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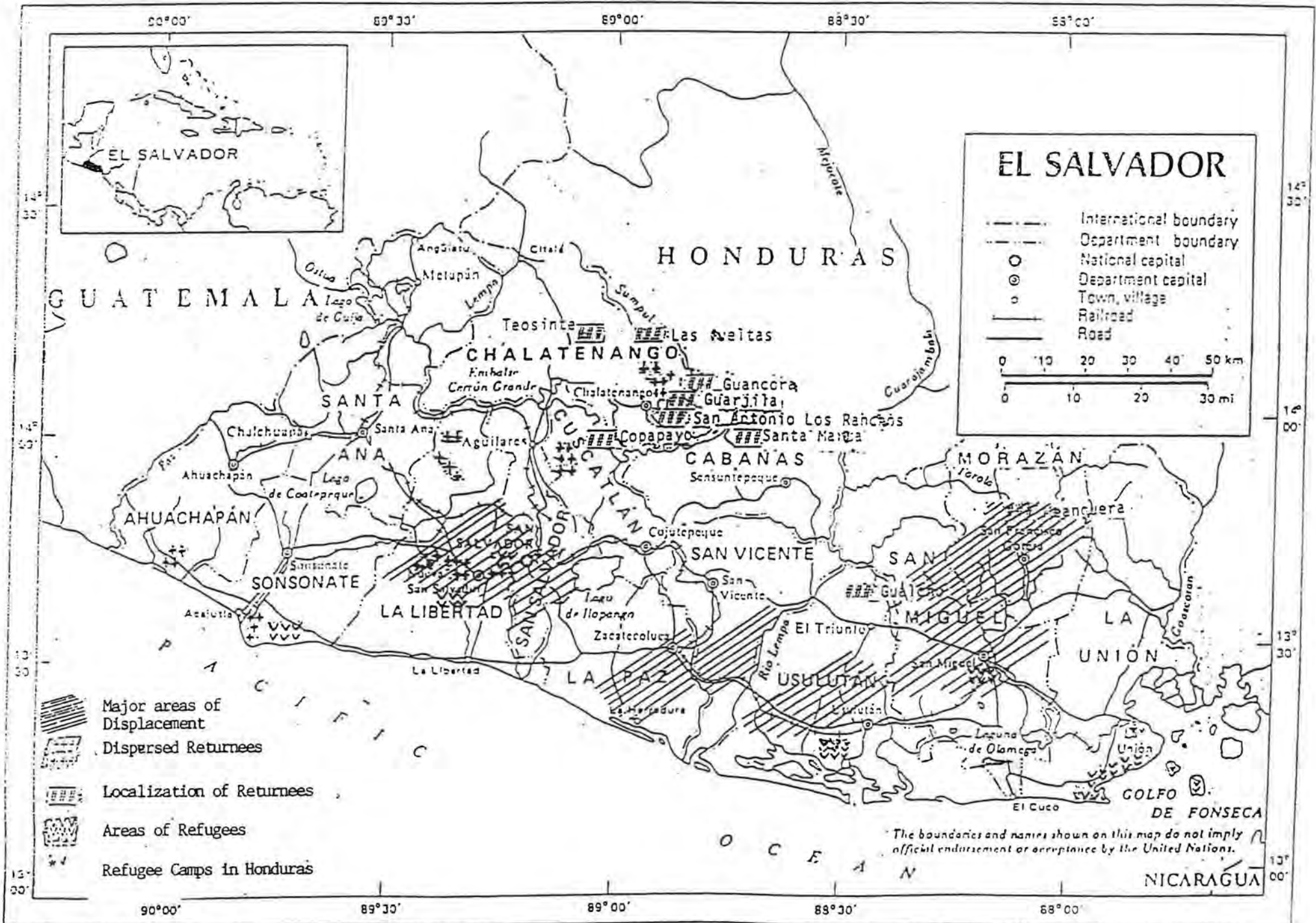
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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JOINT PLAN OF ACTION FOR REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
IN CENTRAL AMERICA**

REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR

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INTRODUCTION

At the First International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), held in Guatemala City in May 1989, El Salvador submitted specific project proposals on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and for this purpose a field survey was conducted in order to determine the needs of the Conference's target population.

Pre-feasibility project documents were submitted for analysis and more in-depth evaluation by any of the donor governments, agencies and institutions.

Among the agreements reached on that occasion were:

- a) To follow-up the developments in each of the countries in the region;
- b) To advance beyond the pre-feasibility phase;
- c) To establish a National Co-ordinating Committee for policy matters;
- d) To establish a Technical Committee to enforce guidelines, strategies and development in a monitoring programme.

Financial constraints and the effects of the economic crisis particularly affecting the country, did not allow either to progress beyond the pre-feasibility phase, or to accomplish any active follow-up.

With a view to providing updated information on the country's current situation, the present document summarizes the main issues in:

- General Information
- National policies concerning refugees, returnees and displaced population
- National institutional mechanisms
- Projects priority criteria, and
- Proposals for projects implementation.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. UPROOTED POPULATION'S BACKGROUND

By the end of the 1970s, the political and military conflict in El Salvador became more acute, causing thousands of Salvadorans to seek refuge either within or outside the country. This led to massive population movements, arising the problem of population categories like displaced persons, returnees and refugees, which has further deteriorated the living conditions of the vast majority of the population.

a. **Displaced Persons**

More than 400,000 persons have received some form of emergency assistance from the Government through CONADES, as well as from non-governmental organizations. According to CONADES records, in 1987 the total number of displaced persons nationwide was estimated at 396,836, and these were attended under a welfare programme; in 1988 the assistance strategy was changed and the "food for work" approach was adopted, entailing major funding in view of productive projects implementation, though unfortunately reducing the number of beneficiaries. By 1989, only 133,829 persons were attended, as a result of the institutional strategy change involved in the transition from emergency to development, as reflected in project PMA/ELS/2806, "Displaced Population's Rehabilitation into the Socio-Economic Development Process of the Country".

The whole population is of rural origin, and consequently, the agricultural and animal husbandry sectors have always assured their occupation. However, its new settlement areas hinder employment opportunities, resulting in the economic instability which triggers the existing critical poverty. Such population is predominantly young, with 60% under 20 years of age and only 10% older than 50.

The above situation is worsening the economic crisis in the region, is having a shrinking effect on the labour market, limiting the access of manpower from rural areas with high levels of illiteracy and little or no training in urban occupations. Thus the presence of the displaced population has made employment and social problems more acute in the cities, by increasing overall underutilization of labour force.

Since the occurrence of this phenomenon in El Salvador, various measures have been taken by governmental and non-governmental bodies, international and United Nations organizations, with a view to supporting development among such population, thus satisfying its basic needs. Most of these actions have been of emergency nature, for no further development could be achieved.

As a solution to this problem, the National Committee for Aid to Displaced Persons (CONADES,) has been created to respond to the emergency with welfare programmes until 1987, when, through project PMA/ELS/2806, a reorientation took place which introduced the execution of projects for the rehabilitation of the displaced population, aiming at their incorporation in the development process.

Such population, given the circumstances under which they left their country of origin, and the time elapsed since, live in poverty as the vulnerable population in the country.

b. **Returnees**

b.1 Mass Returnees

Second in terms of magnitude comes the group of returnees. Those who have massively returned amount to 22,581 (according to a census conducted by ASAI), and are geographically distributed in the Departments of Chalatenango, Cabanas, Cuscatlán, Usulután and Morazán; in addition, there are individual returnees, currently estimated by ASAI at 6,587, living all over the entire national territory. Therefore, between 1984 and February 1990 an estimated 29,168 returnees have entered El Salvador, either massively or sparsely.

Such population, mainly coming from Honduras, comprises small farmers who have been trained in tailoring, sewing, shoe-making, sheet-metal work, construction work, or as health promoters, dental technicians, etc. Their schooling and health levels are generally very poor, and they are mainly children, women and elderly people.

It is worth mentioning that their reintegration into the socio-political process initiated by the present Salvadoran Government will be difficult, due to: the circumstances under which they fled the country; the lack of legal documentation; the conflict-torn and remote areas in which they are located; and the shortage of financial resources.

The reasons behind the desire and need to return to their countries of origin are of economic and social nature. Their life is easier at home, where they do not need to rent land for sowing or to buy part of their basic food basket; they live in a self-sufficiency rural economy, and, once they have resettled in their communities, they will not depend on humanitarian aid.

The majority of returnees comes from the Departments of Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, Cabana Usulután, therefore their settlements are located in the same areas.

Out of the total population, 40% are children aged from 0 to 9; 25% are young people from 10 to 19; 30% are adults and 5% elderly people.

To date, the mass returnees are living in unfavourable conditions in terms of housing, food, employment, health, education and communications. The majority of them have settled in hamlets which had been destroyed, at sites deserted by the communities because of the conflict, or else on abandoned land. Consequently, most of the assistance provided consisted in food, building materials, agricultural inputs, assistance in agricultural and animal husbandry production, community organization and other kinds of aid required to meet emerging needs.

Until now mass returnee settlements have been assisted by various institutions cooperating in the operation of assistance projects. Among these, it is worth mentioning the Catholic Church, for food aid; the Lutheran Church, for materials for housing and latrines construction and/or reconstruction; and the Episcopal Church and other cooperative associations, for their assistance in various agricultural and animal husbandry activities. UNHCR, through ASAI, is implementing a documentation project to provide them with identity documents to travel freely around the country.

b.2 Individual Returnees

Since 1984 to date, around 7,000 Salvadoran individual refugees have voluntarily returned, and they are scattered among the country's 14 departments. The vast majority has settled in the departments of the Central, Paracentral and Eastern zones, respectively, and, to a lesser extent, in the western zone of the country.

Upon return to El Salvador, most of the former refugees find themselves in a fairly difficult socio-economic situation because of the political and military conflict still existent. In addition, many of the returnees do not settle in their place of origin, thus making it even more difficult for them to reintegrate, particularly in view of their poor educational level and scant economic resources.

Individual returnees who do not go back to their regions of origin settle primarily in the metropolitan area of San Salvador, where they gather with family members and friends who, for the most part, have also been displaced by the conflict. A substantial percentage lives in marginal urban areas or in rural areas lacking the necessary basic services, thus increasing the already existing demand for housing and services.

Returnees are mostly people of rural origins, small farmers, many of whom received camp training in tailoring or sewing, or as dental technicians, basic education teachers, etc. Among them, a high percentage is of vulnerable individuals - children (37%), women and elderly people.

Poor formal education is predominant, along with precarious health conditions limiting employment opportunities, especially in the urban sectors; unemployment and underemployment are therefore typical of this population.

c. Refugees

Finally, officially recognized Nicaraguan refugees are 651, and, according to UNHCR, entered the country between 1984 and 1989. Besides, different official sources estimate that there are between 3,000 and 5,000 Nicaraguans who did not request asylum and are illegal residents in El Salvador.

The above figures show the magnitude of the issue; while numerically they are not highly representative at national level, refugees are politically and socially significant. More than 80% of the refugee population is aged under 40; most of them are young men with no family, whose average level of formal education is the sixth grade, and, in some cases, have received technical and vocational training, and who live in El Salvador mainly to avoid compulsory military service.

The sites housing the largest numbers of refugees and/or persons seeking refuge are to be found in urban and/or rural coastal areas. The first are located mostly in San Salvador, Soyapango, San Miguel, La Unión, Santa Tecla, Antiguo Cuscatlán and Lourdes. The latter have settled in places like Meanguera del Golfo, the beaches of El Tamarindo, El Jagüey, and Torola, the neighborhoods of La Unión, Puerto El Triunfo in Usulután and in Acajutla, in the Sonsonate Department.

The majority of Nicaraguan refugees's living conditions are similar to those of the poorest Salvadorans: their houses lack basic services and are overcrowded. In addition, minors' health and education are neglected due to lack of financial resources.

Since it is not easy to integrate refugees into the productive sector in the present socio-economic context, adequate financial resources will be required to solve the problem.

The above brief summary gives an idea of the Conference's target population, and an insight into their relationship with the national population. From there, the classification employed in the present document and its relevance to the package of projects on the integration of refugees, returnees and displaced persons presented at CIREFCA should be understood.

II. GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AND MEASURES TO ASSIST THE UPROOTED POPULATION

The Special Programme for Economic Cooperation in Central America (PEC), sponsored by the UN, has been created in pursue of the Esquipulas II Agreements, signed by the five Central American Presidents in August, 1987. Besides the political and military implications related to such an historical document, the five countries involved jointly accepted the development challenge facing the whole sub-region. They therefore urged the International Community for their support towards that goal.

It is worth mentioning PEC's three main features: its foundation resting on socio-economic aspects directly related to peace preservation; the mobilization of socio-economic co-operation in the region; and finally its efforts directed towards national development.

CIREFCA is an integrating part of PEC, which was established as an emergency programme for immediate action, economic reactivation, social and institutional development aiming at refugees' returnees' and displaced population's well-being.

In this context, in accordance with the commitments made, El Salvador has taken actions concerning the uprooted population through plans, programmes and projects directed towards a durable solution. The overall policy adopted consists in "reintegrating the displaced, refugee and returnee population into the country's economic and social development process, by making the transition from emergency assistance to development".

Thus the Government's assistance policy is to seek, through the implementation of integrated projects, the attainment of self-sufficiency by ensuring a level of income-generation which will, in turn, enable participation in

the national development process. To this effect, emphasis is placed on women's participation, resettlement of the population in their places of origin, implementation of productive activities and job training, all aimed at promoting local development with full community participation, in coordination with specialized bodies and institutions and, above all, in agreement with municipal development plans.

The Government of El Salvador is determined to implement its policy, the axes of which are integration of the refugees and full reintegration of returnees and displaced persons. An effort will thus be made not only to provide the means to attain these objectives, but to support them with policy measures and approaches involving the human potential of the groups in question for their own development. International cooperation and solidarity are therefore vitally necessary, within the framework of full collaboration with and respect for the projects' donor countries and executing organizations.

The Government of El Salvador considers that appropriate and useful exchange with non-governmental organizations is very important, and is therefore encouraging contacts and dialogue with them. As a matter of fact, out of the four projects to be submitted to the international community, three will be implemented by non-governmental organizations, and equally with United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNHCR and others).

In line with the foregoing, the following activities are being conducted:

- Census of the refugee population in Honduras and in El Salvador.
- Facilities to provide the necessary documentation to the population to be repatriated.
- Identification and selection of resettlement sites.
- Mass voluntary repatriation.
- Inter-ministerial and inter-institutional coordination to deal with issues arising before, during and after repatriation.
- Ease of access to the land for the uprooted population, through the ISTA-CONADES Agreement.
- Analysis of the population census.
- Classification of refugees as immigrants.
- Identification of projects to benefit displaced persons, returnees and refugees in El Salvador.

III. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

The International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) demands that Central American countries establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure continuity of activities and promote the projects to be financed.

The Government of El Salvador, to comply with its commitment, has created, at policy-level, the National Coordination Committee, consisting of full and alternate members of the Ministries of Public Works, Education, Health and Social Welfare, Planning, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, External Relations and the Interior. The decree establishing the constitution of the Committee is still pending approval; however, actions have been initiated, and, among them, a Technical Committee has been appointed, which also comprises representatives of the ministries mentioned above.

The Technical Committee has set up a working group to prepare documentation, review, monitor and follow-up the programme in accordance with the guidelines and strategy of the Government's policy. It will also coordinate meetings with support groups (WFP, UNHCR, UNDP, USAID and others) and non-governmental organizations, in relation to the assistance to the uprooted population.

As for the institutional framework, within the Ministry of the Interior, two executing agencies (CONADES and DIDECO¹), are fully involved in assistance to the displaced, returnee and refugee populations, having the experience but in need of adequate funding for project execution.

IV. CRITERIA TO ESTABLISH PROJECTS PRIORITY

To identify projects, a multi-disciplinary working group conducted a survey in each of the settlements. A diagnosis was then drawn up of living conditions in the target population's communities, as well as in those within the area of influence, together with the identification of their basic needs, thus enabling an outline of project formulation.

While conducting the diagnosis, the needs identified were such that criteria had to be established for setting priorities in the selection of projects viable for financing. These are as follows:

- Projects capable of extending basic education to rural areas, especially in sectors of extreme poverty.
- Projects aimed at raising educational level among the adult population through non-formal activities.
- Projects to improve health among the vulnerable population, especially mothers and newborn babies.
- Projects designed to reduce infant mortality and malnutrition as well as to improve environmental pollution.
- Latrine construction and disinfection projects.
- Food aid projects focused on geographical areas with major nutritional and food deficiencies.
- Projects designed to strengthen food and nutrition education.
- Projects for suitable housing construction.
- Projects to provide social infrastructure and housing basic services.
- Vocational and technical training projects to incorporate the population in the labour force.
- Projects in support of agricultural and animal husbandry production diversification.
- Projects concerning fisheries development to improve the nutritional diet, as well as production marketing.
- Reforestation projects contributing to the environment and wild life protection.
- Projects to increase the integration of socio-economic activities.
- Projects designed to improve the road network to access the resettlement areas.
- Activities for the generation of employment generating income for the community.
- Qualified manpower available within each community was acknowledged so as to determine potential skills and abilities to be enhanced.
- Identification of natural resources available
- Evaluation of the projects area of influence.

¹ Directorate for Community Development

- Availability of qualified manpower for project implementation, monitoring and follow-up.

V. PROJECTS

In May 1989 El Salvador submitted to the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held in the Republic of Guatemala, a document containing projects which would help solving the issue of refugees, returnees and displaced population.

Repatriation of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras started in 1984, and since then 14,610 people had been resettled by December 1989, in cooperation with UNHCR. The productive integration programme follows, implying the strengthening of a special social development plan. To date, minimum services have been provided including access roads, health dispensaries, schools and drinking water. Parallel to this programme, there will be the development of productive, agricultural, and handicraft projects capable of generating some level of income enabling economical self-sufficiency.

The programme has been designed with a view to harmoniously integrating the target population who voluntarily transferred, in full respect of their cultural identity, either by resettling them in their places of origin or in neighbouring sites, including Santa Marta and Valle Nuevo (Cabaas), Teosinte, Tremedal, San Antonio Los Ranchos, Lagunita, Guarjila, Guancora and Las Vueltas (Chalatenango), Copapayo (Cuscatlán), Meanguera (Morazán) and Gualcho (Usulután).

Likewise, the displaced population has received assistance through the programmes designed to involve return and resettlement projects, as well as improvements to the camps. It is worth mentioning that this population has received primary assistance through resettlement in farms of the sector reformed under the ISTA-CONADES Convention. Such agreement is known as the Linkage Plan, and to date 4,250 people have been resettled on 16 farms throughout the national territory.

In spite of the actions taken so far, efforts have been inadequate to achieve integrated results ensuring the economic, social, cultural and infrastructural development of the communities hosting the uprooted population. Accordingly, and with a view to finding a durable solution to the mentioned situation, El Salvador will claim the minimum financial support needed to ensure integrated assistance to the various target population groups, and will justify its request with the following projects:

- Assistance to the refugee population.
- Reintegration of individual returnees in the production process.
- Economic and social integration of mass returnees in the production process.
- Assistance to the uprooted (displaced and marginal) population.

With respect to PRODERE's programme, it is important to mention that operations begun last March, with \$US 23 million granted by the Italian Cooperation, in the municipalities of Chalatenango, San Salvador, San Miguel, Morazán and La Unión Departments. It should be pointed out that this programme's target population will not benefit from the outcome of CIREFCA programme.

PRODERE's Plan of Operation was drawn up under the coordination of the National Commission for Assistance to the Displaced Population (CONADES), representing the Government and acting as liaison body with the remaining governmental institutions. UNDP, on behalf of the donor country, provided advisory services for this effort.

Finally, it is appropriate to mention that El Salvador, faithful to its democratic principles and in compliance with the commitments made at Esquipulas II, Alajuela, Costa del Sol, Tela and San Isidro de Coronado meetings to seek peace, and despite the aggression suffered at the end of 1989, is determined to prove to the national and international

community its rejection of violence. It will provide the facilities needed for mass repatriations, will recognize the population's rights as citizens, in addition to their obvious rights as returnees, and will relocate them at sites of their own choice within the national territory. Such is the case of Morazán and Usulután Departments, currently receiving emergency assistance from the Ministries of Public Works, Health and the Interior, as well as from the churches and non-governmental organizations and UNHCR.

A. PROJECT PROFILE:

ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEE POPULATION

General Information

Country:	El Salvador
Location:	Throughout the country
Sector:	Production
Implementing Agency:	Integrated Support Association of El Salvador (ASAI)
Beneficiaries:	1100 persons
Duration:	3 years
Project Total cost:	\$US 703,295

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Project description

The project consists in establishing a system of loans for small production projects, which will be granted through a Revolving Fund, accessible to Nicaraguan refugees and to Salvadorans living in communities with large numbers of refugees.

1.2 Situation

The majority of refugees have not been able to achieve acceptable living standards, primarily because a large proportion of them is dependent on middlemen or non-institutional credit agencies, who finance their investment and working capital at very high cost. In addition, they buy back their production at low prices, thus retaining in their own hands most of the profits derived from the refugees' production activities.

1.3 Beneficiaries and project justification

The number of project beneficiaries is 1,100 between refugees and Salvadorans in the area of influence, living in urban and coastal zones, who will achieve better living standards.

1.4 Expected results

- To enable at least 75% of the beneficiaries (Nicaraguan refugees and Salvadorans) to engage in productive activities with the help of the Revolving Fund.
- To ensure that profits derived from their productive activity will allow their subsistence.
- To ensure that among project beneficiaries, at least 30% are joint groups of mixed nationality.

1.5 Project organization and execution

Strengthening the Integrated Support Association of El Salvador (ASAI), which will be the project executing unit, as well as the creation of credit committees wherever the project is implemented, with representatives of the various bodies concerned.

1.6 Required resources and funding (US\$)

ITEM	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
<u>Investment</u>				
Equipment	88,891	44,445	44,445	177,781
Raw Materials	23,232	11,616	11,616	46,464
Loans for production projects	59,160	59,160	78,880	197,200
<u>Operations</u>				
Human Resources	72,000	72,000	72,000	216,000
Machinery and Equipment	23,250	--	--	23,250
Other	14,200	14,200	14,200	42,600
TOTAL	280,733	201,421	221,141	703,295

1.7 Supervision, monitoring and control

Mechanisms for follow-up, evaluation and monitoring will be established for the loans granted and requested, their use, for assisted groups with common interests, etc.

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Problem Diagnosis

Since the beginning of the political/military conflict in Nicaragua, some 1,400 people have sought refuge in El Salvador; of these, more than 650 have been recognized as refugees, and at least 750 more people should obtain this status between 1990 and 1992.

For the most part, they are engaged in small scale production activities as mini-managers in the informal sector, although failing to achieve acceptable living standards, primarily due to their working modalities. A large number of them depend on middlemen or non-institutional agencies who finance their investment and working capital at very high cost, while buying their output at very low prices, so that most of the profits generated by the refugees'

production activities goes into this abusing monopoly. Examples are evident in fisheries, marketing of various products, etc.

2.2 Description of beneficiaries

Project beneficiaries are 1,100 individuals who have entered the country as refugees and are located in the metropolitan areas of San Salvador, La Unión, San Miguel and Santa Tecla, as well as in the coastal zones of El Tamarindo, El Jaguey, Puerto El Triunfo and the Isla de Meanguera. In addition to them, 40 Salvadoran families belonging to the same community as the refugees are also project beneficiaries.

2.3 National policies and strategies

The Government's overall policy is to incorporate such a population into the national production system, through technical and financial assistance programmes, providing training activities and credit support.

2.4 Project limits and prerequisites

- Individually, Nicaraguan refugees cannot be granted loans.
- The establishment of groups with common interests, including Nicaraguans constitutes a hazard to the project, since they have shown a tendency to continue migrating, either within or out of the Salvadoran territory, heading north.

Consequently, it is desirable that such groups be of mixed nationality.

2.5 Project opportunities and favourable circumstances

Most of the refugees are trained in fisheries with initiative to perform as economic agents; thus human resources for the project are already available.

2.6 Project Justification

Project execution will benefit Nicaraguan refugees who, obtaining loans through the project, will increase their income without any additional efforts, and even maintaining their production levels, for they would be freed of middlemen and therefore their income would not be retained by them.

3. THE PROJECT

3.1 Project Objectives

a) General

- To improve Nicaraguan refugees' living standards together with the Salvadorans' living in the same community.
- To generate income from production activities.
- To attain economic and social incorporation of the Nicaraguans into Salvadoran society.
- To develop self-management spirit.

b) Specific

- To ensure that at least 75% of the beneficiaries (Nicaraguan refugees and Salvadorans) engage in productive activities with the aid of the Revolving Fund.
- To ensure that the income generated by productive activities attains a level higher than the current one.
- To ensure that among project beneficiaries, at least 30% are members of mixed-nationality solidarity groups.

3.2 Previous projects

Two multiple assistance projects have been carried out in El Salvador providing emergency assistance for refugees:

- 87/AP/NLA/MA/1/SAL (1 January - 31 December 1987)
- 88/AP/NLA/MA/2/SAL (1 January - 31 December 1988)

and project 89/AP/NLA/LS/420/SAL, currently being operated on local integration of refugees, (1 January - 31 December 1989).

3.3 Project Components

The project will have two basic components. The first refers to refugees living in the urban zones of San Salvador, Usulután, San Miguel and La Unión, and will be designed to provide financial assistance for the installation, expansion and improvement of small-scale production projects, i.e. in agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts or semi-industrial manufactures carried out by individuals, or in an associative/community basis. Also, fixed and/or working capital will be available for marketing agricultural, animal husbandry, handicrafts and industrial products.

The second component applies to refugees living in coastal zones of the eastern part of the country, specifically in El Tamarindo, El Jaguey and Meanguera, who will be given financial assistance to purchase fishing equipment, as well as working capital for small-scale fishery activities.

3.4 Project development strategy

In order to carry out the project, funding will be necessary for the establishment of a revolving fund providing loans to refugees and local residents in the urban area and the coastal zone.

3.5 Organization and coordination for project execution

To ensure the success of the project, it will be necessary to strengthen the selected executing institution, the Salvadoran Integral Support Association (ASAI), with equipment and human resources. It will also be necessary to establish a Credit Committee with representatives from the beneficiary community (refugees and nationals) and from the executing agency.

3.6 Institutional framework and support

The project executing institution will be the Salvadoran Integral Support Organization (ASAI).

3.7 Follow-up and evaluation

To ensure the achievement of most of the project goals, ongoing supervision will be maintained and quarterly evaluations will be conducted. These will measure progress in terms of loans granted and requested, as well as their use, solidarity groups assisted, etc.

3.8 Required assistance and resources

Financial assistance will be requested for the establishment of the revolving fund, as well as for institutional strengthening of the agency implementing the project.

3.9 Plan of activities

With the view to a timely project execution, a plan is given below for the next two years' project activities.

4. BUDGET

BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)

TYPE OF PROJECT	TOTAL No. OF FAMILIES	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Fishery	20	112,123	56,061	56,061	224,245
Small-scale production projects	200	59,160	59,160	78,880	197,200
Operation	--	109,450	86,200	86,200	281,850
TOTAL		280,733	201,421	221,141	703,295

PROJECT A - TABLE 1

BUDGET: ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEE POPULATION
(US\$)

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Year1 Funding	Year2 Funding	Year3 Funding	Total
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>						
25-ft. launch	20	1,995.2	19,952	9,976	9,976	177,781
25 hp motor	20	2,041.6	20,416	10,208	10,208	
Shark net	40	1,160.0	23,200	11,600	11,600	
Lobster net	40	278.4	5,568	2,784	2,784	
Corvina net	40	359.6	7,192	3,596	3,596	
Line 24 f/trolling	480	5.34	1,281	640	640	
Lead weights	3600	0.7	1,260	630	630	
1/4 rope	528	2.80	740	370	370	
Cork floats	480	0.53	127	63	63	
Spark plugs	1920	1.86	1,786	893	893	
Fibre	3600	3.16	5,688	2,844	2,844	
Reknottng twine	480	7.0	1,680	840	840	
<u>RAW MATERIALS</u>						
Petrol	24960	1,75	21,840	10,920	10,920	46,464
Oil	960	2,9	1,392	696	696	
<u>CREDIT FOR PROJECTS</u>						
<u>Productive projects</u>	200 fam.	850	59,160	59,160	78,880	197,200
<u>HUMAN RESOURCES</u>						
National technician	1	1,500	18,000	18,000	18,000	216,000
Social worker	2	1,200	28,800	28,800	28,800	
Motor Cyclist	1	1,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
Secretary	1	1,100	13,200	13,200	13,200	
<u>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</u>						
Motor vehicle	1	20,000	20,000			23,250
Typewriter	1	1,000	1,000			
Typewriting table	1	60	60			
Secretary's desk	1	280	280			
Secretary's chair	1	100	100			
Executive desk	1	240	240			
Executive chair	1	70	70			
Radio control	2	750	1,500			
<u>OTHER</u>						
Security			1,200	1,200	1,200	42,600
Petrol			5,000	5,000	5,000	
Maintenance			3,000	3,000	3,000	
Administrative costs			5,000	5,000	5,000	
TOTAL			280,732	201,421	221,141	703,295

B. PROJECT PROFILE:**REINTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUAL RETURNEES
IN THE PRODUCTION PROCESS****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Country:	El Salvador
Location:	Nationwide
Sector:	Production
Implementing Agency:	Salvadoran Integrated Support Association (ASAI)
Beneficiaries:	6,587 persons
Duration:	2 years
Total Cost:	\$US 1,035,174.00

1. SUMMARY**1.1 Project description**

To improve individual returnees' living conditions by providing assistance immediately after their return, as well as in the course of resettlement in their new residence.

1.2 Situation

The aim is to solve returnees' problems upon return, whatever the nature, economic or legal (lack of documentation), as well as to help them settle and integrate into the socio-economic and labour pattern of El Salvador.

1.3 Beneficiaries and project justification

A total of 6,587 individual returnees are regarded as potential beneficiaries. They are located mainly in the central, semi-central and eastern regions of the country. Another 1,000 returnees may return from the Mesa Grande camp over the next two years.

1.4 Expected results and project duration

To provide satisfactory assistance to the returnees, for immigration needs and reintegration into productive economy. The expected duration of the project is two years.

1.5 Project organization and execution

The project executing agency will be the Salvadoran Integrated Support Association (ASAI), a specialized body which has been serving returnees and refugees at national level since 1988.

For project execution, ASAI will be strengthened with new staff in order to ensure adequate coverage of the projects.

1.6 Required resources and funding

ITEMS	NO. FAM.	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	FINANCING REQUESTED
Housing Materials	300	69,600	69,600	139,200
Education Support	600	31,320	31,320	62,640
Technical training	200	18,560	18,560	37,120
Purchase of tools and equipment	400	92,800	92,800	185,600
Loans for crops	250	223,706	223,706	447,412
Operational support	--	91,601	71,601	163,202
TOTAL		527,587	507,587	1,035,174

1.7 Supervision, monitoring and control

Continuous supervision of the field work carried out will be required to follow-up on actions and programmes being implemented.

The implementing agency, on its side, will conduct quarterly evaluations so that a report on project progress be presented to donors. Such reports will have to be submitted within fifteen days after the end of each quarter, except for the annual report, which will have to be submitted by 31 January of the following year at the latest. At the same time, the donor organization will monitor such process and determine the most appropriate procedure for conduct of the activities.

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Problem Diagnosis

Since 1984, approximately 7,000 Salvadoran refugees have voluntarily returned to their country on an individual basis, and have scattered throughout the country, although most of them are in the central and semicentral regions,

Over the next three years, no less than 2,000 refugees will probably follow.

Upon return to their country, these people are faced with unfavourable socio-economic conditions, which make their immediate reintegration difficult, especially when the resettlement places are not their original homes.

The majority of returnees has no identification documents, and this represents one more obstacle to their reintegration into the social, political and economic life.

2.2 Description of beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the project are 6,587 individual returnees (2,587 already in the country and 4,000 more expected over the next three years): 37% are children under the age of 10, 17% are young people between 11 and 16, and 46% are adults. They mainly come from rural areas where were engaged in rural activities, with little or no vocational training, and are returning to settle in rural areas, or, sometimes, in underdeveloped suburbs. The vast majority does not have any specific occupation, and even when, in recent years, they have received some training, they need economic resources in order to start working on their own.

2.3 National policies and strategies

The State policy is to incorporate the returnees in productive activities, and it is therefore necessary to strengthen the existing projects and reinforce specialized agencies working with them.

2.4 Project limitations

Among the limiting factors of this project, it is worth mentioning:

- On-going programmes do not have sufficient funds to go beyond ad hoc emergency assistance.
- Returnees have limited knowledge of the implementing agency, which therefore needs more effective promotion in order to achieve maximum coverage.
- Because of its dispersed beneficiaries, office structures need strengthening, increasing technical staff through the recruitment of more promoters.

2.5 Project opportunities and favourable circumstances

At present there are no other similar programmes working with returnees. Another favourable aspect is that, in recent years, many of the returnees have received training in the camps, which defines their potential employment areas, and offers them the opportunity of becoming independent by working at what they have chosen.

2.6 Project Justification

The project is justified for its capacity to obtain funds for groups of individuals who are not entitled to any grant by other institutions because they have no identification documents and no prior credit record which would satisfy present needs.

Another aspect worth considering will be training for these beneficiary groups in areas which, to date, have not been covered and are vital to the population's economic take off in the current context.

3. THE PROJECT

3.1 Project objectives

The general objectives of the project are as follows:

- To provide the returnee population with credit facilities to enable the set up of self-supporting working activities;
- To promote the population's economic self-sufficiency making use of the skills acquired providing adequate loans, and financing the purchase of the minimum necessary goods and inputs;

- To extend technical and vocational training to all returnees who request it, to take up occupations that require prior training;
- To encourage self-respect and self-confidence among the population, through the income they can earn with their labour.

3.2 Immediate objectives

The project's immediate objectives are:

- During the first year of project operations, to achieve a minimum response equivalent to 25% of the target population;
- To grant a minimum number of loans in each of the areas covered by the project;
- To finance vocational training courses.

3.3 Previous projects

Among projects previously directed at this population, it is worth mentioning 86-87-88/TF/SAL/LS/1/RET, which ran from 1 November 1986 to 31 December 1988, and 89/TF/SAL/LS/450, the objective of which was to receive, reintegrate and provide documentation for 7,000 Salvadorans who have been returning voluntarily since 1984.

3.4 Project components

The project includes an extension of project 89/TF/SAL/LS/450, which aimed at assisting returnees through immediate actions upon their return.

Such aid will expand when supplying intermediate goods and raw materials for the implementation of productive projects; technical vocational courses; assistance for children attending classes; provision of building materials to requesting families, and others to satisfy immediate returnees' needs.

The topics to be covered under the project are:

a) Assistance for housing

Building materials will be provided for those families who need to repair their abandoned homes or to build anew in a specified area, under different conditions justifying the aid provided;

b) Assistance for education

This item includes the aid to be provided to children during the first school year to cover registration costs, fees and equipment, uniforms and other requirements for their immediate acceptance and attendance.

c) Vocational and technical training

Vocational and technical courses will be financed to allow training or retraining upon the returnees' request, aiming at increasing their income. These courses will be arranged with specialized bodies, and their duration will vary as agreed with those concerned.

d) Loans for the purchase of equipment

This will cover the purchase of hand- and machine-tools, equipment, utensils and other items to install and operate small businesses or workshops.

e) Loans for agricultural crops development

This item will include short-term loans (covering a single harvest) for the development of agricultural crops, as well as the purchase of chemicals for sowing, cost of soil tillage, cost of labour and land yearly rent.

3.5 Strategy for project operation

To carry out this project, it is necessary to obtain adequate financing to expand existing programmes and implement the components not provided for under the projects presently in operation.

Funds will need to be obtained to recruit and strengthen ASAI's technical unit, so that the proposed new components will be implemented, thus giving them adequate follow-up.

The most appropriate types of courses and the teaching parties will be determined upon the selected beneficiaries.

At any stage, funds allocated to a particular activity can be switched to any other in need of major financial support.

3.6 Plan of activities

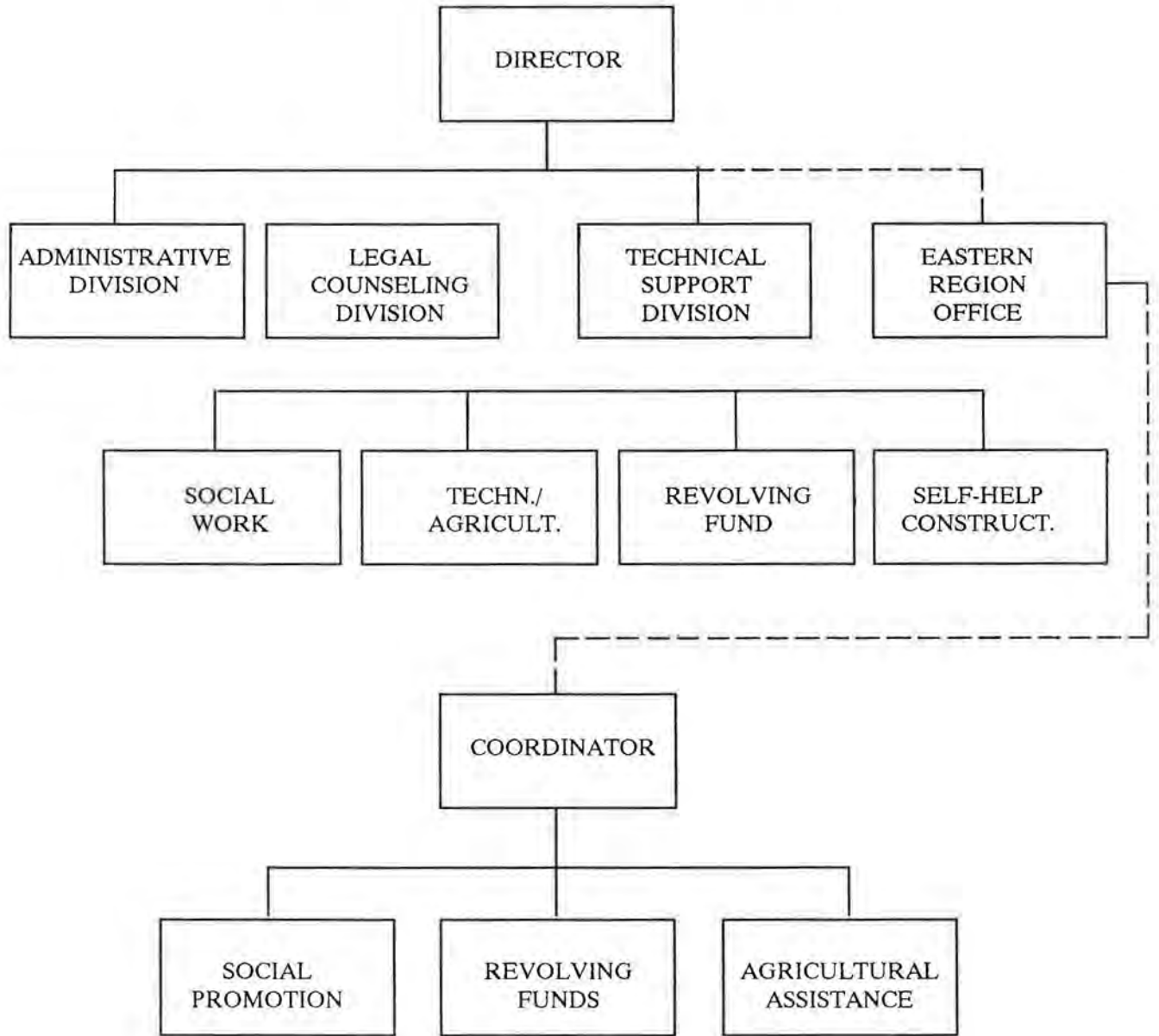
ACTIVITIES	YEAR ONE				YEAR TWO			
	<u>Quarters</u>				<u>Quarters</u>			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Staff Recruitment	■							
Staff Training		■						
Preparation of Diagnosis	■							
Implementation and Follow-up		■						
Evaluation	■		■		■		■	

3.7 Execution and Coordination Organization

The following organizational chart shows the proposed structure for implementation of the project. UNHCR will act as intermediary, and ASAI as implementing agency.

To allow the project global advance, some modifications of ASAI's present structure will be necessary. Additional staff will have to be recruited to strengthen some existing units, while creating a technical division responsible for overall management of the new projects (See attached organizational chart).

SALVADORAN INTEGRAL SUPPORT ASSOCIATION
(ASAI)



3.8 Support and institutional framework

Funds will be channelled by the donor agency through UNHCR, who will act as intermediary and will transfer them to ASAI for administration and investment.

ASAI will inform UNHCR of all funds received and disbursements authorized, so that records are kept to monitor them.

3.9 Special considerations

Since the project's target population is scattered throughout the country, a great deal of field work will be required. Thus, promotion work and technical/ administrative advice will be fundamental to the success of the programmes implemented. To the extent possible, coordination will have to be achieved with the other units of ASAI, in order to make the best possible use of the resources. It should also be mentioned that access to, and action in certain areas may be rendered difficult by the political and military conflicts still going on within the country.

3.10 Follow-up and evaluation

ASAI's technical division will conduct periodic evaluations of the activities, and will report its findings to the Director, who, in turn, will communicate them to the donor agency.

3.11 Resources needed

These are detailed by items for possible consideration in the attached budget.

PROJECT B - TABLE 1**BUDGET: SUPPORT FOR REINTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUAL RETURNEES**
(In US\$)

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE TO BE CONSIDERED	AMOUNT PER FAMILY TO BE CONSID.	NO. FAM.	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE CONS.	ANNUAL YEAR 1	AMOUNT YEAR 2
<u>HOUSING</u>					
Building materials, etc.	464	300	139,200	69,600	69,600
<u>AID FOR EDUCATION</u>					
Registration costs, fees and supplies	104.4	600	62,640	31,320	31,320
Uniforms and other requirements, etc.					
<u>VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING</u>					
Short training courses Tools and communication materials, etc.	185.6	200	37,120	18,560	18,560
<u>PURCHASE OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT</u>					
Purchase of tools and other items	464	400	185,600	92,800	92,800
<u>AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT LOANS</u>					
Purchase of agro- chemicals Cost of soil tillage Funds for labour force Land Rentals, etc.	1,789.65	250	447,412	223,706	223,706
<u>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TO THE AGENCY</u>					
Staff salaries (See details)*			115,868	57,934	57,934
Travel expenditure			6,324	3,162	3,162
Fuel and lubricants			6,496	3,248	3,248
Purchase of pick-up vehicle			20,000	20,000	---
Maintenance and repair			5,382	2,691	2,691
Insurance			3,132	1,566	1,566
Furniture and office supplies			6,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL			US\$ 1,035,174	527,587	507,587

* See table on the next page

C. PROJECT PROFILE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF MASS RETURNEES IN THE PRODUCTION PROCESS

General Information

Country:	El Salvador
Location:	Chalatenango, Usulután, Cabanas, Cuscatlán and Morazán Departments
Sector:	Social and Productive Sector
Duration:	3 years
Direct beneficiaries:	22,581 persons
Executing Agency:	ASAI and other NGOs Project
Cost of Project:	US\$ 10,020,385
Requested amount:	US\$ 7,709,240 (77 percent)
Local Contribution:	US\$ 2,311,145 (23 percent)

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1 **Situation of the target group as of February 1990**

a) Number and location

<u>Name of Settlement</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Returnees</u>
Santa Marta and Valle Nuevo	Cabanas	3466
Las Vueltas	Chalatenango	2397
Teosinte and Tremedal	Chalatenango	521
Guarjila y Guancora	Chalatenango	4670
San Antonio Los Ranchos	Chalatenango	1667
Copapayo	Cuscatlán	1360
Meanguera	Morazán	7500
Gualcho	Usulután	1000
TOTAL		22,581

b) Present living conditions

Living conditions in returnees' settlements present similarities, in respect of population structure. They consist mainly of women and children (73.2 percent), with only 26.8 percent men.

Mass returnees are currently living in unsatisfactory conditions in terms of housing, food, employment, health and communications. They have settled in hamlets which had previously been destroyed, or on some land now abandoned; consequently, the aid provided included building materials, inputs, food and other supplies required for the restoration of selected sites. A number of public buildings have been rebuilt in some settlements, and are now used as supporting structures for consolidation of the same.

The surrounding environment is inadequate: it lacks drainage for waste water and latrine systems.

The majority of returnees are peasants accustomed to agricultural work, to which they could not devote 100% of their time while they were rebuilding their homes.

At present they are living in locations where communications are non-existent because of the conflict situation.

c) Legal status of the group

The group's legal position is critical because they have no identification documents, and therefore cannot travel freely around the country. UNHCR, through the Salvadoran Integral Support Association (ASAI) and in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, has tried hard to provide them with the necessary documentation, but, due to factors beyond the control of such organizations, the number of mass returnees who have an identification document is still minimal.

1.2 Project needs and problems to tackle

The most urgent questions to solve will be: lack of identity documents, the non-existence of elementary basic services, the absence of productive activities.

1.3 Previous projects

Mass refugee settlements have so far been attended by various institutions and NGOs cooperating in different assistance projects. Among these, the Catholic Church, which has provided food aid, the Lutheran Church, which has provided some materials for building and/or rebuilding homes and latrines, and the Episcopal Church and other cooperating associations which have offered assistance in conducting agricultural and animal husbandry activities. UNHCR, through ASAI, is carrying out the Documentation Project to provide identity documents.

1.4 Coordination arrangements

The Government of El Salvador will conclude special agreements with UNHCR, non-governmental agencies, churches and other international organizations in order to achieve coordination in such areas.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project will start activities in three specific areas: construction of infrastructure, development of social projects and implementation of productive projects designed to attain refugees' self-sufficiency and incorporate them in the nation's economic and social life. To this end, specific activities are foreseen in each area (see scheme of projects below, showing some sample project proposals), and here is a brief description:

- Infrastructure: Construction, expansion and improvement of housing and latrines, water supply and drainage pipelines, community centres, schools, health units, access facilities, nurseries, road repairs.

- Social projects: Implementation of community service and environmental sanitation projects, as well as vocational training workshops.
- Production projects: Farm mechanization, cereal production, exploitation of reforested areas, increase in indigenous crops; breeding and exploitation of small and large livestock species, establishment of aquaculture and installation of production workshops, and others.

Raw materials and equipment, as well as the technical assistance required for the implementation of the projects, will be available. However, it is important to mention that the labour force for the projects will be provided directly by the community as a counterpart to the projects.

The items included in each area are described below:

- Housing Construction and Improvements

Building materials for US\$ 600 will be at the disposal of each returnee family for their new houses, as well as \$US 400 for maintenance or expansion of already existing structures.

- Transportation infrastructure

This entails the construction of pedestrian/vehicle bridges to facilitate communication to and from the settlements.

- Social infrastructure

Construction of infrastructures to house basic local services such as schools, health units, churches, nurseries, latrines, etc.

- Training

Installation of vocational workshop-schools to teach in areas of interest to the communities.

- Production workshops

This covers the provision of raw materials and intermediate commodities for the installation of production workshops in the areas of carpentry, tailoring, baking, masonry and brick laying, etc., whose end products will be used in the community and surrounding areas.

- Revolving fund for loans

Taking into account that mass returnees communities have a well-defined organization in charge of the revolving fund management, financial aid should come in as a starting point (take off); later, with the retrieving of loans granted, the on-going project will be further supported, or otherwise another kind of socially and economically profitable project.

- Purchase of tools and agricultural inputs

This covers supply of tools for tilling the soil and inputs for cultivation and exploitation of land, as well as for animal husbandry activities.

2.1 General objective

Through the integrated actions covered under this project, to improve the returnee population's living conditions, achieve their self-sufficiency and their economic and social integration into the productive life of the country.

2.2 Project strategy

The Government will guarantee that actions be taken to ensure free circulation of goods, services and persons to the settlements.

Likewise, the Government will sign conventions with NGOs and churches so that they will all cooperate to smoothly perform their work.

Projects implementation will enable the transition from the assistance-oriented approach to self-sufficiency, thus ensuring returnees' reintegration into the country's development process.

2.3 Means of verification

Project progress will be measured by: number of houses built, latrines in operation, viable community centres, length of piping installed, buildings constructed, community service projects implemented, number of persons trained, area under cultivation, heads of cattle purchased and/or bred, production shops installed and quantity of production units in operation.

2.4 Description of beneficiaries

The number of project beneficiaries amounts to 22,581. All of the beneficiaries come from Honduras; in addition, those who are geographically close to the project area of influence, may be regarded as beneficiaries.

2.5 Assistance description and requirements

Assistance requirements will basically consist of financing and technical advice necessary for projects implementation, and they include: purchase of raw materials, tools, machinery and equipment, building materials, training services, transport, loans, direct payments to institutions, and others.

2.6 Scheme of Projects (by settlement)

See table on next page.

**SCHEME OF PROJECTS
BY SETTLEMENT**

	Santa Marta	Las	Teosinte	Guarjila	S. Antonio	Copapayo	Meanguera	Gualcho
PROJECTS VIABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	y Valle Nuevo	Vueltas	y Tremedal	y Guancora	Los Ranchos			
1. INFRASTRUCTURE								
a. Housing Construction	X	X					X	
b. Existing Housing expansion and Improvement	X	X						
c. Pedestrian bridges habilitation		X	X					
d. Nurseries habilitation	X	X		X		X	X	X
2. SOCIAL								
a. Health Post habilitation		X	X			X	X	X
b. Dental Dispensary Habilitation						X		X
c. Waste waters piping	X							
d. School Habilitation				X		X	X	X
e. Communal House						X		X
3. PRODUCTION								
a. Workshops habilitation	X	X	X			X	X	X
b. Raw Fibers Cultivation	X	X	X				X	
c. Bovine livestock	X	X			X	X		X
d. Poultry Farm	X	X				X		X
e. Agricultural Mechanization						X		X
f. Beehives			X					
g. Reforestation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

3. BUDGETS

Summary of total costs for mass returnees' settlement projects.

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	Total Amounts in \$ US		
	REQUESTED FUNDS	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL COST
Santa Marta & Valle Nuevo	1,599,107	425,660	2,024,767
Las Vueltas	1,129,420	326,674	1,456,094
Teosinte & Tremedal	479,779	163,683	643,462
Guarjila & Guancora	165,844	14,616	180,460
San Antonio Los Ranchos	232,000	92,800	324,800
Copapayo	1,266,110	362,510	1,628,620
Meanguera	1,570,870	562,692	2,133,562
Gualcho	1,266,110	362,510	1,628,620
TOTALS	7,709,240	2,311,145	10,020,385

All the following projects, listed by settlement, have undergone a feasibility study. For further details, please refer to the documents "Project proposals for Mass Returnees' Reintegration into the Productive Process", vols. I and II, prepared for CIREFCA, May 1989

PROJECT C - TABLE 1**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Santa Marta and Valle Nuevo
 JURISDICTION: Villa Victoria
 DEPARTMENT: Cabanas

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Installation of bakery	Produc.	3,466	32,218	26,934	5,284	6 months
Tailoring workshop	Produc.	3,466	470,100	345,433	124,667	3 years
Shoemaking workshop	Produc.	3,466	180,278	140,977	39,301	3 years
Carpentry workshop	Produc.	3,466	223,140	183,209	39,931	3 years
Sheet-metal workshop	Produc.	3,466	157,261	123,892	33,369	3 years
Reforestation for firewood production	Produc.	3,466	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Maguey cultivation	Produc.	3,466	175,160	158,920	16,240	Indef.
Establishment and operation of dual-purpose livestock ranch	Social	3,466	186,760	131,080	55,680	Indef.
Community poultry farm	Social	3,466	139,200	111,360	27,840	Indef.
New housing Construction	Social	184 fam.	130,848	110,403	20,445	1 year
Existing housing Improvement	Social	338 fam.	149,871	135,001	14,870	1 year
Nursery Construction and equip.	Social	725	52,106	44,311	7,795	9 months
Wastewater drainage	Social	3,466	11,825	8,707	3,118	6 months
TOTAL			2,024,767	1,599,107	425,660	

PROJECT C - TABLE 2**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Las Vueltas
 JURISDICTION: Chalatenango
 DEPARTMENT: Chalatenango

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Install. of bakery	Produc.	2,397	22,417	17,134	5,283	6 months
Carpentry workshop	Produc.	2,397	151,618	112,207	39,411	3 years
Shoemak. workshop	Produc.	2,397	132,397	105,811	26,586	3 years
Sheet-metal workshop	Produc.	2,397	87,741	60,920	26,821	3 years
Tailoring workshop	Produc.	2,397	238,095	167,316	70,779	3 years
Reforestation for firewood pro- duction	Produc.	2,397	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Community poultry farm	Produc.	2,397	139,200	111,360	27,840	3 years
Maguey cultivation	Produc.	2,397	175,160	158,920	16,240	Indef.
Establishment and operation of dual- purpose livestock ranch	Social	2,397	186,760	131,080	55,680	Indef.
Housing improve- ment	Social	250	107,271	99,180	8,091	1 year
New Housing construction	Social	60	41,760	35,235	6,525	1 year
Rehabilitation of nursery	Social	480	26,889	25,719	1,170	6 months
Health unit equipment	Social	2,397	5,386	5,386	—	—
Rope bridges maintenance	Social	2,397	25,400	20,272	5,128	—
TOTAL			1,456,094	1,129,420	326,674	

PROJECT C - TABLE 3**PROJECT'S SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Teosinte and Tremedal
 JURISDICTION: San Francisco Morazán
 DEPARTMENT: Chalatenango

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Tailoring workshop	Produc.	521	294,142	193,772	100,370	3 years
Reforestation for firewood production	Produc.	521	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Bee keeping complex	Produc.	521	6,960	6,264	696	Indef.
Raw fibers	Produc.	521	175,160	158,920	16,240	Indef.
Clinic construc. and equipment	Social	521	29,860	25,475	4,385	9 months
Rope bridges construction	Social	521	21,340	16,468	4,872	6 months
TOTAL			643,462	479,779	163,683	

PROJECT C - TABLE 4**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Guarjila and Guancora
 JURISDICTION: Chalatenango
 DEPARTMENT: Chalatenango

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Equipment of existing school and construction of 6 new classrooms	Social	750 child.	128,354	121,533	6,821	7 months
Nursery construction and equipment nursery	Social	375 child.	52,106	44,311	7,795	9 months
TOTAL			180,460	165,844	14,616	

PROJECT C - TABLE 5**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: San Antonio Los Ranchos
 JURISDICTION: San Antonio Los Ranchos
 DEPARTMENT: Chalatenango

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Reforestation for production of firewood in con- junction with cereal production	Produc.	1,667	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Establishment and operation of dual- purpose livestock ranch	Social	1,667	208,800	153,120	55,680	Indef.
TOTAL			324,800	232,000	92,800	

PROJECT C - TABLE 6**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Copapayo
 JURISDICTION: Suchitoto
 DEPARTMENT: Cuscatlán

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Installation of bakery	Produc.	1,360	22,418	17,134	5,284	6 months
Tailoring workshop	Produc.	1,360	379,808	273,529	106,279	3 years
Shoemak. workshop	Produc.	1,360	132,397	105,811	26,586	3 years
Carpentry workshop	Produc.	1,360	152,288	117,150	35,138	3 year
Sheet-metal workshop	Produc.	1,360	91,763	64,941	26,822	3 years
Reforestation for firewood production	Produc.	1,360	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Community poultry farm	Produc.	1,360	139,200	111,360	27,840	Indef.
Agricultural mechanization	Produc.	1,360	121,800	104,400	17,400	1 year
Establishment of dual-purpose live-stock ranch	Social	1,360	186,760	131,080	55,680	Indef.
Clinic expansion and maintenance	Social	1,360	11,223	7,325	3,898	6 months
School maintenance	Social	1,360	132,768	125,947	6,821	7 months
Dental clinic equipment	Social	1,360	42,790	42,790	—	6 months
Community bldg construction	Social	1,360	47,299	41,452	5,847	6 months
Nursery construc. and equipment	Social	280	52,106	44,311	7,795	9 months
TOTAL			1,628,620	1,266,110	362,510	

PROJECT C - TABLE 7**PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)**

SETTLEMENT: Meanguera
 JURISDICTION: Meanguera
 DEPARTMENT: Morazán

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Tailoring works.	Produc.	7,500	476,190	334,632	141,558	3 years
Reforestation	Produc.	7,500	232,000	157,760	74,240	Indef.
Housing construction	Social	7,500	381,600	305,280	76,320	Indef.
Nursery Habilitation	Social	7,500	52,106	44,311	7,795	Indef.
Raw fibers	Produc.	7,500	350,320	231,211	119,109	Indef.
School construct.	Social	7,500	132,768	125,947	6,821	Indef.
Clinic construct.	Social	7,500	29,860	25,475	4,385	Indef.
Carpentry workshop	Produc.	7,500	303,236	224,414	78,822	Indef.
Sheet-metal workshop	Produc.	7,500	175,482	121,840	53,642	Indef.
TOTAL			2,133,562	1,570,870	562,692	

PROJECT C - TABLE 8

PROJECTS SUMMARY
(IN \$US)

SETTLEMENT:	Gualcho					
JURISDICTION:	Nueva Granada					
DEPARTMENT:	Usulután					
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENE- FICIARIES	TOTAL COST	REQSD. AMOUNT	LOCAL CONTRB.	PROJECT DURAT.
Installation of bakery	Produc.	1,000	22,418	17,134	5,284	6 months
Tailoring workshop	Produc.	1,000	379,808	273,529	106,279	3 years
Shoemaking workshop	Produc.	1,000	132,397	105,811	26,586	3 years
Carpentry workshop	Produc.	1,000	152,288	117,150	35,138	3 years
Sheet-metal workshop	Produc.	1,000	91,763	64,941	26,822	3 years
Reforestation	Produc.	1,000	116,000	78,880	37,120	Indef.
Community poultry farm	Produc.	1,000	139,200	111,360	27,840	Indef.
Agricultural mechanization	Produc.	1,000	121,800	104,400	17,400	1 year
Dual-purpose livestock farm	Produc.	1,000	186,760	131,080	55,680	Indef.
Clinic construct. and equipment	Social	1,000	11,223	7,325	3,898	6 months
School construct. and equipment	Social	200	132,768	125,947	6,821	7 months
Dental clinic construction and equipment	Social	1,000	42,790	42,790	--	6 months
Community bldg construction	Social	1,000	47,299	41,452	5,847	6 months
Nursery construc. and equipment	Social	210	52,106	44,311	7,795	9 months
TOTAL			1,628,620	1,266,110	362,510	

PROJECT COST FOR YEAR OF EXECUTION IN US\$

ASENTAMIENTO	SANTA MARTA Y VALLE NUEVO			LAS VUELTAS			TEOSINTE Y TREMEDAL			GUARJILA Y GUANCORA			SAN ANTONIO LOS RANCHOS			COPAPAYO			MEANGUERA			GUALCHO			TOTAL		
	AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS			AÑOS		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
CONSTRUCCION DE VIVIENDAS	130,648	—	—	47,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381,600	—	—	—	—	—	554,108	—	—
AMPLIACION Y MEJORA DE VIVIENDAS	149,871	—	—	107,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257,142	—	—
HABILITACION DE GUARDERIA	52,106	—	—	26,889	—	—	—	—	—	52,106	—	—	—	—	—	52,106	—	—	52,106	—	—	52,106	—	—	287,419	—	—
HABILITACION DE PUESTO DE SALUD	—	—	—	5,366	—	—	29,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,223	—	—	29,860	—	—	11,223	—	—	87,552	—	—
CANALIZACION DE AGUAS SERVIDAS	11,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,825	—	—
HABILITACION DE ESCUELA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,254	—	—	—	—	—	132,768	—	—	132,768	—	—	132,768	—	—	526,658	—	—
HABILITACION DE CLINICA DENTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,790	—	—	—	—	—	42,790	—	—	85,580	—	—
CONSTRUCCION DE CASA COMUNAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,299	—	—	—	—	—	47,299	—	—	94,598	—	—
HABILITACION DE TALLERES	320,259	335,256	407,442	202,043	194,219	236,006	74,550	101,868	117,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	239,967	245,234	293,474	381,963	286,472	286,473	239,967	245,234	293,474	1,458,789	1,408,283	1,634,583
HABILITACION DE PUENTES PEATONALES	—	—	—	25,400	—	—	21,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,740	—	—
CULTIVO DE FIBRAS BURDAS	76,560	49,880	48,720	76,560	49,880	48,720	76,560	49,880	48,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154,141	98,089	98,090	—	—	—	393,821	247,728	244,250
REPOBLACION FORESTAL PARA LEÑA	72,210	43,790	—	72,210	43,790	—	72,210	43,790	—	—	—	—	72,210	43,790	—	72,210	43,790	—	143,840	88,180	—	72,210	43,790	—	577,100	350,900	—
GANADERIA BOVINA DOBLE PROPOSITO	62,176	58,464	66,120	62,176	58,464	66,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,216	58,464	66,120	62,176	58,464	66,120	—	—	—	62,176	58,464	66,120	332,920	297,320	330,600
GRANJA AVICOLA COMUNAL	56,840	41,180	41,180	56,840	41,180	41,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,840	41,180	41,180	—	—	—	56,840	41,180	41,180	227,360	164,720	164,720
MECANIZACION AGRICOLA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121,800	—	—	—	—	—	121,800	—	—	243,600	—	—
APIARIO	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,960	—	—
TOTAL	532,735	528,570	593,482	576,635	387,603	322,026	281,420	195,559	166,444	150,464	—	—	152,426	102,254	66,120	839,179	368,688	400,774	1,276,276	472,721	384,563	639,179	365,868	400,774	5,182,272	2,463,952	2,374,163

CABLE OF PROJECT SUMMARIES IN U.S.\$

ASENTAMIENTOS	SANTA MARTA Y VALLE NUEVO			LAS VUELTAS			TEOSINTE Y TREMEDAL			GUARJILA Y GUANCORA			SAN ANTONIO LOS RANCHOS			COPAPAYO			MEANGUERA			GUALCHO			TOTAL				
	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL	MONTO SOLIC.	APORTE LOCAL	COSTO TOTAL		
CONSTRUCCION DE VIVIENDAS	110,403	20,448	130,851	31,235	6,925	41,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305,280	76,320	381,600	—	—	—	450,918	103,290	554,208			
AMPLIACION Y MEJORA DE VIVIENDAS	125,001	14,870	149,871	96,180	6,091	107,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234,811	22,961	257,772
HABILITACION DE GUARDERIAS	44,311	7,795	52,106	25,719	1,170	26,889	—	—	—	44,311	7,795	52,106	—	—	—	44,311	7,795	52,106	44,311	7,795	52,106	44,311	7,795	52,106	247,274	40,145	287,419		
HABILITACION DE PUESTO DE SALUD	—	—	—	5,385	—	5,385	25,475	4,385	29,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,325	3,698	11,223	25,475	4,385	29,860	7,325	3,698	11,223	70,906	16,566	87,552		
CANALIZACION DE AGUAS SERVIDAS	8,707	3,118	11,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,707	3,118	11,825
HABILITACION DE ESCUELA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121,533	6,821	128,354	—	—	—	125,947	6,821	132,768	125,947	6,821	132,768	125,947	6,821	132,768	499,374	27,284	526,658		
HABILITACION DE CLINICA DENTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,790	—	42,790	—	—	—	42,790	—	42,790	85,580	—	85,580			
CONSTRUCCION DE CASA COMUNAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,452	5,847	47,299	—	—	—	41,452	5,847	47,299	82,904	11,694	94,598			
HABILITACION DE TALLERES	820,445	242,552	1,062,997	453,368	168,880	632,268	193,772	100,370	294,142	—	—	—	—	—	578,565	200,109	778,674	680,898	274,072	954,970	578,565	200,109	778,674	1,315,621	418,642	1,734,263			
HABILITACION DE PUENTES PEATONALES	—	—	—	25,272	5,128	25,400	16,468	4,872	21,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,740	10,000	46,740
CULTIVO DE FIBRAS BURDAS	158,520	16,240	175,160	158,920	16,240	175,160	158,920	16,240	175,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,211	119,109	350,320	—	—	—	707,871	167,828	875,699			
REPOBLACION FORESTAL PARA LEÑA	78,880	37,120	116,000	78,880	37,120	116,000	78,880	37,120	116,000	—	—	—	78,880	37,120	116,000	78,880	37,120	116,000	157,760	74,240	232,000	78,880	37,120	116,000	631,040	296,960	928,000		
GANADERIA BOVINA DOBLE PROPOSITO	131,080	55,680	186,760	131,080	55,680	186,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,120	55,680	208,800	131,080	55,680	186,760	—	—	—	131,080	55,680	186,760	677,440	279,400	956,840		
GRANJA AVICOLA COMUNAL	111,360	27,840	139,200	111,360	27,840	139,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,360	27,840	139,200	—	—	—	111,360	27,840	139,200	445,440	111,360	556,800			
MECANIZACION AGRICOLA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,400	17,400	121,800	—	—	—	104,400	17,400	121,800	208,800	34,800	243,600			
APIARIO	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,264	698	6,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,264	698	6,962
TOTAL	2,120,707	410,887,110	2,531,594,120	1,001,400	206,674	1,208,074	478,772	163,632	642,404	168,644	14,616	183,260	—	—	52,800	324,800	377,600	52,800	324,800	377,600	362,510	1,625,600	1,988,110	1,246,110	366,610	322,820	7,709,240	2,311,145	10,020,385

D. PROJECT PROFILE:

ASSISTANCE TO THE UPROOTED (DISPLACED AND MARGINAL) POPULATION

General Information

Country:	El Salvador
Location:	Central, Semi-central and Eastern Zones
Sector:	Communal Development
Duration:	3 years
Beneficiaries:	15,371 Displaced families 15,583 Marginal families
Implementing Agencies:	CONADES and DIDECO
Total Cost of Project:	US\$ 6,112,787

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Project Description

To reinforce socio-economic development in displaced and marginal population communities, through the implementation of integrated projects.

1.2 Project Objective

Displaced and marginal communities' integration or re-integration into the socio-economic process of the country will be achieved through the improvement of their living conditions, at family and community level.

1.3 Project Beneficiaries and justification

The project beneficiaries will be 15,371 displaced families, and 13,583 marginal families currently registered as uprooted populations, living in urban and rural communities, located in different municipalities of the country's seven departments, that have been selected with priority.

The project is justified by the extreme poverty conditions of the beneficiaries.

1.4 Expected results and project duration

To improve the assisted population's living conditions, as well as their economic situation, by means of integrated development programmes. The estimated duration of the project is 3 years.

1.5 Project Organization and execution

Executing agencies for this project will be CONADES and DIDECO. The Ministry of Interior, through the Vice-Ministry of Social Development, together with UNDP, will strictly interact with governmental and non-governmental bodies at national, regional and local level, in order to avoid duplication of activities.

1.6 Required Resources and Financing

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> (US\$)
1. Housing construction and Improvement	1,561,000.00
2. Roads Infrastructures	1,082,105.00
3. Education and Literacy	520,789.00
4. Health and Environmental Protection	677,198.00
5. Revolving Fund for Productive Project	434,487.00
6. Promotion and Organization	781,500.00
7. Other Projects	500,000.00
8. Execution Costs	555,708.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,112,787.00</u>

1.7 Supervision, evaluation and monitoring

These functions will be performed through the mechanisms and procedures established specifically for this project, by either the executing institution or the donor organization, particularly as far as programme follow-up, monitoring and evaluation are concerned, by means of which the project objectives will be achieved.

2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Issue to be discussed

CONADES has performed field studies to locate the communities with displaced population. Towards the end of 1989, 443 communities had been registered, where 25,712 families are living, representing a population of 133,829 people. It is to be noted that, according to the population's characteristics, the number changes all the time due to great mobility. Out of the entire population, 50 percent are children and youth between 0 and 14; 17 percent are between 15 and 21, and the remaining 33 percent between 22 and over 51.

Most of the population is originally rural, and is used to earn their daily subsistence through agriculture/animal husbandry activities. Such a background presents serious difficulties for resettling, predominantly in urban or sub-urban areas, making it arduous to find jobs, due to the high illiteracy rate and to the complete lack of any training in urban occupations. Besides, this population would be in competition with the locals, causing thereby higher levels of unemployment and underemployment.

In view of their economic situation, displaced persons' housing have been erected in poor urban neighborhood, generally alongside river banks and canyons, where neither basic infrastructures nor water supply or wastewater services are available.

Dwellings are mostly built with inadequate materials: cardboard, plastic, metal sheets, straw, palm leaves, mud and wood. More than half of them have metal-sheet roofs (unsuited to the climate), while the rest use waste materials. Earth flooring is found in 80 percent of the dwellings.

This precarious housing has a negative effect on people's health. Mortality rates reach 21 per 1000, 3 times higher than the national average. Diarrhea-related diseases are a plague for children under 5, and 8 percent of children mortality is due to this kind of condition. Furthermore, the population faced the increased demand for health services, already deficient, whereby 40 percent of the population has no access to any kind of permanent health service.

Water pollution is certainly determinant in imposing health hazards on the population who use it; wells, sources and river water consumption increases the chances to be affected by enteric diseases.

The above shows that poverty in El Salvador is a consequence of multiple factors, and that the situation of people displaced by the war is only one facet of a wider issue.

The most acute problem is the poverty afflicting the majority of Salvadoran population (65 percent); in absolute terms, 1,480,778 Salvadorans live in extreme poverty (720,778 in the rural area and 759,529 in the urban area), while 1,481,219 live in relative indigence (744,029 in the rural area, and 737,190 in the urban area), that is to say 2,961,526 Salvadorans suffer from some kind of poverty.

Consequently, it is necessary that actions to strengthen the displaced population's situation be taken at the same time as initiatives to help the majority of the population living in extreme poverty (who are neither refugees, nor displaced persons or returnees) to enable them to achieve self-sustained development, thereby avoiding the creation of groups privileged by the International Cooperation.

With this view, the project would execute activities in marginal communities in which displaced population is not predominant.

2.2 Description of Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of this project will be 15,371 displaced families located in 336 communities, belonging to different municipalities, in 7 departments (San Miguel, Morazán, Usulután, San Vicente, La Paz, San Salvador and La Libertad). In Annex 1 communities are listed in which CONADES has carried out field work and identified ad hoc projects for each one.

In addition, 13,583 marginal families will benefit from projects developed in those communities.

2.3 National policies and strategies

The project central strategy will be to avoid a welfare approach, seeking the population's intervention in each community development projects, through its organization and promotion. The kind of actions to be implemented in each community with the project support, depends on the interaction between CONADES and the population.

Based on applied interaction methodology, ad hoc projects will be designed for each of the 336 priority communities.

Field studies will be performed in the first phase to determine projects and activities to be carried out in the remaining communities, in accordance with the detected areas, and the needs recognized by the same population. Ad hoc projects will be designed by CONADES, which, in consultation with the communities, and in co-ordination with the Directorate for Community Development (DIDECO), of the Ministry of Interior, will select the projects needed by marginal populations who are not displaced.

Annex 2 shows a summary of first priority projects, according to the marginal communities' request.

This project will investigate marginal communities' needs and will assist them. To this end, a certain amount from the budget has been set aside for distribution, according to each community's needs. DIDECO is thus aware of joint necessities, in areas detected by field investigations.

Each community project will be executed according to the level of organization development in each community, meaning, i.a. productive projects will be in operation where the community would be able to manage a revolving fund, either through groups with common interests -the Community Development Association (ADESCO)- or the Cooperative Association.

Seemingly, CONADES and DIDECO will maintain a strict liaison with non-governmental organisms in operation in the same community, so as to avoid overlapping of activities. CONADES will determine whether to assign funds to initiatives in different communities, in case NGO's and other national and international organisms are already working in the selected community from the same area.

The present project will not intervene in those communities where the Programme for the Development of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE) will be operating, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), financed by the Government of Italy. CONADES will coordinate with PRODERE's direction in El Salvador, to take advantage of this programme's practical experience, as well as to share methodologies and know-how among personnel from both projects.

Also, it will work in close co-ordination with DIDECO, to attend marginal populations who are not necessarily displaced, but all the same live in extreme poverty. The project will make an effort to avoid discriminating local marginal populations, but rather to seek similar development opportunities for those who, like displaced populations, live in poor health, with precarious education, housing and employment.

2.4 Project's Limiting factors

Among the limitations hampering project development, the following have been detected:

- War conditions do not allow total mobilization through the national territory.
- Lack of incentives for people's participation in projects of this nature.
- Integration difficulties of the displaced population with the hosting communities.
- Instability of displaced populations due to their ever-lasting desire to return to their country of origin.
- Absence of major immediate success cases demonstrating the feasibility of this kind of projects.

2.5 Project Opportunities

Conditions have been favourable to project development, for its formulation is based on nation-wide experience showing that, with appropriate organization follow up, progress is possible within the communities covered by the project.

2.6 Project Justification

The project is justified in so far as it makes an effort to solve a situation afflicting the entire country. Its execution requires the complete and firm participation of the beneficiaries, as well as adequate financing.

3. THE PROJECT

3.1 Objectives of the Project

To obtain the sustained development of the extremely poor, both at family and community levels.

3.2 Immediate objectives

The ultimate result will be better living conditions, at family and community level, for 414 communities, in terms of housing and environment, health and education, with increased levels of employment and income.

3.3 Previous Projects

A pilot project will be taken as an example, aimed at the integrated assistance to Salvadoran uprooted population, during which operation the main directives were detected to define actions appropriate for the present project.

3.4 Project Components

The project will supply materials and equipment, as well as technical assistance. Labour force will be provided by the same inhabitants of beneficiary communities, after having received appropriate training in community organization and specific areas in which their work will be needed. Among them, the project includes the following:

a) Housing construction and improvements

The project is meant to satisfy the demand for housing improvements in the 414 communities of displaced persons and margin zones. Before supporting the population in housing improvement, the executing institution will investigate the legally define the property of the land where populations settle (private, on loan by the municipality, relocation settlements, etc.)

b) Roads infrastructure, neighborhood tracks, street repairs and bridge construction.

Construction materials and technical assistance will be available to open, extend and improve neighborhood tracks, and streets, as well as the construction/repair of pedestrians and vehicles bridges.

c) Education and Literacy

It will include school construction, teaching materials, design and operation of literacy campaigns not only to teach to read and write, but also to enable the adequate development of productive activities, of family management and comfort.

d) Health and Environment Care

It will include construction and habilitation of premises to be used as primary assistance health centres, medications dispensaries; for mother-infant courses, midwife training, first-aid courses, family and community courses on disease prevention, especially diarrhea.

It also includes orientation and demonstrations on how to treat garbage and take advantage of it, to support and organize courses on reforestation of the community's land. An important feature will be to make the community aware of the usefulness of latrines for their families' and the whole community's health.

e) Revolving funds for production projects

Project's resources will create funds in each community to be allocated to productive activities, i.a. in agriculture/animal husbandry, handicraft, industry, commerce and services.

At the beginning, such revolving funds will be managed by CONADES and DIDECO. At a later stage, the community members themselves will manage them, depending on the development level of the community organization.

Revolving funds will follow operating regulations, which will be formulated jointly by CONADES and DIDECO, according to their field experience.

f) Communal Promotion and Organization

This area of activities includes: courses on community organization; creation of groups with common interests; formation of cooperatives. It also includes the creation of individual micro-entrepreneurs and family-run micro-enterprises.

3.5 Strategy for project implementation

The Ministry of Interior, through CONADES, will establish special conventions with non-governmental organizations, churches, international organisms, and with UNHCR to carry out a coordinate work in selected communities. In a first stage, in the communities shown in Table 2, and secondly in the communities where specific needs have been identified.

3.6 Executing and Coordinating Organization

For execution of the activities, CONADES and DIDECO will use a coordinating working group. The Ministry of Interior, through the Vice-Ministry of Social Development, will nominate a Project Director in each of the executing institutions (CONADES, DIDECO) who will form a working group in charge of the execution of this particular project.

In order to be coordinated with the international organization or the cooperating Government, UNHCR will be the liaison body and will monitor CONADES and DIDECO funds allocation. It will also seek the support of other United Nations agencies, for the design and start-up of specific projects in the communities.

3.7 Institutional support and framework

The Government of El Salvador, through the Ministry of Interior, disposes of two branch offices, CONADES and DIDECO, directly involved in assistance activities to the displaced populations and the extremely poor.

Both organisms have a technical/administrative infrastructure and many years of field experience, thanks to which they were able to raise and channel funds from different financial sources, AID being the largest among them, through the agreements ESF/88 and AID/0281.

In order to handle larger funds and extend the assistance to more communities, CONADES and DIDECO will have to be strengthened to acquire wider technical/administrative capacity. It is therefore recommended that part of the funds be used for that purpose.

3.8 Special considerations

Since the project will cover almost the entire national territory, direct coordination with the municipalities concerned would be recommended, in order to obtain direct institutional support, and implementation of initiatives adequate to the project's real needs.

3.9 Follow-up and evaluation

UNHCR, as intermediary agency, will need information on project progress to be able to follow-up and liaise with the international donor agencies.

Project evaluation will also be carried out according to norms agreed upon by the Government of El Salvador and the donor agency.

3.10 Assistance and resources required

The assistance needed for project implementation will be financial as well as technical.

4. BUDGET

The budget for the project's three-years duration will amount to US\$ 6,112,787 determined in conformity with the needs of the displaced communities visited by CONADES, and the marginal communities visited by DIDECO.

PROJECT D - TABLE 1

BUDGET:
 ASSISTANCE TO THE UPROOTED
 (DISPLACED AND MARGINAL) POPULATION

C O M P O N E N T S	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
1. Housing construction and Improvement	780,500	780,500		1,561,000
2. Roads Infrastructures	1,082,105			1,082,105
3. Education and Literacy	130,197	182,276	208,316	520,789
4. Health and Environmental Protection	169,299	237,019	270,880	677,198
5. Revolving Funds for Productive Projects	173,795	173,795	86,897	434,487
6. Promotion and Organization	260,500	260,500	260,500	781,500
7. Otros Proyectos	200,000	200,000	100,000	500,000
SUB-TOTAL COMPONENTS	2,796,396	1,834,090	926,593	5,557,079
EXECUTION COSTS	279,640	183,409	92,659	555,708
PROJECT TOTAL	3,076,036	2,017,499	1,019,252	6,112,787

SCHEME OF ACTIVITIES

ASSISTANCE TO THE UPROOTED (DISPLACED AND MARGINAL) POPULATION

PROJECT ITEMS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
1. HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT			
2. ROADS INFRASTRUCTURES			
3. EDUCATION AND LITERACY			
4. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
5. REVOLVING FUNDS FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECT			
6. PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION			
7. OTHER PROJECTS			

ANNEX No. 1
DISPLACED POPULATIONS' PROJECTS
EASTERN REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
SAN MIGUEL			
Hato Nuevo County	30	Street Repairs	5,000
		Drinkable water supply	11,500
		Latrines	5,000
El Capulín County	32	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	5,200
		Commune House Construction	20,000
15 de Septiembre Colony	36	Housing Improvement	81,000
		Blocks making	5,000
		Street Repairs	5,000
El Platanar Property	59	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	10,000
		Housing Improvement	132,800
La Carneza Colony	33	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	5,500
Dolores Colony	18	Street Repairs	5,000
		Pig Farm	28,000
		Housing Construction	96,000
El Zamorán County	18	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	3,000
		Taylor workshop	26,000
El Palmar Colony	10	Street Repairs	5,000
Sub-total	236		469,000

EASTERN REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
Sub-total	236		469,000
SAN MIGUEL			
San Carlos Property	23	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	4,000
		Basic Grains Crop	1,200
El Progreso Property	17	Latrines	3,000
		Street Repairs	5,000
		Garments	28,000
El Mono County	5	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	1,000
		Commune House Construction	20,000
Sub-total San Miguel	281		541,200
MORAZAN			
Llano Verde, Cantón, Pedernal, Chilanga Resettlements	89	Street Repairs	5,000
Tiangues	89	Street Repairs	5,000
		Concrete Roof Tiles	5,000
Urban Sector Society	68	Street Repairs	5,000
		Concrete Roof Tiles	5,000
		Adobe making	1,500
Campo Abajo Settlement Gotera	208	Drinkable Water Supply	11,500
		Garment	2,600
		Jarcia	55,500
Campo Arriba Settlement Gotera	232	Garment	2,600
		Bakery	2,700
		Jarcia	55,500
		Chocolate processing	4,000
Labranza County	28	Street Repairs	5,000
Santa Bárbara Settlement	26	Latrines	4,200
		Concrete Roof Tiles	5,000
		Adobe making	1,500
Sub-total Morazan	740		176,600

EASTERN REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
USULUTAN			
El Vaticano	42	Street Repairs	5,000
El Milagro A	45	Street Repairs	5,000
El Milagro B	42	Street Repairs	5,000
El Milagro C	38	Street Repairs	5,000
El Sitio County	100	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	16,000
		Housing Improvement	225,000
El Centro Neighbourhood, El Triunfo Street	57	Street Repairs	5,000
		Drinkable water supply	11,500
		Latrines	10,000
San Luis Colony	35	Latrines	6,000
		Housing Improvement	79,000
El Molino Colony	40	Latrines	6,400
		Housing Improvement	90,000
San Dionisio	48	Latrines	7,700
		Housing Improvement	108,000
La Playa Neighbourhood	32	Housing Improvement	72,000
		Literacy	1,500
El Talpetate	57	Housing Improvement	128,300
Rodriguez Colony	21	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	3,600
		Housing Improvement	48,000
Altamira Colony	22	Street Repairs	5,000
		Latrines	3,600
El Naranjo Colony	21	Street Repairs	5,000
		Housing Improvement	48,000
Sub-total	600		909,600

EASTERN REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
Sub-total	600		909,600
La Presa Colony	21	Street Repairs Housing Improvement	5,000 48,000
San José County, Jiquilisco	14	Street Repairs Latrines Housing Improvement	5,000 2,300 32,000
Palo Seco, Jiquilisco Hamlets	27	Street Repairs Latrines Housing Improvement	5,000 4,500 61,000
Cabos Negros County	21	Street Repairs Latrines	5,000 3,600
Sub-total Usulután	683		1,081,000
TOTAL 1	1704		1,798,800
SAN MIGUEL/MORAZAN/USULUTAN (for previous communities)	36 communities	Commune Promotion and Organization	2,280,000
SAN MIGUEL/USULUTAN/MORAZAN (for previous communities)	1704	Productive Projects Revolving Fund	1,076,000
SAN MIGUEL/USULUTAN/MORAZAN (for all displaced persons' communities in the three Departments)	1546	Housing Improvement	3,478,500
SAN MIGUEL/USULUTAN/MORAZAN (for all displaced persons' communities in the three Departments)	6692	Education and Literacy	1,672,000
SAN MIGUEL/USULUTAN/MORAZAN (for all displaced persons' communities in the three Departments)	6692	Health Care and Environment Sanitation	1,672,000
TOTAL 2			10,178,500
TOTAL			11,977,300

DISPLACED SUB	POPULATIONS' CENTRAL	PROJECTS REGION	
DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (colones)
SAN VICENTE			
Dos Quebradas Plots	52	Bakery Food Use Poultry Chocolate Processing Latrines	14,200 1,000 28,000 8,000 8,400
Los Vaqueranos	49	Food Use Bakery Housing Improvement Poultry Latrines	1,000 14,200 110,300 28,000 8,000
Santo Domingo	18	Food Use Chocolate Processing Poultry Latrines	1,000 4,000 28,000 3,000
Santa Teresa	20	Food Use Temporary Housing Improv. Latrines	1,000 45,000 3,200
Sub-total San Vicente	139		306,300
LA PAZ			
El Tunal	67	Food Use Communal Garden Street Repairs Grain Storage System	1,000 6,100 5,000 71,000
Miraflores Plots	50	Food Use Poultry Communal Garden Latrines	1,000 28,000 4,100 8,000
Sub-total	117		124,200

SUB CENTRAL REGION

DEPARTAMENTO/COMUNIDAD	NO.de FAMILIAS	PROYECTOS	COSTO DEL PROYECTO (Colones)
Sub-total	117		124,200
La Zarcera, La Borda	25	Food Use Poultry Chocolate Processing extension project Bakery	1,000 28,000 4,000 14,200
San Carlos	20	Food Use Bakery expansion Commune Garden Corn crop Bean crop Chocolate Processing Latrines	1,000 7,000 6,100 1,200 1,000 8,000 3,200
El Pedregal	14	Street Repairs Food Use Bakery Corn crop Bean crop Latrines	5,000 1,000 14,200 1,200 1,000 2,300
Las Isletas	26	Bakery Street Repairs Food Use Latrines Housing Improvement Melon and water-melon crop	14,200 5,000 1,000 4,200 58,500 5,000
Sub-total La Paz	202		311,500
TOTAL 1	341		617,800

SUB	CENTRAL	REGION	
DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
SAN VICENTE/LA PAZ (for previous communities)	10 communities	Community Promotion and Organization	634,000
SAN VICENTE/LA PAZ (for previous communities)	341	Productive Projects Revolving Funds	228,000
SAN VICENTE/LA PAZ (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Departments)	954	Housing Improvement	2,146,500
SAN VICENTE/LA PAZ (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Departments)	3765	Education/Literacy	912,000
SAN VICENTE/LA PAZ (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Departments)	3765	Health Care and Environment Sanitation	912,000
TOTAL 2			4,832,500
TOTAL			5,450,300

DISPLACED POPULATIONS' PROJECTS
CENTRAL REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
SAN SALVADOR			
Dolores Apulo, Ilopango	123	Land retaining barriers	27,000
		Garments	28,000
		Hammock making	12,000
		Housing Construction	700,000
Las Delicias, Mejicanos	47	Plastic Basket Manufacturing	10,000
		Tailoring workshop	28,000
		Housing Improvement	106,000
Montreal Colony, Mejicanos	39	Housing Improvement	88,000
San Henriquez Community, Soyapango	63	Housing Improvement	142,000
Olivos Oriente, San Martin	457	Irrigation ditches	27,000
		Bridge construction	170,000
		Chocolate Processing	8,000
		Rug manufacturing	28,000
		Hammock making	10,000
		Agricultural Crops	20,000
Olivos Poniente, San Martin (families are included in previous communities)		Commune House Construct.	20,000
		Garments	28,000
Trinidad Sector, Ilopango	14	Irrigation ditches construct.	27,000
Changallo County, Ilopango	45	Housing Improvement	101,200
		Hammocks making	10,000
		Agricultural Crops	7,500
Joya Grande County, Ilopango	15	Housing construction	80,000
		Water canalization for human consumption	12,100
		Agricultural Crops	5,000
Bolivar Property, Aguilares	51	Corn crop	2,200
		Street Repairs	5,000
		Housing Construction	271,200
El Tule, Aguilares	164	Bakery	14,200
		Tailoring	25,200
		Garments	27,300
		Literacy	1,500
Sub-total San Salvador	1018		2,041,400

CENTRAL REGION

DEPARTMENT/COMMUNITY	No. OF FAMILIES	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST (Colones)
LA LIBERTAD			
El Sitio Property, Comasagua	38	Corn Crop	2,200
		Bean Crop	1,000
		Sorghum Crop	1,000
		Bridge Construction	170,000
		Housing Construction	202,000
La Toma, Quezaltepeque	26	Latrines	4,200
		Chocolate Processing	8,000
		Hammocks making	10,000
		Street Repairs	5,000
Hermosa Provincia Colony, Colón	82	Garments	28,000
		Hammocks making	10,000
El Rodeo, Lourdes, Colón	77	Baskets making	4,000
Ateos, Sacacoyo	19	Agricultural crops	7,500
		Bakery	14,200
Sub-total La Libertad	242		467,100
TOTAL 1	1260		2,508,500
SAN SALVADOR/LA LIBERTAD (for previous communities)	16 communities	Commune Promotion and Organization	1,014,400
SAN SALVADOR/LA LIBERTAD (for previous communities)	1260	Productive Projects	880,000
		Revolving Funds	
SAN SALVADOR/LA LIBERTAD (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Departments)	1201	Housing Improvement	2,702,300
SAN SALVADOR/LA LIBERTAD (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Department)	4914	Education and Literacy	1,216,000
SAN SALVADOR/LA LIBERTAD (for all displaced persons' communities in the two Departments)	4914	Health Care and Environment Sanitation	1,216,000
TOTAL 2			7,028,700
TOTAL			9,537,200

ANNEX NO.2

MARGINAL POPULATIONS' PROJECTS
BY SETTLEMENT

PROJECTS	Number of projects by Department			PROJECTS TOTAL COST (Colones)
	SANMIGUEL	MORAZAN	USULUTAN	
Local routes	28	24	28	1,200,000
Commune house construction	16	7	5	1,200,000
Street repairs	2	2	2	50,000
Bridge construction	2	2	2	300,000
Water distribution system	2	2	2	90,000
Housing Improvement	28	24	28	420,000
Sub-total Eastern Region	78	61	67	3,260,000
	SAN VICENTE	LA PAZ		
Organization and training	18	10		31,000
Paving	2	6		173,000
Latrines		8		535,000
Drinkable water supply	2	2		158,000
Rural electricity system	20	34		4,590,000
Local routes improvement	8	10		156,000
Recipient water tanks		1		22,000
Commune Garden	4	6		34,000
Concrete roof tiles construction		2		14,000
Land retaining barrier construction		2		228,000
Garments	4	2		107,000
Commune House construction	4			12,000
Street repairs	1			19,000
Sub-total Sub-central Region	63	83		6,149,000
	SAN SALVADOR	LA LIBERTAD		
Commune Multi-purpose Centre	8	8		332,000
Water distribution system	2	6		220,000
Street repairs	12	6		282,000
Commune gardens	2	4		46,000
Rural routes improvement	2	8		560,000
Classrooms improvement	4	2		145,000
Basins protection	2			28,000
Commune House construction		6		306,000
Bridge construction		2		106,000
Housing improvement		1		35,000
Sub-total Central Region	32	43		2,060,000
PROJECTS TO BE DEFINED EASTERN/SUB-CENTRAL/CENTRAL				3,800,000
TOTAL REGIONS	173	187		15,269,000

ANNEX NO. 3

COSTS SUMMARY

PROJECTS	TOTAL COSTS (Colones)
I. DISPLACED POPULATION PROJECTS	
1. EASTERN REGION	11,977,300
2. SUB-CENTRAL REGION	5,450,300
3. CENTRAL REGION	9,537,200
Sub-total DISPLACED POPULATIONS PROJECTS	26,964,800
II. MARGINAL POPULATION PROJECTS	
1. EASTERN REGION	3,260,000
2. SUB-CENTRAL REGION	6,149,000
3. CENTRAL REGION	2,060,000
4. PROJECTS TO BE DEFINED	3,800,000
Sub-total MARGINAL POPULATION PROJECTS	15,269,000
III. TOTAL POPULATIONS PROJECTS	42,233,800
IV. CONADES EXECUTION COSTS	4,223,380
V. TOTAL PROJECT COST	46,457,180
 EQUIVALENT IN US\$	 6,112,787
(1)	

(1) Calculated at United Nations rates
US\$ 1 = 7.60 Salvadoran Colones

