

QUARTERLY REPORT

Second quarter FY 2001 (No. 7)

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

Summary: U.S. grant assistance under the Hurricane Mitch Special Objective (SpO) is helping Guatemala's rural economy recover from the devastation brought on by the hurricane while offering technical support and other assistance to help the rural communities both mitigate effects of the disaster and better prepare for future disasters. This update for the quarter ending 31 March 2001 demonstrates that USAID and its partners are achieving planned results and are on track to complete the program on schedule.

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Disaster preparedness enhanced; (2) Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis; (3) Community disease prevention and control systems strengthened.

Quarter Highlights:

- (1) **February 22, 2001**, U.S. Ambassador Prudence Bushnell inaugurated the recently completed Emergency Operations Center of Guatemala's National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters (CONRED) in Guatemala City. The event recognized the efforts of the various USG agencies that helped achieve the result including OFDA,



FEMA, USAID, NOAA, USGS and the Milgroup. It also recognized the Government of Guatemala's commitment to seriously address disaster preparedness. The event was attended by over 300 people including officials of the government of Guatemala, and emergency management agencies from neighboring countries along with the diplomatic community.

February 22, 2001. Guatemala's Vice President Reyes López and U.S. Ambassador Prudence Bushnell tour the newly completed and equipped Emergency Operations Center, led by CONRED Executive Secretary Alejandro Maldonado. FEMA technicians designed the physical layout and technical plan for the Center.

IR 1: Disaster Preparedness Enhanced

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Mapping, data collection, and targeting most vulnerable communities; (2) community organizations strengthened; (3) CONRED network strengthened.

Performance and Prospects: Procurement of equipment and services for CONRED under IRs 1.1 and 1.3 was completed and recognized in a formal inauguration of the CONRED Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in February. The event recognized the collaboration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Their efforts resulted in a strengthened CONRED EOC that included planning to maximize space utilization, technology requirements, and physical layout. A FEMA field report became the basis for a USAID procurement of \$100,000 of computer, radio and emergency support equipment. OFDA also provided technical assistance through its EOC Management Activity (MACOE) for streamlining personnel organization, staffing protocols and operations manuals, and staff training needs. The MACOE project was completed last quarter, but the final product of the exercise, Guatemala's National Emergency Response Plan, was finalized just prior to the inauguration.



February 22, 2001. Paul Bell, OFDA/LAC Regional Coordinator, accepts a completed copy of the Guatemala National Emergency Response Plan representing the final product of the OFDA/MACOE project. MACOE was critical to the restructuring of CONRED's procedures and protocols being applied in the new Center.



February 22, 2001. The Emergency Operations Center has computer work stations for over forty professionals who will coordinate emergency services, logistics, infrastructure and human service needs during an ongoing disaster. A variety of real-time data can be channeled into the center to facilitate decision making. Equipment was provided through USAID Mitch and OFDA Central American Mitigation Initiative funds.

OFDA further complemented the effort through a fund cite transfer of \$500,000 under its Central America Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) to USAID, which is being used to enhance the CONRED EOC through the provision of additional communications and support

equipment and training. So far, purchases include over eighty computers and related communications equipment and software. In addition to equipment some of the funds are being programmed for a training and orientation activity to support implementation of the new personnel and procedures structure and use of the new equipment at coordinating units at the regional and departmental level in Guatemala's interior.

A final complement to this effort was a disaster exercise seminar presented by SouthCom in January 2001 through the MilGroup in Guatemala. Meanwhile, IR 1.2 *Community Organizations Strengthened*, both CRS and CARE made good progress this quarter toward their targets.

The CRS target for the life of the SpO is to develop disaster-coordinating committees in 100 communities. CRS' accumulative progress this quarter is:

- Identified 54 communities in which to form local community disaster coordination committees (COLRED) during 2001 (48 formed in 2000 the total will=102).
- Have legalized COLRED in 48 communities.
- Held a total of 313 training sessions at COLRED level on disaster preparedness techniques, reaching a total of 2,340 persons trained.
- Emergency action plans completed in 48 COLRED.

CARE has met its original target of forming 5 municipal (COMRED) and 25 community disaster coordination (COLRED) committees (30 total), and developing risk maps and emergency management plans for each. This quarter, CARE modified its target to include a sixth municipality and 15 additional local communities. Activities are underway to train and form the COMRED in Purulhá and COLRED in the additional 15 communities. By the end of the program, CARE will have formed a total of 6 COMRED and 45 COLRED, exceeding the original target by 16 coordination units. Recently, two additional municipalities (Tucurú and Tamahú), have asked CARE to help them strengthen local disaster committees in another 77 communities. Due to resource and staff limitations these additional communities will only receive orientation through the COMRED how to better prepare themselves in the event of an emergency.

CARE has been successful in establishing institutional networks with not only the COMRED and COLRED they have formed, but with the department coordination unit, CORRED, with CONRED and with the Guatemalan Red Cross, Volunteer Fireman, Guatemalan Rescue Brigade, and with INSIVUMEH. With these institutions, CARE participated in a flood disaster simulation in Teléman, Alta Verapaz, involving the 64 families in the community and the five brigades formed in their COLRED. An emergency evacuation was part of the exercise, and the COLRED successfully evacuated to emergency shelters the 64 families in approximately 45 minutes, which was well within the parameters set by CONRED.

Finally, CARE has become very active in the recently formed Polochic River watershed Council for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The council, presided over by the governor of the department of Alta Verapaz, was established for the purpose of setting emergency management norms, policies and strategies for disaster preparedness and

mitigation in the Polochic River watershed area. CARE views its support as part of an exit strategy to ensure sustainability and follow-up on investments now being made in disaster preparedness in communities of the Polochic River watershed.

CARE's cumulative achievements are:

- Thirty (5 municipal COMRED and 25 community COLRED) committees formed, legalized, and trained in the cycle of disasters and in development of emergency disaster plans for the community.
- In coordination with CONRED installed 12 radio early warning systems.
- CARE continues to help organize an additional 77 community disaster committees.
- Forming one additional COMRED and 15 new COLRED.

Of Special Note: On January 30, 2001, Mitch partners contributing to the Intermediate Result "Disaster Preparedness Enhanced," met as a team to discuss coordination and communications issues. Local partners CARE, CRS, *Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza*, and ANACAFE, were joined by USG agencies NOAA, OFDA, FEMA, USGS, USDA/Forest Service, and USAID, and by CONRED, INSIVUMEH, MAGA, and SEGEPLAN from the GOG. The group agreed on several actions. (1) USGS opened the clearinghouse node it is developing to incorporate results in internet accessible files for all Mitch reconstruction implementing agencies in Guatemala. (2) The possibility of lobbying of appropriate budget committees of the Guatemala Congress to ensure the sustainability of investments with INSIVUMEH and CONRED, i.e., prepare special presentations highlighting investments and their importance vis-a-vis disaster preparedness. (3) The importance of incorporating the varied GIS efforts into the Guatemalan National Geographic Information System. (4) The incorporation of NGO emergency operations plans into CONRED's National Emergency Response Plan. The team agreed that a series of technical meetings should be convened over the time remaining of USG Mitch assistance to take up these issues in more detail.

IR 2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis

Key Intermediate Results: (1) River, land and small scale irrigation systems rehabilitation, (2) Polochic and Motagua watershed management, (3) Seed recovery and multiplication, (4) Microenterprise recovery and credit, (5) Rural road repair in Ixcán, Quiché, and Alta Verapaz.

IR 2.1 River, land and small scale irrigation systems rehabilitation

USAID partners working to achieve results in this IR include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Ministry of Agriculture-Cipreda (MAGA-Cipreda), the National Coffee Growers Association (ANACAFE), the Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE), and CRS.

USAID and MAGA-Cipreda will complete eight project designs under the Fixed Amount Reimbursable (FAR) arrangement totaling approximately \$3,888,443. This total includes five FARs sites completed: Santa Lucia at \$780,763; La Playa at \$450,510; Quirigua (both the original work and an amplification) at \$399,341; El Rancho Site 1 at \$186,394; El Rancho Site 2 at \$75,075. FARs under implementation or soon to begin include: Cahaboncito at \$471,500 (these are funds returned from CRS' cooperative agreement for this project); Cabañas at \$1,034,400; El Rancho-El Jicaro at \$482,460. In addition to these FARs, CARE is implementing a USACE designed-project at La Tinta valued at \$500,000 using funds in its cooperative agreement. In total, nine USACE designs will be implemented. Two designs from the original estimate of eleven projects have been cancelled.

ANACAFE, under this IR, is assisting communities in Alta Verapaz . Their life of SpO target is to rehabilitate 1,600 hectares of coffee plantations, and rehabilitate 18 coffee processing plants benefiting 14,000 small coffee farmers. To date ANACAFE has:

- a) Rehabilitated 1,600 hectares of coffee plantation.
- b) Rehabilitated 14 coffee processing plants.

Near the end of the quarter CRS submitted a request to USAID to modify some of their targets related to IR2. The request is based on several reasons. These include, CRS' withdrawal of \$441,726 from IR2 activities to be returned to USAID to finance a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project that CRS was unable to contract for, initial projections that were overly ambitious, start-up delays, and some adjustments that reflect a more experienced reality. USAID will be formalizing these adjustments as the third quarter of FY2001 gets underway. The changes will be fully reflected in the FY 2001 third quarterly report.

CRS' four objectives for this IR include: (1) sustainable management of soil, water and forest resources in 25 micro-watersheds (to be reduced to 14 watersheds because of a

high concentration of communities); (2) improve crop productivity of 3,000 hectares damaged by Mitch; (3) promote land tenure security in 100 communities (to be reduced to 43 communities) to contribute to sustainable management of soil, water and natural resources; (4) improve income generating capacity of 3,000 farm families (to be reduced to 2,000 farm families).

Cumulative achievements for objective one:

- a) Management plans established in 14 selected micro watersheds = none established to date.
- b) Area reforested = 222,224 trees on 91.22 hectares.
- c) Area under agro-forestry = 63,333 trees on 98 hectares (unchanged from December 2000).

Cumulative achievements for objective two:

- a) Number of farmers planting with improved seed = 280.
- b) Hectares under improved practices to date = 457.

Cumulative achievements for objective three:

- a) Communities in various stages of land tenure analysis, land measurement, land titling/legalization process=26.

Comment: CRS is finding that land titling is a labor intensive, time-consuming and costly undertaking.

Cumulative achievements fourth objective:

- a) Training of 15 members of 3 village banks completed (unchanged).
- b) Trained 34 bank boards on credit recovery (unchanged).
- c) Number of families receiving credit to date = 2,894 (unchanged).
- d) Producers of improved seeds with ICTA = 15.
- e) Number of grain storage units (silos) = 275.

Comments: Unseasonable flooding in the Polochic valley wiped out 210 hectares of improved corn seed production.

Under its IAA the USDA/Forest Service continued its technical assistance to fire management and watershed rehabilitation in the Sierra de las Minas biosphere reserve managed by the “*Fundacion de Defensores de la Naturaleza*” (FDN).

IR 2.2 Polochic watershed management

CARE and MAGA-Cipreda are the two partners working under this IR. CARE’s two objectives are: (1) rehabilitation of agricultural and watershed areas through reforestation and improved natural resource management in 270 communities along the Polochic and Cahabon river valleys and their tributaries, and (2) assist 10,800 farming families from 270 communities in the departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz adopt soil conservation, agroforestry and diversified agricultural techniques. Under its first objective CARE is targeting 8 results. A cumulative summary of achievements including this quarter is as follows:

- 1) SpO Target: work with five municipalities to develop land use planning maps – Cumulative result: completed five 1:50,000 scale thematic cartography maps for San Pedro Carchá, Lanquín, Cahabón, Panzos, and Senahú. The information is digitized and contains data on soil characteristics and use, conflicts, social maps, population pressure on resources, economic aspects.
- 2) SpO Target: develop an environmental education program for primary school kids in 52 schools. Cumulative Result: Design of an Environmental Education Curriculum and Manual for 3rd through 6th graders. No activity last quarter.
- 3) SpO Target: develop a municipal strategy for forest fire prevention and control – Cumulative Result: No activity reported for the quarter.
- 4) SpO Target: develop forest management plans in four intervention municipalities. including identifying and training a municipal forestry technician. Cumulative Result: Forest management plans final report pending for San Pedro Carchá, Panzos and Lanquín. Municipal offices in the four municipalities participating in CARE's Forestry Technician training program have been strengthened.
- 5) SpO Target: develop a training program for 12 municipal forestry technicians. Cumulative Result: A proposal for the training course was being reviewed by INAB, the national forest service, in January. One seminar for municipal forestry technicians on forest management and forest inventories was conducted.
- 6) SpO Target: develop a reforestation incentive scheme for 669 hectares in 270 communities paying \$488,185 to 2,851 families who will also plant 712,750 multipurpose (pine, cyprus, maple) trees. Cumulative Result: 304 communities organized, 4,552 families benefited, 645,725 seedlings distributed for a total of 560 hectares reforested, \$122,000 of forestry incentives paid out.
- 7) SpO Target: 2,851 families adopt rational use of forest resources. Cumulative Result: Trained 2,973 on forest management topics; 63 municipal extension workers and 470 forestry promoters trained in soil conservation, crop diversification, analysis of the use, sub-use and over-use of soils, and forestry incentives. Goal achieved and through follow-up field visits the themes are being reinforced.
- 8) SpO Target: strengthen the capacity of the 15 municipal governments in the two Verapaz departments in natural resource management. Cumulative Result: 70 pro-improvement committees in two municipalities trained.

Under its second objective CARE is targeting 2 results. Cumulative achievements to date are as follows:

- 1) SpO Target: Reforestation adopted by 5,680 families who will plant 688,936 coffee, macadamia, cacao, citrus, and allspice trees; 2,700 families will plant 35,100 multi-purpose shade trees. Cumulative Result: 5,787 families have planted 403,950 (coffee, avocado, macademia, allspice) trees planted on a total of 253 hectares; 32,750 shade trees (ingas and red cedar) have been planted benefiting 1,591 families.
- 2) SpO Target: soil conservation techniques imparted to 1,340 families; 37 extensionists and 486 promoters trained; 174,000 vegetative soil protection materials distributed. Cumulative Result: 3,400 families have been trained in soil conservation techniques; 46 extensionists and 607 promoters trained; 443,000 vegetative soil protection materials distributed (pineapple, vetiver, and flower shoots).

Additionally, CARE has distributed 4,000 sacks of organic fertilizer against a target of 6,400 sacks. Also, CARE is completing two small-scale irrigation systems that will service about 69 acres, against a target of six systems planned.

IR 2.3 Seed recovery and multiplication

The Ministry of Agriculture, through Cipreda and its technology unit ICTA, is the partner for this IR. MAGA-Cipreda-ICTA signed a project implementation letter for \$1.0 million for seed recovery and multiplication.

During the quarter, MAGA-Cipreda-ICTA continued the implementation of the program, which will bring improved seed to 17,000 producers who lost seed stocks during Mitch. MAGA-Cipreda-ICTA is reproducing and disseminating ten varieties of corn, six varieties of rice, six varieties of bean, five varieties of potato, and one variety of sesame. ICTA's cumulative achievements including this quarter are:

- Reproduction plots planted for: corn = 60 acres, rice = 66 acres, sesame = 29 acres, bean = 39 acres, potato = 8 acres.



Cuyuta, Escuintla. At ICTA's experiment station, USAID'S Carlos Chacon, (right) and an ICTA agronomist, officially inaugurate irrigation infrastructure that is used for producing improved corn foundation seed, and later the production of certified seed.



Improved corn produced at ICTA's Escuintla station is a high protein variety. Laboratory tests indicate that the HB-PROTICA variety, on a per serving basis, provides as much protein as cow's milk.

IR 2.4 Microenterprise recovery and credit

MAGA-BANRURAL is the main partner for the \$2.0 million provided under a project implementation letter. No new credits extended this quarter because this time of year is a credit recovery period. To date, MAGA- BANRURAL has extended \$1,536,000 in micro enterprise credits benefiting 3,200 families.

IR 2.5 Rural road repair in Ixcán, Quiche, and Alta Verapaz

ANACAFE, under its \$3.0 million Cooperative Agreement is the largest partner for this IR. Their SpO targets include: 130 kilometers of road rehabilitated that will benefit 52,000 small coffee growers. USAID recently hired a road engineer, who was contracted as one of USAID's responses to the RIG audit of August 2000. He will monitor the technical progress of the work. His accurate measure of progress indicates that ANACAFE has to date:

- Rehabilitated 72 kilometers of a road.

Comment: A very promising development coming out of the ANACAFE road program is the response from municipalities not targeted under the original budget. A number of municipalities have come forward to negotiate agreements with ANACAFE to co-finance rehabilitation of road segments beyond those targeted under the original Mitch funding. At least six municipalities have approached ANACAFE to enter into such agreements and additional municipalities are expected. These agreements will extend the amount of road rehabilitated by ANACAFE beyond their original 130-kilometer target.

Through its \$1.95 million Cooperative Agreement, CHF is rehabilitating rural roads and bridges in Ixcán. Their SpO targets are: (1) reconstruct 13 concrete vehicular bridges; (2) reconstruct one Bailey vehicular bridge, (3) repair one Bailey vehicular bridge, and (4) reconstruct 100 kilometers of gravel roadway. Cumulative achievements are:

- Ten bridges completed and open to provisional or normal traffic.
- Reconstruction of one Bailey Bridge underway.



Playa Grande, Ixcán. The new bridge at Río Cantabal, was completed and officially opened by CHF on March 21, 2001. Between June 2000 and March 2001, the bridge has been open provisionally with a Bailey bridge floor.

- Repair of one Bailey Bridge underway.
- Rehabilitated 90 kilometers of roadway.

IR 3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened

Key Intermediate Results: (1) Local malaria prevention and control programs strengthened, (2) Household water and sanitation programs established in selected areas, and (3) Capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases enhanced.

Performance and Prospects: CARE and CRS, principal partners in this IR for water and sanitation activities, made good progress against their respective work plans, and MERTU-CDC made notable progress as well.

IR 3.1 Local malaria prevention and control programs strengthened

MERTU-CDC is the main partner in this sub-IR. MERTU-CDC has four results for this activity: (1) the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN) in high risk malaria villages; (2) improved malaria case detection and treatment among lab workers in the affected health areas of Ixcán, Izabal and Escuintla; (3) epidemiological surveillance; and (4) monitoring and evaluation. MERTU-CDC 's progress to date includes:

Result #1 – Bed nets:

- Bed net production has been completed. A total of 11,275 units were produced by local microenterprises and are being distributed in Ixcán 7,500, Izabal 1,500, and Escuintla 2,275.
- Delivery of bed nets to date:
Ixcán: No. of Communities 10 No. Homes 674
Izabal: No. of Communities 1 No. Homes 360
Escuintla: No Communities 0 No. Homes 0
Commnet: Delivery is pending in 26 communities in Ixcán (1,733 homes) and 2 communities in Escuintla (956 homes), caused by long delays in insecticide delivery.
- Bednet extension community promotion activities to date:
Ixcán: No. of Communities visited 36 No. Homes 2,407
Izabal: No. of Communities visited 1 No. Homes 360
Escuintla: No Communities visited 2 No Homes 956

Result #2 – Malaria case detection and treatment:

- Volunteer Collaborator (VC) training to date:
Ixcán: No. VC trained 206 No. homes covered/VC (100) 20,600
Izabal: No VC trained 112 No. homes covered/VC(100) 11,200
Escuintla: No VC trained 96 No. homes covered/VC(100) 9,600
- Malaria cases are being promptly diagnosed and treatments delivered by trained personnel. Febrile survey and treatment of positive cases continues. In addition to

active surveillance, passive case detection has been strengthened through the systematic supervision of volunteer collaborators.

- Twelve malaria diagnostic centers serving 179 villages are functioning.

Result # 3 – Epidemiological surveillance:

- Computer facilities have been installed at Vector Control Offices and computerized data entry is underway. This system is producing the official E-1 form and monthly reports of the status of malaria at the local level.
- Computer program: cumulative results to March 2001 (E-1 form)
No. cases entered 385 No. cases Positive 175 P. vivax and 14 P. falciparum
No. Cases treated 385

Result # 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation

This result tracks the impact of the impregnated bed net activity that will be measured in the 26 communities in Ixcán. It also reports on findings with respect to vector monitoring, malaria morbidity studies and entomological analysis.

- Anopheline density: Monthly studies through March 2001 in the 26 study communities showed that the vector population was composed of *Anopheles darlingi* 39.9% (n=2343), *An. Vestitipennis*, 37.4% (n=2193), *An. Albimanus*, 9.8% (n=577), *An. Apicimacula*, 10.1% (n=595), *An. Pseudopunctipennis*, 0.8% (n=48), and *An. Punctimacula*, 1.9% (n=110).
- Malaria morbidity studies: Through February 2001 two cross sectional surveys were completed in the 26 study communities in Ixcán. A total of 1,090 houses were surveyed and 2,895 and 2,806 bloods smears collected during the first and second rounds respectively. Analysis of the second round is still underway, but results from the first round showed 270 slides were positive corresponding to a prevalence of 93.3 cases per 1000 inhabitants.
- Entomological analysis: Studies of the malaria transmission risk factors in the 26 communities of Ixcán conducted between November 2000 and January 2001 (prior to bed net distribution) has allowed the project to rank the communities based on parasite incidence. The community with the highest incidence had 640 cases of parasites per 1000 inhabitants down to the lowest at 39 cases per 1000 (median=172). Community population is fairly equal among the 26 communities with the highest being 572 inhabitants and the lowest 198 (average number of inhabitants=384).

IR 3.2 Household water and sanitation programs established in selected areas

CARE and CRS are the principal partners in this sub-IR with a technical support role being played by MERTU-CDC.

CARE

CARE's objective for this IR is by August 2001 to have reduced by 15% the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children less than 5 years of age in 14 rural communities in 5 municipalities of Alta and Baja Verapaz. To achieve this result, CARE is making available community water systems and latrines to 6,029 beneficiaries (1,176 families),

and promoting adequate hygiene practices. CARE is constructing 12 water systems that will serve 14 communities, distributing 1,484 water receptacles for household treatment and storage of water, and constructing 1,472 latrines. Cumulative progress to date is:

- Twelve water systems that will serve 14 communities are under construction.
- Construction work is underway in all 14 beneficiary communities.
- 1,484 water receptacles have been distributed – target met.
- Completed 1,098 latrines. There are 367 latrines under construction.
- Hygiene practices education initiated with the training of 79 community informants from the 14 target communities.
- Monitoring of water quality is underway in coordination with CDC/Mertu.

CRS

CRS' objective for this IR is to reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease, especially in children under five years of age, by improving household water and sanitation conditions, and hygiene knowledge and practices. Expected results for CY 2000 are: (a) complete a diarrhea incidence baseline and hygiene knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey; (b) construct/rehabilitate 10 small community water systems; (c) construct/rehabilitate 175 wells; (d) construct/rehabilitate 1,200 latrines; (e) distribute 2,000 water receptacles with chlorine disinfectant. CRS is working with three local counterparts, the Social Pastorate of Ixcán, the Social Pastorate of the Verapaces, and Caritas of Zacapa. CRS provides technical supervision and guidance to the counterparts in addition to the financial resources and materials to carry out the work.

Cumulative progress to date for CRS is:

- 3 new water systems under construction, 2 complete.
- 18 communal wells rehabilitated/constructed.
- 1,720 5-gallon receptacles distributed and chlorine doses distributed in 10 communities.
- 553 pit latrines and dry composting latrines installed.
- 115 community facilitators identified and trained in hygiene education.
- 21 health educators and sanitation experts and CRS personnel trained in participatory health education techniques.
- Health education materials given to counterparts.
- In coordination with CDC health and hygiene practices monitoring and evaluation plans being followed up.
- Monitoring activities for water quality were carried out with CDC/MERTU.

CDC

- As external advisor for CRS and CARE, MERTU/CDC continues to provide technical assistance for water quality and diarrhea morbidity monitoring and evaluation.
- A third round of sample collection and analysis from water sources and water receptacles was carried out in February. CDC's sampling revealed that CARE families had been adequately chlorinating in household drums (residual level of 0.5 to 1.0 ppm) in 63% of homes sampled, which compared to 60% sampled in January 2001, and 33% sampled in November 2000. Meanwhile, the data for CRS show that

of homes sampled in February 2001, 35% of households were chlorinating properly, compared to 22% in January 2001 and 11% in November 2000.

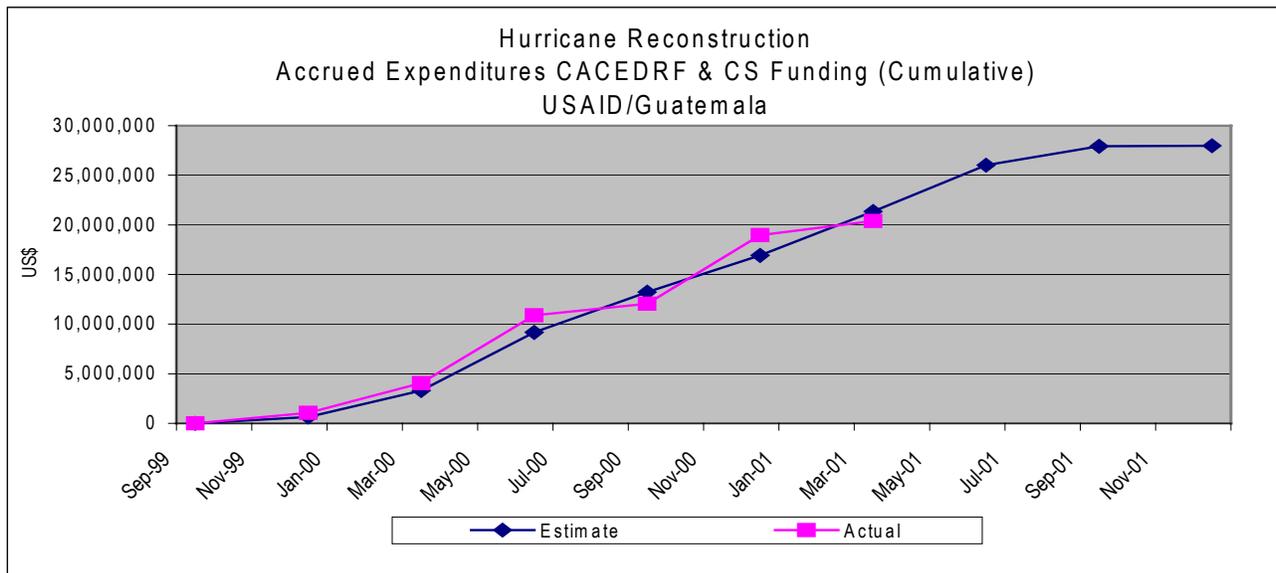
IR 3.3 Capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases enhanced

- MERTU/G-CDC and Ministry of Health (MOH) officials have prepared and agreed on a plan for a “National Offensive for the Prevention and Control of Dengue.” The CDC is assisting the MOH to prepare an epidemic response plan, through two objectives: (1) strengthening and decentralizing the national laboratory capacity in order to provide prompt diagnosis of dengue infections. This will entail training of 7 MOH technicians from laboratories around in the country; and (2) is enhance the capacity to promptly treat cases of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever. To accomplish this, 1,150 medical and auxiliary health personnel will receive training. Cumulative progress to date: (1) a training program and its content has been defined and two doctors from CDC’s Dengue Branch in Puerto Rico will conduct the training in April 2001. (2) As of the end of March 2001, 128 of the 1,150 health technicians have received training.

Financial Summary

As of March 31, 2001, the Mission had sub-obligated 95% of funds under the three intermediate results; i.e., had committed funds with implementing agencies (see following table). Approximately \$1.49 million of the \$28.0 million obligated under the Mitch Special Objective Agreement remain to be sub-obligated. Most of these funds are under IR2, and will be allocated to MAGA-Cipreda under the FARs mechanism for the construction of the irrigation and flood control infrastructure that have been designed by USACE, and a small amount relates to uncommitted administrative support funds which will also be obligated in the time remaining in the SpO.

Accrued expenditures for the quarter for all three IRs reached 72.9%, i.e., \$20.405



million (see graph). The Mission's accumulative expenditure target for all three IRs for the quarter was 76% or \$21.376 million. The combined effort this quarter achieved 73% of the target, or \$20.405 million.

When considering only CACEDRF funds for IR1 and IR2, the total sub-obligation percentage is 94%. The accrued expenditures for these two IRs is \$18.602 million, or 74.41%, against the quarter's expenditure target of \$19.144 million, or 77%. IR1 is meeting and even slightly exceeding its targets, while IR2 fell a little short of expectation. The big-ticket items in IR2 are the USACE-designed construction project.

Two projects were started in IR2 during the quarter, but near the end of the quarter, with a combined estimated value of \$1.7 million. These projects will show up on the expenditure side of the ledger next quarter.