project

Today San Salvador resembles the City it was prior to October 10, 1986. The earthquake, once seen as an insurmountable disaster, became an opportunity for the Government to replace damaged structures with modern schools, houses, communities, hospitals, and infrastructure, all suitable for serving the people of San Salvador far into the future. Aside from returning the City to pre-earthquake conditions, the Project generated employment, stimulated commerce, reactivated the construction industry, and replaced badly needed socio-economic infrastructure.



MARKETS OPEN AND OPERATIONAL



HOUSING PROJECT INAUGURATED



MEDICAL SERVICES EXTENDED TO CHILDREN



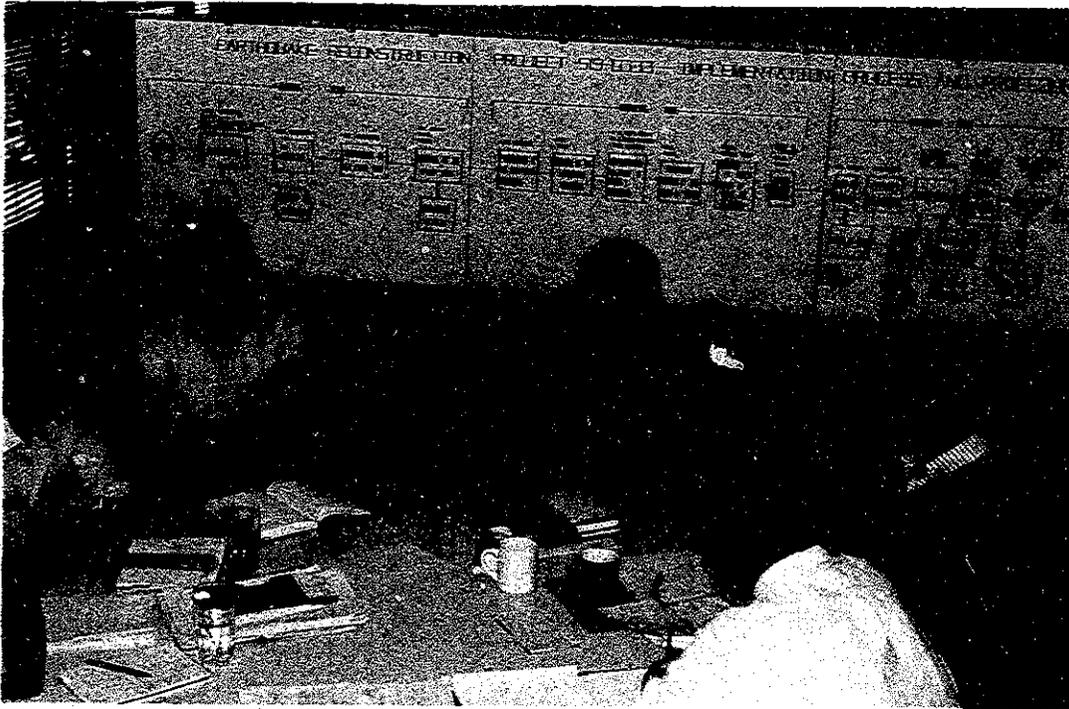
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Principal among the Program's accomplishments were:

- * 14 public markets projects constructed;
- * over 3,000 educational spaces constructed in 235 public schools and
- * 26,604 pieces of school furniture purchased;
- * 7 public health and medical facilities reconstructed and equipped with basic medical equipment;
- * 24 kilometers of highways reconstructed;
- * domestic water equipment purchased to respond quickly to continuing systemic breakdowns traceable to earthquake damage;
- * 13,062 housing units constructed for relocated low-income families in more than 103 locations including basic infrastructure, water, sewers, electricity and 25 community facilities such as daycare centers, schools and community meeting halls; and
- * credit extended to the private sector for reconstruction of 4 large private schools, 3 small businesses and 20 private medical facilities.





PROJECT MANAGEMENT SESSION

How Assistance was Organized

Earthquake assistance was designed in four overlapping phases: Rescue, Relief, Recovery, and Reconstruction.

Immediately following the earthquake all attention was directed toward rescue efforts. During this ten-day phase, damaged structures were razed to prevent collapse while others were excavated to uncover victims trapped beneath the wreckage.

The Rescue phase was conducted under the direction of the country's National Disaster Committee which convened within hours after the earthquake occurred. Areas where large numbers of people were trapped were selected for initial rescue efforts. Then all available equipment, machinery, tools, and human resources were put to work uncovering and freeing the victims. Thousands of people were rescued and emergency medical assistance was administered to the survivors.

Relief, the second phase of assistance, ran simultaneously with the Rescue phase and continued for approximately 60 days after the earthquake. This phase provided food, water, medical supplies, and temporary shelter assistance to those left homeless. Thousands of people were assisted until they could be

aided by family, friends, and community organizations, or could otherwise rehabilitate themselves and be reincorporated into a new way of life.

The Relief phase was administered by the National Disaster Committee in conjunction with private voluntary organizations, international entities, local government units and a number of national government agencies. Also during this phase, planning and design activities were accomplished for undertaking the USAID Earthquake Recovery Project (519-0331).

The third discrete, but overlapping, phase of earthquake assistance was the Earthquake Recovery Project which ran from October 1986 to October 1987 and provided a \$50 million donation to be used for the resolution of interim problems. This stage provided partial or temporary solutions to the re-establishment of health, education, housing, public services, and the demolition and removal of damaged structures and debris from public areas. Semi-permanent buildings and facilities were erected in order to resume human services while permanent structures could be planned, designed, and constructed, a much longer-term proposition.

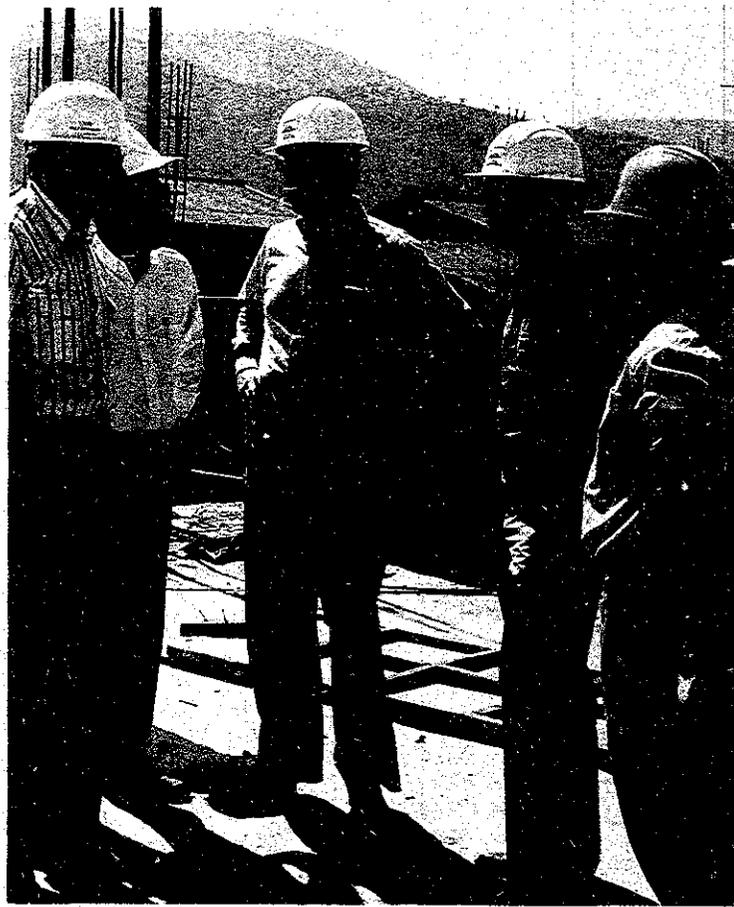
The Recovery phase was managed by the Commission for the Restoration of Metropolitan San Salvador (CREM), a committee organized specifically to carry out this work. The CREM, a coordinating group, drew from various governmental and private sector entities the resources required to identify projects and plan, design, contract, implement, and finance them. This organization was an *ad hoc* body used only for the Recovery phase.

The final phase of USAID earthquake assistance, the Earthquake Reconstruction Project, 519-0333, was a \$98 million, five-year project for permanent reconstruction. Furthermore, \$7 million in reflows from credit lines in the Recovery Project were reinvested in still unmet earthquake needs.

The Earthquake Reconstruction Project consisted of over a half billion dollars in assistance from various donors. The National Earthquake Reconstruction Directorate (DGR), a temporary governmental entity, was created in February 1988 to manage the overall program.

The DGR was an operating arm of the Ministry of planning. Its principal functions were to establish the process and uniform guidelines, procedures, and standards to be used within the Program by all donors and implementing entities and then to coordinate and direct the efforts of all participants in order to insure timely and uniform implementation of the Program. The DGR also worked cooperatively with the respective financial agencies and the governmental proprietary entities in conducting all procurement and contracting for the Program. USAID provided organizational, financial, and technical assistance to the DGR throughout the life of the Program.

An organizational chart for the DGR is included in the annexes. Also displayed is a chart which depicts the implementation process used by the DGR and shows the collaborative relationship among the participating entities.

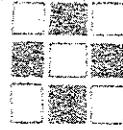
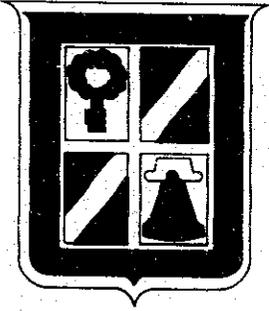


MISSION DIRECTOR INSPECTS FIELD OPERATIONS

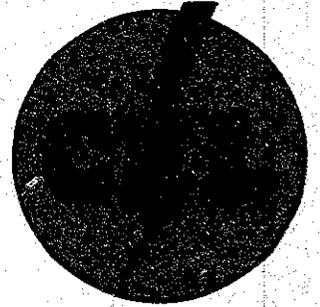
Other Donor Assistance

The World Bank made a \$67 million loan for a three-year program in CY 1988. Significant contributions were also made by the French, German, Italian and Canadian Governments. The participating agencies were the Ministry of Planning, Vice-Ministry of Housing, Central Reserve Bank, General Directorate of Reconstruction, Ministry of Public Works, National Electric Authority, Municipality of San Salvador, Urban Housing Institute, National Water and Sewerage Authority, National Housing Program, National Housing Finance Authority, Mortgage Bank, nine national banks, seven savings and loan associations and three private voluntary organizations. Also participating were a large number of service clubs, community-based organizations and semi-governmental, voluntary agencies such as the National Secretariat for the Family (SNF) and the National Development Committee (CND). USAID's long-term reconstruction investments continued over a five-year period ending in march 1993.

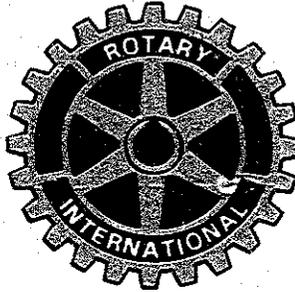
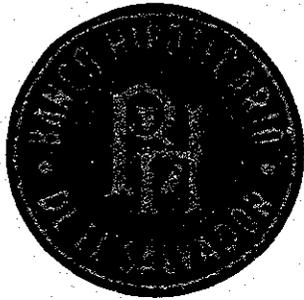
Participating



OPAMISS



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CREM



CHF



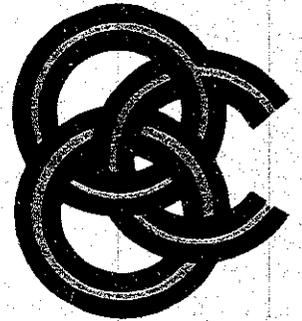
Organizations



The World Bank



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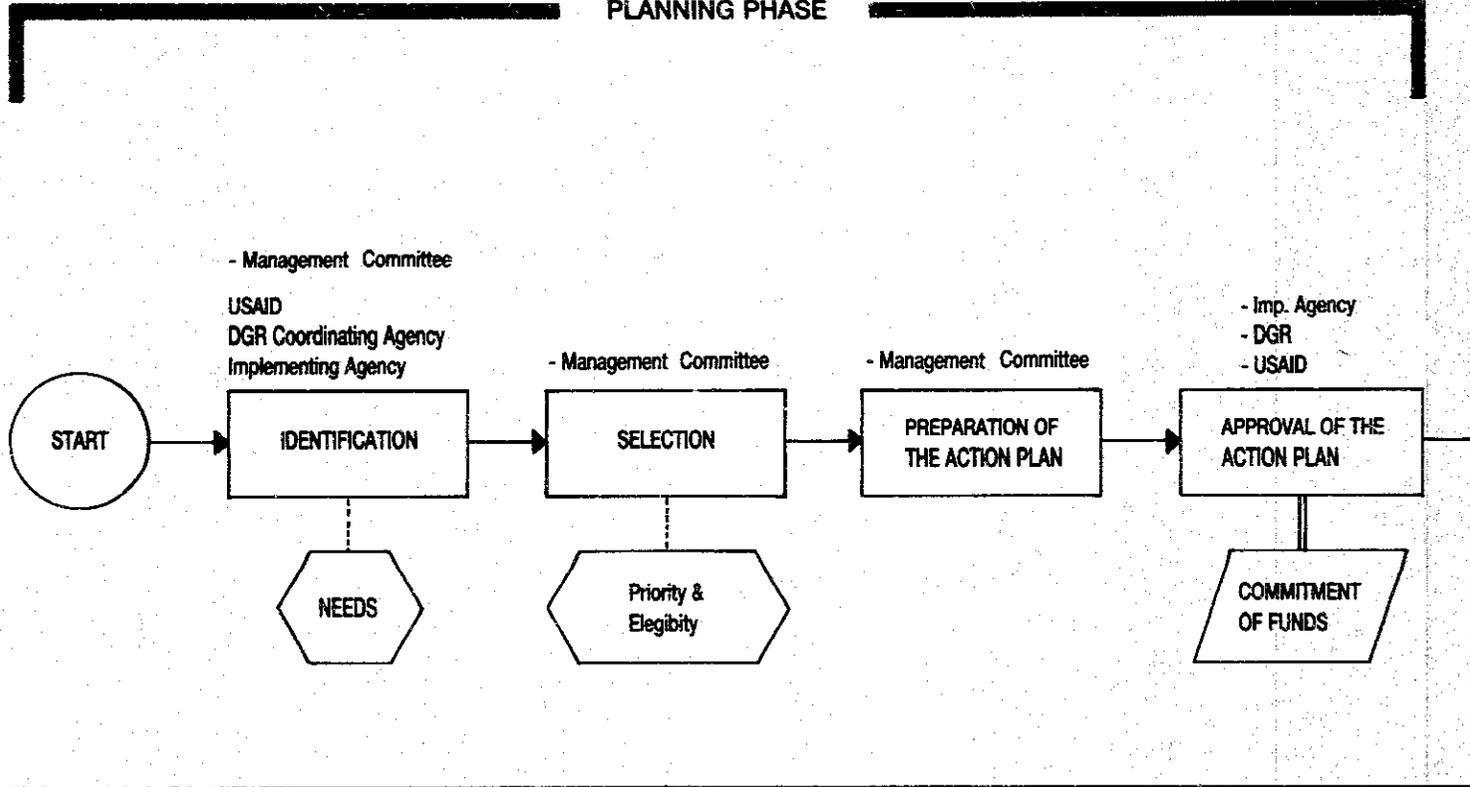


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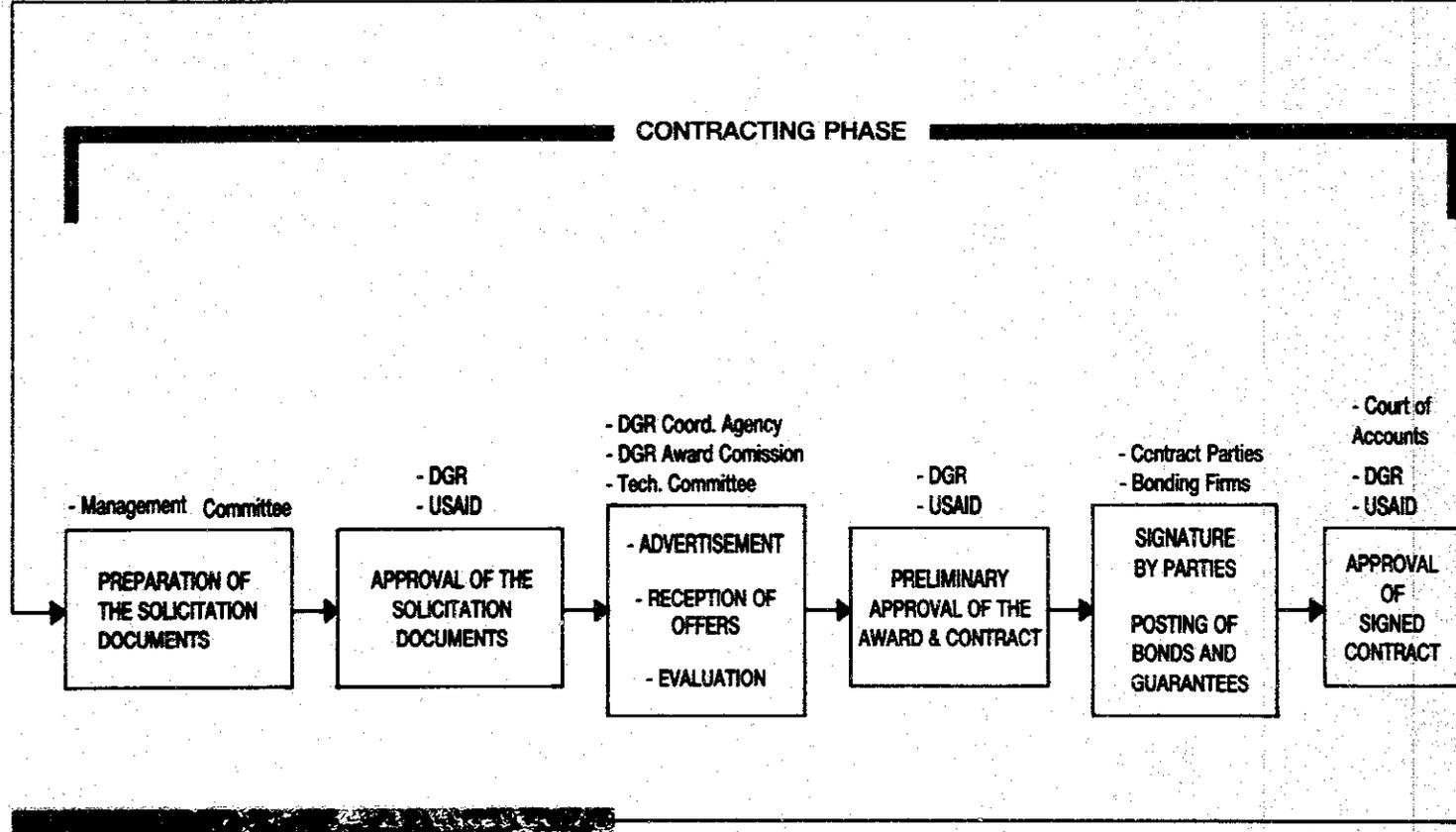


IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

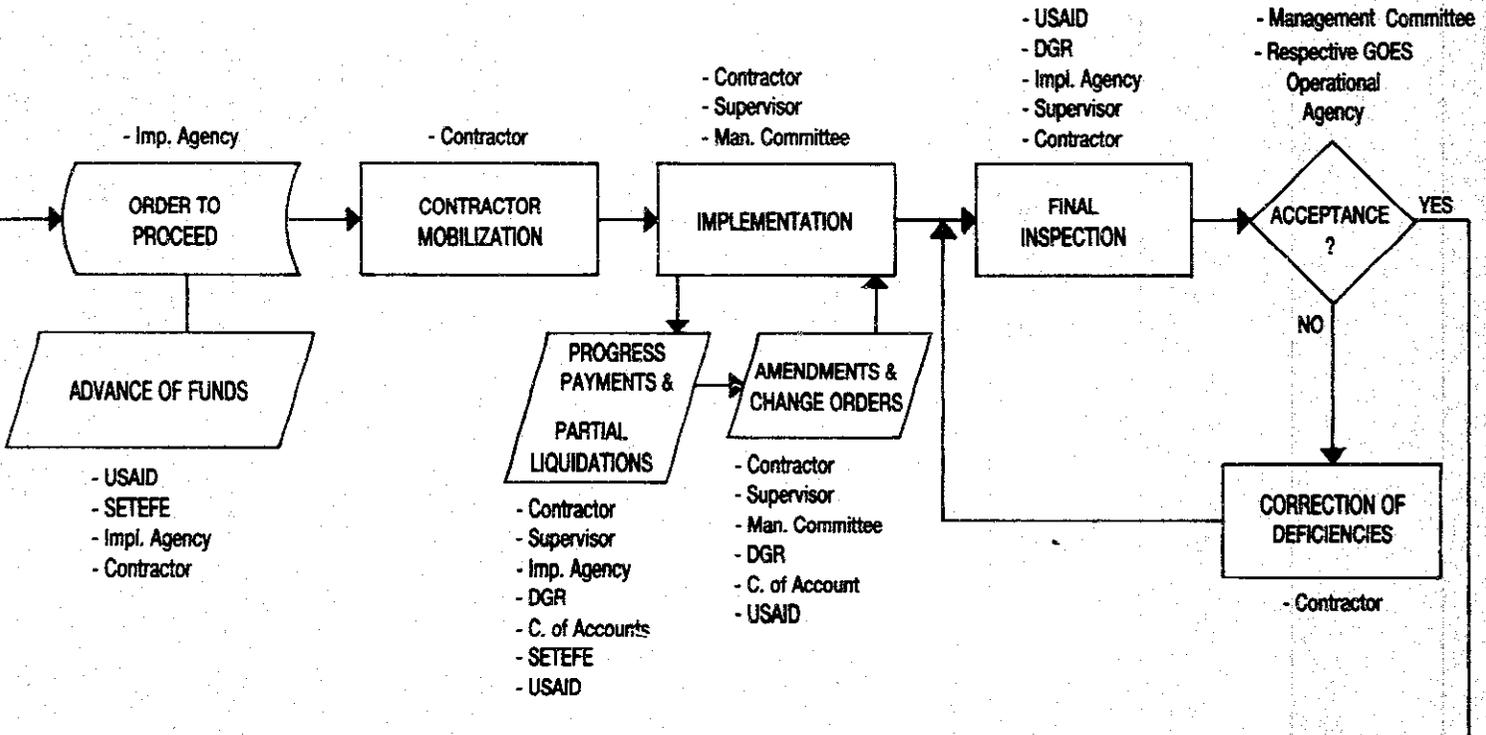
PLANNING PHASE



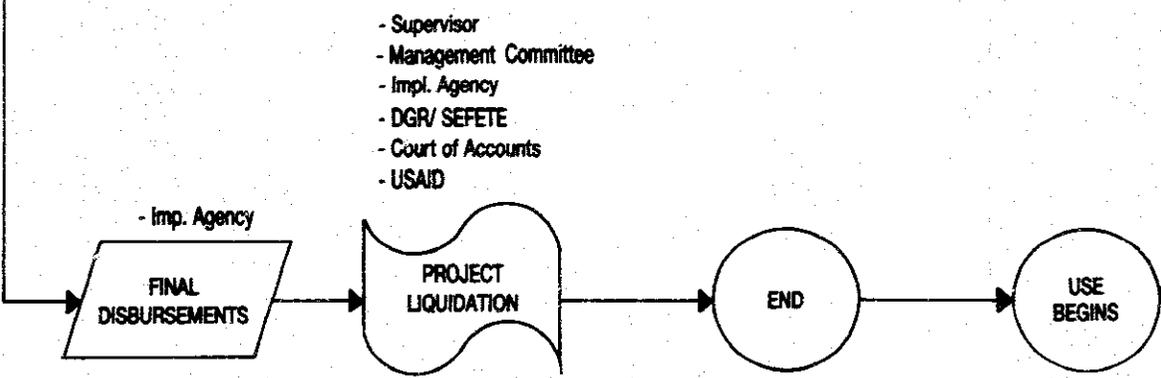
CONTRACTING PHASE



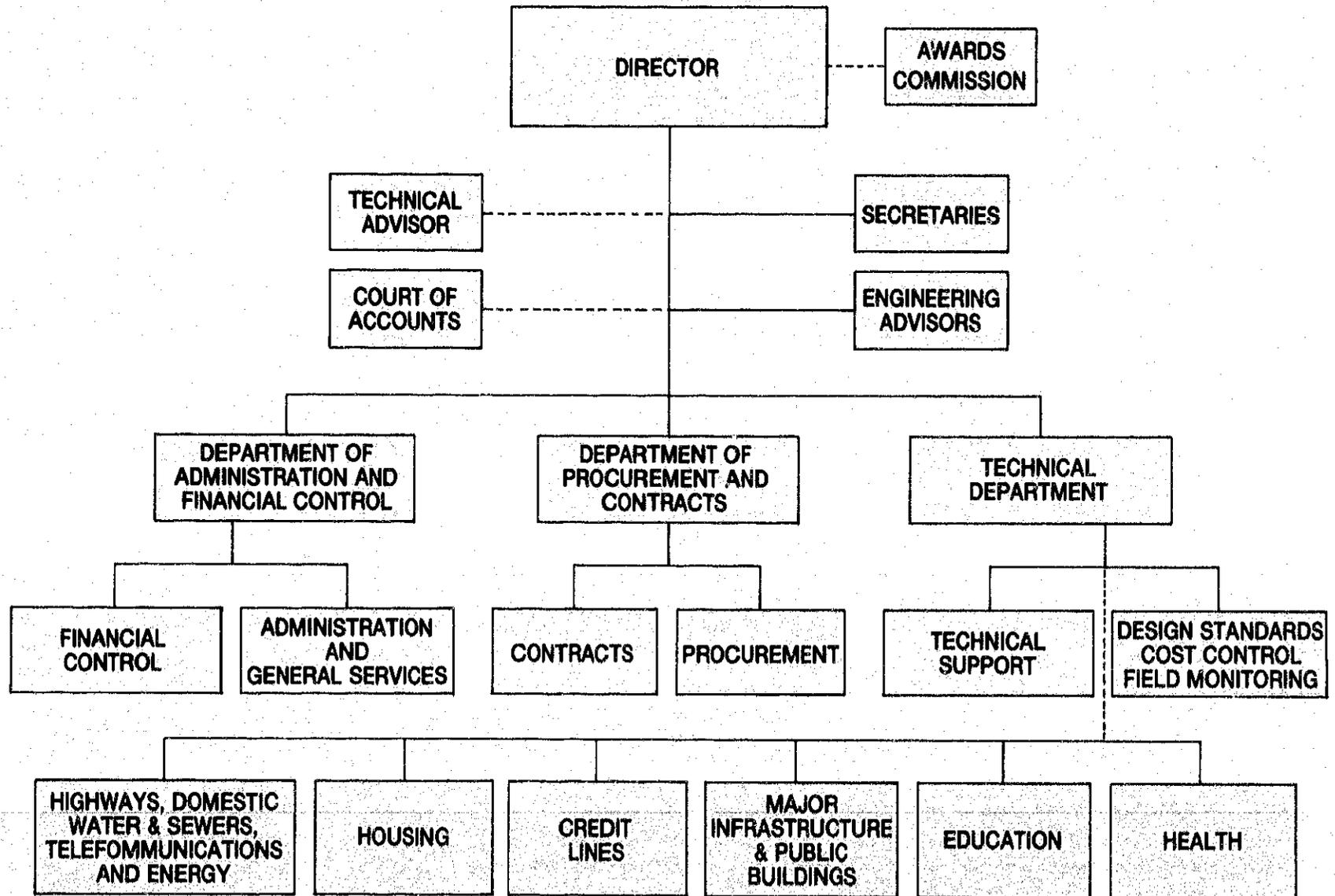
IMPLEMENTING PHASE



LIQUIDATION PHASE



**ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION DIRECTORATE**



FINANCIAL PLAN

EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT 519-0333

January 31, 1993

CREDIT ACTIVITIES

A. HOUSING CREDIT

1. Repair/Reconstruction/Upgrade 459,238
2. Apts./Houses for Sale or Rent
(PVO's and private contractors) 10,606,478

SUB-TOTAL **11,065,716**

B. BUSINESS CREDIT

1. Small Business 14,000
2. Private Schools 451,000
3. Private Medical Facilities 52,000

SUB-TOTAL **517,000**

INFRASTRUCTURE

A - Public School Construction 30,241,829
B - Relocation & Rehabilitation 8,612,846
C - Public Market Reconstruction 16,292,065
D - ANDA/Domestic Water Systems 2,815,300
E - Highway Construction 1,591,069
F - Health Facilities Reconstruction 3,744,096

SUB-TOTAL **63,297,205**

PROJECT SUPPORT & HOUSING

A - GOES Admin & Technical Support 1,146,000
B - A.I.D. Admin & Technical Support 3,393,000
C - PVO's Grants for Self Help Housing &
Community Facilities 17,561,236

SUB-TOTAL **22,100,236**

AUDIT & EVALUATIONS

606,000

INFLATION & CONTINGENCY

413,843

TOTAL PROJECT

(US) \$ 98,000,000

=====

PROJECT LISTING
EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
519-0333 *
SUBPROJECTS BY COMPONENT

***Education Component**

NAME OF SCHOOL

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instituto Tecnico Industrial 2. Romero Alvergue 3. Tercer Ciclo Francisco Morazán 4. Instituto Nacional Francisco Menendez 5. 5 de Noviembre 6. Dirección Educación de Adultos 7. Rafael Mora 8. Joaquín Rodezno 9. San Antonio Las Vegas 10. Col. San Antonio (Soyapango) 11. Instituto Tecnico Ricaldone 12. José Simeón Cañas 13. Concha Vda. de Escalón 14. República del Brasil 15. Instituto Nacional Planes de Renderos 16. José Matías Delgado 17. Hogar del Niño 18. Parvularia Quezaltepec 19. Los Santos 2 20. San Jose 2 21. San Antonio 22. Lomas de Candelaria 23. Mercedes Quinteros 24. Instituto Nacional Colonia Santa Lucía 25. Cantón Milingo 26. Centro Nacional de Artes 27. República del Japón 28. La Ermita 29. Centro Obrero 30. Gustavo Marroquín 31. Instituto Nacional de Apopa 32. Dr. Arturo Romero 33. Parvularia El Espino 34. Jardines de la Hacienda 35. Metropolitana Zacamil 36. Instituto Nacional Alberto Masferrer 37. República del Uruguay | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 38. Tercer Ciclo Francisco Menéndez 39. Instituto Nacional Francisco Morazán 40. República del Paraguay 41. Jardines de Monte Blanco 42. Colonia San Benito 43. Metropolitana de San Ramón 44. Doroteo Vasconcelos 45. Unificada Mixta Urbanización Apopa 46. La Paz (Cuscatancingo) 47. República de Venezuela 48. Fabio Castillo (Col.Llano Verde) 49. República de Chile 50. Tercer Ciclo "General Manuel José Arce" 51. Kinder "Marta Carbonel de Quiteño" 52. Unificada Mixta "Francisco Campos" 53. República de Canadá 54. Juan Ramón Jiménez 55. Rural Mixta Colonia Las Palmas 56. Unificada Mixta "Darío González" 57. San Lorenzo 58. Unificada República de Nicaragua 59. Unificada España 60. El Progreso 61. Antonia Najarro No. 1 62. República de Francia 63. Constitución 50 64. República de Panamá 65. Instituto Nacional Colonia Montserrat 66. Santa Lucía (Apopa) 67. Cantón Calle Real 68. Instituto Nacional Simón Bolívar 69. Unificada Centro América 70. Unificada Comunidad Serpas 71. Unificada Dolores, II Etapa 72. Rural Mixta Colonia San Bartolo 73. Reino Unido Holanda 74. Unificada Mixta "Ignacio Pacheco" 75. Colonia San Felipe 76. Anexa "Fabio Castillo" 77. Tierra Virgen (San Martín) 78. Cantón La Flor (San Martín) |
|---|---|

** This list does not include subprojects done in the Earthquake Recovery Project, 519-0331.

79. Anémona (San Martín)
80. Colonia Los Andes
81. Instituto Lamatepec
82. Unión Centroamericana
83. Walter Thilo Deininger
84. Damián Villacorta (Anexa al Instituto Nacional)
85. ITCA
86. Cantón Lourdes (Colón)
87. Unificada ACOVIT
88. Marcelino García Flamenco (Santa Tecla)
89. Jardines de la Sabana
90. Reparto Matazano (Ilopango)
91. Pública Colonia Santa Lucía
92. San Rafael
93. Reparto Guadalupe Norte
94. La Coruña
95. Cantón El Retiro
96. Agustín Linares
97. Colonia San Simón
98. Amalia Vda. de Menendez
99. Daniel Hernandez
100. Reparto Valle Nuevo
101. Popotlán
102. Miguel Pinto
103. Unificada Mixta #1 y 2 de Quezaltepeque
104. Unificada Mixta Cisneros
105. Cecilia Chery
106. Reino Unido de Holanda
107. La Palma #1 (San Martín)
108. La Palma #2 (San Martín)
109. Rafaela Sotomayor de Alarcia
110. San Bartolo
111. San Rafael Valle Nuevo
112. Anemona
113. Salvador Mugdan
114. Parvularia Amatepec
115. Unificada Metropolitana Amatepec
116. Instituto Nacional Amatepec
117. 10 de Octubre
118. Instituto Nacional de Cuyultitán
119. Ignacio Pacheco Castro
120. Simón Bolívar
121. Danza Morena Celarié
122. General Gerardo Barrios
123. República de Honduras
124. Unificada Mixta Refugio de la Cruz
125. Alberto Masferrer
126. ACOVIT
127. Kinder Zacamil
128. Kinder Yanira
129. Kinder Uruguay
130. Tecnológico Metropolitano Zacamil
131. República del Perú
132. Formación Artes Plásticas
133. Parvularia María I. de Paredes

134. Rural Ignacia Cruz Castro
135. Parvularia de Huizúcar
136. Unificada Mixta Colonia Los Alpes
137. Superior de Educación Física
138. Rural Mixta Cantón El Retiro
139. Unificada Mixta Francisco Campos
140. Rural Mixta Colonia Tierra Virgen
141. Unificada Marcelino García Flamenco
142. Unificada Mixta Urbana Anexa al Instituto Damián Villacorta
143. José Ciriaco López
144. Rural Mixta Colonia Los Cerritos
145. Parvularia Jardines de la Sabana
146. Instituto Nacional de Antiguo Cuscatlán
147. J. Mejía y Kinder Rosaura Zapata
148. Antonia Najarro #2
149. Jorge Lardé y Larín
150. Artes Dramáticas
151. Música

Equipment - Procurement

152. School Desks, 21,480
153. School Chairs, 3,843
154. Trapezoidal Tables, 1,281

***Health Component**

1. Neumologic Hospital
2. Maternity Hospital - Design
3. Maternity Hospital - Provisional Wards
4. Maternity Hospital - Wards and Gynecology Building
5. Maternity Hospital - Operating Rooms & Laundry Building
6. Hogar Parálisis Cerebral - river wall
7. Bloom Hospital - Design
8. Bloom Hospital - Intensive Care Center and Operating Rooms, Phase II
9. Bloom Hospital - Kitchen, cafeteria, clinic and laboratory, Phase III
10. Bloom Hospital - Warehouse & Office Building, Phase IV
11. Central Laboratory - Design
12. Central Laboratory - Reconstruction (Reflows 519-0331)

Equipment - Procurement

13. Maternity Hospital: Laundry
14. Maternity Hospital: Steam Boiler
15. Maternity Hospital: Medical
16. Bloom Hospital: Emergency Generator
17. Neumologic Hospital: Medical

***ANDA Domestic Water Component**

1. Guluchapa Well Fields and Domestic Water Complex

Equipment And Materials Procurement -

2. Continental Ind. Supply C.
3. Bancorps' International Trading Corp.
4. Technical International Corporation
5. JI CASE Company
6. Aqua Systems
7. Mulder and Associates
8. Edison Hubbard Corporation
9. Joel Group Inc.
10. Continental Industrial Supply Co.

***Highway Component -**

1. Comalapa Highway Reconstruction

***Market Component -**

1. San Miguelito - Demolition (Financed 0331)
2. San Miguelito - Design and Reconstruction
3. San Miguelito - Electric & Sound System
4. San Miguelito - Daycare Center and Garbage Collection System
5. San Miguelito - Ventilation System
6. San Miguelito - Provisional Installations (Force Account)

7. La Tiendona (Force Account) - Demolition
8. La Tiendona - Construction of the Banana Market
9. La Tiendona II - Reconstruction
10. Market Study (M-K Engineers)
11. Central Market - Demolition, design, construction - Bldg. No.8
12. Central Market - Design and Reconstruction - Buildings 1-7 and Basement
13. Central Market - Provisional Installations
14. Tinetti - Relocation of Major Storm Drain at Market
15. Tinetti - Construction
16. Tinetti - Earthwork First Phase
17. Ex-Cuartel Market - Demolition, Design and Construction
18. El Modelo Market - construction
19. Sagrado Corazón de Jesús Market - Demolition, Design and construction
20. Sagrado Corazón de Jesús - Daycare Center - Restoration

Equipment - Procurement

21. Eng. Services & Trading
22. CEQ Corporation cases)
23. Arq. Alejandro González - Tinetti - Design
24. Market Study Privatization
25. Daycare equipment for Markets
26. Ex-Cuartel - Illumination
27. Bathrooms Battery - Central Market

***HOUSING COMPONENTS**

***Relocation/Resettlement Component -**

1. 10 de Octubre - Urbanization for 1,250 families

2. San Bartolo - Phase V (urbanization and construction of 129 houses)
3. San Bartolo - Phase VI (urbanization and construction of 183 houses)
4. San Bartolo - Phase IX (urbanization and construction of 565 houses)
5. Tikal - Urbanization & Infrastructure for 1,250 families
6. La Selva - Phase III final infrastructure for 650 families

IVU Apartment Buildings:

7. - Centro Urbano IVU (256 Apts.)
8. - José Simeón Cañas "A" (130 Apts.)
9. - Libertad (80 Apts.)
10. - Jose Simeón Cañas "B" (80 Apts.)
11. - Lourdes y Guatemala (80 Apts.)
12. - Atlacatl "B" (112 Apts.)
13. - Mejicanos (80 Apts.)
14. - Atlacatl "A" (104 Apts.)

***Housing Credit Component (FNV/S&L) Construction**

1. La Catalana - 28 houses
2. Las Margaritas - 150 houses
3. Nobel - 38 houses
4. Buena Vista - 32 houses
5. Maracay - 66 houses
6. Venezuela - 54 houses
7. Abba/Saavedra - 320 houses
8. Las Cañas - 341 houses
9. Concepción II - 24 houses
10. Molino - 48 houses
11. San Diego - 64 houses
12. Libertad - 48 houses
13. Plaza Delgado - 88 houses
14. Zurita - 28 houses
15. Modelo - 168 houses
16. Flor de María - 42 houses
17. La Dalia - 79 houses
18. Regis - 28 houses
19. Central - 18 houses
20. Nueva América - 22 houses
21. Santa Gertrudis - 38 houses
22. Fátima - 40 houses
23. Mesón Delgado - CHF - 24 houses
24. Mesón Erazo - CHF - 11 houses
25. Mesón Esperanza - CHF - 41 houses
26. Mesón Gloria - CHF - 22 houses
27. Mesón San Ernesto - CHF - 33 houses
28. Mesón Zuniga - CHF - 18 houses
29. Mesón San Esteban - CHF - 72 houses
30. Mesón San Marcos - CHF - 74 houses
31. Mesón San Francisco - CHF - 69 houses
32. Condominio Santa María - CHF - 64 houses
33. Condominio Las Flores - CHF - 44 houses

34. San Antonio - CHF - 60 houses
35. El Milagro - CHF - 54 houses
36. Condominio San Valentín - CHF - 73 houses
37. San Marcos - Cruz Roja - 184 houses
38. Cuscatancingo - Cruz Roja - 80 houses
39. Apopa - Cruz Roja 70 units (land financing)
40. Trujillo - World Relief/114 houses (land financing)
41. La Tiendona - 120 houses & infrastructure
42. El Modelo - 149 houses & infrastructure
43. La Vega - 37 houses & infrastructure

***PVO's Component -**

Housing Grants

1. Tikal - World Relief - 963 - houses
2. Tikal - World Relief - Retaining walls
3. 10 de Octubre - World Relief - 688 houses
4. 10 de Octubre - World Relief - Retaining walls
5. La Selva - World Relief - 461 houses
6. La Selva - Habitat - On-site infrastructure 498 families
7. La Selva - World Relief - Retaining walls
8. 22 de Abril - World Relief - 1,300 houses
9. 22 de Abril - Habitat/ANDA - 1.4 kms. Potable water Transmission line
10. 22 de Abril - World Relief - Site stabilization
11. 22 de Abril - Habitat On-site infrastructure for 1,400 families
12. Enmanuel - World Relief - 351 houses
13. Enmanuel - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 351 families
14. Enmanuel - World Relief - retaining walls
15. 10. de Mayo/San Sebastian - World Relief - 150 houses
16. 10. de Mayo/San Sebastian - Habitat - On-site infrastructure 150 families
17. La Labor - World Relief - 186 houses
18. La Labor - Habitat - On site infrastructure 186 families
19. La Labor - World Relief - Retaining walls
20. Zona Iberia/Don Bosco - World Relief - 218 houses
21. Villas de Jesus - World Relief - 98 houses
22. El Bambular - World Relief - 30 houses
23. Montreal - World Relief - 6 houses
24. Cuscatancingo - World Relief - 70 houses
25. Soyapango - World Relief - 4 houses
26. Mariona - World Relief - 6 houses
27. San Martín - World Relief - 5 houses
28. La Garita - World Relief - 36 houses
29. San Marcos - World Relief - 95 houses
32. Santo Tomas - World Relief - 5 houses
31. El Tobogan (Metropoli) - World Relief - 16 houses
32. San Roque - World Relief - 1 house
33. Ayutuxtepeque - World Relief - 71 houses
34. Ciudad Delgado - World Relief - 41 houses
35. San Jose Soyapango - World Relief - 1 house
36. Mejicanos - World Relief - 135 houses
37. Col. El Retiro - World Relief - 10 houses
38. San Miguelito - World Relief - 8 houses
39. Miralvalle - World Relief - 3 houses
40. Raul Rivas Vasquez - Habitat - On-site infrastructure - 293 families
41. San Luis III - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 165 families
42. Santa Cecilia - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 109 families
43. La Vega - Habitat - retaining walls for 37 families
44. La Tiendona - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 120 houses
45. 13 de Enero - World Relief - 87 houses
46. 10 de Octubre Zacamil - World Relief - 68 houses
47. Florencia - World Relief - 23 houses
48. 10 de Octubre Zacamil - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 68 families
49. Florencia - Habitat - On-site infrastructure of 16 families
50. 13 de Enero - Habitat - On-site infrastructure of 76 families
51. Trujillo - World Relief - 114 houses
52. Trujillo - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 114 families
53. El Modelo - Habitat - On-site infrastructure for 149 houses
54. 28 de Enero - World Relief - 82 houses
55. 28 de Enero - Habitat - On-site infrastructure - 68 families
56. Los Próceres - World Relief - 174 families
57. San Bartolo - CHF - 300 houses
58. San Bartolo - CHF - On-site infrastructure for 300 houses
59. Tikal Bridge, Habitat
60. Zona Iberia/Don Bosco - Habitat - 1 Km. major sewage main
61. Zona Iberia/Don Bosco - Habitat - On-site infrastructure of 200 families
62. Los Próceres - Habitat - On-site infrastructure of 180 families
63. Zona Iberia/Don Bosco - Habitat - School
64. Childrens Home A. Guirola - Reconstruction
65. Childrens Home Buen Pastor - Reconstruction
66. Colegio Divina Providencia - demolition
67. San Sebastián - 81 houses - World Relief
68. San Sebastián infrastructure - 81 families - Habitat
69. Childrens Home J. Praga - Demolition

Community Facilities

70. Tikal - Habitat - School
71. Tikal - Habitat - Daycare Center
72. Tikal - Habitat - Community Center
73. Tikal - Habitat - Market
74. 10 de Octubre - Habitat - Daycare Center
75. 10 de Octubre - Habitat - Community Center

76. 10 de Octubre - Habitat - Vocational Workshop
77. La Selva - Habitat - Soccer field
78. La Selva - Habitat - Daycare Center
79. La Selva - Habitat - School
80. La Selva - Habitat - Community Center
81. La Selva - World Relief - Basketball court
82. La Selva - World Relief - Garbage containers
83. 22 de Abril - Habitat - Daycare Center
84. 22 de Abril - Park
85. Lamatepec/22 de Abril - Habitat - School
86. San Bartolo - Habitat - Daycare Center
87. San Bartolo - Habitat - Community Center
88. San Bartolo - Habitat - School
89. Tikal - World Relief - Basketball courts and public park
90. 10 de Octubre - World Relief - Basketball courts
91. 10 de Octubre - World Relief - Garbage receptacles
92. 22 de Abril World Relief - Soccer field, Basketball court

93. Enmanuel - World Relief - Daycare Center and Community Center (two stories building)
94. 13 de Enero - Community Center
95. San Bartolo - CHF - Community Center, Bathing and Clothes Washing facilities
96. Los Proceres - Community Center - Habitat

Support Projects to the Community

97. Carlos Cruz Avalos - Habitat - School
98. Urb. Dolores - Habitat - Kindergarden
99. Santa Lucia Poniente - Habitat - School
100. Buena Vista - Habitat - School
101. La Palma - Habitat - School

***Credit Lines - for Private Social Services**

Private Schools Credit Line Component

1. Colegio Asunción - School
2. Centros Educativos S.A. - Liceo Salarrue - School
3. Colegio Cultural Simón Bolívar - School
4. Colegio Divina Providencia - Stage I
5. Colegio Divina Providencia - Stage II

Private Medical Facilities Credit Line Component

MEDICAL CENTERS:

1. Roberto Mauricio Merlos
2. José Emilio Llort V.
3. Marco Tulio Arana R.
4. Laboratorio Clínico Pérez
5. Esther del R. de Felizardo
6. José R. Cañas Rueff
7. Laura R. Gabourel
8. María T. Escobar de Díaz
9. José E. Ramírez Amaya
10. José M. Samayoa
11. Carlos A. Chica García
12. Leonor I. de Linares

13. Roberto J. López
14. Ricardo A. Vergara S.
15. Manuel de J. Argueta A.
16. Guillermo Menéndez Ch.
17. Sonia E. V. de Martínez
18. Moisés A. Oliva D.
19. Blanca E. V. de de López
20. Roberto Rendón Yúdice

Small Business Credit Line Component

1. Bethel - Pharmacy
2. Guevara - Furniture Shop
3. Manuel H. Machón R. - Pharmacy

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

***GOES Support Component**

1. DGR Prequalification Manual
2. Computer Equipment Procurement
3. Canaleta Arenal Mejicanos
4. Photocopier Equipment Procurement
5. Copiadora Planos Procurement
6. Data Processing Equipment
7. Telefax Equipment Procurement
8. Interconnection Card Procurement
9. Computer Training
10. Maintenance - Consultoria Externa
11. AMSS - GGM - Technical Assistance - Administration
12. DGR Management Information System
13. Data Processing Equipment Procurement
14. Technical Assistance/Logistic support for the VMVDU
15. CEQ Corporation - 8 vehicles (Plymouth)
16. General Electric - Radio Equipment Procurement
17. Autosal - 2 Vehicles (Ford) Procurement
18. EDAW INC. - Housing & Markets Component - Study
19. Hometec International - Housing Component - Study
20. SPARKS - Market Study
21. Logistic Support Ministry of Education
22. Apoyo Logístico Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda

*** AID Support**

IQC Dr. Hernandez - TA
 IQC Martin Schultz
 Logistic, administrative and personnel support USAID/ER Staff

*** Audits & Evaluations**

1. Non-Federal Audit 1987
2. Non-Federal Audit 1988
3. Non-Federal Audit 1989
4. Non-Federal Audit 1990
5. Non-Federal Audit 1991
6. Non-Federal Audit 1992/1993

1. End of Project Evaluation

FAMILIES REINCORPORATED
CLASSES RESUME
FURNITURE PROCURED
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACED
"BACK ON LINE"
SELF-HELP HOUSING
PUBLIC SECURITY RELIEF
CLEAN-UP COMPLETED
SEMI-PERMANENT WARDS
LONG-TERM PROPOSITION

OTHER DONORS
INDUSTRY REACTIVATED
BUSINESS REESTABLISHED
COMMERCE STIMULATED
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
"BUSINESS AS USUAL"
DESIGN STANDARDS
AFFORDABLE HOUSING

SEISMIC DESIGN
BUILDINGS RAISED
PROVISIONAL CLASSROOMS
FAMILIES RELOCATED
EQUIPMENT INSTALLED
LOW-INCOME FAMILIES
EMPLOYMENT GENERATED
COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIP

TRAINING REINTEGRATED
MATERIALS DELIVERED
MARKET INAUGURATED
POWER RESTARTED
CREDIT EXTENDED

UNIFORM GUIDELINES
NEW WAY OF LIFE