

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	El Salvador
<b>Program Title:</b>	Clean Water Access
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	519-004
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$4,500,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1998
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's Water and Environment program is promoting sustainable, replicable, and integrated water resource management for rural Salvadorans living throughout 14 subwatersheds in three regions of the country. Human capacity development and technical interventions are funded to: improve water source quality and quantity through improved watershed practices that increase water infiltration and decrease soil erosion; improve performance of water delivery systems and local management capacity; increase citizen actions and advocacy to address water issues through education and training; and improve municipal management of water resources through increased local technical and administrative capacity. Investment partners included the Salvadoran Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL), 14 municipal governments within the targeted watersheds, international donors such as the Canadian Development Agency and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and partner nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Improved quality of water sources (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to promote water source protection and the physical improvement of watersheds. More than 9,400 small farmers participating in the watershed improvement component will implement conservation practices on 31,000 hectares (77,000 acres) to improve water-table recharge and decrease soil erosion. Natural springs will be protected and their water conserved for human consumption. The promotion of recycling and treatment of residential waste should lead to significant leveraging of counterpart funding (at least 80%) for additional demonstration projects, building on a successful program. The water storage reservoir activity will be significantly expanded, demonstrating surface water management for increased agricultural yields during the dry season and serving as a mitigation measure for farmers against the risks of drought. Principal grantees and government agencies are the CARE Consortium and Project Concern International, the Ministry of Environment, the National Administration for Aqueducts and Sewage, and FISDL.

Improved performance of water delivery systems (\$400,000 DA). Water delivery systems will be implemented by leveraging increased counterpart and international donor resources to pay for construction materials, while USAID provides necessary technical and managerial services including design, construction management, and local administrative training. This will increase clean water access in focus areas to more than 185,000 rural Salvadorans by expanding the number of water systems to 118, at the same time that USAID is able to reduce funding levels. USAID will promote private sector financing of water systems by encouraging local banks to lend money for these activities and evaluate use of Development Credit Authority (DCA) to support this program. Each water system's tariff structure will include a line item for environmental services payment destined for the conservation of the water source. Implementing grantees and government agencies are the same as the above activity.

More effective citizen actions to address water issues (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to develop local management capacity and the promotion of community participation in clean water access and

water resources improvement initiatives. The number of technicians trained will surpass 12,000 leading to more than 500 water-related improvements such as water systems, pollution prevention, and conflict resolution. Watershed organizations will continue to be promoted as the most effective means of locally managing water and water related issues. Six of the twelve microwatersheds selected to serve as demonstration models will have established watershed organizations supported by payment for environmental services tariffs collected from water users, such as potable water systems. Assistance will continue to promote passage of effective national watershed policy to further this objective. Implementing grantees and government agencies are the same as the above activities.

Increased municipal participation in water resources management (\$800,000 DA) Assistance will strengthen municipal capacity in managing water resources. Support will continue for the operation of fourteen municipal water resource management plans. Impact areas include decentralization of water management and service, the use of municipal ordinances to ensure the prevention of solid- and liquid-waste pollution, and municipal financial support of water systems and waste treatment. A rural water systems technical services model will be formed in Usulután to support an association of local water systems under development. This will be similar to the association developed in Ahuachapán, which is now working to overcome the primary cause of rural water system failure--a lack of technical expertise in diagnosing and repairing system defects and problems. Implementing grantees and government agencies are the same as the above activities.

**FY 2005 Program:**

This program is scheduled to end in March 2005. Please see data sheet for the new watershed management program under the Strategic Objective "Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies" (519-022).

**Performance and Results:** Access to clean water within the 18 target subwatersheds reached 64% this year, up nearly 5% over last year's measurement. This represents over 150,000 people with access to clean water and is double the national average for rural municipalities. This year's efforts intensified development of local technical and management capacity, resulting in the formation of 14 watershed committees. This was an important step towards effective local water management and is the cornerstone of the program's exit strategy that defines measures for successful completion of local water system development. Over 10,500 farms are participating in water conservation practices over an area exceeding 27,000 hectares, (roughly 69,000 acres), producing increased quality and quantity of water resources. The number of project supported water systems now exceeds 100, providing services to 185,000 rural Salvadorans. These projects continue efforts to decentralize control of local water delivery systems and raise awareness of need for effective national policy. As originally planned, potable water systems are now being built with reduced USAID funding by leveraging other donor financing for purchase of construction materials and services. Payment for environmental protection services is being promoted by including a service fee in the water bill paid by users. A high level of environmental and environmental health awareness (94%) was maintained and more than 11,500 local organization members have been trained. All 14 participating municipalities have developed water resource management plans linked to local watershed management through municipal development committees.

By the end of the program in March 2005, integrated water resources interventions will result in the provision of sustainable access to clean water for more than 200,000 rural Salvadorans. Farmers will be applying water conservation practices to 33,000 hectares (82,500 acres) of land. Four sewage and six solid waste treatment facilities demonstrating appropriate technologies for local communities will be operational and self-sustainable. The Ahuachapán and Usulután support services model for rural water systems will be operational and financed by user tariffs, offering technical services to 30 water systems and serving as models for other rural areas. The program's exit strategy will be successfully implemented in the 14 target subwatersheds. A successful model may be the basis for clean water access initiatives in the future.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

El Salvador

519-004 Clean Water Access	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	16,240
Expenditures	14,286
Unliquidated	1,954
<b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	4,100
Expenditures	3,316
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	20,340
Expenditures	17,602
Unliquidated	2,738
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	4,500
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	4,500
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	24,840