

# **ANNUAL REPORT FY 2002**



## **USAID/EI Salvador**

**March 4, 2002**

The attached results information is taken from the USAID/EI Salvador FY 2002 Annual Report. The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Donald Soules, LAC/SPO, USAID/Washington and Donald Harrison, USAID/EI Salvador, Office of Strategic Development. Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: (701) 351-4006, ex. 106  
FAX: (703) 351-4039  
e-mail: INTERNET[[DOCORDER@DEC.CDIE.ORG](mailto:DOCORDER@DEC.CDIE.ORG)]  
Internet: [HTTP://WWW.DEC.ORG](http://WWW.DEC.ORG)

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106  
Fax: 703/351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
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## **I. FY 2001 PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE**

### **A. Development Challenge**

El Salvador is one of the real international success stories from the decade of the 1990's. When a period of bitter civil strife and war ended with the signing of the Peace Accords of 1992, a promising democracy began to emerge. USAID played a key role in this process, contributing to a highly successful transition to a multiparty political system that has been typified by free and fair elections. Since that time, the USAID portfolio has continued to emphasize bringing the country together, while working to alleviate rural poverty with a focus on the needs of women and children. Enormous progress has been made, but the outcome of the peace process is still fragile due to a number of persistent socioeconomic problems, exacerbated by two devastating earthquakes that struck El Salvador in early 2001. The earthquakes resulted in 1,159 deaths and 8,100 injuries and produced damages in excess of \$2 billion, destroying or severely damaging 277,000 houses, numerous schools, health centers, roads, bridges, and community infrastructure. Notwithstanding the \$1.2 billion pledged at the March 2001 Madrid donors conference, the estimated unfinanced gap for reconstruction is close to \$500 million. Without continued USAID assistance, the above described factors could jeopardize the achievements El Salvador has recorded since the beginning of the peace process.

Although GDP is roughly \$2,100 per capita in El Salvador – one-fifteenth that of the United States – rural poverty remains endemic. Even before the earthquakes, more than 54% of the population was living below the poverty line, with 20% of children under five suffering from chronic malnutrition, three out of ten unable to read or write, and 65% of the nation without ready access to potable water. Moreover, difficulties in addressing rural poverty have been compounded by the nation's poor record of tax collection; tax revenues make up less than 11% of GDP. Agriculture, a key to rural poverty alleviation, also remains depressed. From 1993 to 2000, agricultural output declined in per capita terms, and today represents only 12% of GDP. These difficulties are compounded by significant security concerns, where violent crime has depressed domestic and foreign investment, contributing to low levels of national economic growth that barely keep pace with population increases. Also of great concern, El Salvador still has a large gap in income and living standards between rich and poor, and between urban and rural citizens. Beyond the obvious human concerns, these factors also contribute to extensive illegal migration to the United States.

### **B. Program Performance**

#### **519-001: Expanded Access and Economic Opportunity for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families**

Performance under this Strategic Objective (SO) has met or exceeded planned targets. Despite the devastating earthquakes, drought, and record-low coffee prices in 2001, important gains were made. In the energy sector, a new Energy Department was created within the Government of El Salvador (GOES) to push forward the privatization process, and reforms are leading to greater energy efficiency, and increased rural electrification. In agriculture, USAID continued to provide assistance in crop diversification and institutional strengthening, as well as access to technology, credit, training, marketing, and processing services. This assistance has led to increased incomes for producers. Significant increases in the number of clients at eleven supported micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and the opening of new branches in rural areas have increased access to financial services and economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor. Policy reforms in basic education are better preparing children under three years of age for formal schooling and contributing to decentralized school administration.

**Private Markets:** USAID and its partners played a key role in expanding the development of the private energy market. First, USAID assisted the GOES in creating and strengthening a new Energy Department within the Ministry of Economy (MOE) that is committed to spurring the development of affordable, privately-produced and delivered energy. Second, USAID developed and helped initiate a new rural electrification strategy and rural distribution lines were extended by 400% over 2000. This meant that 60,000 additional rural residents gained access to electricity, bringing the share of rural households with access to 74%, up from 56% in 1997. Third, USAID helped develop a new tariff structure that was

adopted by the regulating authority. Fourth, USAID helped develop the rules and procedures for regional electrical interconnectivity. These reforms are directly benefiting over 88% of the population at the national level and 74% of households in the rural areas that are now connected to the grid.

**Agriculture:** The number of beneficiaries receiving USAID-supported services, including training, marketing, processing, and credit assistance, increased by 7,656 in 2001, (5,584 males and 2,072 females), exceeding the target of 5,000 by 53%. Since 1997, almost 34,000 people have benefited from USAID-supported agriculture activities. In 2001, USAID assisted rural organizations increased sales by \$502,000. Crop diversification efforts, emphasizing marketing, are shifting production from basic grains to high value non-traditional crops and small income increases from these crops, ranging from \$28 to \$74 per individual per crop season were achieved. The Mission is exploring new approaches to foster greater rural prosperity.

**Access to Economic Opportunities:** Notwithstanding the disruption caused by the earthquakes, our Rural Financial Markets initiative helped 11 MFIs achieve a significant 31% increase in borrowers. To date, the total number of new borrowers is 16,000. This represents an 87% increase in new borrowers from the 1999 baseline, already exceeding FY 2002 targets. Women constitute 75% of active rural clients, and as more than 40% of all loans are less than \$400, our program is clearly reaching the poor. During 2001, there was also a 15% increase in new rural MFI branches, further increasing rural access to credit to 2,500 clients. In addition, these new branch offices should be able to meet the estimated demand for credit for 55,000 micro entrepreneurs.

**Basic Education:** USAID continued to assist the Salvadoran Institute for the Protection of Minors and the First Lady's Office to promote improvements in early childhood education. The most important result was the development of a non-formal curriculum for children under three years of age. Formal and non-formal educators will use the curriculum nationwide benefiting 200,000 children. USAID assistance also made a significant contribution to the administration of public schools. USAID's Salvadoran partner, FEPADE, recommended, and the Ministry of Education implemented, a new policy requiring schools to go from a two-principal to a one principal per school system. The new system streamlines decision-making, providing for improved school management. While major policy improvements have been achieved, the reforms still have not been strongly evident in the classroom, especially in rural schools. During 2002-04, USAID will concentrate its efforts on further improvements in school administration and teacher training and in the quality and relevance of education in the classroom. The expected beneficiaries are 30,000 public school children attending kinder through sixth grade.

#### **519-002: More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes**

The Democracy & Governance (D&G) SO has met or exceeded planned targets in 2001 as support for the democratic system continued to rise. This objective aims at strengthening democratic processes and good governance in key democratic institutions. Public support for democracy has increased since the 1992 Peace Accords, and surveys demonstrate that nearly 50% of the population now has some confidence in the judicial system. Evidence of this increased confidence can be found in the fact that court cases filed in specific target areas in 2001 increased by 11.4% over the 1999 figures.

However, democratic institutions need strengthening. Organizations, such as the National Civilian Police, re-created after the 1992 Peace Accords, are still being consolidated. The justice sector is struggling to administer the new oral, adversarial criminal system. While greater decentralization of public services should respond better to citizen's needs, local governments need to be prepared and trained to assure success. Civil society organizations are just beginning to learn how to advocate for change and fulfill their watchdog roles. Finally, the country's high levels of crime and violence are threats to the democratization process, and discourage investment needed for job creation.

**Rule of Law:** USAID programs increase access to justice and improve court case preparation and management. Evidence of increased public confidence in the system is the 15,238 criminal cases filed in Mission target areas in 2001 (representing 20% of the country's population) that surpassed the target by 4%. To improve case preparation, an innovative joint training program on crime scene and evidence

management was carried out for 1000 police and public prosecutors, and crime scene manuals and pocket reference booklets were developed and widely distributed. In addition, training in oral procedures, evidentiary law and criminal investigative techniques was provided to 2,076 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and administrative staff. These on-going, capacity-building efforts will permit more effective implementation of the new criminal codes. Finally, the first of four pilot mediation centers outside the formal justice system was established, providing legal and mediation services for 427 people in less than four months. These centers offer alternatives for dispute resolution for citizens, to avoid an already overburdened court system.

**Community Policing:** Under the highly effective community policing initiative (CPI), USAID is supporting efforts to place 6,000 properly equipped officers on the streets as part of a patrol program where they can serve the needs of local citizens. Last year, USAID purchased 1,000 radios for this program and in 2002 plans to purchase additional radios, as well as bicycles and related equipment, to extend coverage into other communities. Nationally, crime fell 14.4% in 2001. In geographic areas where the CPI is working, homicides, robberies, extortion, and car jackings dropped significantly.

**Local Governance:** In the 28 municipalities where USAID is working, local governments are improving management performance and providing better services to citizens. In 2001, local revenue generation increased 18% to more than \$10 million, exceeding the target, and enabling these municipalities to meet infrastructure and service investment plans. Eight of these local governments have completed joint municipal-community participatory planning exercises where medium-term local development priorities are established and multi-year investment plans designed. Since the municipalities serve as models with respect to transparent public administration, the GOES is now requiring that all local governments carry out participatory planning exercises in 2002 as a precondition for GOES funding.

Decentralization is a key program emphasis. The National Municipal Association and the Assembly's Municipal Affairs Committee held a series of workshops and public hearings to develop a consensus for a national decentralization policy and as a result, modifications to the municipal code are under review. In addition, twelve pilot water decentralization projects were implemented in 2001 with our support and based on their success, the National Water Authority plans to decentralize up to 45 additional rural systems.

**Citizen Participation and Civil Society Advocacy:** USAID is assisting the Legislative Assembly in establishing constituent outreach service offices to channel citizen concerns to their elected representatives and to increase civil society participation in legislative processes. During the second year of operation, the three outreach offices witnessed a 500% increase in use, receiving 4,569 public visits during 2001. The Assembly plans to open two more outreach offices in 2002. In our advocacy work with civil society organizations, ten grants were provided for activities in areas across Mission strategic objectives which are encouraging active citizen participation in national governance.

**Election Administration:** With USAID support, the new National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN) database was completed in 2001. Using the database, and in anticipation of their use in municipal and legislative elections, the RNPN has begun to issue new secure, single identity cards. By providing for more accurate rolls, the new electoral registry and identity cards will heighten transparency and security in future elections.

**Transparency/Anti-Corruption:** USAID is assisting the GOES to develop a code of government ethics and establish an office of government ethics. The code was drafted in coordination with the Salvadoran Vice-President's office, vetted with other government agencies and key partners, and submitted to the President for approval. Equipment was purchased in preparation for the opening of an office of government ethics to oversee application of the code.

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

Overall, the Health SO met and in a few cases exceeded targets for 2001. This is in spite of the devastating effects of the 2001 earthquakes that damaged over a quarter of all Ministry of Health (MOH)

facilities, seriously affecting the provision and use of health services. Nationwide data for standard performance indicators will not be available until the completion of the national family health survey (FESAL) in 2003. However, proxy indicators show that significant results were achieved, especially in the areas of family planning, child health, HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, the lone exception perhaps being maternal health as discussed below.

With USAID support, the MOH restructured in 2001 to improve its role as a regulator of health services at the central level and as a service provider at the regional and local levels. The focus of the reforms is decentralized service delivery, utilizing the SIBASI delivery model, of which there are 28. A SIBASI is an integrated health network within a geographic area consisting of health promoters, health units and a secondary hospital. These gains are providing considerable momentum in the health reform process.

**Child Survival:** For infants and children, diarrheal diseases (caused by lack of potable water, poor sanitation, poor hygiene, nutrition and breastfeeding practices) and acute respiratory infections are the most frequent causes of illness and death. In 2001 USAID made major gains in addressing these problems; 78% of water and sanitation activity sites measured a 26% drop in the number of reported cases of diarrhea among children under five, compared to 63% of sites in 2000. Still, approximately 95% of El Salvador's surface water is contaminated, and a 2001 USAID/OFDA assessment found that only 15% of rural households visited in the earthquake-affected areas had adequate access to clean drinking water. Given this problem, USAID will work to replicate the success of its current water and sanitation activity with a follow-on program when the current activity ends in late 2002.

Because 50% of Salvadoran infants who die before one year of age do so in their first month of life, neonatal health delivery is an important focus. Owing to our efforts, deaths due to neonatal asphyxia moved from the second to the third cause of death in 2001. Also, while exclusive breastfeeding remains low, with USAID support, a breastfeeding law has been drafted to encourage adoption of this important practice. USAID has contributed to these results through support to the MOH for health promoters, the front line healthcare providers for our target population. USAID financed the creation of an MOH health promoters' supervision program. The MOH is also demonstrating commitment to expanded coverage of primary healthcare via promoters by funding 240 rural promoters previously covered by USAID. With our assistance last year, almost half of the 1,700 health promoters were trained in community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses to improve infant and child health in rural areas, a dramatic increase from the target to train 122 promoters.

**Maternal and Reproductive Health:** El Salvador's maternal mortality ratio is high (120 in 1998). One of the greatest health threats to children and mothers results from inadequate pre-through post-natal care, as well as closely spaced and unwanted pregnancies. Earthquake damage to many hospitals and clinics severely reduced access to specialized services like obstetric care, contributing to last year's decline in the percentage of deliveries attended by trained personnel (from 59% to 52%). To step up efforts to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality after the earthquakes, USAID supported the MOH's pilot SIBASI launch of an emergency obstetric care initiative involving the local institutions such as the hospital and clinics, Red Cross, police and mayor's offices, and community groups. The MOH also drafted maternal healthcare protocols to provide quality, standardized care. As part of this improved standard, more than 1,300 "adolescent-friendly" SIBASI personnel were trained in three departments with higher than average risk for maternal morbidity and mortality and included a focus on care for adolescent mothers. Recognizing the important role traditional birth attendants (TBAs) play in rural areas and among adolescent clients, USAID helped the MOH develop a manual designed to upgrade the capacity of TBAs to provide clean and safe deliveries and appropriate referrals. In addition, more than 442 MOH providers were trained in postpartum care in 2001.

Despite a dramatic reduction in access to family planning shortly following the earthquakes, 385,428 couple years of protection (CYPs) were achieved with USAID support, a three per cent increase from 2000. The Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA) provided opportunities for more couples to plan the number and timing of their children, increasing its share of CYPs and providing contraceptive methods for 23,341 new users. To better support the MOH's contraceptive logistics and procurement activities, USAID helped formalize a strategic planning committee and install capacity in all 28 SIBASIs to

monitor the supply of contraceptives. As part of USAID's phase-out of contraceptive assistance to the MOH, we helped put into place an agreement to jointly develop a coordination plan for contraceptives donated to the MOH.

**HIV/AIDS:** While 8,000 cases of HIV or AIDS have been reported in El Salvador since 1984, PAHO estimates the number of unreported cases at 20,000. The epidemic is localized with distinct population groups characterized by high sexual risk-taking. Working through SDA, USAID-funded activities resulted in a dramatic increase in condom sales last year. The Mission also supported MOH development and dissemination of HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted diseases patient management protocols. To complement regional initiatives such as the social marketing of condoms to high-risk groups, USAID designed a behavior change intervention in 2001, targeting 30,000 national police working through local NGOs.

**Infectious Diseases:** Outbreaks and epidemics of infectious diseases like dengue, leptospirosis, or cholera are not infrequent in El Salvador and USAID efforts to help the MOH address these concerns are paying off, leading to an astonishing 80% cure rate for tuberculosis in 2001. This result was due to implementation of DOTS (Directly Observable Treatment, Short-course) in 100% of MOH facilities, a much improved laboratory network, and a strong training program benefiting health providers from the Social Security Institute and private sectors. An external assessment of the national TB Program completed in 2001 heralded the program as a model for Latin America. The Mission also supported the design of a behavior change/vector control intervention to prevent dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever; partners include local mayors, healthcare providers, students and communities.

#### **519-004: Increased Access By Rural Households To Clean Water**

The Water and Environment (W&E) SO is meeting most of its targets, and in some cases, surpassing them. Access to clean water by rural Salvadorans in USAID focus areas increased from 40% to 53%, surpassing the 2001 target, and is on track to meet the 2002 target. This success is all the more impressive in light of the fact that the earthquakes produced a 10% decline in national coverage through extensive damage to water sources and systems infrastructure. Our multi-faceted, integrated water program has four mutually reinforcing components including improved performance of water delivery systems, improved quality of water sources, more effective citizen action to address water issues, and increased local participation in water resources management. All components are producing solid results.

Results in 2001 reflect strong advances from grantees and contractors. The number of new, improved, or expanded water systems increased by 89% to a total of 87, 18 more than the 2001 target. Liquid waste treatment activities more than doubled the number of beneficiaries, reaching over 2,700 families in 2001, and several solid waste treatment facilities will go on-line in 2002, providing services to thousands of rural families. The number of community members and technicians receiving water-related training in 2001 totaled 5,387, including 1,853 women which represented a 71% increase over 2000 results, and 164% over the 2001 target. USAID's work in community education also continues to go well. In 18 focus municipalities, 99% of community members are aware of the causes and consequences of unclean water, 14% over the 2002 target. Finally, in watershed conservation, the number of hectares with improved soil conservation, organic farming, and reforestation practices exceeded 17,000 hectares in 2001, double the target.

In implementing the program, the W&E team has been especially effective in working with municipalities. Achieving municipal participation in water resources improvement, an area of SO management focus in 2001, is now well on track. The number of municipalities with water resource management plans increased by 70% last year; 17 out of 18 focus municipalities now have water resource management plans. Another challenge was getting municipalities to adopt municipal ordinances relating to water (the indicator "Approved Municipal Ordinances" was 63% behind target in 2000). In 2001, the Mission launched an intensive campaign to work with the Salvadoran Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) in the development of new ordinances. The successful effort resulted in an 89% increase by the end of 2001.

In order to obtain a more accurate appraisal of clean water access, the W&E office developed a water quality component for the mission's year 2000 rural poverty survey. This effort won an environmental award from the MARN and allowed for direct measurement of the level of biological contamination of El Salvador's rural drinking water. Drawing upon this information, the W&E annual program statement (APS) included liquid and solid waste treatment demonstration projects to begin the process of decontaminating the nation's surface waters. Five cooperative agreements and contracts are now underway, establishing long-term working relationships to address this critical theme.

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

This \$25.8 million Hurricane Mitch Special Objective was brought to a successful close at the end of FY 2001, well ahead of schedule, and with all program targets either met or exceeded. During implementation, six major town meetings with affected communities were held in the field with the participation of the GOES implementing agencies, and other donors in order to gain feedback from community leaders and local residents and make programmatic adjustments as appropriate. This extensive community participation greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the program. The program also showcased some of the advances made by USAID in promoting accountability. For example, the Court of Accounts, the GOES' supreme audit institution, played a major role in auditing the bilateral components of the program. A multi-year effort by USAID to strengthen the Court of Accounts resulted in its being certified by the Regional Inspector General's Office in San Salvador as fully qualified to audit USAID activities. Within three months of the final disbursement, all audit findings and recommendations had been successfully closed out.

**Economic Reactivation:** Over 5,500 Hurricane Mitch-affected farmers (10% above the target) received agricultural inputs and technical assistance in soil preparation, planting, farm management, harvesting, marketing and organic farming. USAID assistance also led to the planting of 2,300 hectares with high value crops (28% above target).

**Basic Community Infrastructure:** With USAID assistance, basic community infrastructure and services in Mitch-affected areas were vastly improved. 51 small infrastructure projects were completed, including the construction of critical bridges, community shelters in schools, and dispensaries, as well as the rehabilitation of rural roads, benefiting 79,250 persons in 182 communities. This effort benefited greatly from cost-sharing and enthusiastic participation by the beneficiary communities. USAID-funded partners also constructed 500 homes for Mitch victims (on target), benefiting 500 families in 33 communities, applying innovative design standards that will mitigate against future risks from flooding and other natural disasters. In addition, 79 schools were rebuilt and three were re-equipped, helping 19,000 students in 212 communities; 4,500 replacement desks were provided to 59 schools; and 420 solar panels were installed in 198 community facilities. USAID contributions also included sanitary seals and hand pumps for 1,146 wells providing water services to more than 9,500 individuals, 5,345 latrines, and 13 potable water systems serving more than 23,000 rural residents. Local water committees were established and members trained. Finally, 136 kilometers of rural roads were repaired and 205 kilometers of electrical distribution lines were erected, directly benefiting almost 6,000 families.

**Environmental Management:** Environmental management interventions were an important part of our Hurricane Mitch program. Conservation activities were carried out in 36 micro-watersheds. In addition, activities to improve solid waste management in 10 communities resulted in resident-led awareness and clean ups campaigns, addressing in part a serious dengue epidemic. USAID successfully reforested 533 hectares of fragile land, greatly surpassing the target of 300; the majority of the trees were produced in community nurseries. Also of great impact, roughly 3200 people received training in sustainable environmental management.

**Disaster Mitigation:** USAID has had a tremendous impact in helping El Salvador prepare for future disasters. 3,015 community members (48% women) received training in the areas of disaster vulnerability, disaster preparedness, and implementation of early warning systems, far surpassing targets. Effective emergency committees were set up in 118 communities, all of which benefited from training

workshops in first aid, rescue techniques, shelter management, and carrying out damage and needs assessments. In addition, 12 municipal emergency plans were reviewed and improved, meeting the established target, and 146 disaster preparedness trainers were trained. Equipment was purchased for five emergency operation centers (EOCs), and EOC manuals were updated and strengthened. Emergency rescue equipment was also provided to 12 municipalities, while 30 communities received emergency medical kits and 10 local emergency committees received communications equipment.

A final Hurricane Mitch closeout report will be submitted to Washington in the near future.

### **519-008: Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved**

Prior to the approval of the Earthquake Recovery Program (ERP) by USAID/W in March 2001, USAID mounted a significant relief operation that included \$12.8 million of assistance for construction of emergency shelters, temporary schools and health facilities, emergency supplies and commodities and for transport costs of personnel and commodities. The Earthquake Recovery program which started in May 2001 is now well on track to meeting its life-of-program goals. This two-year \$167 million program, which includes a \$10.8 million USDA contribution, has been designed to address the earthquake-related needs of the rural poor. It provides for (a) Restoration of community infrastructure including houses, schools, childcare centers, health facilities, and potable water and sanitation systems; (b) Economic reactivation, emphasizing small farmers and micro and small entrepreneurs; (c) Disaster mitigation and technical assistance and training in disaster preparedness; and (d) Municipal government infrastructure, focusing on reconstruction and repair of municipal offices.

**Community Infrastructure Restored:** Approximately \$30 million was provided to the GOES and to six U.S. NGOs in FY 2001 for the construction of approximately 7,715 houses that will benefit an estimated 46,000 rural poor who lost their homes during the 2001 earthquakes. As of December 31, 2001, a total of 1,465 houses were either completed or under construction. USAID and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) staff are performing environmental impact inspections of every proposed building site, and monitoring ongoing construction to ensure that houses are built to specifications, and that appropriate environmental safeguards are implemented.

Although most of the rural poor in USAID's target group for housing have some documentation or ancestral claim to the land where they reside, many do not have formal titles as required by law. This was initially the single greatest obstacle to providing housing to those families in the most need of assistance. The Mission successfully addressed the issue by working with the GOES Institute of Liberty and Progress (ILP) to assist potential housing recipients in obtaining legal titles. The GOES has formally agreed to "guarantee" the cost of housing where ILP has determined that a family has sufficient basis for eventually obtaining legal title. As such, we are now able to proceed with construction prior to finalizing what can be a lengthy legal process. If any ILP-approved families ultimately fail to obtain land titles, the GOES will reimburse USAID for the cost of constructing the corresponding houses. As a result of this initiative, all 7,715 houses are on target for completion by September 2002. This GOES guarantee will also apply to the FY 2002 program, which will fund up to 18,000 more houses, benefiting an additional 108,000 earthquake victims.

USAID approved 30 schools for reconstruction with FY 2001 funding (50% of our life-of-program target), and is in the process of completing the corresponding environmental reviews and site inspections for the remaining 30 schools. Designs are under development and physical construction for the first 30 schools will begin in April 2002, benefiting more than 7,000 students. In tandem with the Mission's early childhood education activity, 16 earthquake-damaged childcare centers will also be reconstructed and re-equipped with FY 2001 funding, benefiting 2,160 families; five are already under construction. An additional twenty childcare centers will be financed with 2002 funding. In addition, stress-relief training models, with a focus on children under age 6 and their families, have been developed for the childcare centers.

In 2001, USAID initiated a number of rapid-response activities to address the earthquake-related needs in the health sector. A mobile health clinic was inaugurated in November and expects to serve 22,000

patients annually; health equipment and supplies have been provided to 833 rural health promoters and 827 midwives; and training in primary and preventive health care is taking place in earthquake-affected areas. USAID has also provided funding for the operation of a DOD-donated Mobile Unit Self-Transportable (MUST) hospital at the site of the badly damaged San Rafael hospital, serving the community were the disastrous Santa Tecla landslide occurred. This hospital is expected to serve 6,500 patients and perform 1,460 surgeries annually. Over the life of the ERP, USAID will reconstruct six health facilities, including the national prosthetic center, FUNTER, which is already under construction, and five MOH primary health care units. In addition, design work is almost completed for a rural health clinic being constructed through a grant to AmeriCares that will treat up to 78,000 patients annually. Also noteworthy, the U.S. PVO, Food for the Poor, is feeding 130,000 children and 21,000 elderly residing in hospitals or health centers for one year with USDA-provided commodities.

With FY 2001 funds, USAID is constructing 55 potable water systems and 10,000 latrines, while training 135 trainers to provide water education to benefit around 100,000 earthquake victims. As of December 31st, 14 water systems had been completed serving 40,000 people; 60 community wells repaired for 13,200 people; and 5,600 latrines were in place.

**Economic Reactivation:** USAID assistance is helping revitalize the hard hit rural sector, essential to El Salvador's recovery from the earthquakes, working in tandem with micro and small entrepreneurs (MSEs) and small farmers. 847 voucher grants worth \$338,000 were provided to MSEs to repair and replace business assets lost to the earthquakes. The program goal is to get 2,500 MSEs back to work by March 2002. Assistance to 11 earthquake-affected micro-finance institutions (MFIs) prevented the bankruptcy of one, speeded up economic recovery of their clients, and reduced arrears by half to less than 10% on average, and a DCA-funded loan guarantee program has been initiated with a partner MFI. USAID is also working through the GOESs Technical Assistance Fund to strengthen the business capacity of 3,500 MSEs. Finally, feasibility studies for five rural markets benefiting nearly 1,700 vendors and serving 120,000 Salvadorans have been completed, and design/construction contracts will be in place in April 2002.

USAID provided emergency assistance and training to 21,300 small farmers in 23 municipalities, and assisted five shrimp cooperatives in the reconstruction of fishing infrastructure. 400, or 80%, of target families have benefited from multiple interventions in rain catchment reservoirs, family gardens, and small silos. Eleven rural infrastructure activities, benefiting 12,000 rural residents, are underway.

**Disaster Mitigation:** Institutional-strengthening efforts began in 2001 with El Salvador's new Earth Sciences Agency (SNET) to enhance its volcanic, earthquake, landslide, and flood monitoring capacity, and with COEN, the country's disaster management agency. In the work with SNET, USAID is partnering with the United States Geological Survey. USAID has also funded the construction of 600 meters of levees, and the design of eight pilot landslide hazard mitigation projects to the benefit of 1572 families. Eleven of 17 target municipalities have completed land use and disaster management plans as well. In 2002, USAID will work with COEN and 30 critical municipalities to further strengthen El Salvador's capacity to respond to natural disasters.

**Municipal Government Infrastructure:** USAID provided office equipment for the Attorney General's Office, which was destroyed in the earthquakes, allowing it to resume normal operations, and funding for an information campaign on changes in venues for judicial services. USAID plans to repair or rebuild up to 85 municipal facilities with FY 2002 funds.



Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.</b>					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? <b>519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families</b>	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA (ends FY 2004)	
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? <b>519-004 Increase Access by Rural Households to Clean Water</b>	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA (ends FY 2004)	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: percentage of rural households with electricity; source: Multipurpose Household Survey; scope: national; frequency: annually (calendar year); data quality assessment completed in Feb. 2002
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: number of new rural active borrowers. It measures access to financial services by tallying the number of individuals living in the rural areas with outstanding loans from financial institutions supported by USAID; source: implementing entities (NGOs, contractors) reports; scope: site specific; frequency: annually (calendar year); data quality assessment completed in Feb. 2002
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total N/A  N/A	N/A	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)  b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	17,109  20,000			DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: Area covered (hectares) by improved soil conservation/reforestation, organic cropping and integrated pest management practices; sources: NGO grantee reports; scope: sub-national; frequency: annual; data quality assessments through periodic field visits
<b>Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.</b>					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA & CSD (ends FY 2004)	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: Couple years of protection (CYPs); source - calculated from Ministry of Health (MOH) and Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA) service statistics; scope - national; frequency - annual; data quality assessments for both sources were completed in Feb. 2002.
<b>USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: % reduction in reported diarrhea among children <5 yrs; source - surveys taken by CARE/PROSAGUAS at water and sanitation activity sites; scope - sub-national; frequency - annual; data quality assessment was completed in Feb. 2002.
<b>USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: # condoms sold; source - SDA sales statistics; scope - national; frequency - annual; data quality assessment was completed in Feb. 2002.
<b>USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Indicators: TB cure rate and DOTS coverage; source - MOH lab reports and supervisory reports; scope - national; frequency - annual; data quality assessment was completed in Feb. 2002.
<b>Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance</b>					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA & ESF (ends FY 2004)	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened</b>					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA and ESF (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: # of criminal court cases filed in target geographic areas; scope four target areas; frequency - annual; data quality assessment was completed in March 2001
<b>USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged</b>					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
<b>USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted</b>					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?		No X	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	
<b>USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged</b>					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA (ends FY 2004)	Indicator: # of Congressional sponsored Constituent Service Offices established by Department; scope - national; frequency - annual; data quality assessment was completed in Feb. 2002

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 5: Conflict</b>						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
<b>USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters</b>						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? <b>519-007 Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas</b>	Yes X	No	N/A	CACEDRF (ended FY 2001)	Indicator: Number of schools rebuilt, repaired or re-equipped; source: PVO reports; scope: site specific; frequency: quarterly; data quality verified through field visits
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? <b>519-008 Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved</b>	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD & IDA (ends FY 2003)	Indicator: Number of potable water systems completed; source: PVO reports; scope: site specific; frequency: monthly; data quality verified through field visits
27	Number of beneficiaries <b>519-007 Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas</b>	175,000 Mitch-affected Salvadorans			CACEDRF, IDA & CSD (ended FY 2001)	
27	Number of beneficiaries <b>519-008 Lives of the Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved</b>	514,600 earthquake-affected Salvadorans			ESF, DA, CSD & IDA (ends FY 2003)	222,000 beneficiaries during emergency phase; 292,600 so far in the reconstruction stage

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes (CY 2001)**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Child Survival Report</b>					
<b>Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	last RHS was in 1998			DA (ends FY 2004)	
<b>Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Last RHS was in 1998
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Last RHS was in 1998
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Last RHS was in 1998
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			N/A	
<b>Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	Last RHS was in 1998 (although Ministry of Health data reports 52% of all births attended by MOH trained personnel)			DA (ends FY 2004)	
<b>Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A			N/A	
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	100%			CSD (ends FY 2004)	Data quality assessment completed with MOH's National TB Program; indicator definition includes MOH facilities in all municipalities

## HIV/AIDS Report

### Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	1,575,014			DA (ends FY 2004)	Data quality assessment completed with SDA (Salvadoran Demographic Association)
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	1,472,793				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total 65	CSD (ends FY 2004)	Data quality assessment completed with MOH's HIV/AIDS/STI Program; this indicator measures # of cases of congenital syphilis (not individuals treated) as reported by MOH facilities from Jan.-Dec. 2001
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)			N/A		The MOH has not made projections for 2002
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No			N/A	
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)				N/A	
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)				N/A	
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)				N/A	

<b>Victims of Torture Report</b>					
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture</b>					
<b>15</b> Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			N/A	
<b>16</b> Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
<b>17</b> Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	

<b>Global Climate Change</b>					
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>					
<b>18</b> Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	N/A			N/A	

## **B. Updated Results Framework**

With respect to the results framework for the Mission's programs, the most significant revision is a change to the 519-003 Health Strategic Objective Framework. Revisions have also been made to several indicators under the Results Framework for SOs 519-004 "Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water" and 519-008 "Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved." These adjustments are not of the nature that would represent a revision of the Mission's strategic plan. All other Results Frameworks remain the same.

### **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 \$400.00 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

**REVISED SO: 519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children Improved**

(Graphic of the Results Framework is also included at the rear of this section.)

**SO-Level Indicators**

- 1. Maternal Mortality Ratio; proxy: Percent of Births Attended
- 2. Total Fertility Rate
- 3. Infant Mortality Rate; proxy: DPT3 coverage of 0-12 month-olds
- 4. Child Mortality Rate

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

- 1. Access to Quality Health Related Services Increased
  - a. Number of decentralized health care delivery units (SIBASIs) developed
  - b. Percent of rural households with adequate access to potable water
- 2. Use of Health Related Services/Practices
  - a. Activity sites with at least twenty six (26) percent reduction in diarrhea among children under five years old
  - b. Contraceptive prevalence rate; proxy: Number of couple-years protection

**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

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Improved Quality of Water Sources
  - a. Area covered by improved soil conservation/reforestation, organic cropping, and integrated pest management practices (modified)
2. Improved Performance of Water Delivery Systems
  - a. Number of rehabilitated, expanded and new systems (new)
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. Municipalities with water resource management plans (new)

**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 a 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 communities that receive earthquake reconstruction assistance from USAID (modified)

**Intermediate Results & Indicators**

1. Community Infrastructure Restored for the Rural Poor
  - a. Number of houses reconstructed (modified)
  - b. Schools reconstructed and equipped (modified)
  - c. Number of child care centers reconstructed (new)
  - d. Number of health facilities reconstructed (modified)
  - e. Number of beneficiaries from the rehabilitation of rural potable water systems
  - f. Number of PROSPERAR water activity sites with a reduction of at least 26% in diarrhea disease incidence among children under five (new)
  - g. Number of patient beds occupied – Mobile Unit Self Transportable Hospital (San Rafael) (new)
  - h. Number of patient consultations – Friends of the Americas Mobile Clinic (new)
2. Economic Activity Reactivated
  - a. Number of micro and small entrepreneurs reached by USAID
  - b. Number of markets reconstructed (new)
  - c. Number of small farmers assisted through ROCA (Rural Organizations and Environment Conservation) and Agribusiness Development projects (new)
  - d. Number of small infrastructure activities carried out (modified)
3. Adverse Affects of Future Natural Disaster Mitigated
  - a. Number of flood-monitoring stream gauges installed (new)
  - b. Number of flood hazard assessments (new)
  - c. Number of municipalities with land use plans (modified)
  - d. Number of municipalities with disaster mitigation plans
  - e. Number of SIBASIs (Basic Integrated Health Systems) with capacity to use epidemiology information (National Disease Surveillance System) (new)
4. Municipal Government Infrastructure Restored

a. Number municipal offices reconstructed or repaired (modified)

**Health Strategic Objective**  
*Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth, and Children, Improved*

SO Indicator A:

"Maternal Mortality Ratio; proxy: % Births Attended"

SO Indicator B: "Infant Mortality Rate; proxy: % DPT3 coverage of 0<12 month-olds"

SO Indicator C: "Child Mortality Rate"

SO Indicator D: "Total Fertility Rate"

**IR # 1 Access to Quality Health Related Services Increased**

**IR # 2 Use of Health Related Services/Practices Increased**

Sub-IR 1.1  
Policies Supporting Access to Health-Related Services Strengthened

Sub-IR 1.2  
Provider Performance Improved

Sub-IR 1.3  
Infrastructure Supporting Health Related Services Improved

Sub-IR 2.1 Policies Supporting Use of Health Related Services/Practices Strengthened

Sub-IR 2.2  
Health-seeking Behaviors Increased

Indicator 1.a: "# of decentralized healthcare delivery units (SIBASIs) developed"

Indicator 1.b: "% of rural households with adequate access to potable water"

Indicator 2.a: "activity sites with at least a 26% reduction in diarrhea among children <5yrs old"

Indicator 2.b: "Contraceptive prevalence rate; proxy: couple-years' protection"

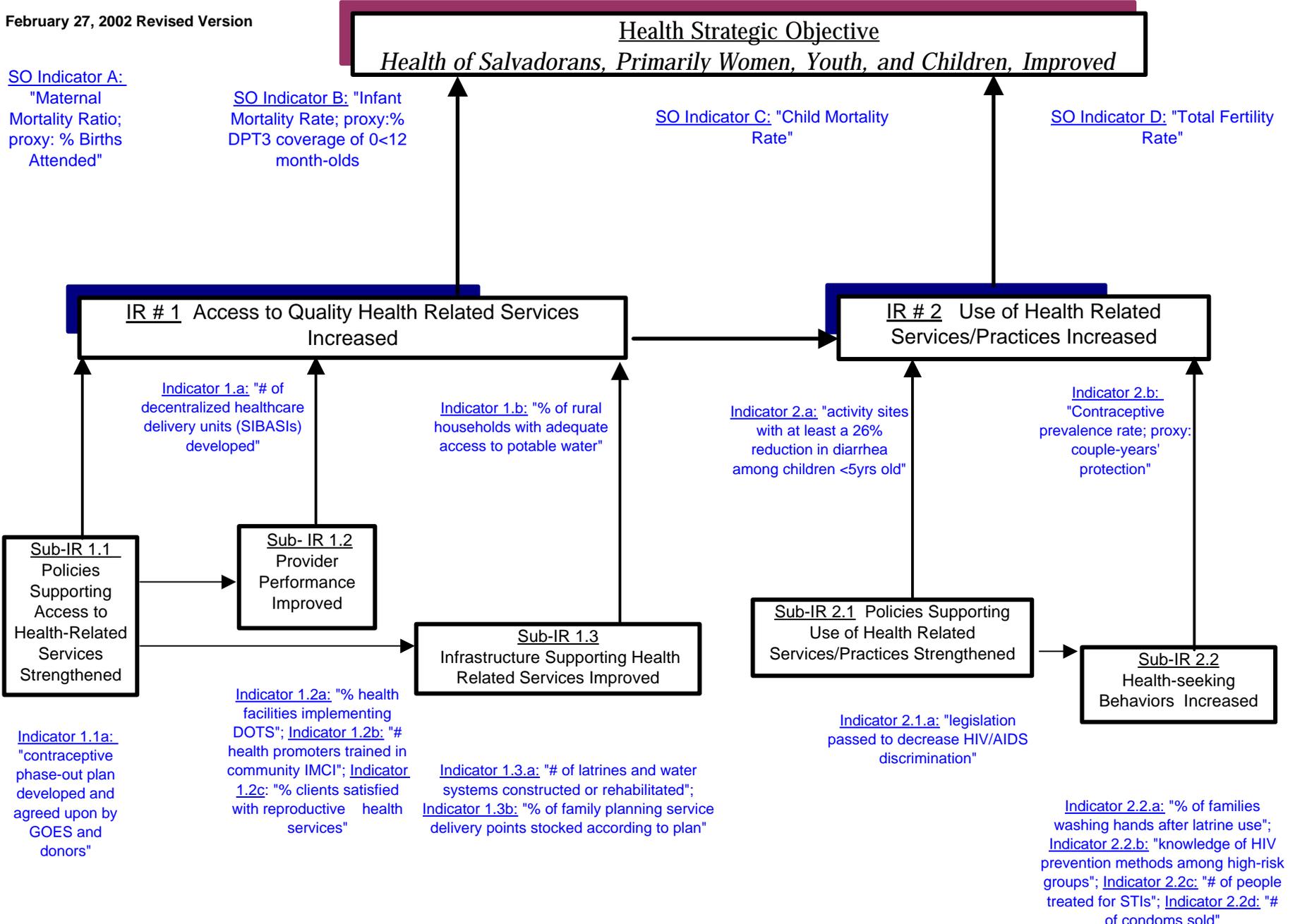
Indicator 1.1a: "contraceptive phase-out plan developed and agreed upon by GOES and donors"

Indicator 1.2a: "% health facilities implementing DOTS"; Indicator 1.2b: "# health promoters trained in community IMCI"; Indicator 1.2c: "% clients satisfied with reproductive health services"

Indicator 1.3a: "# of latrines and water systems constructed or rehabilitated"; Indicator 1.3b: "% of family planning service delivery points stocked according to plan"

Indicator 2.1.a: "legislation passed to decrease HIV/AIDS discrimination"

Indicator 2.2.a: "% of families washing hands after latrine use"; Indicator 2.2.b: "knowledge of HIV prevention methods among high-risk groups"; Indicator 2.2c: "# of people treated for STIs"; Indicator 2.2d: "# of condoms sold"



#### IV. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

At the time of submission of the FY 2002 R4, USAID/EI Salvador was granted approval to extend implementation of its four core SOs through September 2003. Subsequently, the Mission extended all activities under its existing strategy from FY2002 to FY2003, with the exception of the Social Sector Reform Activity, which was extended until March 2004. These extensions did not require an increase in life of activity funding levels. When the FY 2003 R4 was submitted, USAID/EI Salvador was authorized to extend its 1997-2002 strategy through FY 2004, allowing the Mission to devote its full attention to the earthquake disasters. Based on this approval, the Mission is now in the process of extending the end dates of SO 519-001, SO 519-002, SO 519-003 and SO 519-004, in order to continue the corresponding activities until the new 2005-2012 strategy is in place. These extensions will, however, require an increase in each of the life-of-SO and activity funding levels, a readjustment of the corresponding performance targets, and amendments to the Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) or Environmental Assessments (EAs).

Strategic Objective 519-001: Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families			
Activity Number and Title	Current PACD/AACD	IEE Number	Amended IEE Expected Approval Date
519-0438 Rural Organizations and Environmental Conservation	Sept. 2003	LAC-01-23	March 2002
519-0442 Decentralization and Rural Poverty Reduction	Sept. 2003	LAC-98-10	April 2002
519-0401 Social Sector Reform	March 2004	LAC-IEE-01-44	July 2002
519-0433 Early Childhood and Family Education	Sept. 2003	LAC-IEE-01-22	July 2002
519-0432 Human Capacity Development	Sept. 2003	LAC-IEE-97-03	July 2002
519-0435 Rural Financial Markets	Sept. 2003	LAC-IEE-98-11	July 2002

The Rural Organizations and Environmental Conservation Activity will be extended, but will not receive any increases in funding over the life of the activity. Changes to the Activity are expected for which an amended IEE will be prepared. Changes will provide for direct technical assistance to farmers, and possibly the use of pesticides.

The Decentralization and Rural Poverty Reduction Activity will be extended and receive increased funding over the life of the Activity. However, changes to the Activity that would require an amended IEE are not expected.

The Early Childhood and Family Education Activity, the Human Capacity Development Activity and the Social Sector Reform Activity will be extended, and will receive increased funding over the life of the activities. Changes to the activities are not expected under the extensions.

The Rural Financial Markets Activity will be extended and will receive increased funding over the life of the activity. This Activity will continue to consist of only technical assistance, training, and/or credit.

<b>Strategic Objective No. 519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes in El Salvador</b>			
Activity Number and Title	Current PACD/AACD	IEE number	Amended IEE Expected Approval Date
519-0391 Democratic Processes	March 2003	LAC-IEE-98-16	June 2002
519-0436 Democratic Consolidation	Sept. 2003	LAC-IEE-98-15	June 2002

<b>Strategic Objective 519-003: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children Achieved</b>			
Activity Number and Title	Current PACD/AACD	IEE Number	Amended IEE Expected Approval Date
519-0320 Public Service Improvement	Sept. 2003	LAC-97-08	July 2002
519-0430 Healthy Salvadorans	Sept. 2003	LAC-98-14	July 2002

<b>Strategic Objective 519-004: Increase Access by Rural Households to Clean Water</b>			
Activity Number and Title	Current PACD/AACD	IEE Number	Amended IEE expected Approval date
519-443 Increase Access by Rural Households to Clean Water	Sept. 2003	LAC-98-29	May 2002
519-0094 Small Infrastructure Activity	On Going	LAC-97-04	May 2002

The activities for each of the four core SOs – Economic Growth and Education, Democracy and Governance, Health, and Water and Environment – are in compliance with and operating under currently approved IEEs and EAs. However, any funding increases will require amended IEEs. As for the Democracy and Governance, Health, and Water and Environment SOs, all activities save the Small Infrastructure Activity, will be extended and will have an increase in the life of the activity funding. Changes to the activities are not expected under the extensions.

Special Objective No. 519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved			
Activity Number and Title	Current PACD/ AACD	IEE Number	Amended IEE Expected Approval Date
519-0458 Earthquake Recovery Program	Sept. 2004	LAC-IEE-01-15	March 2002

According to U.S. legislation governing assistance programs, USAID-funded programs must be implemented in an environmentally sound manner. In order to facilitate the rapid identification of potential environmental impacts and to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated into the design of all earthquake construction activities, USAID/EI Salvador undertook a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Earthquake Recovery Program (ERP). The ERP is in compliance with the PEA that was approved in August 2001. In response to the recommendations outlined in the PEA, USAID has adopted the use of environmental guidelines/checklists to assist counterparts to identify potential negative environmental effects and to take actions to avoid or mitigate these effects.

Environmental guidelines have been designed to incorporate environmental considerations and mitigation measures into all phases of the EI Salvador's ERP activities, including site selection, engineering design, and construction. This will ensure that "environmental factors and values are integrated into the USAID reconstruction decision-making process." Some of the most salient environmental factors considered include the provision of public services such as water, sanitary facilities, solid waste disposal, wastewater disposal, and access to roads, schools, health care, and public transportation. Factors related to environmental quality such as contamination of soils, surface water and ground water, soil erosion, and deforestation, must be addressed as well.

Funding for the ERP is on the increase. However, no funding increase will be obligated until USAID EI Salvador receives the amended IEE. The Micro and Small Business Technical Assistance Fund Activity, beginning in February 2002, will continue for a two-year period. Additional efforts to support development of the artisan sector and stimulate exports will also be launched. These activities will only consist of technical assistance and training, which should qualify for a Categorical Exclusion.