

# **USAID/EL SALVADOR**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

**FY 2003**

**APRIL 20, 2001**

**Please Note:**

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*Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003*

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Mr. J. Michael Deal, AA/LAC

**FROM:** Kenneth C. Ellis, Director, USAID/El Salvador

**SUBJECT:** Results Review and Resources Request for FY 2003

**DATE:** April 20, 2001

USAID/El Salvador is pleased to submit the Results Review and Resource Request for FY 2003

During the past two months, the Mission has been completely occupied meeting the emergency needs of the population severely affected by the two earthquakes that devastated the country on January 13<sup>th</sup> and February 13<sup>th</sup>. In the early aftermath of the earthquakes, our primary concern was securing the safety of the affected population and helping it to acquire temporary shelter. Later, we turned our attention to developing a longer-term reconstruction plan and securing financing for the plan. Our primary concern remains securing adequate financing for the reconstruction plan presented to Washington. We are prepared to work closely with the Bureau and the Agency to obtain financing for the outyears of the reconstruction program.

Prior to the earthquakes, the Mission had been fully engaged in identifying the parameters for the concept paper for its new strategy covering the period FY 2003-2010. Work in preparing the new strategy was discontinued to allow us to concentrate on the earthquake emergency. Our current strategy is for the years FY 1997 through FY 2002. At the time of the review of our last R4, USAID/W gave us the permission to pursue program interventions under the existing program for an additional year. In light of the workload associated with our earthquake response, we request a two-year extension of our existing strategy.

Within its Health Strategic Objective, USAID has become increasingly concerned with the agreement with the Ministry of Health (MOH), owing to the latter's response to multiple epidemics and the recent earthquakes, audit findings, and, most importantly, the absence of a shared vision with us. Consequently, USAID (a) has carried out consultations with implementation partners and beneficiaries, (b) participated in a facilitated problem-solving session with the MOH, and (c) is completing a management audit of the MOH implementation unit. Based on the results from these consultations and assessments, we have made adjustments to our MOH activity. We are starting up a policy advocacy initiative to ensure GOES commitment to contraceptive security and are conducting a new technical assistance initiative under the Health Policy and System Strengthening activity. The overall aim is to build leadership and capacity within the MOH.

In terms of workforce and OE, USAID/El Salvador is requesting some relief, albeit quite modest, in order to respond more effectively to the needs of the Salvadoran people in the aftermath of this year's massive earthquakes. The Mission is seeking modest increases in OE from \$4.7 million in FY 2001 to \$4.9 million in FY 2002 and subsequently to \$5.2 million in FY 2003. The Mission requests approval of a work force level of 120, an increase of six FTEs over

existing levels. The increase represents three additional people to work on earthquake reconstruction and three new slots associated with the Mission's ICASS service-provider responsibilities.

With respect to the results framework for the Mission's program, the most significant revision is the introduction of the earthquake SpO "Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved." For the earthquake SpO, we have identified preliminarily a number of indicators. We plan to make the performance monitoring plan for our earthquake SpO the focal piece for the Mission's participation at the June Regional Performance Management Workshop here in San Salvador.

Other revisions to the Mission's results framework are relatively inconsequential.

-- For our economic growth and democracy & governance SOs, no changes are envisaged.

-- For the health SO within the IR "Increased Use of Appropriate Child Survival Practices and Services," we intend to substitute the indicator "number of health promoters trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCIs)" for the indicator "number of MOH units implementing IMCI." We are financing the community IMCI module; that is, the module that provides for the training of rural health promoters. Hence, the result is within our manageable interest. We are not financing the development of clinical IMCI training – the module used for MOH health units. For the IR "Enhanced Policy Environment to Support Sustainability of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Program," the Mission suggests use of a new indicator "number of Integrated Basic Health Systems (SIBASIs) developed by the Ministry of Health;" we would delete "percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters" and "percent of MOH expenditures allocated to primary care." The Ministry of Health will beyond early calendar year 2002 no longer be hiring more health promoters, and we can no longer count on the data for allocations to primary care owing to the unreliability of data sources and inadequate data collection methods used. As for the number of SIBASIs, they measure the MOH's commitment to modernization of the health sector, especially the decentralization of primary health care.

-- In our water SO, we propose to change the unit of measure for a couple of our indicators. As a measure of "rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards," we would use "population that receives water that meets both quality and time standards, per year, by male-and-female headed households," instead of "percent of households that meet both quality and time standards, by male-and-female-headed households." We were encountering problems in defining for our target areas the denominator – the total number of households; in some cases, the data simply are not available. Also, as a measure of "improved quality of water resources," we are opting to utilize "area covered by improved soil conservation, organic farming, reforestation practices, and integrated pest management;" we had been using "area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices." The new indicator shows in one place what we are doing in the sector rather than in several through combining a couple of indicators for which we had been collecting data separately. Hence, it is more inclusive and representative of what we are doing in the sector.

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## Glossary

CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACEDRF	Central American Disaster Relief Fund
CALMA	Breastfeeding Support Center
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the USA
COMURES	Salvadoran Corporation of Municipalities
COPE	Client oriented-efficient provider
CRECER	Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity
CREA	Creative Associates Inc.
CSO	Civil society organization
CYP	Couple years-of-protection
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA/CSD	Development Assistance/Child Survival and Disease
DAEC	Development Assistance Executive Committee
DOD	Department of Defense
EHP	Environmental Health Project
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FEPADE	Managerial Foundation for Educational Development
FMLN	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
FONAVIPO	National Housing Fund
FUSADES	Salvadoran Foundation for Managerial Development
GTZ	German aid agency
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IR	Intermediate Result
ISSS	Salvadoran Social Security Institute
JICA	Japanese Cooperation Agency
MINED	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOP	Ministry of Public Works
MOST	Micronutrient support activity
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSE	Micro and small entrepreneurs
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RIG	Regional Inspector General
SDA	Salvadoran Demographic Organization

SpO	Special Objective
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

## Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

The overall goal of the USAID program continues to be reduction of economic and political instability in El Salvador, a key regional partner in the fight against the international trafficking of drugs and an important regional trade and investment link for the United States. Political and economic instability in the past in El Salvador has been associated with an exodus of Salvadoran people to the United States. More than 1.5 million Salvadorans now reside in the United States - many of them illegally. USAID/El Salvador has sought to address the issue of instability through its six-year poverty alleviation strategy that is improving the economic and social plight of Salvadorans as well as maximizing the significant investments made by the U.S. Government (USG) in securing peace within the country. Linked closely to the Mission Performance Plan, the multi-faceted program contains elements in economic growth, democracy and governance, child survival and reproductive health, potable water provision, and Hurricane Mitch reconstruction.

While much progress had been made in the early years of the strategy, significant instability has been introduced anew in El Salvador. Two major earthquakes rocked El Salvador. The first one struck on Saturday, January 13; the second took place exactly one month later on February 13. The earthquakes killed 1,159 with another 8,122 injured. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), losses from the first earthquake are placed at around \$1.3 billion, and losses for the second earthquake are conservatively estimated at no less than \$400 million. Reconstruction costs add to a little more than \$1.9 billion, including \$335 million from the second earthquake. More than 1.5 million Salvadorans have been affected or roughly a quarter of the country's population. Social infrastructure has been especially hard hit. For instance, 335,000 homes were affected, including 150,000 destroyed and 185,000 damaged. And, while productive sector damage was less severe, losses of agricultural revenue could reach \$150 million, and damages to private facilities such as coffee plantations and mills and poultry facilities are estimated at around \$50 million.

In the wake of the earthquake disasters, the Mission has put together a reconstruction program that is responsive to the staggering needs of the Salvadoran people. That response is a \$177 million Special Objective (SpO) that will focus primarily on addressing the earthquake-related needs of the "poorest of the poor" in rural areas, the customers of our existing strategy "Sustainable Development & Democracy in El Salvador 1997 - 2002." The SpO consists of four Intermediate Results (IRs). IR #1 "Community Infrastructure Restored for the Rural Poor" allocates \$143 million for the reconstruction and repair of housing, schools, health facilities, and potable water systems. IR #2 "Economic Activity Reactivated" delivers \$18 million to jumpstart stalled economic activity, focusing on micro and small entrepreneurs and small farmers. IR #3 "Adverse Effects of Future Natural Disasters Mitigated" furnishes \$5 million (a) to work with communities to fortify their disaster management capabilities and to install land use plans, (b) to further strengthen the country's disaster management agency, and (c) to enhance the country's seismic and volcanic monitoring capabilities. IR #4 "Municipal Government Infrastructure Refurbished" furnishes \$6 million to repair and rebuild judicial centers and municipal offices in rural communities. And \$5 million is set aside for program management. The SpO received DAEC approval on March 22, 2001.

Despite the earthquake disasters, USAID/El Salvador continues to make excellent progress in implementing its existing strategy and can point to a number of positive developments. The achievement of which we are the proudest is the progress that has been made in reducing rural poverty rates, the primary focus of our program. According to the national household survey, rural poverty has declined from 66 percent in 1992 to 55 percent today, a substantial fall of 11 percentage points. Elements of our program that have contributed importantly are (a) the 26,000 land titles accorded to ex-combatants, (b) our work in microfinance that has reached over 39,000 borrowers and 71,000 savers (60 percent of new borrowers last year were women), (c) the agricultural, technical, and marketing services that have been extended to more than 62,000 rural residents including 16,000 women, (d) the small infrastructure activities (roads, bridges, schools, community water systems, wells, and health units) that in year 2000 benefited more than 38,000 rural residents, and (e) the installation of electrical transmission lines that has translated to access to electricity on the part of 64 percent of rural households.

Within our democracy and governance program, elections have become effectively institutionalized. The 2000 elections for local and legislative representatives were deemed free and fair by both national and international observers. Support for democracy also is on the rise; the latest data suggest that almost 60% of the Salvadoran people support democratic systems, up from 49% in 1995. Working together with State's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), we are tackling head on the issue of violence; under our new community policing initiative, crime is down 46% in target communities including murders down by 57% and arrests up by 85%. Violence and attendant kidnappings, together which have soured the country's once bright investment climate, are major contributing factors to the economic stagnation within the country. In local governance, our work with the association of mayors (COMURES) has led to a proposal for a new property tax that would be administered by municipalities; they need access to additional resources if they are to meet the growing, unmet needs of their poor, rural constituents.

In child survival, USAID activity sites have achieved a 26% reduction in cases of diarrhea among children under age five; DPT vaccination coverage has increased to 98%; 200 medical personnel were trained in neonatal resuscitation in 14 different hospitals; and the "safe motherhood" initiative was introduced in 21 rural hospitals and maternity centers. We also helped stem last year's outbreak of dengue fever within the country that caused more than 30 infant deaths through the reprogramming of more than \$1 million. On the reproductive health side, we achieved a 10% increase in couple years of protection; the share of women receiving pre-natal services rose from 56 to 59% over the past year; and 495 midwives, 200 doctors, and 156 health promoters were trained in reproductive health, family planning, and adolescent-friendly services. In addition, we assisted in the development of treatment guidelines for HIV/AIDS. On the policy side, we played an important role in the preparation and presentation to President Flores of a health reform proposal submitted by the National Health Council.

We are providing for potable water supplies for rural inhabitants. 44% of households in 18 target municipalities in the Departments of Ahuachapan, Morazan, and Usulután now have access to clean water. Also, critical watersheds are being improved; more than 13,000 hectares of land are now covered by improved soil conservation, reforestation, organic cropping, and integrated pest management practices. In addition, municipalities and citizens are playing an

increasingly proactive role; ten municipalities are managing their own water systems and more than a hundred citizens' groups are active, having implemented almost 200 specific water-related actions alone in year 2000.

USAID/El Salvador's Hurricane Mitch program, an outgrowth of extensive consultations with affected communities and their elected leaders and local organizations and designed in tandem with six other USG entities, is expected to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2001, well before the target date agreed upon by Congress, GAO, OMB, and USAID. Already an impressive array of results have been recorded, including (a) assistance to more almost 5,500 farmers in planting more than 2,000 hectares of high value crops, (b) 968 wells improved and over 5,300 latrines constructed, (c) 4,500 school desks delivered to 59 schools, (d) 420 solar panels installed in 198 community buildings, (e) over 370 homes built, (f) 121 kilometers of roads rebuilt, (g) 80 kilometers of electrical distribution lines installed with work ongoing on another 74 kilometers, and (i) 490 hectares reforested and 32 micro-watersheds improved. Our Mitch program informed importantly the design of our earthquake SpO.

The earthquakes will have a negative impact upon the regular development program embodied in our current strategy. The Mission reprogrammed for earthquake-related uses \$10 million in FY 2001 and will reprogram an additional \$10 million in FY 2002. In this regard, most affected are our programs in economic growth, health, and water. In addition, the earthquakes have deflected the attention of a number of our implementing partners, especially those within the GOES, and this will take a toll.

The end result is that a number of our activities will be affected negatively. Within our economic growth SO, we will not be able to undertake a national expansion of our micro-finance program beyond the areas served by our eleven implementing partners; our enterprise development activities will be seriously cut back; and structural adjustment efforts will take a backseat, especially competition policy. In democracy and governance, we will be unable to meet FY 2001 targets, setting back our efforts in elections reform, rule-of-law, local governance, and community participation. For the health SO, our child survival work will lag; for instance, we will have to downsize our involvement in the Ministry of Health's Integrated Nutrition Intervention campaign, a development that will negatively affect nutritional status, morbidity and mortality rates of zero-to-two year olds. Lastly, in the water SO, all activities will be delayed at least a year, affecting adversely efforts to put in new potable water systems, improve significant watersheds, and educate the rural poor on potable water issues.

Despite these setbacks, there will be a necessity to continue with our regular development program. None of the problems that it addresses have gone away with the earthquakes. There is need to continue our work in economic growth to address the sluggishness of the country's economy; we will need to continue to assist in transforming and consolidating the country's nascent democracy; our work in child survival, reproductive health and family planning, and health policy reform are still priorities; and, if anything, our work in potable water has been made even more salient with the earthquakes. Within the regular development program, institution-building will remain an important thrust; we believe that institution-building is the key to the sustainability of our program interventions and to the provision of economic and social gains for the Salvadoran people (the annex on institutional and organization development

provides specific details). As for our new strategy on which we were working prior to the earthquakes, we are asking USAID/W in this R4 for a two-year extension of our existing strategy that is due to terminate in FY 2002 in light of the mandate to focus intensively on implementation of our earthquake SpO.

## SO Text for SO: 519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families

Country/Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-001

Objective Name: : Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 13% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 50% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 25% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 2% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The strategic objective of expanded access and economic opportunities for poor rural families is a key component of the MPP and provides important support to El Salvador in its efforts to promote economic growth, reduce rural poverty, and strengthen regional economic cooperation. Sustained growth will strengthen domestic markets, leading in turn to increased job creation, alleviation of rural poverty, and decreased pressure to migrate to the United States.

USAID's objective is to reduce rural poverty by increasing access to economic opportunities and markets. This will be accomplished by a) strengthening the policy environment for economic growth and for capital formation in rural areas; b) improving marketing, technology, and financial services to small and micro-enterprises; c) expanding access to secure land titles; d) supporting rural infrastructure; and e) developing human capacity needed to participate effectively in a market economy. Significant progress has been made in assisting El Salvador to address these constraints to rural development, although USAID will need to continue to support the GOES in refining policy, expanding efforts to stimulate the economy, and investing in education.

Key Results:

USAID's Economic Growth strategy is on track and meeting expectations. It has made significant progress in meeting the targets planned for 2000 in increased access to credit and marketing services. Progress is within expected levels in the number of poor rural families with access to electricity and the number of rural children attending schools. The expansion of access to primary education is a key objective of the GOES, USAID and other donors. In 2000, about 84% of rural children age 7-10 attended school, slightly below the planned target level of 84.7%. The availability of productive infrastructure in rural areas is increasing: 64% of rural households had electricity in 2000. USAID has intensified technical assistance to GOES in the reform of the energy sector to overcome delays in implementing the new mechanism for financing rural electrification. Rural borrowers increased from 31,532 in 1999 to 39,514 in 2000. This represents a 25% increase in the number of new rural borrowers of which 60% are women. Savings in these institutions have increased significantly, and commercial banks entered the sector for the first time. USAID exceeded its target for reaching rural producers with marketing and technical services. A cumulative total of 62,840 producers received services in 2000, of which 16,043 were women.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID supported various NGOs and the GOES to reduce rural poverty. According to a national household survey, national poverty declined from 60.1% in 1992 to 41% in 2000. Urban poverty

declined from 54% to 33% during that time. Supported by USAID activities in the 80s and 90s, urban poor families had better access to economic opportunities and social services, which significantly helped their ability to improve their lives and move out of poverty. Concurrently, while rural poverty rates declined less, they nevertheless fell a considerable 11 percentage points, from 66% in 1992 to 55% in 2000, owing to USAID efforts. The USAID strategy is showing success in many areas, such as access to secure land titles, financial services, electricity, and agricultural support. A USAID-funded rural poverty study indicated that non-farm incomes and accumulation of family assets grew by more than 40% between 1995 and 1999 during the implementation of this USAID objective. Now there is a need to sustain these qualitative improvements, as well as to rebuild physical infrastructure, in the aftermath of the earthquake.

**Policy:** To promote tax policy and municipal finance reform, USAID facilitated discussions among Salvadoran mayors through their nationwide organization (COMURES) and business associations. A national discussion on anti-trust laws and free competition led to development of a draft anti-trust law. The Superintendency of Banks, with USAID technical assistance, developed 30 initial regulations for supervising non-bank financial institutions aimed at guaranteeing their soundness and sustainability. With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Public Works (MOP) automated procedures to improve transparency.

To expand private markets, the GOES has developed and is implementing a rural electrification strategy with USAID technical assistance, which will intensify this year. The GOES moved further in reforming the energy sector to foster competition, increase efficiency and reduce costs, and attract new investments in this recently privatized market. This is being achieved through the development of new regulations and strengthening a newly created regulatory entity, the Electrical Energy Unit, within the Ministry of Economy.

**Services for Producers:** More agricultural and micro-enterprise producers enjoyed access to financial and marketing services. The number of male and female agricultural producers receiving marketing and technical assistance services exceeded expectations by more than 10%. These services are provided through an increasing number of secondary organizations which serve their constituents. These increased from 26 to 32, and seven organizations are now financially sustainable. The Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity (CRECER) created a model partnership between the National Center for Agricultural Technology and private producer associations that enhanced agricultural productivity and farmers' marketing of basic grains. The Rural Financial Markets Activity assisted 11 institutions to provide financial services in rural areas. More than half of clients served by these institutions had loans of \$300 or less, suggesting that they are reaching the poorest of the poor. A very significant milestone is that for the first time these institutions include two commercial banks, which have started to serve the micro-enterprise sector and have reached almost a thousand clients in only four months. The CRECER project achieved impressive results in the past five years, increasing savings in 13 credit unions from \$5.5 million to \$24.5 million. This enhanced savings mobilization has important implications for institutional sustainability and client capability to deal with household income fluctuations. Utilizing CRS as an implementing partner, the Micro 2000 project successfully created the micro-credit institution ENLACE aimed at subsistence level micro-entrepreneurs. Client coverage through its four agencies was 10,000 out of which 81% are women; 70% of loans are under \$300, with an average loan size of only \$132.

Land: As of October 31, 2000, 25,887 property titles had been delivered for 75,012 hectares of land. The activity is on track to achieve its goals by the the end of fiscal year 2001 when 30,000 owners will have received individual titles for 86,015 hectares of land from 2,242 properties with previous pro indiviso (common) titles.

Small Scale Infrastructure: The infrastructure activity met its targets. It financed 29 community projects (rural road improvements, bridge construction, water projects, schools and health units), benefiting 38,320 people in rural areas and increasing their access to markets and public services.

Education and Human Capacity Development: The Ministry of Education (MINED) is implementing educational reforms to further decentralize the educational system and improve its organizational efficiency to provide quality educational services. Significant progress was made in strengthening local capacity to conduct educational research which in turn led to policy reforms in MINED. For example, MINED adopted the following policy recommendations, including (a) re-organizing the national monitoring and evaluation directives to systematize measurement of education access, relevance, and impact; (b) setting up as new entities Pedagogical Advisors and the Administrative Advisors together which will work closely with teachers and school directors to improve the quality of education in the classroom; and (c) developing a model for schools to serve as a community development center to promote greater involvement in education-related matters. The Social Sector Reform Activity was extended for nine months to help MINED reform the law to increase the efficiency, empowerment, and accountability of professional teachers. The Early Childhood and Family Education Activity successfully got the Salvadoran Institute for Protection of Minors, public and private institutions, families, and local governments to recognize the increased importance of early childhood education to rural areas, auguring well for future USAID work in the sector. USAID also provided 33 in-country training events for 6,619 participants, as well as training in the U.S. and in third countries for another 118 participants. These efforts are important for the development of public and private partners and counterparts in such key development areas as girls education, state modernization, municipal development, rule of law, health sector reform, and waste management.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The earthquakes which struck El Salvador in January and February 2001 caused tremendous damage to rural areas, destroying homes, small and micro-businesses, municipal and farmer markets, rural schools, and critical infrastructure services, i.e., water, electricity, roads, in 40% of the country. Overall damage is estimated at \$1.7 billion. The massive destruction, loss of private assets of rural poor families, and the loss of critical public assets servicing the rural poor reduces these families' access to economic opportunities, thus pushing them further into poverty. The planned results and achievements for next year will likely be lower; emphasis shifts to restoring pre-earthquake access to services. As implementers and beneficiaries concentrate on rebuilding, this objective will require some adjustments to re-establish access to critical services, increase economic opportunities for affected families, and refocus efforts to revitalize the economy. USAID will reassess its policy activities and concentrate on priority issues related to economic reactivation and poverty mitigation. The micro-finance lending activities will strengthen institutional capacity to service client needs and manage loans, as well as address

weakened repayment capacity of these clients. In basic education, including early childhood education, the initial emphasis will be on the reconstruction of rural schools and childcare centers to ensure that rural poor families and children at-risk have access to quality basic educational services.

**Other Donor Programs:**

USAID works closely with other donors across the economic growth portfolio. Main donors include IDB, World Bank, the UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the CABEL, and the German aid agency (GTZ).

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

The main U.S. contractors include DevTech Systems, PA Consultants, Barents Group, Development Alternatives, Inc., and Development Associates. USAID also has a university linkage with the Metropolitan Community College of Omaha, Nebraska. It works with several key U. S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), including Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), Enterprise Works Worldwide, Technoserve, and Save the Children. Local collaborators include foundations and NGOs, such as the Salvadoran Foundation for Managerial Development (FUSADES), FundaUngo, and the Managerial Foundation for Educational Development (FEPADE).

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Indicator: Rural households with electricity

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of households

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	51.2
1996	NA	52.9
1997	NA	55.7
1998	NA	58.4
1999	61.0	61.0*
2000	65.0	64.0**
2001	69.0	NA
2002	73.0	NA
2003	77.0	NA

Source:

Multi-Purpose Household Survey

Indicator/Description:

This indicator has been added due to USAID's role in assisting the GOES to promote rural electrification within the newly-privatized power market.

Comments:

From 1998 on, some former rural areas have been reclassified as urban. In absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that actual figures would be higher. \* Revised data

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Indicator: Rural children aged 7-10 attending school: Male

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of rural children: Male

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	80.2
1996	80.6	82.2
1997	81.8	79.8
1998	82.2	79.9
1999	83.5	81.2*
2000	84.7	82.5**
2001	86.0	NA
2002	87.3	NA
2003	88.0	NA

Source:

Multipurpose Household Surveys

Indicator/Description:

Ratio of rural children 7-10 attending school to the total number of rural children aged 7-10 years of age, by gender

Comments:

This indicator is a proxy that measures improvement in access to public sector services in rural areas. From 1998 on, some former rural areas close to the capital city with high attendance rates have been reclassified as urban. In the absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that figures for 1998 and 1999 would be higher. As of March, 2000, targets were adjusted accordingly assuming the variation from 1997 to 1988 was due to this methodological change. It is anticipated that the target levels for 2001, 2002 and 2003 will not be achieved due to damages caused by the earthquakes of January and February 2001. The targets will be revised in the near future.

\* Revised data

\*\*Preliminary data.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Indicator: Rural children aged 7-10 attending school: Female

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of rural children: Female

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	78.7
1996	80.6	84.4
1997	81.8	83.3
1998	82.2	81.4
1999	83.5	83.5*
2000	84.7	85.5**
2001	86.0	NA
2002	87.3	NA
2003	88.0	NA

Source:

Multipurpose Household Surveys

Indicator/Description:

Ratio of rural children 7-10 attending school to the total number of rural children aged 7-10 years of age, by gender

Comments:

This indicator is a proxy that measures improvement in access to public sector services in rural areas. From 1998 on, some former rural areas close to the capital city with high attendance rates have been reclassified as urban. In the absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that figures for 1998 and 1999 would be higher. As of March, 2000, targets were adjusted accordingly assuming the variation from 1997 to 1988 was due to this methodological change. It is anticipated that the target levels for 2001, 2002 and 2003 will not be achieved due to damages caused by the earthquakes of January and February 2001. The targets will be revised in the near future.

\* Revised data

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Indicator: Rural children aged 7-10 attending school: Total male and female

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of rural children: Total male and female

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	79.5
1996	80.6	83.3
1997	81.8	81.5
1998	82.2	80.7
1999	83.5	82.4*
2000	84.7	84.0**
2001	86.0	NA
2002	87.3	NA
2003	88.0	NA

Source:

Multipurpose Household Surveys

Indicator/Description:

Ratio of rural children 7-10 attending school to the total number of rural children aged 7-10 years of age, by gender

Comments:

This indicator is a proxy that measures improvement in access to public sector services in rural areas. From 1998 on, some former rural areas close to the capital city with high attendance rates have been reclassified as urban. In the absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that figures for 1998 and 1999 would be higher. As of March, 2000, targets were adjusted accordingly assuming the variation from 1997 to 1988 was due to this methodological change. It is anticipated that the target levels for 2001, 2002 and 2003 will not be achieved due to damages caused by the earthquakes of January and February 2001. The targets will be revised in the near future.

\* Revised data

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 1.3 Expanded equitable access to financial, technological and marketing services by the rural poor

Indicator: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving agricultural technical services from secondary-level organization: Male

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of males, cumulative, at end of fiscal year

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	28,594
1997	34,000	34,886
1998	37,000	37,436
1999	39,000	39,478
2000	42,000	46,797
2001	46,000	NA
2002	49,000	NA
2003	52,000	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports from the Cooperative League of the USA, Technoserve, Chemonics, and Enterprise Works Worldwide

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures increased access to services by rural inhabitants

Comments:

Baseline and intermediate targets are cumulative figures and obtained at the end of each fiscal year.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 1.3 Expanded equitable access to financial, technological and marketing services by the rural poor

Indicator: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving agricultural technical services from secondary-level organization: Female

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of females, cumulative, at end of fiscal year

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	7,856
1997	5,100	11,826
1998	13,000	13,195
1999	13,500	14,858
2000	14,500	16,043
2001	15,500	NA
2002	16,000	NA
2003	17,000	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports from the Cooperative League of the USA, Technoserve, Chemonics, and Enterprise Works Worldwide

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures increased access to services by rural inhabitants

Comments:

Baseline and intermediate targets are cumulative figures and obtained at the end of each fiscal year.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 1.3 Expanded equitable access to financial technological and marketing services by the rural poor

Indicator: Rural active borrowers: Male

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of people: Male

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	n/a
1997	32,946	n/a
1998	23,509	10,161
1999	29,464	13,442
2000	40,075	15,832
2001*	50,075	NA
2002*	64,576	NA
2003*	84,576	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports from Chemonics International (for the Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity, CRECER), Finca International (for the Center for Microenterprise Support Activity), Catholic Relief Services (for the Microenterprise 2000 Activity), and Development Alternatives Inc. (for the Rural Financial Markets Activity-FOMIR)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures access to financial services by tallying the number of individuals living in rural areas with outstanding loans from financial institutions supported by USAID.

Comments:

Indicator results are formed by aggregating data from four different activities: CAM, CRECER, Micro 2000 and FOMIR. CRECER data for 1996 and 1997 are based on estimates, since some of the credit unions assisted by the activity did not have electronic database systems that could produce the information as USAID required. For 1998 data quality improved markedly and only three of the 13 credit unions assisted by CRECER provided estimates.

(\*) Planned targets for 2001, 2002 and 2003 includes active borrowers of CRECER and Micro 2000 activities, which ended in September 30 and December 31, 2000 respectively.

n/a = not available

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 1.3 Expanded equitable access to financial technological and marketing services by the rural poor

Indicator: Rural active borrowers: Female

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of people: Female

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	n/a
1997	32,946	n/a
1998	23,509	13,439
1999	29,464	18,090
2000	40,075	23,682
2001*	50,075	NA
2002*	64,576	NA
2003*	84,576	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports from Chemonics International (for the Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity, CRECER), Finca International (for the Center for Microenterprise Support Activity), Catholic Relief Services (for the Microenterprise 2000 Activity), and Development Alternatives Inc. (for the Rural Financial Markets Activity-FOMIR)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures access to financial services by tallying the number of individuals living in rural areas with outstanding loans from financial institutions supported by USAID.

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(\*) Planned targets for 2001, 2002 and 2003 includes active borrowers of CRECER and Micro 2000 activities, which ended in September 30 and December 31, 2000 respectively.

n/a = not available

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Expanded access and economic opportunities for El Salvador's rural poor families

Objective ID: 519-001

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 1.3 Expanded equitable access to financial technological and marketing services by the rural poor

Indicator: Rural active borrowers

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	24,936
1997	32,946	32,662
1998	23,509	23,600
1999	29,464	31,532
2000	40,075	39,514
2001*	50,075	NA
2002*	64,576	NA
2003*	84,576	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports from Chemonics International (for the Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity, CRECER), Finca International (for the Center for Microenterprise Support Activity), Catholic Relief Services (for the Microenterprise 2000 Activity), and Development Alternatives Inc. (for the Rural Financial Markets Activity-FOMIR)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures access to financial services by tallying the number of individuals living in rural areas with outstanding loans from financial institutions supported by USAID.

Comments:

Indicator results are formed by aggregating data from four different activities: CAM, CRECER, Micro 2000 and FOMIR. CRECER data for 1996 and 1997 are based on estimates, since some of the credit unions assisted by the activity did not have electronic database systems that could produce the information as USAID required. For 1998 data quality improved markedly and only three of the 13 credit unions assisted by CRECER provided estimates.

(\*) Planned targets for 2001, 2002 and 2003 includes active borrowers of CRECER and MICRO 2000 activities, which ended in September 30 and December 31, 2000 respectively.

NA = not available

## SO Text for SO: 519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes

Country/Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-002

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 30% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 50% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID/El Salvador's democracy objective directly supports the MPP goal of consolidating El Salvador's democratic institutions and practices and institutionalizing respect for human rights. Trustworthy public institutions will greatly assist in attaining support for democratic systems. A stronger, more responsive democracy in turn will encourage Salvadorans not to emigrate in search of better prospects. Additionally, increased respect and use of the rule of law will attract and retain greater levels of national and international investment and thus contribute to regional stability.

USAID has identified five key intermediate results which are essential to fostering more inclusive and effective democratic processes: 1) more politically active advocacy organizations; 2) more effective electoral administration; 3) strengthened local government; 4) increased use of the justice system; and 5) improved court case preparation and management. The fundamental challenge remains to ensure that customers are served equitably by a fair and just legal system, by open and transparent public institutions, and by enhanced opportunities for inclusion in national and local-level decision-making processes. USAID/El Salvador is promoting greater opportunities to access legal services in rural and semi-rural areas. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are learning how to advocate for change and democratic local governments are becoming more responsive to citizen demands. Free and fair elections have now become the standard in El Salvador. Strengthening the effectiveness of key democratic institutions continues to be central to achieving the Mission's democracy objective and intermediate results.

Key Results:

The democracy strategy is on-track. Access to justice and confidence in the justice system is growing as demonstrated by the substantial increase of cases being filed in target areas. In 2000, about 22% more cases were filed in target areas than in 1999, indicating a greater belief that the judicial system can provide fair trials. As implementation of the criminal code reforms passed in 1998 continues, there has been a substantial increase in the overall number of wrongful detention cases resolved by the court system, a fundamental mechanism in protecting citizen rights. For example, the Supreme Court adjudicated a total number of 586 habeas corpus cases in 2000, a 26% increase over last year.

Over the past year, free and fair elections were held for local government authorities and national legislators, with all parties respecting the results. This was the fourth popular election since the Peace Accords which included the active involvement of the former guerilla group as an official political party, FMLN. Target municipal governments improved their local revenue generation by eleven percent and increased coverage of basic public services such as water and sanitation and solid waste collection and disposal. Citizen participation in local decision-making processes has continued to deepen in the Mission's 28 target municipalities as well as nationwide, resulting

in greater transparency in the management of public funds. Several CSOs initiated advocacy activities for significant policy changes such as an improved water law, the decentralization of water services and domestic violence prevention. At the national level, the Assembly expanded its citizen outreach activities by opening a third constituent outreach office and augmenting the number and breadth of their public hearings.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The 2000 elections for local and legislative representatives were deemed free and fair by both national and international observers. All political participants in this election accepted the results as the will of the people. Significantly, no party achieved a majority in the legislature and the former guerilla force, the FMLN, won the largest congressional representation. One of the basic tenets of any democracy is transparent and fair election processes. El Salvador has proven that its electoral system can now pass that test.

Support for the democratic system in El Salvador is rising. In the latest national democratic values survey (Seligson, et.al., 1999), 57% of those surveyed supported the current democratic system as measured by a set of core support values. By contrast in 1991 only 49% showed such support and 53% in 1995. This is a vital measure of political culture and is directly linked to political stability. This continued upward trend is an indication that democratic institutions are being more responsive to citizens' demands and receiving larger popular support.

Administration of Justice: Over the past year judicial operators have become more knowledgeable about the workings of the new criminal system. Inter-institutional coordination and the definition of roles and responsibilities have continued to improve. The Assembly passed key amendments to the criminal code and criminal procedure code, further clarifying roles and responsibilities. Fundamental weapons in dealing with organized crime and public security were included in the codes such as the inclusion of conspiracy to commit murder or kidnapping as crimes, authorization to use wire-tapping, amplified and simpler use of warrants by police and special protection provisions for victims and witnesses. Justice sector operators are now working more closely in task forces, especially to deal with organized crime. As part of the Peace Accord's mandate to develop a new civilian police force, USAID has also supported the ICITAP efforts to introduce community policing practices to lower crime rates and to assure more effective coordination between police and prosecutors in bringing cases to conclusion.

The Attorney General's Office and the Public Defenders Office have made substantial investments in their regional offices (14 and 18 respectively) to increase their capacity to provide services in the interior of the country. This has resulted in the Public Defenders Office handling over 36,000 cases during the last year compared to 14,000 during the previous period. The Attorney General's Office has been able to increase its caseload by 300%.

Local Government: The Mission supported several citizen participation activities in its 28 target municipalities. Town planning meetings and public budget hearings were held in all of these municipalities and 14 of them opened up their city council meetings to public scrutiny. These initiatives have served as positive examples for the rest of the country's municipalities, with an estimated 160 of the 262 total municipalities carrying out at least one form of citizen

participation. These actions are crucial to improving transparent and efficient public management of resources at the local level.

Service delivery has improved with the opening of a new sanitary landfill and increased solid waste collection plans for several municipalities in the western interior part of the country. Plans are also underway for similar activities for groups of municipalities both in the eastern and northern interior provinces. Important steps towards decentralizing of water and sanitation services to local governments have been taken. Several systems have already been decentralized on a temporary basis and draft legislation to further decentralize these services is under discussion with the government.

**Civil Society:** A new grants program was begun in 2000 to strengthen the capacity, skills and human resources of civil society organizations for advocacy on public policy issues. Initial activities were carried out for CSO advocacy in the areas of water service decentralization, a new national water management and protection law, violence prevention and transparency. A virtual journal, "Probidad", was established by a local CSO to use the Internet to combat corruption. Weekly e-mailings of anti-corruption news and issues in El Salvador are sent out to key government officials, donors and other interested CSOs.

With USAID assistance, the Assembly opened its third constituent outreach office in San Salvador. The offices received 886 visits by the public during the year and are channeling citizens concerns and proposals to their elected representatives. The congressional committees on Budget and Finance, the Environment and Public Health held public hearings on several different themes.

**Election Administration:** Successful municipal and legislative elections were held in 2000. This was possible, in part, to USAID's past assistance on electoral management and the Mission's support to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in becoming Y2K compliant. A new, more accurate electoral registry should be completed by June 2001. The production of the single identity card will begin at that point and continue until all eligible voters have one, estimated at just over three million individuals. The government plans to use the new electoral registry and identity cards in the 2003 municipal and legislative elections as a guarantee of even greater electoral transparency and accuracy.

#### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

No significant adjustments to the current strategy are planned. However, the democracy and governance SO plans to move forward with the design of a new local governance activity. The current municipal strengthening activity was designed several years ago and does not fully reflect the Mission's current emphasis on local governance and citizen participation. In general terms the new local government strengthening activity will still fall within the framework of the approved democracy SO and its strengthened local government intermediate result. Also, some resources will be reallocated to assist, within current program mandates, those areas most effected by the country's recent series of devastating earthquakes. This includes providing additional technical assistance, equipment and support to the Mission's target municipalities most damaged by these tragedies as well as similar assistance to judicial sector partners, especially the Attorney General's Office. The recent earthquakes could have an impact on

achieving the indicator targets for 2001. However, the overall targets set for the SO for 2002 should still be reached within that timeframe. If necessary, additional indicators will be evaluated and proposed in next year's R4 along with the targets for current indicators through 2004.

**Other Donor Programs:**

Other donors working in the field of judicial reform include the IDB, the UNDP and the Spanish government. The World Bank is evaluating a possible infrastructure loan for the Supreme Court. The IDB, the UNDP and the GTZ are all engaged in local government strengthening. The IDB has also made a small loan to the Assembly for legislative strengthening.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

The main judicial sector contractor is DPK Consulting. Research Triangle Institute is working in the area of local government strengthening along with DevTech Systems Inc. Creative Associates Inc. (CREA) is strengthening several local CSOs and is managing a grants program. CREA has sub-contracted the University of Texas to take the lead in USAID's legislative strengthening efforts.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Objective ID: 519-002

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Indicator: Habeas corpus cases adjudicated by Supreme Court

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of cases

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	534
1997	560	537
1998	587	468
1999	614	464
2000	441	586
2001	419	NA
2002	398	NA

Source:

Annual report of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court

Indicator/Description:

Number of wrongful imprisonment cases heard and settled by the Supreme Court

Comments:

One focus of the democracy strategic objective is on how the justice system serves people - both the accused and the victims of crime. El Salvador has historically held a large proportion of prisoners in jail without due process. This indicator shows how well the justice sector serves accused persons by bringing wrongful imprisonment cases to the Supreme Court. The decline in 1998 is due to the new criminal procedure code which allows, under certain circumstances, for appeals for wrongful detention at lower level courts, thus making access to the Supreme Court unnecessary in some cases. Taking this change into account, the planned number of cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court for the years 2000 - 2002 has been reduced from those reported in last year's R4. This indicator will not be tracked beyond 2002.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Objective ID: 519-002

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Indicator: Number of Assembly-sponsored constituent service offices established by department

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of offices

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	1	2
2000	3	3
2001	4	NA
2002	5	NA

Source:

Legislative Assembly

Indicator/Description:

A Departmental Constituents Service Office is a new outreach mechanism for Legislative Assembly deputies to have more direct contact with their constituents. A service office is staffed and paid for by the Legislative Assembly and must have at least one scheduled visit per month by deputies. There are a total of 14 departments in El Salvador.

Comments:

This indicator assists in capturing the progress of participation of civil society and civil society organizations in the legislative process. This is especially important when taking into account that deputies are elected to the Assembly by regional lists and may be more beholden to political party structures than to citizens they represent. The first two offices were opened in Chalatenango and San Miguel in 1999. The new office opened in 2000 is located in San Salvador, the most populous department of the country. This activity will be fully completed by 2002, as planned.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Objective ID: 519-002

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 2.3 Strengthened local government

Indicator: Municipal funds allocated for investment in services and infrastructure in target municipalities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Amount, in dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	1,253,343
1997	3,664,305	1,587,892
1998	3,675,880	7,390,044
1999	6,889,538	7,682,483
2000	10,407,000	9,529,743
2001	11,660,000	NA
2002	12,425,000	NA
2003	13,046,000	NA

Source:

Municipal budgets

Indicator/Description:

This indicator monitors total funds derived from two sources, GOES funds transferred to municipalities and resources generated locally by the target municipalities for these purposes.

Comments:

Planned targets for 2000 through 2002 are based on 28 target municipalities. Previous data through 1999 are based on the original 18 target municipalities. Until 1999, this indicator reported data separately for funds transferred from the GOES to municipalities and for locally generated resources dedicated to investment. To simplify reporting, this indicator now combines the amount of resources dedicated to investment in services and infrastructure from both sources. The shortfall in reaching the 2000 target is due to delays in central government transfers to municipalities. These delays are being solved and the government has begun to be more regular in their transfers. The Mission believes that the 2001 target will be met or exceeded.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: More inclusive and effective democratic processes

Objective ID: 519-002

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 2.4 Increased use of the justice system

Indicator: Criminal court cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	9,655
1997	10,619	12,781
1998	8,236	15,495
1999	9,460	13,685
2000	14,232	16,667
2001	14,801	NA
2002	15,393	NA
2003	16,162	NA

Source:

Supreme Court, Administrative Systems Unit yearly report, "Informe Anual de Causas Ingresadas"

Indicator/Description:

The geographic areas targeted for USAID assistance are the departments of Cuscatlan, Sonsonate and Usulután, and the populous San Salvador suburb of Soyapango. The reported number includes court cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts.

Comments:

The 1998 total for criminal cases is an estimate calculated by multiplying the average daily filing total from April through October times the total number of court days in the year. This calculation is used because the data for criminal-case filings for 1998 were only recorded for those months. Targets for criminal cases filed were adjusted in last year's R4 for 2000 - 2002 based on 1999 "actual" data. It should be noted that previous reporting broke down the number of cases filed in each type of court. To simplify reporting, these numbers have been consolidated into one total amount.

## SO Text for SO: 519-003 Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children Achieved

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-003

Objective Name: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children Achieved

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 40% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 40% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID/El Salvador's health strategic objective is linked to the Agency objective of stabilizing world population and protecting human health. USAID supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) and NGOs to achieve this objective through three key intermediate results: 1) increased use of appropriate child survival practices and services, 2) increased use of appropriate reproductive health practices and services, and 3) enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health programs. Through this strategic objective USAID will improve the health status of the Salvadoran population, especially poor women and children living in rural areas. This assistance should also result in major reforms in the organization, financing and delivery of health services, leading to expanded coverage for the most vulnerable groups, overall improvements in efficiency and quality of care, and sustainability of the health care delivery system.

USAID is reducing child mortality and morbidity through support for expanded coverage of primary health care services, prevention and treatment of respiratory illnesses and diarrhea, improved nutrition, use of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), and increased access to potable water and sanitation services. USAID's activities are also strengthening and expanding reproductive health and family planning services, reducing reproductive health problems through improved safe motherhood and birthing practices, and preventing STIs and HIV/AIDS. USAID is supporting policy efforts by the MOH and the Social Security Institute (ISSS) to reform the health sector.

Intermediate results indicate positive trends such as increased access to potable water, increased services by rural health promoters, increased family planning, pre-natal and post-partum care, and progress toward health sector modernization. All major activities are being executed as planned without major obstacles or delays, except for the community-based IMCI initiative. The IMCI interagency committee decided that the IMCI clinical training should be condensed from 15 to 6 days so that training of all necessary personnel could be completed in a shorter timeframe. After the committee revised the clinical course, USAID financed the revision of the community-level course materials, and that took time. The end result was a one-year delay in implementation of IMCI clinical training and the community-based IMCI initiative.

Key Results:

In the area of child survival, five of eight USAID activity sites have achieved at least a 26% reduction in cases of diarrhea among children under five years old. Also, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT3) vaccination coverage increased to 98%, surpassing all targets set through the end of the activity period. The results-level indicator for reproductive health, percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services, which reported a decrease last year (from 60% in 1998 to

56% in 1999), showed a slight improvement in 2000 with an increase of three percentage points to 59%. There was also a 10% increase in couple-years protection (CYP) and a 7.7% increase in the number of new family planning users. The Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA) increased the effectiveness of its USAID-supported rural program as demonstrated by a 14% increase in CYPs per promoter ratio. The MOH also reported a slight increase in the percent of its expenditures allocated to primary care.

#### Performance and Prospects:

**Child Survival:** Results achieved in 2000 by the PROSAGUAS water and sanitation activity exceeded the original life of activity targets in terms of the number of beneficiaries receiving latrines and health education. An external mid-term evaluation\* of PROSAGUAS concluded that the activity is successfully achieving its expected results. In the area of maternal and child nutrition, USAID supported the training of 90 nutrition counselors in improved management of nutrition deficiencies, and breastfeeding support was supported through the start up of a breastfeeding monitoring system in five departmental level hospitals. In the area of infant health, 200 medical personnel were trained in neonatal resuscitation from 14 different hospitals. Also, the safe motherhood initiative was introduced in 21 rural hospitals and maternity centers. USAID assisted the MOH to develop a revised national strategy for IMCI coverage, and USAID will finance IMCI training for community-level providers early in 2001.

To support MOH efforts to expand rural health services, USAID financed in 1999 the training and deployment of 240 MOH health promoters and the contracting of five NGOs to provide health services to priority areas of the country that have limited access to healthcare. The MOH has now picked up the financing of 160 of these promoters, with plans to cover the financing of all the promoters by the beginning of 2002. In 2000 the MOH experienced a setback in terms of not securing a line item in their budget to finance the five NGOs as planned. USAID will continue to finance these NGOs through December 2001. The World Bank is considering a loan to El Salvador to build upon this model.

USAID's tuberculosis control activity with PAHO and the MOH continued on track in 2000. USAID supported the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which began work on Post-Hurricane Mitch activities, with a focus on the training of field epidemiologists and support for the MOH's epidemiology division and central laboratory. USAID also assisted the CDC and the MOH during the dengue epidemic by financing the purchase of medical and vector control equipment and an information campaign to help control the epidemic. Beyond these collaborative efforts, USAID also worked with the U.S. Military Group and the U.S. Private Voluntary Organization Food for the Poor through the Excess Property Program to deliver much-needed medical supplies and equipment worth millions of dollars to upgrade health services in rural MOH hospitals and health centers.

USAID financed the MOH's development of guidelines for counseling HIV/AIDS patients and the subsequent training of health professionals using these guidelines. Treatment guidelines for HIV-infected individuals care were also formulated in a combined effort by MOH, the ISSS, and FUNDASIDA (a local NGO) with technical assistance from the regional USAID AIDS project and the United Nations Organization against AIDS. These guidelines were published in early November. Guidelines for the management of STIs were also developed and published.

Reproductive Health: Performance showed great progress, particularly under the SDA agreement. SDA, which serves nearly 20% of all contraceptive users in El Salvador, opened three pharmacies and began to offer a wider range of services in its efforts to generate revenues to subsidize its rural family planning services and adolescent health programs. SDA also provided counseling to 10,000 adolescents and trained 211 new counselors and peer educators. Through USAID support to the MOH, 495 midwives, 200 doctors, and 156 health promoters were trained in reproductive health, family planning, and adolescent-friendly services. The 200 physicians were also trained in the application of the Client Oriented-Efficient Provider (COPE) tool. Three hundred and twenty-five hospital personnel were trained in postpartum care using a training of trainers cascade approach. Also at the MOH, USAID financed the design, installation, training and monitoring associated with implementing a new contraceptive logistics management system.

Policy and Reform: The most significant result in the area of policy and reform is the preparation and presentation to the President of El Salvador of a health reform proposal by the National Health Council, an effort supported by USAID technical assistance to both the Council and the MOH. The ISSS received support in the area of developing a new hospital management model for implementation in two new hospitals. The opening of these hospitals under this management model is expected to increase the efficiency and quality of care provided by the ISSS, thus alleviating pressure on the MOH to provide services to people insured under the ISSS.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Poor performance under the MOH agreement due to multiple epidemics, audit findings, the recent earthquakes, and, most importantly, the absence of a shared vision between the MOH and USAID, have caused USAID serious concern regarding the MOH's ability or commitment to implement activities planned for the rest of the strategy period. As a result, USAID has carried out consultations with implementation partners and beneficiaries; we have participated in a facilitated problem-solving session with the MOH; and we are completing a management audit of the MOH implementation unit. Based on results from these consultations and assessments, USAID has made adjustments to the MOH activity, including the start-up of a policy advocacy initiative to ensure GOES commitment to contraceptive security and a new technical assistance initiative under the Health Policy and System Strengthening activity to build the leadership and management capacity of the MOH. USAID will likely further revise its MOH activity under the current strategy in order to ensure effective execution of activities necessary to achieve our expected results; that is, increased access to appropriate child survival and reproductive health services by women and children in rural areas.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Three other major donors work in the health policy and reform area: PAHO, the IDB and GTZ. PAHO and GTZ focus on supporting the MOH's decentralization process in limited geographic regions. PAHO also supports the MOH's implementation of IMCI and other aspects of child health and emerging diseases. After the recent earthquakes, the Legislative Assembly ratified a \$21 million, 25-year IDB loan that had been pending since 1998. It was approved with up to seven million dollars refocused to rebuild health units damaged by the quakes. In November, the EU completed a \$12 million water and sanitation program in the western region of the country;

Sweden, Luxembourg and Japan (JICA) are also financing improvements in rural water and sanitation services. UNICEF supplies essential medicines and is the lead donor on food fortification and micronutrient issues. It also provides adolescents with information on HIV prevention and, with PAHO, educates Salvadorans on domestic violence and women's role in society. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities supported the development and adoption of the National Reproductive Health Plan. JICA, PAHO and the GTZ also support reproductive health programs in El Salvador.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The two major grantees are CARE International with the PROSAGUAS activity and the SDA. Other implementation partners include the CDC, Management Sciences for Health, Booz Allen and Hamilton and its subcontractor Cambridge Consulting Corporation, Family Health International, the Population Council. Three field support funded activities also assist USAID health objectives: child survival support (BASICS II), reproductive health training (PRIME II), and micronutrient support activity (MOST).

\* Activity Report No. 103, Midterm Evaluation of the USAID/El Salvador Public Services Improvement Project No. 519-0320. Environmental Health Project (EHP), September 2000.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children achieved  
 Objective ID: 519-003  
 Approved: June 7, 1996 Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador  
 Result Name: IR 3.2 Increased use of appropriate reproductive health practices and services  
 Indicator: Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	45
1995	NA	53
1996	NA	56
1997	NA	59
1998	67	60
1999	72	56
2000	77	59
2001	62*	NA
2002	65*	NA
2003	68*	NA

Source:  
 MOH annual service statistics

Indicator/Description:  
 Percent of pregnant women in a given population that receive at least one prenatal visit according to MOH maternal care norms.

Comments:  
 When data from the last seven years is compared they show a general increase in prenatal coverage in El Salvador. However, statistics for 1999 and 2000 show that in relative terms (percentage) prenatal control has decreased compared to 1998. The MOH explain that this relative decrease in coverage may be due to incorrect population projections. (i.e., the projected number of expected pregnant women in a given year based on the 1992 Census vs. the actual number of women, which may be smaller). Another official MOH explanation is that many women seek prenatal control with MOH's trained midwives and rural health promoters. This level of care is not being recorded under the current MOH information system. \* Based on the above explanation, the targets for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 have been revised.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children achieved

Objective ID: 519-003

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased use of appropriate child survival practices and services

Indicator: Number of Ministry of Health units implementing Integrated Management Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Protocol

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	4	33
1999	30	50
2000	77	52
2001	122	NA
2002	157	NA
2003	174	NA

Source:

MOH annual service statistics

Indicator/Description:

Number of MOH health units implementing new IMCI protocol

Comments:

We failed to meet the FY 2000 target. Revisions to the IMCI clinical training timeframe and to the course materials caused a one-year delay in implementation of the initiative, which is reflected in the results reported for 2000. We will no longer report on this indicator in our FY 2004 R4. The indicator is not in our manageable interest; we are longer working at the level of the MOH health units to implement the IMCI technology.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children achieved

Objective ID: 519-003

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 3.3 Enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health programs

Indicator: Percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	67
1996	NA	68
1997	69	68
1998	70	70
1999	71	83
2000	72	83
2001	73	NA
2002	74	NA
2003	75	NA

Source:

1995 Health Promoter Study and MOH annual reports

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

There are a total of 2,056 "cantones" or townships in El Salvador and 1,336 of them are in targeted rural and semi-urban areas which comprise the baseline for this indicator. The MOH is not planning to continue hiring more health promoters because of budgetary constraints. To avoid low coverage in some areas, the MOH has contracted NGOs to provide health promoters in underserved areas. Because of this situation and considering that the MOH is not planning to increase the number of promoters, this indicator will no longer be reported.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children achieved

Objective ID: 519-003

Approved: June 7, 1996

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name:

Indicator: Percent deliveries attended by Ministry of Health trained personnel

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	54
1994	NA	59
1995	NA	62
1996	NA	65
1997	66	67
1998	69	66.55
1999	72	60
2000	75	63.4
2001	67*	NA
2002	70*	NA
2003	73*	

Source:

Annual statistical data provided by the Ministry of Health

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is a proxy for maternal health and includes deliveries attended in MOH hospitals and units, but does not include births attended by midwives.

Comments:

Statistics for 1998, 1999 and 2000 show that the percent of deliveries attended by the MOH has decreased. The MOH explains this relative decrease may be due to incorrect population projections and the fact that many women in rural areas seek midwives to attend their deliveries.

\* Because of lower than expected results over the past three years, the targets for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 have been revised.

## SO Text for SO: 519-004 Increased Access By Rural Households To Clean Water

Country/Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Access By Rural Households To Clean Water

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 20% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 10% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID's water strategic objective contributes directly to Agency and MPP global issues to preserve tropical forests, protect watersheds, strengthen civil society, increase accountability of government institutions, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect maternal and child health by lowering the incidence of diarrhea, cholera and other waterborne diseases

Watershed destruction has lowered water tables and reduced the availability of groundwater throughout El Salvador at the same time that surface water contamination is reaching dangerous levels. A recent survey of rural water sources found that 61% of the families interviewed were drinking water contaminated with fecal coliforms and 52% by E. Coli bacteria. Limited supplies of clean water have a direct effect on both human health and environmental stability. Women and children are the main beneficiaries of new potable water systems which improve their health and increase their economic productivity and quality of life by freeing them from the need to spend time and energy carrying water.

USAID is working to achieve four key intermediate results to increase rural household access to clean water: 1) improved quality of water sources; 2) improved performance of water distribution systems; 3) more effective citizen actions to address water issues; and 4) improved municipal management of water resources. This program integrates assistance under the health, economic growth, and democracy strategic objectives that all support efforts to increase rural household access to clean water. The primary focus of the objective is on local community and municipal-level interventions in three critical watersheds that transcend the boundaries of 18 municipalities. This strategic objective is also working at the national level by assisting with the reform of national policies and by replicating successful interventions and lessons throughout the country.

Key Results:

Rural household access to clean water increased from 29.5% to 44% in the target areas during 2000. This 14% increase was the equivalent of two years progress and nearly reached the year 2000 target of 45.5%. With such excellent progress, USAID was on track to achieve the 2002 target of 65% until earthquakes hit El Salvador in January and February and severely damaged water and sanitation systems in the southern half of the country. USAID continued to make major gains this past year in promoting a combination of soil conservation, reforestation, organic cropping and integrated pest management activities which protect watersheds. The number of hectares (ha) protected increased by 81% during 2000 to 13,408 ha which is 76% above the target level. Civil society remained engaged in water sector activities during 2000, and there have now been 198 water-related changes in rural communities. This is an increase of 4% over last year and is 10% above the 2000 target. Finally, the number of municipalities with water-resource management plans (which made a large jump last year) slowed considerably this year as

only 1 new municipality approved a water-resource management plan. This indicator is now 17% below the year 2000 target. The Mission has noted this slow progress and work is underway to develop water management plans with 8 additional municipalities in order to meet the 2002 target for this indicator.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The Mission made excellent progress during the last year in laying a base for sustained development of the potable water and sanitation sectors. CARE, the institutional implementer, built relationships with other organizations to assist in conducting activities under the objective, and 10 agreements have been signed with local, national and international groups and agencies. These agreements provide a basis for improved coordination and information sharing between the GOES agencies and the donor community regarding water and sanitation plans, methodologies, and priorities.

USAID continues to be the major source of watershed protection, reforestation, potable water, sewage treatment, organic agriculture and agricultural diversification assistance not only in the 18-municipality target area but also throughout the country. There are a few local NGOs providing assistance in these areas, but there are no other significant donor activities and the results observed are largely due to the work of USAID partners. Progress in provision of clean water to rural households outside the target area has been slowed by delays in approval of the IDB's new water and sanitation loan and by the fact that many older water systems have not been properly maintained. Additionally, a number of older systems have not been expanded to keep pace with population growth, and many rural water systems were damaged by landslides or floods in 1998, 1999, and now again by earthquakes in 2001.

**Quality of Water:** USAID is increasing water quality by protecting watersheds, improving agricultural practices and implementing new solid and liquid waste disposal practices. Progress on watershed protection, as measured by the areas devoted to soil conservation, reforestation, organic cropping, and integrated pest management, was noted above. USAID signed a new cooperative agreement this year for the construction of two new solid waste recycling and disposal facilities and a new sewage treatment plant. The percent of households benefiting from improved solid and liquid waste practices increased by seven percent and 144% respectively during 2000, and the number of industries using pollution prevention practices increased from two to five.

**Water Distribution Systems:** USAID made excellent progress this year in expanding the number of water distribution systems that provide rural communities with access to clean water. Twenty-one water systems were constructed, expanded or rehabilitated, as USAID's water, health, and disaster recovery objective teams worked with municipalities and local community groups to finalize and inaugurate new water systems. This progress allowed the Mission to exceed its target of 44 rehabilitated, expanded, or new systems in 2000 and to be well positioned to meet or exceed the results projected for 2002.

**Citizen Actions:** USAID is stimulating increased citizen actions through a combination of education, citizen group actions and participatory assistance for groups in the target area. Particular attention was given to clean water education activities during 2000, because the

indicator for this activity (Salvadorans knowing at least one solution for unclean water) had declined during 1999. Consequently, this indicator rebounded from 46% to 86%, which is 53% above the 2000 target. Citizen group actions continued to expand from 190 to 198 during 2000 to finish 10% above the year 2000 target. This progress represents a leveling off of activities in this area, as most of the groups have already been formed and attention is turning to watershed protection and water system expansion activities. The number of organizations working on water related issues declined from 152 to 132 during 2000, but is still well above the target of 40 organizations. This decline has a very positive aspect, as smaller groups joined together to form fewer, larger groups to deal with water and sanitation issues and priorities.

**Municipal Management:** Municipal management of clean water systems has proven its utility as a model for delivering clean water and promoting decentralization of water services to rural areas. One additional municipality in the target area developed a water management plan during 2000, and eight additional municipalities are currently managing their own water systems. Other municipal management plans are in various stages of development and USAID expects to see substantial additional progress in this area during 2001.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The most significant adjustment is the need to revise 2001 and 2002 targets that estimate the percent of households in the target area with water that meets quality and time standards. Reports from partners indicate that earthquake damage to water sources and older water systems severely affected access to clean water in many areas of southern El Salvador. About 20% of target municipalities experienced serious earthquake damages, and USAID estimates that access to clean water in these municipalities was reduced from 44% to 37% during the last two months. Clean water targets for 2002 may need to be lowered by an equivalent amount.

Start-up delays and earthquake emergency operations during January and February 2001 have also slowed implementation progress, and two NGO partners have requested additional time to complete planned activities. The Mission expects that both of these requests will be approved. These modifications are considered important, because they provide flexibility that will help the Mission adjust to changing priorities and support the earthquake recovery plans. USAID also plans to expand the target area to include municipalities that were particularly hard hit by the earthquakes and to increase integration with activities under the health objective to benefit areas that need help most. When this is done, the Mission will need to review targets for several indicators to reflect the fact that the program will be working in a larger number of municipalities in the future.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The IDB's \$47.6 million loan for reform of the water sector and the potable water and sanitation subsector, ratified by the Legislative Assembly in February 2001, has been reprogrammed for earthquake reconstruction. The EU and the governments of Sweden, Germany, Japan, and Spain work through GOES institutions and NGOs to support the development of water and sewer systems in rural areas.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The largest grantee is the CARE consortium, composed of CARE and three local NGOs. This consortium has expertise in watershed management and participatory development of local water delivery systems. Other grantees include Project Concern International, World Vision, CRS, the Inter-American Agricultural Science Institute, the National Agriculture Chamber-Camagro, and Border Development Services. These grantees are implementing watershed protection, reforestation, soil conservation, solid and liquid waste management, sustainable agricultural practices, and crop diversification interventions. Camp Dresser & McKee International is providing support to a draft water law.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Objective ID: 519-004

Approved: October 7, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Indicator: Rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards: male-headed households

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of households that meet both quality and time standards, per year: male-headed households

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	30
1998	34	38
1999	39	29
2000	46	40
2001	45	NA
2002	48	NA
2003	52	NA

Source:

CARE baseline survey. Sample size: 2,850 households

Indicator/Description: All households in target areas, whether in municipalities or cantons, are considered rural. Household water supplies must meet both quality and time standards to count as progress against this indicator. Quality is defined as water from piped systems provided that the system has a quality control program in operation that includes regular chlorine residual testing at various points in the distribution systems and periodic bacteriological and physical/chemical testing at the water source. Water from piped systems is considered to meet time standards if the household receives water every day of the week. Households with non-piped water are defined as meeting the quality standard if water is treated with chlorine by the household. Households with non-piped water meet the time standard if the water source is available every day. Non-piped water includes wells and springs.

Comments: This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. The numbers of male- and female-headed households are approximately equal in the target area. The relatively poorer access to clean water by male-headed households in 2000 was due to the fact that the activity has emphasized training and participation for female-headed households. This result was discussed with the grantee who will seek to include male and female-headed households equally in future training and participation activities. The targets for 2001 and 2002 have been lowered by 7% due to earthquake damage.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Objective ID: 519-004

Approved: October 7, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Indicator: Rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards:

Female-headed households

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of households that meet both quality and time standards, per year:

Female-headed households

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	26
1998	31	39
1999	37	30
2000	45	48
2001	45	NA
2002	48	NA
2003	52	NA

Source:

CARE baseline survey. Sample size: 2,850 households

Indicator/Description: All households in target areas, whether in municipalities or cantons, are considered rural. Households water supplies must meet both quality and time standards to count as progress against this indicator. Quality is defined as water from piped systems provided that the system has a quality control program in operation that includes regular chlorine residual testing at various points in the distribution systems and periodic bacteriological and physical/chemical testing at the water source. Water from piped systems is considered to meet time standards if the household receives water every day of the week. Households with non-piped water are defined as meeting the quality standard if water is treated with chlorine by the household. Households with non-piped water meet the time standard if the water source is available every day. Non-piped water includes wells and springs.

Comments: This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. The numbers of male- and female-headed households are approximately equal in the target area. The relatively poorer access to clean water by male-headed households in 2000 was due to the fact that the activity has emphasized training and participation for female-headed households. This result was discussed with the grantee who will seek to include male and female-headed households equally in future training and participation activities. The targets for 2001 and 2002 have been lowered by 7% due to earthquake damage.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Objective ID: 519-004

Approved: October 7, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 4.1 Improved quality of water sources

Indicator: Area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares, cumulative, per year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	4,055
1998	4,100	4,423
1999	4,250	4,736
2000	4,500	8,286
2001	8,300	NA
2002	8,500	NA
2003	10,000	NA

Source:

Contractor and grantee reports

Indicator/Description:

Practices taken into account are soil conservation and reforestation

Comments:

This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. It should be noted that the mission previously reported three sets of data under one indicator: soil conservation and reforestation, organic cropping and integrated pest management. To simplify reporting, the indicator now shows only data for soil conservation and reforestation. However, the mission keeps track of the other two sets of data. The targets for 2001, 2002 and 2003 were increased to reflect better than anticipated progress during the last two years.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Objective ID: 519-004

Approved: October 7, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 4.3 More effective citizen actions to address water issues

Indicator: Water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of new changes, per year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	43
1998	60	127
1999	120	127
2000	180	198
2001	240	NA
2002	300	NA
2003	350	NA

Source:

Activity No. 519-0388 reports for the 11 municipalities under the municipal-development activity and CARE's annual diagnostic reports for the 18 municipalities.

Indicator/Description:

Changes made as a direct result of citizen group efforts to resolve water issues include, but are not limited to: formation of pro-water groups (NGOs); technical and/or financial support obtained by water groups; creation, expansion and/or rehabilitation of delivery systems; pollution prevention; conflict resolution; and other pro-clean water actions.

Comments:

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Increased access by rural households to clean water

Objective ID: 519-004

Approved: October 7, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 4.4 Improved municipal management of water resources

Indicator: Municipalities with water-resource management plans

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number, cumulative, per year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	6	0
1999	8	9
2000	12	10
2001	15	NA
2002	18	NA
2003	22	NA

Source:

Contractor and grantee reports

Indicator/Description:

A formal plan and a budget with water source protection, contamination prevention, and water provision activities

Comments:

This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. Progress in preparation of municipal water resource management plans was delayed due to municipal elections in 2000. The work team has discussed this shortfall with the grantee and activities are underway which will allow us to meet the targets for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

## SO Text for SO: 519-007 Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas

Country/Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-007

Objective Name: Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas

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Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 5% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 48% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 12% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 16% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 14% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 5% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This special objective is linked to the MPP goal to promote economic development. The objective focuses on reducing the vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in 12 of the municipalities where damage from flooding caused by Hurricane Mitch was most severe. This is one of the poorest regions in the country. This assistance follows on the response by USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Defense (DOD) to the emergency and initial rehabilitation needs of the affected population. Assistance under this special objective complements and is coordinated with the efforts of six other U.S. Government agencies: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, USDA, the CDC, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Under this special objective, USAID aims to stimulate economic activity through the rehabilitation of 113 kilometers of rural roads, the expansion of the electricity distribution grid by 154 kilometers, and the introduction of high-value crops through assistance to 5,000 affected farmers. USAID is also restoring and expanding access to basic community services through: the construction or improvement of 500 houses and 80 schools to flood-resistant standards; construction or rehabilitation of 44 to 54 small infrastructure projects and of approximately eight water systems, 850 wells and 2,200 latrines; and provision of health education to reduce the incidence of diarrheal diseases in children under five years of age. Finally, USAID is mitigating the environmental impact of future natural disasters through attention to environmental management and disaster preparedness planning at the community, municipal and national levels.

Key Results:

Progress in the achievement of USAID's objectives for post-Hurricane Mitch reconstruction is exceeding expectations. During the eighteen months of implementation, the targets of this two-year objective have been exceeded for the following components: agriculture, water and latrines, electricity, disaster preparedness, environmental management and roads. The targets for housing, schools, and small infrastructure are on track to be achieved before September 2001.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID has been recognized by the affected communities, local NGOs, mayors and the national government for its rapid start up and implementation, and for the participatory approach used in the design and implementation stages. Community participation and transparency have been reinforced during all phases of implementation. USAID organized six major consultations with the communities in the field for GOES ministers, implementing agencies and other donors to obtain feedback from mayors and community leaders.

**Economic Activity Stimulation:** Interventions to stimulate economic activity in this economically depressed area increase the incomes and economic opportunities for the rural poor, thereby reducing their vulnerability to future natural disasters. To date, the USPVO Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) has assisted 5,499 Mitch affected farmers to plant 2,289 hectares of high-value crops to reactivate agricultural production and encourage a shift away from production of basic grains. The original target of 5,000 farmers has already been exceeded. Under the road rehabilitation component, 121 kilometers of rural roads have been rehabilitated, exceeding the original target of 113 kilometers. An additional 15 kilometers of rural roads are under construction. The original target of 80 kilometers of electrical distribution lines was met and another 45 are under construction. The National Confederation of Peasants completed the installation of 420 solar panels for 210 community buildings without access to the electrical grid.

**Basic Community Services:** In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch during the emergency relief phase of the disaster, CARE International, with USAID financing, cleaned 4,750 latrines and 4,626 wells, upgraded 980 of the wells to reduce contamination from flooding, and constructed nine water systems for 8,180 people. Under the reconstruction phase, CARE is continuing this effort. By the end of December, 2000, CARE had upgraded 953 more wells, constructed 5,304 latrines, had completed construction of four new water systems for 3,369 beneficiaries and has six water systems under construction for another 12,469 beneficiaries. CARE is raising the target for the number of latrines, wells and water systems as a result of higher than expected cost-sharing contributions obtained from other local and international institutions and a reprogramming of funds away from wastewater systems. In addition, CARE provided health education training to at least one member of each family (5,304 persons) that benefited from a new or rehabilitated latrine.

The Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) has completed construction of 38 schools, 18 schools are under construction, 9 are in the bidding process and 17 are under design. The design, bidding and construction stages followed a thorough assessment made by CHF of the 250 schools located in the target area to determine eligibility and priorities. In high risk areas, some of these schools are designed to serve as safe havens in future floods. CHF is also focused on the rebuilding or constructing up to 44 community infrastructure projects of which 25 are finished, 6 are under construction, 5 in the bidding process and 8 are under design.

USAID is financing the construction or upgrading of 500 houses to make them more resistant to flooding. In some cases this involves building new units, while in other cases otherwise sturdy houses may be modified to provide refuge for people and belongings. CHF has completed the construction of 370 houses and another 122 are under construction. Designs are also in process for additional 8 houses.

**Natural Disaster Mitigation:** CARE planted over 71,000 trees to protect micro-watersheds. Working in partnership with 10 local NGOs, CHF constructed 113,000 meters of hillside ditches and live and dead wood fencing, reforested 490 hectares in 32 micro-watersheds to improve conservation, and planted grasses on 1,000 meters along the Lempa River levees to protect them from erosion. In terms of capacity building, 2008 people received training in solid waste

management, reforestation and/or conservation techniques. Partners of the Americas complemented these interventions with disaster preparedness training for 2,732 community leaders - 1311 women and 1421 men - in 115 communities, along with the review of eight municipal emergency plans.

To reinforce these efforts, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers developed a master flood control plan for the target area. The Corps identified several activities that needed immediate action to control flooding in the target area, and CHF is implementing some of those activities under its small infrastructure component. Also, a presentation of the long-term recommendations of the study was made to GOES officials, local governments, NGOs, and other donors for possible financing. The Corps activity was extended to carry out additional work related to the Rio Grande de San Miguel watershed study.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Under the water and sanitation component, CARE will reprogram funds originally intended for the construction of wastewater systems to provide for additional water systems, wells and latrines according to priority needs of communities.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Spain, Japan, France and Germany are the principal other bilateral donors. The IDB, the World Bank, the EU, the WFP, and the UNDP are the major multilateral organizations. The Red Cross, CRS, and other international NGOs are providing additional resources to assist with reconstruction. The donor community is providing reconstruction support to local infrastructure, housing, education, health and environment.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

CHF, with its principal sub-grantees, CLUSA and Partners of the Americas, is implementing activities in housing, school reconstruction, agriculture, disaster preparedness, environmental management, and small infrastructure. CARE and its local NGO partner, CALMA, are implementing the component on water and sanitation. The GOES Ministry of Plan (MOP) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are implementing the rural roads and electrification components, respectively. The National Confederation of Peasants and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are also implementation partners.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas

Objective ID: 519-007

Approved: April 14, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 7.1 Economic activity stimulated

Indicator: Number of Mitch affected farmers assisted

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	1,250	2,655
2000	2,500	2,844
2001	1,250	NA

Source:

CHF/MIRA quarterly reports

Indicator/Description:

Number of farmers assisted with land preparation, seeds, fertilizers, and inputs for high-value crops. High-value crops refer to crops with market values commonly higher than the basic grains grown by most farmers, and they include sesame, cashew, squash, loroco, watermelon, passion fruit, pumpkin, white bean, etc.

Comments:

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas

Objective ID: 519-007

Approved: April 14, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 7.2 Increased access to basic community services

Indicator: Number of water systems constructed, repaired or improved

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Water systems

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	5	9
2000	4	4
2001	2	NA

Source:

CARE/MAREAS final report and CARE/MAS quarterly report

Indicator/Description:

Communities water systems constructed, repaired or improved, operated and administered by the communities

Comments:

As of February 15, 2001, two additional water systems for 4,469 beneficiaries were completed and there are 4 more under construction for an approximate 8,000 beneficiaries to be completed in April 2001.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas

Objective ID: 519-007

Approved: April 14, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Result Name: IR 7.2 Increased access to basic community services

Indicator: Number of latrines constructed or rehabilitated

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Latrines constructed or rehabilitated

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	850	1,805
2000	1,100	4,049
2001	550	NA

Source:

CARE/MAREAS final report and CARE/MAS quarterly report

Indicator/Description:

Latrines constructed or rehabilitated

Comments:

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas  
Objective ID: 519-007  
Approved: April 14, 1999 Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador  
Result Name: IR 7.3 Environmental impact of future natural disasters mitigated  
Indicator: Number of community members trained in disaster preparedness  
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Community members

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	375	419
2000	750	2,313
2001	375	NA

Source:  
CHF quarterly reports

Indicator/Description:  
Community members that have directly participated in disaster preparedness training workshops

Comments:  
2,732 community members from 115 communities were trained in disaster preparedness. In addition, eight municipal disaster preparedness plans were reviewed and are in process of being improved.

## SO Text for SO: 519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-008

Objective Name: Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 4% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 5% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 3% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 7% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 7% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 10% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 7% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 7% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 5% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Our earthquake reconstruction program is a new \$177 million Special Objective (SpO) that received DAEC endorsement on March 22, 2001. Results for the SpO will be reported in the FY2004 R4. In the interim, the Mission will be working to put in place a robust performance monitoring plan for the SpO.

Two major earthquakes rocked El Salvador in January and February 2001, killing 1,159 and injuring another 8,122. Landslides, now numbering 645, contributed importantly to the deaths, including more than 500 alone from one landslide in Santa Tecla. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), losses from the first earthquake are placed at around \$1.3 billion; for the second, losses are estimated conservatively at between \$400 and \$500 million and could go higher. The earthquakes have affected more than 1.5 million Salvadorans. Social infrastructure has been especially hard hit, with significant losses of homes, schools, health units, and municipal infrastructure. Potable water supplies were disrupted extensively in many municipalities. And, while productive sector damage was less severe, losses of agricultural revenue could reach \$150 million, and damages to private facilities such as coffee plantations and mills and poultry facilities are estimated at around \$50 million.

Key Results:

Four key intermediate results will contribute to the achievement of this SpO, including (1) Community Infrastructure Restored for the Rural Poor, (2) Economic Activity Reactivated, (3) Adverse Effects of Future Natural Disasters Mitigated, and (4) Municipal Government Infrastructure Refurbished.

Performance and Prospects:

This SpO will respond to the earthquake-related needs of the rural poor in those geographical areas of the country where damages from the earthquakes were the greatest. It will address needs that are not covered by other donors. In its development, wide consultations with USAID's developmental partners, including the GOES, municipal authorities, U.S. PVOs, local NGOs, the country's private sector, and other members of the international donor community, were undertaken to ensure that activities generate the greatest benefits for the affected population. The program will enlist the support of all implementing partners to ensure that activities are carried out with transparency and reach intended beneficiaries – the earthquake-affected rural poor in El Salvador. In that regard, the country's Court of Accounts, which has received certification from USAID's Regional Inspector General's Office in San Salvador (RIG/San Salvador) to perform audits on our behalf, has a key role to play as well as RIG/San Salvador.

1. USAID will restore community infrastructure in the rural areas through investments in (a) housing and shelter, (b) schools, (c) public health facilities, and (d) potable water.

(a) Housing reconstruction: Repairing and rebuilding housing is most critical; of all the country's subsectors, housing suffered the greatest earthquake-related damage in dollar value terms. The total housing damage reported by the municipal mayors through the Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is 334,866 units, including 149,528 units destroyed and 185,338 units damaged. CEPAL's replacement cost estimate is almost \$800 million. USAID proposes a \$110 million housing reconstruction assistance program to benefit up to 35,000 low-income families or more than 20% of the poor with earthquake housing damage. The assistance will not only replace pre-existing housing but also substantially improve its structural and environmental quality. In turn, this will serve to mitigate future loss of both life and property caused by natural disasters.

(b) Repair and reconstruction of earthquake-affected rural schools: Over 2,200 schools were damaged in the first earthquake, including 106 totally and another 359 severely. Another 111 schools were affected by the second quake. The subsequent closure of these damaged schools has precluded over 600,000 children from continuing their basic education. If not addressed rapidly, the lack of school facilities will substantially increase drop out rates. USAID will invest \$13 million for the reconstruction of 25 destroyed rural schools (about 25% of the total), repair and restoration of 2,100 classrooms (10 percent of total), and replacement of school equipment and materials damaged or lost in 500 rural schools. In all, 190,000 school age children would regain access to basic education.

(c) Health reconstruction program: According to the MOH, damages to the public health sector facilities are estimated at over \$40 million, including facilities and medical equipment. USAID plans to provide \$10 million to address earthquake-related needs in the public health area. Of the more than 100 damaged facilities, this program would provide for the reconstruction of 16 and would cover the operating expenses of the mobile hospital that the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is donating in Santa Tecla. The program would also provide funds to replace equipment lost by community health providers, including both health promoters and midwives. These individuals are the front line providers of primary health care for the country's most vulnerable populations. Full restoration of health services is needed urgently to deal with possible recurrences of dengue fever and diarrheal disease that are sure to occur when the rainy season commences.

(d) Potable Water program: Damage to water systems was most severe along the coastal plains where subsurface water movements affected wells and pump equipment, reduced water levels and left behind a thick layer of silt. Salt-water intrusion has also been widely reported, and there was extensive structural damage to houses that sheltered pumps and other equipment. In the central region, the earthquakes caused many springs to go dry, and landslides damaged pumping, piping and storage facilities. Total water-related damages likely exceed \$25 million. USAID will invest \$10 million to address potable water needs in rural areas not served by the GOES water authority, ANDA. The intent is to provide access to clean water, sanitation systems, and latrines for 62,000 poor Salvadoran households. USAID will also undertake landslide mitigation training and assessments that will be used to prepare risk maps that show local NGOs the means

to mitigate landslide hazards that threaten water and sanitation systems, small towns, and rural roads.

2. USAID will reactivate economic activity, stalled by earthquake devastation. The earthquakes disrupted the income generating capacity of the micro and small enterprise sector in El Salvador and reduced family savings. According to preliminary estimates, approximately 43,000 of the 473,163 micro and small entrepreneurs (MSEs) nationally suffered severe damage to their homes and/or businesses. In addition, the country's agricultural sector, which provides for 30 percent of total employment within the country, also incurred heavy losses. In all, 40,000 small farmers have been affected, including the loss of 5,000 permanent jobs.

USAID will assist MSEs and small farmers to generate the income they need to get back on their feet. To assist earthquake-affected MSEs, we will provide \$8 million to help approximately 3,250 MSE families rebuild or acquire the productive assets they need to re-establish home-based businesses. The focus will be on families in the hardest hit areas. Moreover, these monies also will be utilized to rebuild local market facilities that will benefit another 4,500 MSEs. USAID will also establish a fund to meet MSE financial needs. For small farmers, it will allocate \$10 million in local currency generated by PL 480 commodity sales to support the reconstruction and repair of approximately 200 essential small agricultural infrastructure activities that are expected to benefit as many as 20,000 small farmers. Such infrastructure could include small silos, small irrigation systems, small animal sheds, local farm markets, and rural roads, amongst others.

3. USAID will mitigate the adverse effects of future natural disasters through a five million dollar program. While earthquake-induced landslides were the principal cause for the human fatalities in these two disasters, critics claim that the losses of human lives could have been reduced if proper land-use plans had been in effect. The country also is at risk for further landslide destruction owing to the fact that seismic activity has created slope failures that with the advent of the rainy season could become devastating landslides. The reconstruction program will put in place land-use ordinances in 90 communities. The earthquakes also demonstrated the lack of effective disaster mitigation planning at municipal and community levels. Such planning would have enabled the municipalities to respond more effectively to emergency needs in the aftermath of the earthquake. Consequently, USAID will assist 120 municipalities in the preparation of disaster mitigation plans. USAID will continue to work with the country's national disaster agency (COEN) to enhance its capacity to manage future disasters, and it will strengthen the country's seismic, landslide, flood, and volcanic monitoring capacity, building on the technical assistance already provided by the USGS.

4. USAID will allocate six million dollars to refurbish municipal government infrastructure. USAID has been working successfully for seven years in the area of municipal development on decentralization, transparency, and greater citizen participation and does not want to see these investments compromised due to the destruction of key municipal infrastructure by the earthquakes. This program will refurbish 91 of the 182 rural justice-of-the-peace/judicial centers that were destroyed or damaged and 110 of the 178 municipal offices affected by the earthquakes. Absent the reconstruction of these facilities, the municipalities, which play a key

role in local development, will not be able to attend to the needs of their constituents; they also will not be able to take a seat as a key player in the reconstruction effort.

5. USAID is also seeking five million dollars for program management. This will help fund the unit within USAID/El Salvador that will be responsible for program implementation, as well as provide funds for audits, analyses, assessments, and evaluations.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

For our earthquake SpO, we already have identified on a preliminary basis several indicators, including (a) houses, schools, classrooms, and health facilities rebuilt or repaired, (b) potable water beneficiaries, (c) assisted microentrepreneurs, and (d) disaster mitigation plans. We will need to prepare a performance monitoring plan for the SpO that fleshes out these indicators and identifies additional ones. The performance monitoring plan for the SpO will be the focal point for the Mission's participation in the June performance monitoring workshop.

As USAID moves to the design stage for each of the elements of the earthquake reconstruction program, it may need to make adjustments in both the nature of the proposed interventions as well as the dollar allocations to them. It will need flexibility initially to ensure priority needs are being met and that there is no overlap with other donors. If USAID discovers that support for an activity is oversubscribed, it will seek to reallocate line items within the budget. Emerging developments on the budget side for the SpO also will require that adjustments be made in program composition.

#### Other Donor Programs:

At the Consultative Group meeting in Madrid on March 7, 2001, donors pledged roughly \$1.15 billion to meet El Salvador's reconstruction needs, including re-programmed funds in the amount of \$300 million and fresh monies of \$850 million (\$700 million of these monies will be provided on loan terms). The GOES will allocate \$150 million of its own monies for reconstruction. In sum, in light of reconstruction needs of at least \$1.9 billion and more, these data suggest that El Salvador's unmet needs will be considerable.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

To be determined. U.S. PVOS and local NGOs will likely play a major role, as well as selected GOES entities such as FONAVIPO, the national housing fund.

## Resource Request

### Program Resources

As USAID/El Salvador looks to FY 2003, it finds itself in a true dilemma, facing the worst of both worlds – a severely underfunded earthquake reconstruction program and an ongoing development program similarly deprived of resources. The losers promise to be the Salvadoran people, now in the throes of rebuilding their country after this year's devastating earthquakes.

Our newly approved earthquake SpO is incorporated within our budget tables, and the framework for allocations is President Bush's \$110 million commitment to El Salvador, including \$52 million this fiscal year and \$58 million in FY 2002. Our budget tables reflect USAID/El Salvador's commitment to the program, slightly more than **\$20 million** in reprogrammed monies that is made up of \$11.7 million in new DA/CSD allocations, \$6.6 million in prior year monies, and \$1.8 million in deobs/reobs. The budget tables also reflect the **\$27 million** in new DA/CSD and ESF allocations that USAID/W gave us for this fiscal year and another **\$19.5 million** in ESF that was identified for FY 2002. However, the tables do not include funds to cover the **\$18.5 million** shortfall for FY 2002 (the remainder of the \$110 million commitment is accounted for by **\$20 million** in PL 480 allocations, **\$2 million** in OTI funds, and **\$3 million** from OFDA).

However, full funding of the \$110 million commitment is not enough. Subsequent to the President's commitment, a second massive earthquake struck the country inducing an additional \$400 million in damages. We also now know that the country's earthquake reconstruction program will be underfunded by at least \$600 million based on pledging information from the March 7<sup>th</sup> Madrid Conference. With this new information in hand, we submitted a three-year, \$202 million Special Objective program for USAID/W approval that would provide, in addition to the \$52 million for this fiscal year, levels of \$125 million in FY 2002 and \$25 million in FY 2003. Based on the DAEC review of our Special Objective program, USAID/W strongly supports a \$177 million level but can only approve a \$110 million package at this time.

The Mission has been allocated a level of \$30.6 million in FY 2003, including \$29.1 million in DA/CSD and \$1.5 million in ESF, a 17% drop since FY 1998. While these cuts in themselves are consequential but not dramatic, they are magnified by the requirement that monies be reprogrammed for earthquake reconstruction uses. The Mission was asked to come up with \$10 million in reprogrammed resources this fiscal year, and a similar amount next fiscal year. Assuming we were to reprogram similar amounts as well in FY 2003, the effective reduction in allocations for our ongoing program would be a whopping 44% since FY 1998. Making matters worse, none of the country's development problems have gone away in the aftermath of the two earthquakes. In fact, they have intensified. Data for the four hardest hit Departments suggest increases in the share of the populace living below the poverty line of anywhere from 6 to 13%. Owing, at least, in part to the success of our existing rural-based strategy, rural poverty rates had come down over the past decade nationally from 66% in 1992 to 55%, the latter measured just prior to the quakes. We need more monies to build on past success to, at least, get us back where we were.

Within our ongoing development program, the economic growth strategic objective (SO) will continue to command a significant share of resources, \$10.2 million or more than one-third of our FY 2003 request. Our economic growth programs in microfinance, enterprise development, small infrastructure, agricultural marketing, land titling, and economic policy have assumed greater importance in light of the need to get the country's economy, stalled by the earthquakes, back on track. We will need to pay special attention to addressing policy impediments. The success of our economic growth portfolio has played a major role in reducing in country rural poverty rates. The significant importance that we attribute to our economic growth programs is the primary reason for the allocation to the economic growth SO the entire amount of the 15% increment under the FY 2003 alternative scenario. Concurrently, we expect to see the SO pipeline come down by more than 60% to \$7.7 million by the end of FY 2003. The major problem spot had been our early childhood education initiative. We have brought in outside technical assistance (TA) to sort out difficulties, and a number of approaches have been outlined to which the Mission is according consideration, such as establishing the education intervention as a separate SO, streamlining the program's implementation committee, etc. Implementation problems should largely be behind us.

We are seeking at the very least \$7.3 million for our flagship democracy and governance SO, including \$4.3 million in DA and \$3 million in ESF, for each of the next two years. This constitutes an increase of \$1.5 million per annum in our ESF allocation. The Mission accords high priority to its work in elections, rule-of-law, local governance, and citizen participation for which we can report a number of successes. We are especially excited by our rule-of-law program that is achieving a transition in the country's judicial system from one that is written relying heavily on the role of the judge to one that is oral and adversarial in nature. The ESF resources play a key role in our democracy SO, enabling us to provide critical support to ICITAP and its most successful community policing initiative. In those communities where the program operates, crime levels are down sharply. Most, if not all, our current ESF allocation is devoted to carrying out these activities.

However, fundamental pressing needs cannot be covered by the current \$1.5 million per annum ESF allocation, and that serves as the basis of the Mission's request for additional ESF in both FY 2002 and FY 2003. In El Salvador, corruption is a deep-rooted national problem that must be addressed at all levels to create confidence in public officials. Without this public trust, confidence in the democratic system cannot develop. USAID/El Salvador proposes to use the additional ESF monies to encourage transparent, open and honest management of public resources and decision-making; crosscutting, anti-corruption initiatives in all areas of the democracy portfolio would be implemented. This will assume especial significance in light of the consequential national and international funds that are and will be channeled for earthquake reconstruction. If approved, these additional ESF resources also will bolster the Mission's local governance activities that are a centerpiece for both our current development strategy and the GOES's reconstruction efforts. A more detailed outline of the proposed uses of these additional ESF monies will be forwarded shortly to the LAC Bureau and State/WHA for consideration.

Within the democracy program, all our interventions are mature and expending rapidly; over the R4 period, pipelines should come down by more than one-fourth, reaching \$8.3 million.

For our health SO, we are requesting for FY 2003 \$10.5 million which would make the SO the largest claimant of resources under our ongoing development program. Even without earmarks and directives, health monies would still be a top Mission priority. Our work in child survival, maternal and reproductive health, health policy reform, infectious diseases, and HIV/AIDS responds to critical needs within the country. We have been especially pleased to have these resources to respond to targets of opportunity as they arise such as last year's dengue epidemic, the country's more recent bout with rotavirus, and, of course, our response to the earthquakes. Within the SO, pipelines are austere. Continued strong expenditure rates can be anticipated over the R4 period, averaging \$11.2 million per annum.

For our innovative crosscutting water SO, we are asking for \$4.1million in FY 2003 DA resources. We need these resources to continue our efforts to improve critical watersheds, to provide education on the environment and water resources, and to assist communities to manage their own water systems. Sharp increases in expenditure rates will allow the pipeline to decline from \$6.1 million to \$4.1 million over the R4 period; in the past six months alone "burn rates" are up more than 22%. Having overcome initial growing pains, the SO Team is successfully making the transition from the old environment SO that was allowed to lapse.

Finally, USAID/El Salvador's Hurricane Mitch SpO, approved in April 1999 at a level of \$25.3 million (\$24.8 million in CACEDRF monies and \$500,000 in CSD funds), is rapidly coming to a successful close. It is expected to be completed well before the target date established in consultations with Congress. A number of impressive results already can be reported.

#### Workforce Levels

As a result of the devastating earthquakes that struck El Salvador on January 13 and February 13, 2001, the Mission has developed a reconstruction strategy, and this new Special Objective (SpO) will require the staff necessary to effectively implement approved activities.

During the past seven years, the Mission workforce has steadily declined to the current level of 114 employees of all categories. It was planned that this level would be further reduced to a total of 111 employees when the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction SpO completed its work at the end of FY 2001. However, it now is anticipated that the Mission will require up to six employees to manage the new Earthquake Reconstruction SpO. The funding levels currently requested by the Mission for earthquake reconstruction would require this number of staff to implement planned activities.

In addition, USAID is an ICASS service provider in El Salvador and manages the Travel Cost Center, providing international ticketing and airport ground transportation to the personnel of all agencies at post. When USAID assumed this responsibility in 1996, three ICASS-funded chauffeurs were put under the Mission's supervision. However, the chauffeurs were appointed by the Department of State and are still technically State employees. To regularize this situation and to reconcile staffing with supervisory roles and responsibilities, it has been agreed at post that USAID will employ the three chauffeurs at the beginning of FY 2002. In this regard, please

note that these positions still will be wholly ICASS-funded, and there will be no impact on the OE budget.

Total mission staffing, therefore, would be 120 employees, beginning FY 2002. While mission management will continue to closely monitor its staffing needs, this number represents the mix of employees that will be needed to implement the strategy in El Salvador.

Taking into account projected OE budget levels and, given the new Earthquake Reconstruction SpO, the level of 120 employees for FY 2002 represents a sustainable number of employees for this Mission. The Workforce Tables for FY 2002 and FY 2003 include additional staff attributable to earthquake reconstruction activities and ICASS, while all positions for the Hurricane Mitch SpO are deleted in FY 2002 and beyond.

### OE Budget Levels

The Mission has met its commitments to the LAC Bureau, flowing from the FY 2000 R4 Management Contract, which provided that OE budget levels would be reduced by approximately one-third, phased-in over a period spanning three fiscal years. These reductions brought the Mission OE budget down to \$4.7 million in FY 2001. The Mission met this target by aggressively reducing expenditures and identifying economies in operations.

The projected OE budget levels for FY 2002 of \$4.9 million and for FY 2003 of \$5.2 million remain austere, and allow for little discretionary procurement. In this regard, El Salvador is acting as an overseas pilot for the development and testing of two of the Agency's most important new systems: the overseas deployment of Phoenix -- the Agency's new accounting system -- and the new MS Windows 2000 operating system. The selection of this Mission to test the new systems is a tribute to our IT capability, but this vote of confidence comes at a cost. We must continue to upgrade the Mission computer system. IRM is providing new servers and hardware, but the Mission is required to fund and acquire new, more capable PCs for our staff. Consequently, we expect to make substantial investments for computer hardware and software in direct support of the planned installation of Phoenix and the new Windows 2000 systems.

In addition, the Mission expects to incur considerable unanticipated costs as a result of the new Earthquake Reconstruction SpO. The Mission is requesting additional funds for FY 2001, given that the majority of its urgent OE procurements must be made during the current fiscal year. However, the FY 2002 and 2003 OE Budget Tables reflect other associated and continuing expenses, such as additional costs for fuel, vehicle maintenance, overtime for drivers, and other general administrative support.

Finally, El Salvador provides support services to client missions in the region. This Mission is committed to providing the best possible service to its neighbors. This regional role, in addition to the new administrative and programmatic demands placed upon the Mission, will require additional OE resources in FY 2002 and beyond. If sufficient OE funding is not made available, it will be increasingly difficult for this regional support Mission to meet its obligations to El Salvador and the LAC Bureau, as well as to its USAID clients in Panama, Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica and the Office of the Regional Inspector General in San Salvador.

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: EI Salvador</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	2,996,000	299,600	299,600	149,800	898,800	1,348,200
Increased access by rural households to clean water						
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>2,996,000</b>	<b>299,600</b>	<b>299,600</b>	<b>149,800</b>	<b>898,800</b>	<b>1,348,200</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: El Salvador</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water	3,074,000	307,400	307,400	153,700	922,200	1,383,300
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	3,074,000	307,400	307,400	153,700	922,200	1,383,300

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY: El Salvador</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
Increased access by rural households to clean water						
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: El Salvador</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water	4,074,000	407,400	407,400	203,700	1,222,200	1,833,300
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	4,074,000	407,400	407,400	203,700	1,222,200	1,833,300

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: El Salvador									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved									
CSD	5,515	5,016					499		
Other	0								
	5,515	5,016	0				499	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,515	5,016	0				499	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>499</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: El Salvador									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved									
CSD	2,807	2,807							
Other	0								
	2,807	2,807	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,807	2,807	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: El Salvador									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: El Salvador									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved									
CSD	6,007	6,007							
Other	0								
	6,007	6,007	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,007	6,007	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	20,282	6,739	1,815	4,700		224		0						14,096	12,925
Field Spt		40	40												40
	20,282	6,779	1,855	4,700	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,096	12,965
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	7,881	4,361											4,361	5,775	6,467
Field Spt		39											39		39
	7,881	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,400	5,775	6,506
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral	13,048	6,659					2,266	3,934		459				8,800	10,907
Field Spt	1,685	3,346					1,725	1,082	499	40				1,685	3,346
	14,733	10,005	0	0	0	0	3,991	5,016	499	499		0	0	10,485	14,253
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral	6,124	3,012										3,012		4,086	5,050
Field Spt		38										38			38
	6,124	3,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050	0	4,086	5,088
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral	219	0												219	0
Field Spt		0													0
	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral		18,988												2,300	16,688
Field Spt		0													0
	0	18,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	16,688
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>47,554</b>	<b>39,759</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>459</b>		<b>3,012</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>35,276</b>	<b>52,037</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>3,463</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>49,239</b>	<b>43,222</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>499</b>		<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>36,961</b>	<b>55,500</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,555
Democracy	4,400
HCD	224
PHN	10,005
Environment	3,050
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	37,208
CSD Program Total	6,014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,222</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	12,925	7,869	927	4,477	2,465			0						11,760	9,034
Field Spt	40	27		27										40	27
	12,965	7,896	927	4,504	2,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,800	9,061
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	6,467	3,973											3,973	5,155	5,285
Field Spt	39	27											27	39	27
	6,506	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	5,194	5,312
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral	10,907	4,579					2,392	1,787		400				9,200	6,286
Field Spt	3,346	2,750					1,630	1,020		100				3,346	2,750
	14,253	7,329	0	0	0	0	4,022	2,807	0	500		0	0	12,546	9,036
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral	5,050	3,074	624									1,990	460	4,670	3,454
Field Spt	38	26	26											38	26
	5,088	3,100	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,990	460	4,708	3,480
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral	16,688	6,778												10,966	12,500
Field Spt		0													0
	16,688	6,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10,966	12,500
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>52,037</b>	<b>26,273</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>1,990</b>	<b>4,433</b>	<b>41,751</b>	<b>36,559</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>2,830</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>29,103</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>1,990</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>45,214</b>	<b>39,389</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,081
Democracy	4,460
HCD	2,465
PHN	7,329
Environment	1,990
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	23,331
CSD Program Total	5,772
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,103</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	9,034	10,147	1,327	5,627	3,193			0						11,505	7,676
Field Spt	27	27		27										27	27
	9,061	10,174	1,327	5,654	3,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,532	7,703
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	5,285	4,273											4,273	4,613	4,945
Field Spt	27	27											27	27	27
	5,312	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,300	4,640	4,972
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral	6,286	7,679					2,392	4,787		500				7,885	6,080
Field Spt	2,750	2,850					1,630	1,220						2,750	2,850
	9,036	10,529	0	0	0	0	4,022	6,007	0	500		0	0	10,635	8,930
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral	3,454	4,074										4,074		3,500	4,028
Field Spt	26	26										26		26	26
	3,480	4,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,100	0	3,526	4,054
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral	12,500	0												9,000	3,500
Field Spt		0													0
	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	3,500
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>36,559</b>	<b>26,173</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>4,074</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>36,503</b>	<b>26,229</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,930</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>39,389</b>	<b>29,103</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>39,333</b>	<b>29,159</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,981
Democracy	4,300
HCD	3,193
PHN	10,529
Environment	4,100
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	19,403
CSD Program Total	9,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,103</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	9,034	14,512	1,200	8,664	4,648			0						12,530	11,016
Field Spt	27	27		27										27	27
	9,061	14,539	1,200	8,691	4,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,557	11,043
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	9,034	14,512	1,200	8,664	4,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,530	11,016
<b>Total Field Support</b>	27	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	9,061	14,539	1,200	8,691	4,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,557	11,043

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,891
Democracy	0
HCD	4,648
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	9,891
CSD Program Total	4,648
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,539</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	97	0						0						95	2
Field Spt		0													0
	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	2
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	3,223	1,482											1,482	1,832	2,873
Field Spt		0													0
	3,223	1,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	1,832	2,873
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral		12,871												500	12,371
Field Spt		0													0
	0	12,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	12,371
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	3,320	14,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	2,427	15,246
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	3,320	14,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	2,427	15,246

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,482
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	14,353
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,353</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	2	0						0							2
Field Spt		0													0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	2,873	3,000											3,000	2,645	3,228
Field Spt		0													0
	2,873	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,645	3,228
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral	12,371	19,500												12,871	19,000
Field Spt		0													0
	12,371	19,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,871	19,000
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	15,246	22,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	15,516	22,230
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	15,246	22,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	15,516	22,230

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	22,500
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty</b>															
Bilateral	2	0						0							2
Field Spt		0													0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes</b>															
Bilateral	3,228	3,000											3,000	2,937	3,291
Field Spt		0													0
	3,228	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,937	3,291
<b>SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8: Lives of targeted earthquake victims improved</b>															
Bilateral	19,000	0												10,000	9,000
Field Spt		0													0
	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	9,000
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>22,230</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>12,293</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>22,230</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>12,293</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	3,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.



### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: El Salvador  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7: Reduced vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in targeted areas</b>															
Bilateral	9,674	0												9,674	0
Field Spt		0													0
	9,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,674	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 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.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

USAID/EL SALVADOR

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	0	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Legal - 85</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Economics - 11</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Engineering - 25</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Education - 60</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	15	16	16	16

\***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.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25 519		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	666.3		666.3	672.8		672.8	690.3		690.3	690.3		690.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	666.3	0.0	666.3	672.8	0.0	672.8	690.3	0.0	690.3	690.3	0.0	690.3
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			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
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	8.0		8.0	11.4		11.4	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	8.0	0.0	8.0	11.4	0.0	11.4	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	85.4		85.4	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	776.2	298.2	1,074.4	156.1	1,076.1	1,232.2	270.5	1,045.5	1,316.0	270.5	1,045.5	1,316.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	861.6	298.2	1,159.8	166.1	1,076.1	1,242.2	280.5	1,045.5	1,326.0	280.5	1,045.5	1,326.0
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	69.8		69.8	87.0		87.0	94.8		94.8	94.8		94.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	8.4		8.4	1.9		1.9	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	4.9		4.9	4.9		4.9	4.9		4.9	4.9		4.9
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	101.2		101.2	0.0	102.2	102.2		104.8	104.8		104.8	104.8
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	221.6		221.6		268.1	268.1		275.1	275.1		275.1	275.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	422.9	0.0	422.9	110.8	370.3	481.1	117.8	379.9	497.7	117.8	379.9	497.7
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			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			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

OPERATING EXPENSES

<b>Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
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			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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	27.3		27.3	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	21.6		21.6	6.6		6.6	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	11.2		11.2	7.2		7.2	6.6		6.6	6.6		6.6
21.0	Home Leave Travel	11.0		11.0	21.0		21.0	21.9		21.9	21.9		21.9
21.0	R & R Travel	14.5		14.5	13.7		13.7	10.8		10.8	10.8		10.8
21.0	Education Travel	10.1		10.1	11.7		11.7	11.7		11.7	11.7		11.7
21.0	Evacuation Travel	1.2		1.2			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5.0		5.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	28.3		28.3	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	38.5		38.5	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
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	18.0		18.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	191.7	0.0	191.7	157.2	0.0	157.2	155.2	0.0	155.2	155.2	0.0	155.2
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	160.0		160.0	33.0		33.0	82.5		82.5	82.5		82.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	3.2		3.2	15.4		15.4	14.4		14.4	14.4		14.4
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	30.9		30.9			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	18.5		18.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	212.6	0.0	212.6	48.4	0.0	48.4	96.9	0.0	96.9	96.9	0.0	96.9
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	304.2		304.2	348.0		348.0	352.6		352.6	352.6		352.6

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR Org. No: 25 519 OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	304.2	0.0	304.2	348.0	0.0	348.0	352.6	0.0	352.6	352.6	0.0	352.6
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	34.6	28.2	62.8	65.9		65.9	65.9		65.9	65.9		65.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	71.2		71.2	20.0	43.2	63.2	20.0	43.2	63.2	20.0	43.2	63.2
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	10.8		10.8	11.3		11.3	11.3		11.3	11.3		11.3
Subtotal OC 23.3	116.6	28.2	144.8	97.2	43.2	140.4	97.2	43.2	140.4	97.2	43.2	140.4
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	100.4		100.4	105.4		105.4	105.4		105.4	105.4		105.4
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0	3.4		3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4		3.4
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	7.2		7.2	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	235.0		235.0	246.8		246.8	259.1		259.1	259.1		259.1
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	32.0	13.4	45.4	58.8		58.8	60.4		60.4	60.4		60.4
25.2 Staff training contracts	27.4		27.4	25.0		25.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	402.9	13.4	416.3	447.9	0.0	447.9	466.8	0.0	466.8	466.8	0.0	466.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

<b>Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	820.0		820.0	861.0		861.0	904.0		904.0	904.0		904.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	820.0	0.0	820.0	861.0	0.0	861.0	904.0	0.0	904.0	904.0	0.0	904.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	2.0		2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	14.3	19.8	34.1		29.4	29.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4		32.4
	Subtotal OC 25.4	16.3	19.8	36.1	0.0	31.4	31.4	0.0	34.4	34.4	0.0	34.4	34.4
25.6	Medical Care	10.0			10.0			10.0			10.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	26.5		26.5		27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8		27.8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	20.2	4.8	25.0	18.0	8.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0		26.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	15.1	16.0	31.1		43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2		43.2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	61.8	20.8	82.6	18.0	79.0	97.0	0.0	97.0	97.0	0.0	97.0	97.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	67.9	19.6	87.5	126.5		126.5	126.6		126.6	126.6		126.6
	Subtotal OC 26.0	67.9	19.6	87.5	126.5	0.0	126.5	126.6	0.0	126.6	126.6	0.0	126.6
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	32.2		32.2	94.1		94.1	134.5		134.5	134.5		134.5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	9.6		9.6	3.5		3.5	9.9		9.9	9.9		9.9
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0	35.0		35.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	28.0		28.0	21.9		21.9	20.6		20.6	20.6		20.6
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	81.8		81.8	71.7		71.7	40.8		40.8	40.8		40.8
31.0	IT Software purchases	1.1		1.1	12.5		12.5	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	152.7	0.0	152.7	238.7	0.0	238.7	269.8	0.0	269.8	269.8	0.0	269.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

<b>Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>4,316.5</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>4,716.5</b>	<b>3,315.0</b>	<b>1,600.0</b>	<b>4,915.0</b>	<b>3,570.7</b>	<b>1,600.0</b>	<b>5,170.7</b>	<b>3,570.7</b>	<b>1,600.0</b>	<b>5,170.7</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>8.75</u>	_____	<u>8.75</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:

21.9

21.9

21.9

Organization: USAID/EL SALVADOR  
25 519

<b>Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account</b>									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	21.9	5.8	27.7	21.9	5.8	27.7	21.9	5.8	27.7
Withdrawals	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0

<b>Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular</b>				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	3,364.4	3,220.1	1,803.6	1,803.6
Obligations	400.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0
Deposits	255.7	183.5	102.8	102.8
Balance End of Year	3,220.1	1,803.6	306.4	306.4

**Exchange Rate**                      8.75                      8.75                      8.75

<b>Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property</b>				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	345.4	345.4	345.4	345.4
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	345.4	345.4	345.4	345.4

**Exchange Rate**                      8.75                      8.75                      8.75

**Cost of Controller Operations**

**Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR**

**Org. No: 25 519**

OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	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			274.1		274.1	288.3		288.3	309.7		309.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1			274.1	0.0	274.1	288.3	0.0	288.3	309.7	0.0	309.7
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
	Subtotal OC 11.3			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
11.5	FNDH			1.0		1.0	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1
	Subtotal OC 11.5			1.0	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1
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			75.2		75.2			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			152.2	59.2	211.4	28.9	193.6	222.5	50.2	188.7	238.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8			227.4	59.2	286.6	28.9	193.6	222.5	50.2	188.7	238.9
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
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			1.9		1.9			0.0	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits					0.0			0.0			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			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			42.1		42.1		44.3	44.3		47.6	47.6
12.1	US PSC Benefits					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 FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC					0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			43.8		43.8		43.9	43.9		47.2	47.2
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1			87.8	0.0	87.8	0.0	88.2	88.2	0.7	94.8	95.5
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
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0

**Cost of Controller Operations**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
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			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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	2.3		2.3	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.4		0.4			0.0	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.4		0.4			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0	3.0		3.0	3.4		3.4	3.4		3.4
21.0	R & R Travel	2.1		2.1	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			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			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	2.7		2.7	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7.2		7.2	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
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	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	15.1	0.0	15.1	19.0	0.0	19.0	20.2	0.0	20.2	20.2	0.0	20.2
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	24.8		24.8	0.0		0.0	16.5		16.5	16.5		16.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	2.2		2.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	24.8	0.0	24.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	17.7	0.0	17.7	17.7	0.0	17.7
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	65.9		65.9	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0

**Cost of Controller Operations**

**Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR**

**Org. No: 25 519**

OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	65.9	0.0	65.9	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	4.3	3.5	7.8	8.2		8.2	8.2		8.2	8.2		8.2
23.3 Telephone Costs	12.1		12.1	3.4	7.3	10.7	3.4	7.3	10.7	3.4	7.3	10.7
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9
Subtotal OC 23.3	18.3	3.5	21.8	13.5	7.3	20.8	13.5	7.3	20.8	13.5	7.3	20.8
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	12.5		12.5	13.1		13.1	13.1		13.1	13.1		13.1
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.3		1.3	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	42.3		42.3	42.0		42.0	44.1		44.1	44.1		44.1
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	5.8	2.4	8.2	10.0		10.0	10.3		10.3	10.3		10.3
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	61.9	2.4	64.3	66.3	0.0	66.3	68.7	0.0	68.7	68.7	0.0	68.7

**Cost of Controller Operations**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	147.6		147.6	146.4		146.4	153.7		153.7	153.7		153.7
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	147.6	0.0	147.6	146.4	0.0	146.4	153.7	0.0	153.7	153.7	0.0	153.7
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.4		0.4	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.2	2.5	3.7		3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Subtotal OC 25.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	0.3	3.9	4.2	0.3	4.1	4.4	0.3	4.1	4.4
25.6	Medical Care	0.0			1.3			1.3			1.3		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4.8		4.8	4.7		4.7	4.7		4.7	4.7		4.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	3.6	0.9	4.5	3.1	1.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.9	2.0	3.9		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.3	2.9	13.2	7.8	6.8	14.6	4.7	9.8	14.5	4.7	9.8	14.5
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	13.9	3.5	17.4	21.5		21.5	21.5		21.5	21.5		21.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	13.9	3.5	17.4	21.5	0.0	21.5	21.5	0.0	21.5	21.5	0.0	21.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	4.0		4.0	11.8		11.8	16.8		16.8	16.8		16.8
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	1.7		1.7	0.6		0.6	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	6.0		6.0	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	5.0		5.0	3.7		3.7	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	14.7		14.7	12.2		12.2	6.9		6.9	6.9		6.9
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.2		0.2	2.1		2.1	6.1		6.1	6.1		6.1
	Subtotal OC 31.0	25.6	0.0	25.6	36.4	0.0	36.4	39.8	0.0	39.8	39.8	0.0	39.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

**Cost of Controller Operations**

Org. Title: USAID/EL SALVADOR														
Org. No: 25 519														
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request				
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0.0						0.0		
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL BUDGET			975.5	74.0	1,049.5	684.2	299.8	984.0	753.0	304.7	1,057.7	753.0	304.7	1,057.7

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75

\* 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: 0.0 0.0 0.0

## 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 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO 1 Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		27		27
SO 2 More inclusive and effective democratic processes							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		27		27
SO 3 Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		20		20
	936-3096.01 BASICS II	High	2 years		500		500
	936-3093.01 PRIME II	High	2 years		650		650
	936-3194.01 HPSS	High	2 years		350		350
	936-3057 CCP	High	2 years		800		800
	936-3038.01 CDC	High	2 years		100		250
	936-3078.02 Policy II	High	2 years		100		100
	936-3089.01 DELIVER	High	2 years		80		80
	936-3024 POPTECH	High	2 years		100		100
	936-3090.02 IMPACT	High	1 year		50		0
SO 4 Increased access by rural households to clean water							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		26		26
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				0	2,830	0	2,930

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low  
 rsw/r401/fldsups00.xls - 11/30/99

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID El Salvador</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	6.8		6.8	7.1		7.1	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
	Subtotal OC 11.1	6.8	0.0	6.8	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
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			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
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	11.2		11.2	55.5		55.5	59.3		59.3	59.3		59.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	11.2	0.0	11.2	55.5	0.0	55.5	59.3	0.0	59.3	59.3	0.0	59.3
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	9.1		9.1	14.7		14.7	15.4		15.4	15.4		15.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	10.2	0.0	10.2	16.8	0.0	16.8	17.6	0.0	17.6	17.6	0.0	17.6
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			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			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

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID El Salvador</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
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			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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			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			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			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			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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID El Salvador</b> <b>Org. No: 25 519</b> <b>OC</b>												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

Org. Title: USAID El Salvador													
Org. No: 25 519													
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
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			0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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			0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25.6	Medical Care			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Storage Services		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		3.6			3.6	4.4			4.5	4.5	4.5	
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.7		3.6	0.0	3.6	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
26.0	Supplies and materials			5.0			5.0	5.3			5.3	5.6	
	Subtotal OC 26.0		5.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	
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.		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		3.8			3.8	3.8			3.8	3.8	3.8	
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	IT Hardware purchases		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	IT Software purchases		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0		3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	
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			

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID El Salvador</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 25 519</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET</b>		<b>42.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)													
Total Centrally Funded Costs													
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget		42.0		42.0	94.4		94.4	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0

**Washington Offices/Bureaus  
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau:

OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	<b>Special personal services payments</b> U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries <b>Subtotal OC 11.8</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	<b>Personnel Benefits</b> U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits <b>Subtotal OC 12.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	<b>Travel and transportation of persons</b> <b>Training Travel</b> <b>Operational Travel</b> Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel <b>Subtotal OC 21.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	<b>Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charge:</b> Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges <b>Subtotal OC 23.3</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	<b>Printing &amp; Reproduction</b> Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction <b>Subtotal OC 24.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	<b>Advisory and assistance services</b> Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services <b>Subtotal OC 25.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	<b>Other services</b> Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services <b>Subtotal OC 25.2</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	<b>Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts</b> DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies <b>Subtotal OC 25.3</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	<b>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Equipment &amp; Storage</b>				
25.8	<b>Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)</b>				
26.0	<b>Supplies and Materials</b>				
31.0	<b>Equipment</b> IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases <b>Subtotal OC 31.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Budget</b>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Information Annex Topic  
Environmental Impact**

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

New activities for FY 2001 are those related to earthquake reconstruction. Components that will need special attention are detailed below.

<b>Earthquake Reconstruction Activity</b>		
<b>Component</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Date</b>
Housing	New IEE, supervision by grantee	May/June
Water and Sanitation, Disaster Mitigation	Linked to ongoing IEE, some adjustments may be needed depending on sites	May
Agricultural Reactivation	Linked to ongoing IEE and EA, some adjustments may be needed	May

The Mission is preparing a detailed IEE providing for an initial environmental assessment, the identification of mitigations, and the subsequent implementation of these mitigations.

**Status of Environmental Assessment mitigation to date:**

The Public Services Improvement Project (519-0320) is linked to an existing Environmental Assessment and the Healthy Salvadorans Activity (519-0430) has an active Environmental Assessment. Environmental observations were made in the mid term Evaluation performed by EHP and the contractor has complied with the recommendations made. However, more environmental education was recommended for the projects.

The Mitch Integrated Reconstruction Activity is linked to an existing Environmental Assessment. CARE has presented an EIA for construction of the El Transito Waste Water Treatment Plant and it has the approval of the Ministry of Environment. The contractor is in compliance with all environmental mitigation measures recommended by the mission.

## FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

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

### Table 1.0 - Background Information

	<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)</b>	
	<b>Telephone number:</b>	
<b>Name of person(s) &amp; IR Teams completing tables:</b>	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3	
<b>Contact</b>	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

### Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

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
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) 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):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"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).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	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.
<b>Definitions: Types of Activities</b>	
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
<b>Emissions inventory</b>	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	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.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	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 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
<b>Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			





Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
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	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> 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	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	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				

<b>Definitions: Natural Ecosystems</b>	
<b>Natural Ecosystems</b>	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.
<b>Definitions: Managed Lands Categories</b>	
<b>Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)</b>	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:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> 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).
<b>Agroforestry</b>	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.
<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	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).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based</li> </ul>
<b>Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet</b>	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
<b>Step 2</b>	Click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet!</b> ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T2.1 Land Use!</b> ".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". A new copy of T2.1 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 text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
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 DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	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
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
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)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

<b>Definitions: Scope</b>	
<b>National Policies (N)</b>	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
<b>Sub-national Policies (S)</b>	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"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
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	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 2.4**

**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 DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
<b>Total:</b>			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	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 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>0</b>			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
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 (Enter the number of Training/TA activities 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			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
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					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1												
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 FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	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	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion			3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J								2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J					2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733			T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	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	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane			3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97	
Municipal Landfill Proj.						450	2	CN-120-97	
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.							575	2	CN-120-97
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 fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
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 DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
<b>Total:</b>			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	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.
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	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 3.6a**

**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**

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>0</b>			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
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					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
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					
<b>Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			

## **Information Annex Topic Success Stories**

### **Long –Term Sustainability of Justice Sector Reform In El Salvador**

USAID has played a key role in the judicial reform process in El Salvador over the past 12 years. But long-term sustainability of these fundamental democratic reforms can only be achieved with decisive and committed actions by the host country. The majority of the Mission's and the country's efforts have been aimed at carrying out basic reforms to the criminal and criminal procedure codes. These reforms have replaced an old-style inquisitorial type justice system with an oral, adversarial system as used in the United States. These changes have improved the fairness of the legal process and increased the efficiency of law enforcement.

Early on the government of El Salvador (GOES) committed itself to supporting these reforms, especially given the need to establish a stable legal environment to stimulate foreign investment after the Peace Accords. After several years of discussion and debate, the new criminal codes were finally enacted in April 1998. Immediately, strengthening the Attorney General's Office and the Public Defender's Office became a national priority since the codes assigned major new responsibilities for criminal investigations to prosecutors and, at the same time, substantially increased the demand and need for public defenders.

In 1998, USAID granted about \$2.9 million to strengthen the regional prosecutor and public defender offices. The government responded accordingly. From 1997 to 2000, the annual budget for the Public Defender's Office has increased in real terms from about \$5.8 million to almost \$12 million, more than 100%. Similarly the Attorney General's Office has seen its budget increase 62% from about \$10.5 million in 1997 to around \$17 million in 2000. Overall, the judicial branch has received approximately a 35% increase in national budget allocations during this period. At the same time, the number of prosecutors and public defenders has doubled, significantly improving their capacity to meet the growing demand for justice services all over the country.

The results of this financial commitment are clear. The Public Defender's office handled over 36,000 cases in 2000 compared to 14,000 the previous year. The Attorney's General Office tripled the number of cases they handled from 1999 to 2000. Confidence in the justice system has steadily increased. In 1999, according to a national democratic values survey, 47% of the people believed that trials are fair, in comparison to only 41% in 1995. Furthermore, the courts have been strengthened. Remuneration for judges has risen substantially as a result of a constitutional amendment that sets aside 6% of the national budget for the courts. El Salvador, with one judge per every 10,965 inhabitants, has one of the most favorable ratios of judges to citizens in all of Central America.

These figures demonstrate the substantial GOES' commitment to the justice system and the criminal code reforms. This dedication and follow through on the judicial reform processes will go a long way to ensuring the sustainability of the efforts and investments made by USAID as well as the rest of the international community.

## **Public Hearings Instituted in The Legislative Assembly**

After years of turmoil in El Salvador, the Legislative Assembly is fashioning the tools of democracy by increasing its independence, efficiency and constituent outreach. The country's 1983 Constitution establishes the Assembly as an independent power of the State conformed by a membership of proportionally elected representatives. As in any democracy, the legislature is a key check and balance to assure the sustainability of the system.

However, in El Salvador the Assembly lacked parliamentary traditions, administrative efficiency, adequate infrastructure and staff support services. There was no constituency outreach program to include civil society as a partner in the policy process. For the most part, the Assembly served as a rubber-stamp authority for the Executive branch's initiatives.

USAID/El Salvador began providing assistance to the Legislative Assembly in 1990. This project is now reaping benefits for the Assembly and the country. The main focus of our assistance has been on modernizing the legislative process, building citizen confidence in the legislature and strengthening the ties with constituents to increase the legitimacy of their policy decisions.

One of the fundamental activities related to greater openness is the establishment of public hearings as a means for broader citizen input. The current 2000 – 2003 legislature is formally adopting public hearings as a new way of doing legislative business. This process was initiated with the previous Congress that carried out a series of budget hearings, and now several additional congressional committees have embraced this idea.

The Budget and Finance Committee has continued its pattern of holding open hearings on the annual budget decision-making process. The Committee on Health and the Environment also carried out a series of meetings and hearings on reforms to the health code. Participants included representatives from the medical associations, local civil society organizations, physician groups and the general public. These hearings also helped to build broader support for the reforms, which have now been incorporated into the law. The agenda of several key committees now includes scheduling public hearings on issues ranging from water management and protection to criminal code reforms.

Most of the legislative Deputies have now realized the importance of including citizens' input and feedback into the analysis of policy alternatives as well as to assist them to better understand the consequences of these policies. Through the institutionalization of public hearings the Assembly is not only increasing the fundamental need for additional contact between legislators and constituents, but at the same time also improving its responsiveness to the demands and needs of its citizens. Civil society is becoming, day by day, a key party in the development of national policies.

## Family Planning Improves Women's Lives

“The training on Reproductive Health that I received helped me to convince myself that planning a family contributes to women's improvement”, explains Alicia “Lichita” Chávez, a 28-year old Health Promoter who has lived since birth in the rural village of El Borbollon in El Transito, San Miguel. Lichita, who has a high school diploma in health, is the mother of a 7-year old and has been living for 8 years with her companion. She is one of more than 850 health providers trained in Reproductive Health and Family Planning in the year 2000. This training is an integral part of the USAID supported Reproductive Health Program carried out by the Ministry of Health (MOH), with the objective of reducing unintended and mistimed pregnancies in rural areas of El Salvador. USAID has provided technical assistance and support to this program through its Healthy Salvadorans (SALSA) bilateral activity since 1999.

Lichita began working as a MOH health promoter in 1991. Lichita describes the results of the community-based distribution activity she carries out: **“In general” she says, “women didn't have access to family planning methods because of the extreme poverty they use to live in; but with this new strategy the use [of contraceptives] has increased because distribution of contraceptives is free.” “Before the training we had a registration of the users who were planning their families. After the workshops, the number of new and continuing users has improved. Now we have more trustworthy information.”** For the year 2000 Lichita recorded 425 women of reproductive age in her catchment area, of which 72% use contraceptives in the two communities she serves. In 1998, the USAID-financed National Family Health Survey reported contraceptive use among only 51.2% of women of reproductive age in rural areas. She says that for a while now she has seen an increased demand for injectables by first-time family planning users. **“The training allowed me to learn about the side-effects of the methods, especially the injectables. I have shared this information with the users and it has helped to eliminate the myth that using contraceptive methods before having children causes sterilization. This method [injectables] permits privacy, especially when the user does not want her partner to know about her contraceptive use.”**

**“Another aspect that I liked was the counseling on free and informed decision making and sexual and reproductive rights, which I didn't know anything about. I think that the distribution of contraceptives in the community IS A GREAT BENEFIT”, she adds. “It is a strategy that has helped make it easier for users to obtain contraceptives in their communities,”** she notes, adding that because they lack money for transportation, and due to great distances and difficult access, many women do not visit the Health Units. Dr. Manuel López Deras, Director of the El Transito Health Unit adds, **“The job that health promoters carry out at a community level has helped to increase both prenatal care and contraceptive use.”**

**“Participating in the Reproductive Health workshop also helped me in my personal life. The training helped convince me that planning a family contributes to woman's improvement, which has inspired me to continue with my own vocational training.”** Since becoming a health promoter, Lichita has enrolled in law school and is now a second-year law student. She expects to finish her coursework within the next two years.

## **High Hopes For “El Cerrito”**

With his small stature and white hat, Juan Anselmo Mendoza does not typify the communal leader usually found in the rural areas of El Salvador. But, as you get to know the social and political environment within the community of El Cerrito, located in the Municipality of Usulután, you become aware of the virtues and abilities of this humble, simple but strong leader who knows his community's needs. As a community leader, he was one of the AGUA activity's early contacts in El Cerrito and realized immediately that cooperation with AGUA's water resources development program could solve several of his community's most pressing needs.

Juan Anselmo has seven sons and has shared the joys and sorrows of previous generations of El Cerrito. At 45 years of age, he still remembers the time that the only road to the city of Usulután was an intermittent creek. Not having proper roads has been frustrating for him and the rest of the people of El Cerrito. Juan's community also has never had electricity or running water in their homes. Many residents travel long distances to obtain water for their families from a local spring, some as far as 3 kilometers.

In 1993, Juan became a member of the local Community Development Association (ADESCO) and served as Substitute Secretary and Proprietor Secretary. In 1998, he became President. In 1999, the ADESCO established a connection with members of the AGUA consortium (CARE – FUNDAMUNI) to negotiate the implementation of a potable water system that promised to improve the living standards of El Cerrito beyond simply providing access to clean water.

Juan explains that there is a negative part to his job. This is related to the criticism he often receives from other people regarding his positions on issues. However, Juan believes that the virtue of a true communal leader consists in taking all criticism as constructive. He believes that changes must come from the voice of the community and that everyone's ideas and opinions must be heard to insure success.

Juan points out that there have been prosperous inhabitants in the community that had reservations about the water project and there were others who feared their present business of selling water would come to an end when potable water reached every home. He decided to include these people in the participatory review process and many of these people are now involved in project activities.

The primary roadblock to water delivery in El Cerrito was the lack of electricity for the pumping station. Juan and AGUA project implementers approached the Municipality of Usulután to request assistance in electrifying El Cerrito. The Municipality responded positively and has begun work on a rural electrification project for El Cerrito that will power the pumping station, and that, in turn, will greatly improve the productivity and quality of life for all the resident of El Cerrito.

Soon the people of El Cerrito will not only be celebrating the introduction of potable water, but also the introduction of electricity in their community. Two major needs were met through committed efforts of a leader who rallied his community to cooperate with the AGUA activity and understood that true development is accomplished only when the community acts together.

## **Garden of Eden**

Don Felicito García is 58 years old, has 12 kids, and very enthusiastically says, "I have been a farmer all my life! But never in all those years did anyone ever tell me that soil conservation had anything to do with water here in Jujutla."

Don Felicito lives in the town of Hoja de Sal in the upper part of the watershed of the Municipality of Jujutla, Ahuchapán. "I didn't know that everything I was throwing into the river was affecting other people down stream. We used to throw all the plastic bags, garbage, and everything else down the river. As long as we didn't see it, it was OK. Now, I feel bad to see my kids throw things into the river. We are learning and I hope that since they are younger they will be better than me".

World Vision, a grantee under the AGUA project, has provided technical assistance, tools and vegetative materials to members of the Community Development Association (ADESCO) El Progreso, of which Don Felicito is a member. The program that World Vision is implementing is aimed at improving the health of the watersheds through improved agricultural practices, erosion control, reforestation, and solid waste management. The agricultural lot Don Felicito works is a good example of this program. He has planted coffee and madre-cacao on the hills, passion fruit and pineapple in a garden area near his house, and vetiver grass in critical run-off areas to hold the soil in place. He has also built an absorption ditch for gray water disposal and keeps three barrels handy for solid waste recycling. The program also provides technical assistance, health information and other advice. For example, the program recently took samples of water from the spring where Don Felicito and his neighbors had been collecting their water. Don Felicito and his neighbors were really surprised by the results. "Our eyes really opened up," he said, "when the specialist came back and told us that in one liter of water we were drinking a spoonful of pupu."

Most of the members of El Progreso are long time residents. They farm land that was given to them during the second part of the agrarian reform era, an era that included the use of destructive agricultural practices. "They (agrarian reform workers) taught us that using herbicides, pesticides, and burning to clear the land would make our lives easier. It often made me sick, as it did to many others, from using all the chemical products. But there were no other choices. Today, World Vision is teaching us to use other grasses and seeds to avoid using chemicals, and they work just the same!"

"I am telling all the members of the ADESCO that this idea of conserving our resources is the best thing that we can learn. Even if we are old, it is never too late," says Don Felicito. "Now even my oldest son and his wife are building an efficiency stove in order to use less wood. And I keep with me all the things we have learned to preserve our Garden of Eden."

## Safe Home in the Flood Plain

María Etelvina Beltrán is a beneficiary of a housing project in Colonia Paniagua, Cantón Salinas, Municipality of Usulután. She and her husband, Don Simeon Ernesto Martinez, are very happy about their new house since they will no longer live in a shack without any personal safety. They were so concerned about their safety that they sent their two daughters to live with their grandparents. Now, they will be able to return home to live with their parents in their new house that is being built with the support of the Cooperative Housing Foundation as part of USAID/El Salvador Mitch Integrated Reconstruction Activity (MIRA) Maria Etelvina said, *“Tropical Storm Mitch damaged severely the walls of the house where we lived. We had to abandon it before it fell on us.”* Currently, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez are living in a temporary shelter that has been built with provisional materials. This shelter is neither dry nor safe during the rainy season. CHF, in coordination with the beneficiaries, is constructing houses with innovations to reduce the vulnerability of these families to flooding. Colonia Paniagua endures heavy rainfall and flooding has been a common issue in the rainy season. When the water levels rise, the personal belongings of the families are damaged or even destroyed. The new CHF designed houses are built with elevated floors (approximately 80 centimeters above ground level) and a loft under the eaves of the house (about 2.20 meters above the elevated floor level). When future floods strike the inhabitants and their belongings remain dry as a result of the elevated floor. If a big flood hits, they can escape from high waters by climbing to the lofts or to the roof. Maria Etelvina said, *“We will not have to worry about the future hurricanes and the anguish and problems that they bring. We want to thank CHF and USAID for their support. We are very happy that our children will now have a safe place to live in.”*

## **Information Annex Topic**

### **Institutional and Organizational Development**

Within USAID/El Salvador's programs, institution-building is an important thrust. We firmly believe that institution-building is the key to the sustainability of our program interventions and to the provision of economic and social gains for the Salvadoran people. Every one of our strategic objectives has institution-building elements, most of which are being implemented successfully.

Within our economic growth SO "Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador," the Mission is making outstanding progress in putting in place a sustainable credit system that will service the needs of the rural poor. Within the system, already over 39,000 borrowers and 71,000 savers (55% are women) have been reached. We are working with 11 institutions to provide financial services in rural areas. More than half their clients had loans of \$300 or less, suggesting that credit is reaching the poorest of the poor in rural areas, the target populace of the Mission's existing strategy. Our implementing partners include two commercial banks, and, within the space of but four months, they have reached almost a thousand clients. Also, owing to the Mission's work, the micro-credit institution ENLACE has been created. Its target client base is subsistence-level micro-entrepreneurs. Operating via four agencies, it is now serving 10,000 individuals. 81% are women, and 70% of loans are under \$300 including an average loan size of only \$132. Companion institution-building work also is under way with credit unions. Savings in 13 assisted credit unions have more than quadrupled, reaching almost \$25 million. While there is much work ahead for the Mission in achieving sustainability of this nascent micro-finance system, these developments, nonetheless, augur well.

Transparent and fair elections appear to have been effectively institutionalized within the country, and this is an area where the Mission is "declaring victory and walking away." In year 2000, free and fair elections were held for local government authorities. All parties respected the results. The elections were deemed free and fair by both national and international observers, and participants accepted the results as reflecting the will of the people. This was the fourth popular election since the 1992 Peace Accords that included the active participation of the former guerilla group (FMLN) as an official political party. In a significant development, in the year 2000 elections no one party achieved a majority in the legislature, and the FMLN party won the largest congressional representation. To help achieve these results, the Mission has strengthened the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the entity charged with the conduct of elections in El Salvador, through computerization of voting lists, the provision of training in methods for holding elections, and assistance in becoming Y2K compliant. Election observers also have been brought in and trained, and the Mission has been working with a local NGO Consorcio de Educacion Civica to serve as a watchdog for the entire electoral process throughout the country.

Within its democracy and governance work, the Mission has been working intensively with 28 target municipalities to strengthen them in order that they can better respond to the needs of their constituents. On one hand, the Mission has fortified these municipalities as organizations through assisting in their administration, beefing up their accounting systems, and helping them to put in place functioning accounting systems. On the other hand, USAID has been toiling with these same target municipalities to improve the manner in which they associate with their

constituents, Salvadorans living within their boundaries. A number of vehicles have been utilized including participatory planning processes, open city council meetings, open public budget hearings, and the provision to the citizenry of financial accounts information. Over the past year, town planning meetings and public budget hearings were held in all of these municipalities, and 14 of them opened up their city council meetings to public scrutiny. These initiatives have served as positive examples for the rest of the country's municipalities where 160 of the total 262 municipalities are carrying out at least some form of like citizen participation. A donor group, including the Germans, the IDB, the UNDP as well as USAID, has been established to ensure that work is appropriately coordinated. These other donors are working in roughly 60 other municipalities. USAID was according strong consideration to graduating some of its target municipalities and commencing work with an additional ten, a decision that has been deferred for the time being owing to the need to continue work in all 28 owing to earthquake damages.

Under our democracy and governance program, we also have strengthened a number of other entities, consisting of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Legislative Assembly.

In its family planning and reproductive health activities, the Mission has been working for 30 years with the Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA) which today supplies roughly 20% of the condoms in country. After focusing initially on the expansion of the distribution of condoms to new users, we are now seeking to put the SDA on a self-sustaining basis where it will no longer need our help. We are succeeding. The SDA is now covering more than 70 percent of its costs on its own without the need of outside help, having implemented measures to reduce costs and to raise additional revenues. Last year, it continued to make progress, opening three pharmacies and commencing to offer a wider range of services in efforts to generate revenues to provide for rural family planning services and adolescent health programs. It is becoming more efficient as well; in year 2000, it reported a 14% increase in Couple Years of Protection per health promoter. SDA also continues to provide an array of highly valued services. Over the past year, it provided counseling to 10,000 adolescents and trained 211 new counselors and peer educators. By the end of FY 2002, we anticipate that the entity will be fully self-sustaining, covering its costs (a) through the provision on a fee basis of hospital, clinical, and rural services and (b) via local marketing and communications endeavors.

The last item on institution-strengthening that merits note within the Mission's portfolio is the increasing role that municipalities and their citizens are playing in providing for potable water supplies. Working hand-in-hand with rural communities, the Mission has installed more than 40 improved water distribution systems. Ten municipalities now have water-resource management plans. An important element of the institution-strengthening is direct work with citizen groups in these municipalities. More than 130 citizen groups, many of which were formed by USAID, are working on water-related issues, having introduced almost 200 innovations in the delivery of potable water in their communities. Concurrently, these communities have been educated on water-related issues; 86% of their citizens now have an understanding of at least one mechanism that can be used to improve the quality of their potable water supplies. In addition, USAID has provided counsel to municipalities, helping them decide whether they should join with other municipalities to form water and sanitation supply enterprises or whether they should establish

on their own independent municipal water and sanitation enterprises. In all, the Mission has been working in 18 target municipalities. However, there is much to be done if all the country's 262 municipalities are to be strengthened institutionally in the delivery of potable water systems. One tactic that the Mission may pursue to address these other municipalities is to work aggressively with other donors to get them involved.

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	519-001	IR 1.5	Economic policy environment supporting greater equity	GOES investment budget allocated for poorest departments: Morazan, Cabañas, La Union and Chalatenango	Y	N	N
Y	519-002	IR 2.1	More politically active advocacy organizations	Number of Assembly-sponsored constituent service offices established by department	Y	N	Y
				Significant submissions by civil society organizations or coalitions to legislature and other GOES authorities	N	N	Y
				Legislative committees holding at least one public hearing per year	Y	N	N
Y	519-002	IR 2.3	Strengthened local government	Households in target municipalities receiving selected municipal services	Y	N	Y
				Local generated funds/revenues in targeted municipalities	Y	N	N
				Delinquency rates for taxes and fees in targeted municipalities	Y	N	N
				Funds allocated by target municipalities for investment in services and infrastructure	Y	N	N
Y	519-002	IR 2.4	Increased use of the justice system	Cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas	Y	N	N
Y	519-003	IR 3.2	Increased use of appropriate reproductive health practices and services	<i>We support the financial sustainability of the SDA by assisting them to develop cost-saving and revenue-generation activities. We do not monitor indicators in this area; however, the SDA reports that is now covering more than 70% of its costs on its own.</i>	N	N	Y
Y	519-003	IR 3.3	Enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health programs	Number of Integrated Basic Health Systems (SIBASI's) developed by the MOH. <i>(The MOH modernization plan gives much greater emphasis to primary health care, which should generate both increased resources and an increased policy focus on CS &amp; RH programs. Budgetary allocations will be decentralized to the community level through the SIBASI's.)</i>	Y	N	N
Y	519-004	IR 4.3	More effective citizen actions to address water issues	Water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions	N	N	Y
Y	519-004	IR 4.4	Improved municipal management of water resources	Water-related ordinances passed	Y	N	N
				Municipalities with water-resource management plans	Y	N	N

**Information Annex Topic  
Updated Results Framework FY2003**

**Part A. Results Framework**

**SO: 519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunity for Rural Families in Poverty**

**SO-Level Indicators**

1. Rural Households With Electricity
2. Rural Children Aged 7-10 Attending School

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Better Educated/Trained Rural Residents
  - a. Achievement test scores in third-grade language (every 2-3 years)
  - b. Achievement test scores in third-grade mathematics (every 2-3 years)
2. Improved Use of Land
  - a. Land parcelization activity clients with land in production
  - b. Clients of land parcelization receiving individual and/or mixed parcels
3. Expanded Equitable Access to Financial Technological and Marketing Services by the Rural Poor
  - a. Rural active depositors
  - b. Rural active borrowers
  - c. Number of loans of \$300.00 or less
  - d. Number of male and female customers receiving services (i.e., management, agricultural technical assistance, bulk input supply, processing, or produce marketing) from secondary-level organizations
4. Better Rural Productive Infrastructure
5. Economic Policy Environment Supporting Greater Equity
  - a. GOES Investment Budget Allocated for Poorest Departments: Morazán, Cabañas, La Unión, and Chalatenango

**SO: 519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes in El Salvador**

**SO-Level Indicators**

1. Cases Adjudicated in Family, Juvenile and Criminal Courts in Targeted Geographic Areas
2. *Habeas Corpus* Cases Adjudicated by Supreme Court
3. People Who Believe the Justice System Treated Them Fairly, Nationwide and in Targeted Geographic Areas
4. Number of Assembly-Sponsored Constituent Service Offices Established by Department
5. Households in Target Municipalities Receiving Selected Municipal Services

### **Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. More Politically Active Advocacy Organizations
  - a. Significant submissions by civil society organizations or coalitions to legislature and other GOES authorities
  - b. Legislative committees holding at least one public hearing per year
2. More Effective Electoral Administration
3. Strengthened Local Government
  - a. Local generated funds/revenue in targeted municipalities
  - b. Delinquency rates for taxes and fees in targeted municipalities
  - c. Funds allocated by target municipalities for investment in services and infrastructure
4. Increased Use of the Justice System
  - a. Cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas
5. Improved Court Case Preparation and Management
  - a. Percent cases in targeted geographic areas in which forensic evidence is used
  - b. Percent cases adjudicated in targeted geographic areas within prescribed legal time frame
  - c. Average duration (jail time) of pre-trial detention
  - d. Public defenders, prosecutors and judges in targeted geographic areas who pass random qualitative reviews

### **SO: 519-003 Sustainable Improvements in Health of Women and Children Achieved**

Adjustments have been made to the following indicators being tracked under the performance monitoring plan. These adjustments do not represent a revision of the strategic plan. Under intermediate result “increased use of appropriate child survival practices and services” we intend to substitute the indicator “number of health promoters trained in community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)” for “number of MOH units implementing IMCI”. For intermediate result “enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health program”, the indicators “percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters” and “percent of MOH expenditures allocated to primary care” have been deleted and both substituted by the indicator “number of Integrated Basic Health Systems (SIBASIs) developed by the Ministry of Health”.

#### **SO-Level Indicators**

1. a) Maternal Mortality Ratio; b) Percent of Deliveries Attended by MOH-Trained Personnel

2. Total Fertility Rate
3. Infant Mortality Rate
3. a) Child Mortality Rate; b) Percent of Municipalities Reporting Over 90% Coverage with DPT

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Increased Use of Appropriate Child Survival Practices and Services
  - a. Rural areas with significant reduction in diarrhea
  - b. Number of rural health promoters trained in community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
2. Increased Use of Appropriate Reproductive Health Practices and Services
  - a. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services
  - b. Contraceptive prevalence rate and number of couple-years-of-protection
3. Enhanced Policy Environment to Support Sustainability of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Programs
  - a. Number of Integrated Basic Health Systems (SIBASIs) developed by the Ministry of Health

**SO: 519-004 Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water**

**SO-Level Indicators**

1. Rural Households in Target Areas with Water that Meets Quality and Time Standards
2. Rural Households Nationally with Water that Meets Quality and Time Standards

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Improved Quality of Water Sources
  - a. Area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices
  - b. Area covered by improved organic cropping practices
  - c. Area covered by improved integrated pest management practices
2. Improved Performance of Water Delivery Systems
  - a. Water delivery systems that meet flow standards
3. More Effective Citizen Actions Address Water Issues
  - a. Water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions
4. Greater Municipal Participation in Water Resources Management

- a. Water-related ordinances passed
- b. Resources invested in water-related projects

**SpO: 519-007 Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas**

**SO-Level Indicators**

- 1. Number of communities in the target area with access to roads
- 2. Number of communities with access to electricity
- 3. Number of communities with new or improved housing solutions
- 4. Number of communities with new or improved schools
- 5. Number of communities in which high value crops have been introduced
- 6. Number of communities with improved small infrastructure
- 7. Number of communities served with water services
- 8. Number of communities served with sanitation services

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

- 1. Economic Activity Stimulated
  - a. Number of Mitch affected farmers assisted
  - b. Area planted with high value crops
  - c. Net income as result of planting high value crops
  - d. Number of kilometers of rural roads rehabilitated
  - e. Number of kilometers of electrical distribution lines constructed
  - f. Number of people benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that improve access to markets and stimulate economic activity
  - g. Number of small infrastructure projects that improve access to markets and stimulate economic activity
  
- 2. Increase access to basic community services
  - a. Number of water systems constructed, repaired or improved
  - b. Number of wells improved
  - c. Number of latrines constructed or rehabilitated
  - d. Number of schools constructed or rehabilitated
  - e. Number of new or improved housing units
  - f. Number of people with new or improved housing solutions
  - g. Number of people benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that increase access to basic community services
  - h. Number of small infrastructure projects that increase access to basic community services
  - i. Number of people served by wastewater systems

3. Environmental impact of future natural disasters mitigated
  - a. Number of people trained in soil and water conservation management techniques
  - b. Number of people trained in tree nursery and reforestation and management techniques
  - c. Number of persons trained in household solid waste management techniques
  - d. Number of hectares equivalent in tree production in community nurseries
  - e. Number of hectares of land under conservation measures
  - f. Number of micro-watersheds in conservation
  - g. Number of persons benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that mitigate environmental risks
  - h. Number of small infrastructure projects that mitigate environmental risks
  - i. Number of community members trained in disaster preparedness
  - j. Number of municipalities with updated disaster preparedness plans that include risk maps and define early warning systems

**SpO: 519-008 Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved**

**SO-Level Indicators**

1. Number of the rural poor that receive earthquake reconstruction assistance from USAID

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Community Infrastructure Restored for the Rural Poor
  - a. Number of houses rebuilt and repaired
  - b. Schools rebuilt and repaired
  - c. Number of classrooms repaired
  - d. Number of schools equipped
  - e. Health units rebuilt and repaired
  - f. Beneficiaries from rehabilitated rural water systems
2. Economic Activity Reactivated
  - a. Number of micro and small entrepreneurs reached by our interventions
  - b. Number of small agricultural infrastructure activities carried out
  - c. Number of USAID-assisted families benefiting from rural productive infrastructure investments
3. Adverse Affects of Future Natural Disaster Mitigated
  - a. Number of municipalities with land use ordinances
  - b. Number of municipalities with disaster mitigation plans

4. Municipal Government Infrastructure Refurbished
  - a. Number of rural justice of the peace and judicial centers repaired
  - b. Number of municipal offices refurbished

**Part B. New Indicator Reporting**

SO Name: Sustainable Improvements in Health of Women and Children Achieved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 3.1 Increased use of appropriate child survival practices and services

Current Indicator Name: Number of Ministry of Health units implementing Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of health promoters trained in community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)**

	Actual	Planned
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		372
<b>Target 2002</b>		600
<b>Target 2003</b>		1,025

SO Name: Sustainable Improvements in Health of Women and Children Achieved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 3.3 Enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health programs

Current Indicator Name: Percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of Integrated Basic Health Systems (SIBASIs) developed by the Ministry of Health**

	Actual	Planned
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		6
<b>Target 2002</b>		16
<b>Target 2003</b>		26

SO Name: Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water

**Indicator Level:** Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards (percent of rural households, male/female)

Proposed Indicator Name: **Rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards (population, male/female)**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	M: 104,000 F: 90,480	
<b>Target 1998</b>		M: 120,700 F: 110,050
<b>Target 1999</b>		M: 141,180 F: 133,940
<b>Target 2000</b>		M: 169,740 F: 166,050
<b>Target 2001</b>		M: 165,000 F: 165,000
<b>Target 2002</b>		M: 180,000 F: 180,000
<b>Target 2003</b>		M: 190,000 F: 190,000

SO Name: Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 4.1 Improve quality of water sources

Current Indicator Name: Area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices

Proposed Indicator Name: **Area covered by improved soil conservation, organic farming and reforestation practices**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	5,681	
<b>Target 1998</b>		5,900
<b>Target 1999</b>		6,250
<b>Target 2000</b>		6,700
<b>Target 2001</b>		7,200
<b>Target 2002</b>		7,600
<b>Target 2003</b>		8,000

SO Name: Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 8.1 Community infrastructure restored for the rural poor

Current Indicator Name: NA

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of houses rebuilt and repaired**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		0
<b>Target 2002</b>		4,000
<b>Target 2003</b>		6,100
<b>Target 2004</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2005</b>		40,000

SO Name: Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 8.2 Economic activity reactivated

Current Indicator Name: NA

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of micro and small entrepreneurs reached by our interventions**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		0
<b>Target 2002</b>		655
<b>Target 2003</b>		1000
<b>Target 2004</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2005</b>		7,750

Note: Targets reflect what can be achieved with the first year of funding (\$52.0 Million). Performance measures beyond 2003 will be adjusted when a final decision for life of objective funding is determined. The FY 2005 target reflects the program goal if full funding of the earthquake SpO at the \$202 million level is secured.

SO Name: Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 8.2 Economic activity reactivated

Current Indicator Name: NA

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of USAID-assisted families benefiting from rural productive infrastructure investments**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		0
<b>Target 2002</b>		10,000
<b>Target 2003</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2004</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2005</b>		20,000

SO Name: Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 8.3 Adverse affects of future natural disaster mitigated

Current Indicator Name: NA

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of municipalities with disaster mitigation plans**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		0
<b>Target 2002</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2003</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2004</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2005</b>		120

SO Name: Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

**Indicator Level:** Intermediate Result 8.4 Municipal government infrastructure refurbished

Current Indicator Name: NA

Proposed Indicator Name: **Number of municipal offices refurbished**

	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>
<b>Baseline Year</b>	0	
<b>Target 2001</b>		0
<b>Target 2002</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2003</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2004</b>		TBD
<b>Target 2005</b>		125