

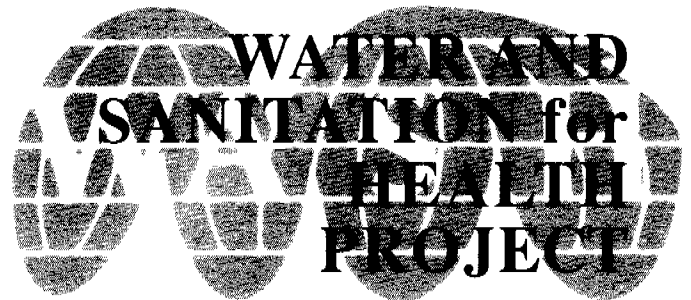
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TECHNICAL ASSISTANT
THE USAID/GUATEMALA PAYSA PI

August-September

INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE
FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)

WASH Field Report
December



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**WATER AND SANITATION
FOR HEALTH PROJECT**

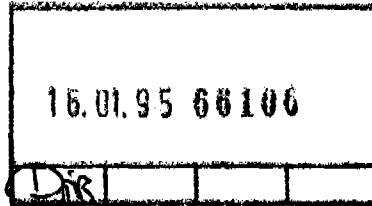
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December 22, 1994



Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of "Technical Assistance to the USAID/Guatemala PAYSA Project" WASH Field Report No. ~~546~~ by Francis Conway. The report describes the results of a field visit by the WASH consultant and a workshop with PAYSA staff to reprogram the project, which is lagging behind schedule and lost funds from a recision, to a more realistic set of outputs (water and sanitation systems) before the projects is due to end.

Please let me know if you would like additional copies of this report. Comments or suggestions are always welcome.

Sincerely yours,

J. Ellis Turner
WASH Project Director

WASH Field Report No. 450

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO
THE USAID/GUATEMALA PAYSA PROJECT**

August-September 1994

Prepared for the USAID Mission to Guatemala
under WASH Task No. 546

by

Francis Conway

December 1994

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A Comparison of the Health Effects of Water Supply and Sanitation in Urban and Rural Guatemala. December 1991. Field Report No. 352. Prepared by O. Masseur Bateman and Shelley Smith.

Development of a Behavior-based Monitoring System for the Health Education Component of the Rural Water and Health Project, CARE-Guatemala. July 1992. Field Report No. 364. Prepared by Lori DiPrete Brown and Elena Hurtado. (Available in English and Spanish.)

Follow-on Assessment of a Behavior-based Monitoring System for the Health Education Component of the Rural Water and Health Project, CARE-Guatemala. February 1993. Field Report No. 385. Prepared by Lori DiPrete Brown, Elena Hurtado, and Steve Esrey. (Available in English and Spanish.)

Baseline Survey for the Guatemalan Highlands Rural Water and Sanitation Project. August 1993. Field Report No. 403. Prepared by Gilles Bergeron and Steven A. Esrey. (Available in English and Spanish.)

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

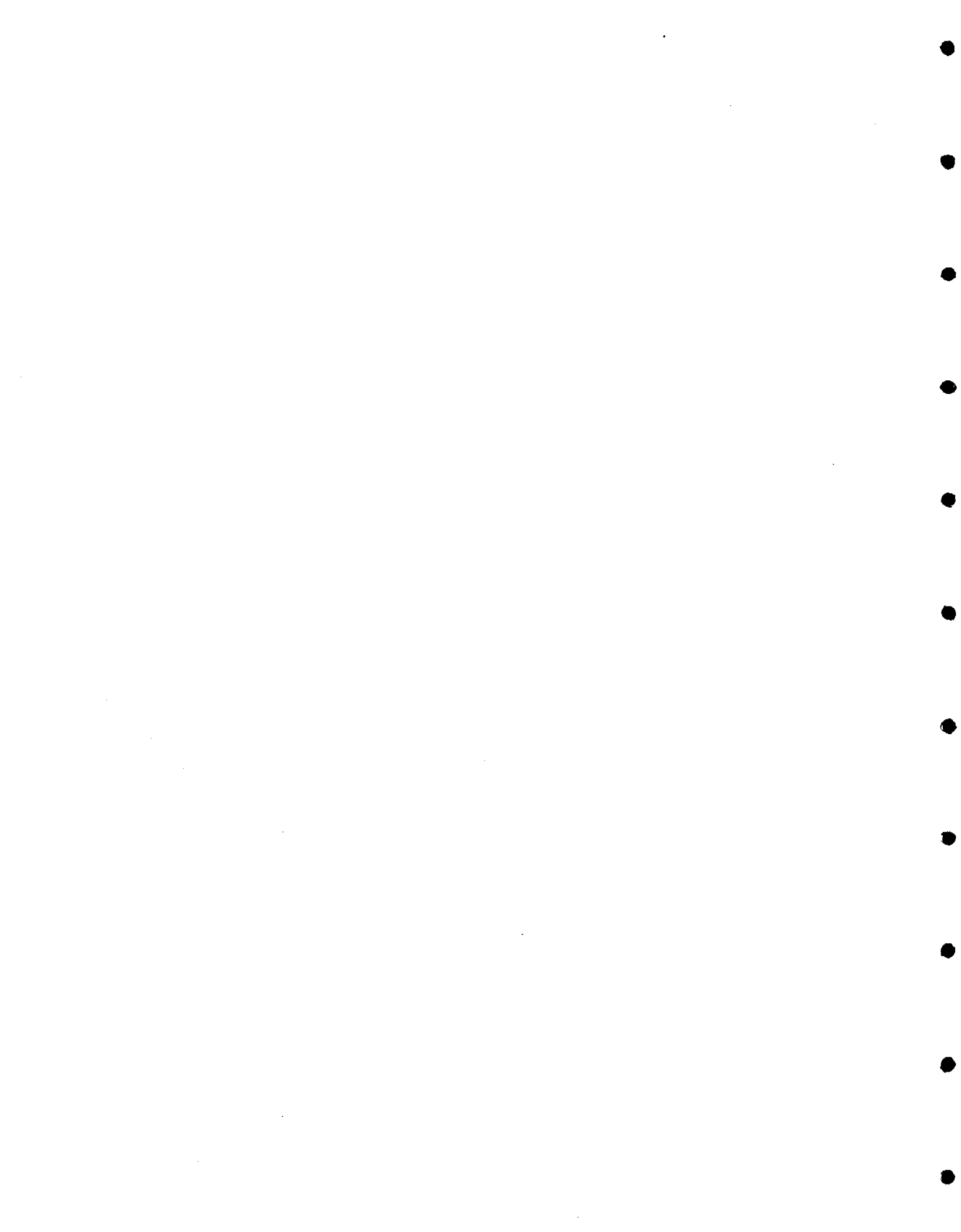
Francis Conway currently is a senior associate with the International Activities Center of the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. At the time this report was written, Mr. Conway worked with the Research Triangle Institute. He served for seventeen years with USAID in various management positions, including assistant director for Central America, South America, and Program Support and Operations for the USAID Office of Housing, and was deputy mission director in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Conway's areas of expertise include urban development, housing policy, infrastructure and housing finance, and program design and evaluation. He has lived in Honduras, Panama, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic. Mr. Conway is fluent in Spanish and French.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

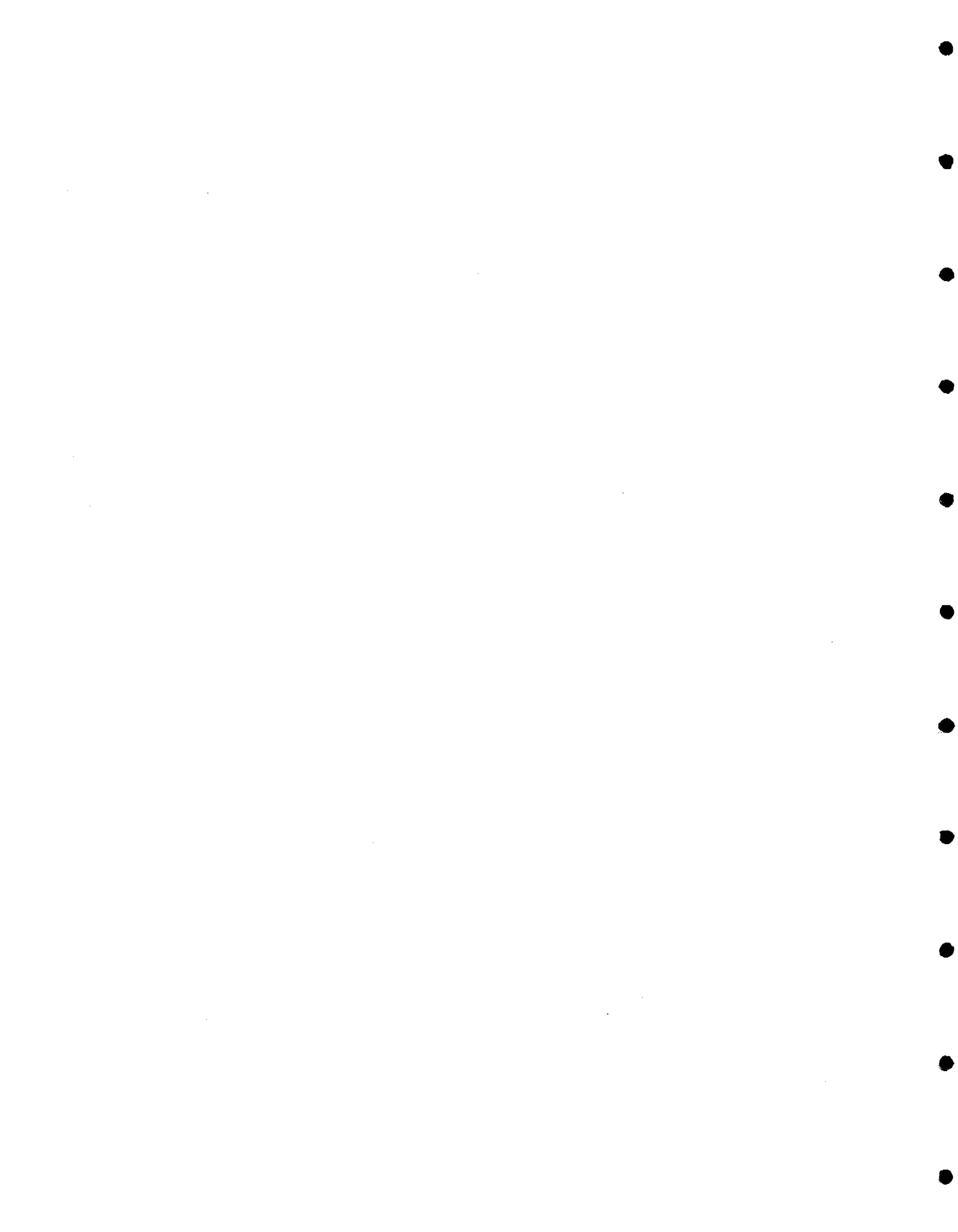
This report would not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of several organizations. USAID/Guatemala was very supportive and greatly facilitated the overall organization of the in-country field work. The three-day workshop that generated the recommendations included in this report would not have been possible without the support of USAID/Guatemala.

The PAYSA implementing unit of the Ministry of Health of the Government of Guatemala also provided valuable support for this report. PAYSA staff helped design and conduct the workshop. Participation in the workshop by PAYSA top and middle management staff was fundamental to the success of that effort. Staff from other sections of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance also made important contributions to the report.



ACRONYMS

CP	Conditions Precedent to the First Disbursement
EHP	Environmental Health Project
FIS	Fondo de Inversión Social
FONPAZ	Fondo Nacional para la Paz
GOG	Government of Guatemala
HEO	Health and Education Office, USAID/Guatemala
MOH	Ministry of Health
PACD	project assistance completion date
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAYSA	Proyecto de Agua Potable y Saneamiento del Altiplano
PD&S	Project Development and Support
PP	Project Paper
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health Project



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID/Guatemala and the Government of Guatemala (GOG) signed the Grant Agreement for the PAYSА project (number 520-0399) on August 27, 1991.¹ Of the total cost of \$19.2 million, USAID was to fund \$9.5 million, the GOG \$6.9 million and the participating communities \$2.8 million. The project assistance completion date (PACD) is December 31, 1996. The goal of the project is:

A sustained improvement in the health status of the rural poor in the target area. This will be measured by an estimated 20 percent decrease in child mortality in the participating communities after five years of project activities.

The purpose of the project is to:

Decrease the incidence of diarrheal disease in the target communities, particularly among children between birth and five years of age, by about 40 percent through the provision of potable water systems and latrines, supported by a health education program. These activities will be institutionalized in the Ministry of Health (MOH) by the end of the project.

The project is financing four integrated interventions in participating communities in the Guatemalan highlands:

- potable water connections in the homes of participating families
- latrines in all homes in each community
- training of an operation and maintenance committee in each community
- training of one community health volunteer for every 40 families to provide instruction in the proper use of water and latrines and in techniques to avoid and treat diarrhea

In May 1994, the Health and Education Office (HEO) of USAID/Guatemala requested the assistance of EHP, noting that:

[...], the project, now almost at the half-way mark, is lagging in meeting its physical targets. For example, only 31 systems serving 37 communities have been completed. To be on target, the project should have completed 80 systems by now. Also, the lagging performance has created a growing pipeline. More recently, \$1.2 million have been deobligated from the project to help meet Agency recision requirements. Thus, the current project has been reduced to \$8.3 million from \$9.5 million, a 13 percent decrease. Additional funds could be lost if performance continues to lag.

¹ The official title is Highlands Water and Sanitation Project. PAYSА, the acronym for Proyecto de Agua Potable y Saneamiento del Altiplano, the implementing unit for the project in the Ministry of Health, is the name by which it is generally known.

The Mission established two objectives for the assistance:

- Reprogram the project to operate under the reduced budget of \$8.3 million, while retaining the original PAYSAs design.
- Determine if the PAYSAs model can serve villagers in the former zones of conflict if the Mission receives new resources.

As of August 12, 1994, PAYSAs had completed the construction of water systems and latrines and the training of health volunteers in 35 communities. Training in operation and maintenance is proceeding more slowly, there were 15 communities in which this was still incomplete.

The completion of all work in 20 communities is far short of what the project should have achieved by now. It is as much as two years behind schedule and some 70 to 80 communities behind schedule in meeting the key benchmarks set out in the Project Paper, and there is no chance that this delay will be made up by the PACD.

There are now sufficient materials on hand for the education of health volunteers in 100 communities. When the U.S. supplier completes delivery of the construction materials, PAYSAs will have sufficient inventory for about 80 water systems and should face no delays for the next 12 to 15 months. The staff responsible for the infrastructure component also have a pipeline of some 80 projects in various stages of feasibility analysis, design, or early construction.

There is good reason to anticipate that PAYSAs's performance will improve in the 28 months remaining before the PACD of December 31, 1996. The realistic targets in the remaining implementation period are greater than 60 and less than 140 communities.

Achieving the original targets of a 20 percent reduction in mortality and 40 percent reduction in morbidity *project-wide* is not possible because a full health education component is unlikely to be completed in all the communities before the PACD.

A half day workshop of PAYSAs, A.I.D., and GOG staff convened by EHP produced the following agreement:

- PAYSAs has enough construction and educational materials to complete work in 84 communities and should proceed immediately to accomplish this goal.
- PAYSAs should set an upper and lower cumulative target—tentatively 124 and 100 water systems serving 186 and 150 communities, respectively—with the understanding that USAID will provide the resources for the higher target if PAYSAs shows that it is meeting the lower one.

PAYSAs does very well in isolated inaccessible communities and should have no trouble extending its efforts to the former conflict zones. The heavy emphasis on community participation and on health, especially the health of young children, should make it easier to win the trust of a population that initially will be suspicious. Cost recovery, particularly to support operation and maintenance, may be more difficult to achieve.

The only concern is that at least for all of 1995 and early 1996, it will be fully engaged in the current project. Starting in April or May 1996, the reverse will be true. USAID-funded work will be winding down and PAYSA will need new sources of funding.

Chapter 1

THE CONTEXT

1.1 The PAYSA Project

USAID/Guatemala and the Government of Guatemala (GOG) signed the Grant Agreement for the PAYSA project (number 520-0399) on August 27, 1991.² Of the total cost of \$19.2 million, USAID was to fund \$9.5 million, GOG \$6.9 million and the participating communities \$2.8 million. The project assistance completion date (PACD) is December 31, 1996. The goal of the project is:

A sustained improvement in the health status of the rural poor in the target area. This will be measured by an estimated 20 percent decrease in child mortality in the participating communities after five years of project activities.

The purpose of the project is to:

Decrease the incidence of diarrheal disease in the target communities, particularly among children between birth and five years of age, by about 40 percent through the provision of potable water systems and latrines, supported by a health education program. These activities will be institutionalized in the Ministry of Health (MOH) by the end of the project.

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- latrines in all homes in each community
- training of an operation and maintenance committee in each community
- training of one community health volunteer for every 40 families to provide instruction in the proper use of water and latrines and in techniques to avoid and treat diarrhea.

A predecessor project funded by USAID, the Community-Based Integrated Health and Nutrition Project (520-0251), financed only the first three components. An evaluation of that project conducted by WASH in 1989³ recommended adding the health education component after finding shortcomings in the knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the proper use of water and latrines.

² The official title is Highlands Water and Sanitation Project. PAYSA, the acronym for Proyecto de Agua Potable y Saneamiento del Altiplano, the implementing unit for the project in the Ministry of Health, is the name by which it is generally known.

³ See WASH Field Report No. 251, February 1989.

The community is a full participant in the project. Families wanting water connections contribute labor for the construction of the system and pay a monthly fee of Q5.50 each. A portion of the fees collected goes into a national revolving fund to finance additional PAYSA projects and another portion goes into a fund managed by the community for operating and maintenance expenses.

All these components and practices together distinguish the PAYSA model from other rural water and sanitation projects in Guatemala, which either do not require community participation and/or leave out the health education component.

1.2 Mission Request for Assistance

In May 1994, the Health and Education Office (HEO) of USAID/Guatemala requested the assistance of EHP, noting that:

[...], the project, now almost at the half-way mark, is lagging in meeting its physical targets. For example, only 31 systems serving 37 communities have been completed. To be on target, the project should have completed 80 systems by now. Also, the lagging performance has created a growing pipeline. More recently, \$1.2 million have been deobligated from the project to help meet Agency rescission requirements. Thus, the current project has been reduced to \$8.3 million from \$9.5 million, a 13 percent decrease. Additional funds could be lost if performance continues to lag.

The Mission established two objectives for the assistance:

- Reprogram the project to operate under the reduced budget of \$8.3 million, while retaining the original PAYSA design.
- Determine if the PAYSA model can serve villagers in the former zones of conflict if the Mission receives new resources.

The Mission asked EHP to focus on three critical elements:

- Financial administration, particularly as affected by delays in counterpart funds.
- Project timeline, including a full review of documents to chronicle delays and to consider changing the PACD to December 31, 1997 if necessary.
- Donor coordination, with emphasis on the relationship of PAYSA to other GOG rural water and sanitation programs that do not stress community participation or health education.

The Mission indicated that it was not inclined to extend the PACD and preferred to see what PAYSA could achieve by the original date of December 31, 1996.

1.3 Purpose of the Consultancy

A team planning meeting conducted by EHP in Washington, D.C., on August 5, 1994, prior to the departure of the consultant for Guatemala, produced the following definition of the purpose of the assignment:

To describe for the Mission and for GOG a new scenario for the PAYSA project that is:

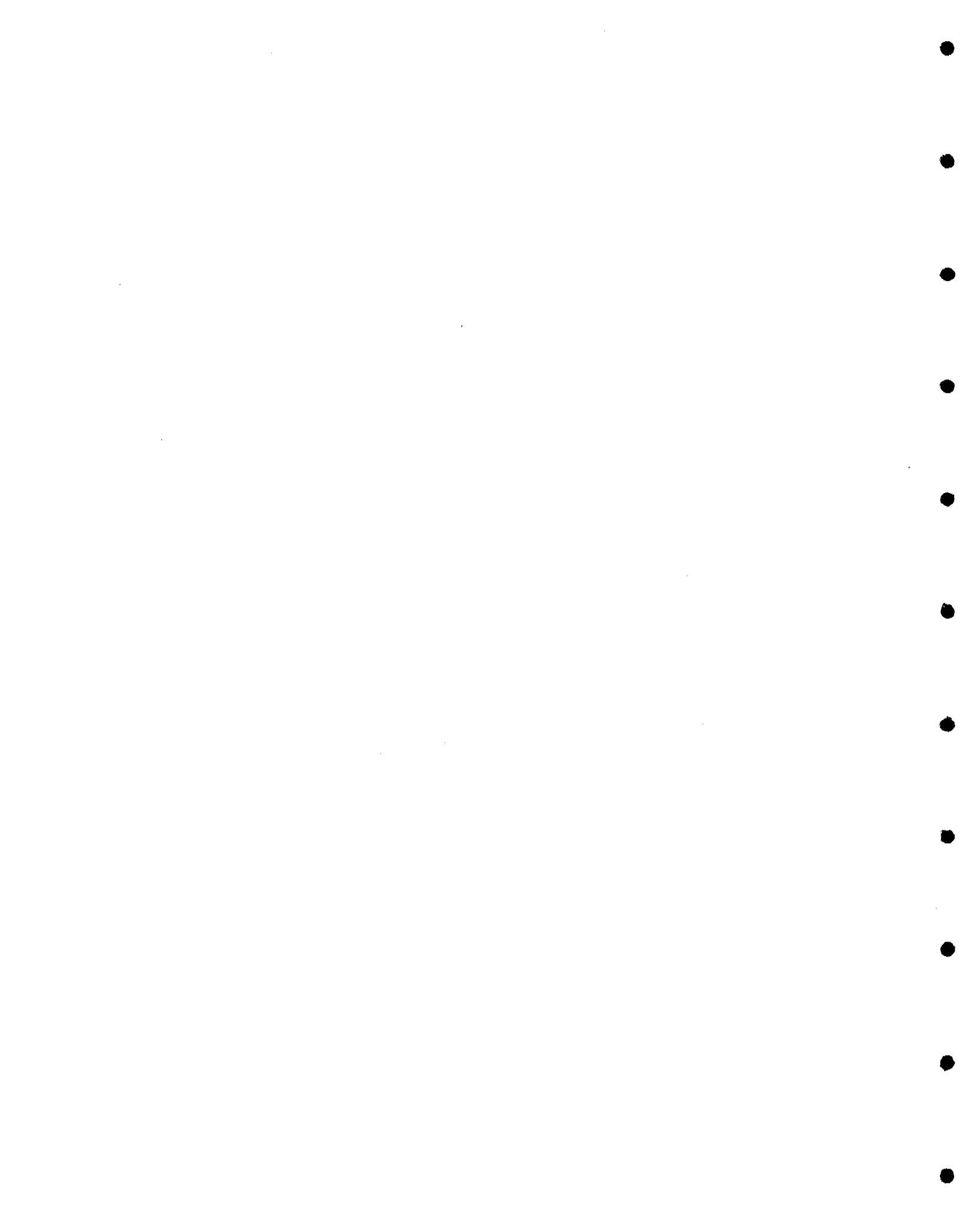
Viable

- works within the new budget realities
- is consistent with the demonstrated capacity of the project to date.

Successful

- generates the health impact desired by USAID and GOG as shown by a comparison with the results of the 1993 baseline study
- maintains the original PAYSA methodology
- involves PAYSA staff fully so that they become identified with and committed to the new project targets.

The Mission agreed with this scenario and with the related schedule for completion of the assignment (Annex A) at the entry briefing conducted on August 23, 1994.



Chapter 2

CURRENT STATUS

2.1 Accomplishments to Date

The PAYSA project is employing the full methodology described in the Project Paper (PP). All interventions in the participating communities include the health education, operation and maintenance, and cost recovery components, in addition to the construction of water systems and latrines. All PAYSA personnel understand the total effort in terms of these components. Persons interviewed in the communities also described each component correctly, including the role of community volunteers in educating families in the proper use of water and latrines. PAYSA staff take great pride in doing a difficult job well.

As of August 12, 1994, PAYSA had completed the construction of water systems and latrines and the training of health volunteers in 35 communities. Training in operation and

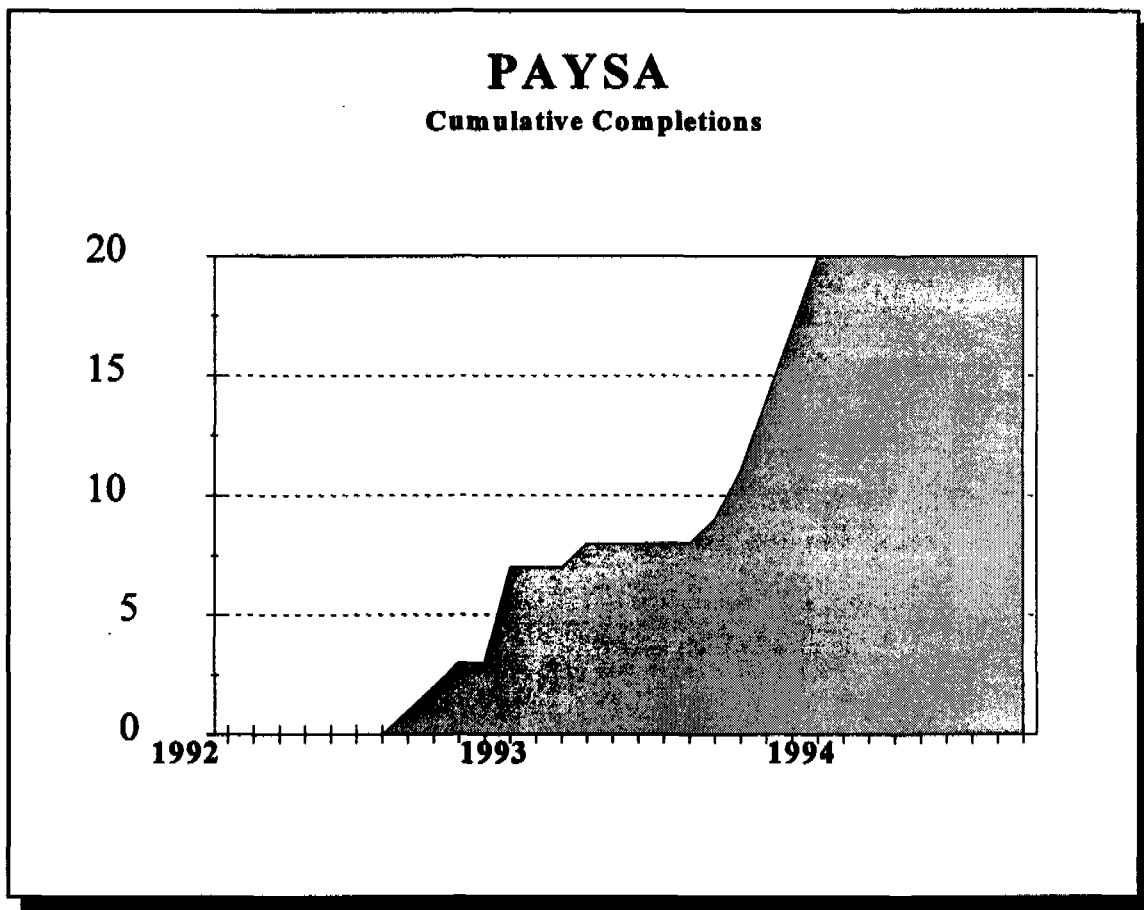


Figure 1

there are only 20 communities in which PAYSA has carried out all four components of its methodology (Figure 1).

2.2 Delays during the First Half of the Project

The completion of work in 20 communities is far short of what the project should have achieved by now. It is as much as two years behind schedule in meeting the key benchmarks set out in the Project Paper, and there is no chance that this delay will be overcome by the PACD. The following table shows delays in key benchmarks⁴:

Key Benchmarks Established in the Project Paper	Anticipated Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Cumulative Delays (In Days)
Calendar Year 1991			
PP approved	25-Aug-91	25-Aug-91	0
Agreement signed	04-Sep-91	27-Aug-91	(8)
CPs met first disbursement	30-Nov-91	31-Jul-92	244
Begin construction 40th water system	31-Jan-92	15-Jun-92	136
Calendar Year 1992			
Materials for first 40 communities delivered in full	31-Jul-92	30-Sep-94	791
Baseline Study	30-Aug-92	15-Aug-93	350
MOF Authorization New PAYSA positions	30-Oct-92	21-May-93	203
Complete construction 40th water system	31-Dec-92	30-Sep-94	638

⁴ The benchmarks assumed that the Mission would authorize the project on May 31, 1991. The actual date of authorization was August 25, 1991—86 days later. At the debriefing for this assignment, the Mission requested that all the benchmarks be adjusted by 86 days to reflect the delay.

The initial USAID procurement of education and training materials and the completion of construction in the first 40 communities typify the obstacles that the PAYSA project confronted. The procurement will be over two years late when the final materials are delivered at the end of September 1994. The construction will be nearly two years late when the 40th water system is completed, also in September 1994. No one party is responsible for these delays, which are due to a wide range of problems. GOG budget constraints, the time taken to meet the conditions precedent to the first disbursement, difficult negotiations with the U.S. supplier, and the lack of warehouse space in Totonacapan once shipments were ready all contributed to the procurement delay. The lack of materials to begin the education campaign, unexpected shortfalls in the availability of certain types of pipes, government labor problems, and tardy provision of GOG counterpart resources contributed to the delay in completing the 40th water system. Whatever the causes, the fact remains that the PAYSA project has faced serious production problems from the outset.

Progress has been slow and erratic, as Figure 2 illustrates. The first of three periods during which production fell off was between May and August 1992. At the time, PAYSA was in a position to begin construction on several new water systems, but health education could not keep pace because the materials for the courses had not arrived. The other two periods were between January and May 1993 and 1994, respectively. GOG was unable to provide the counterpart funds until late April or May. PAYSA relies on these to pay the masons and

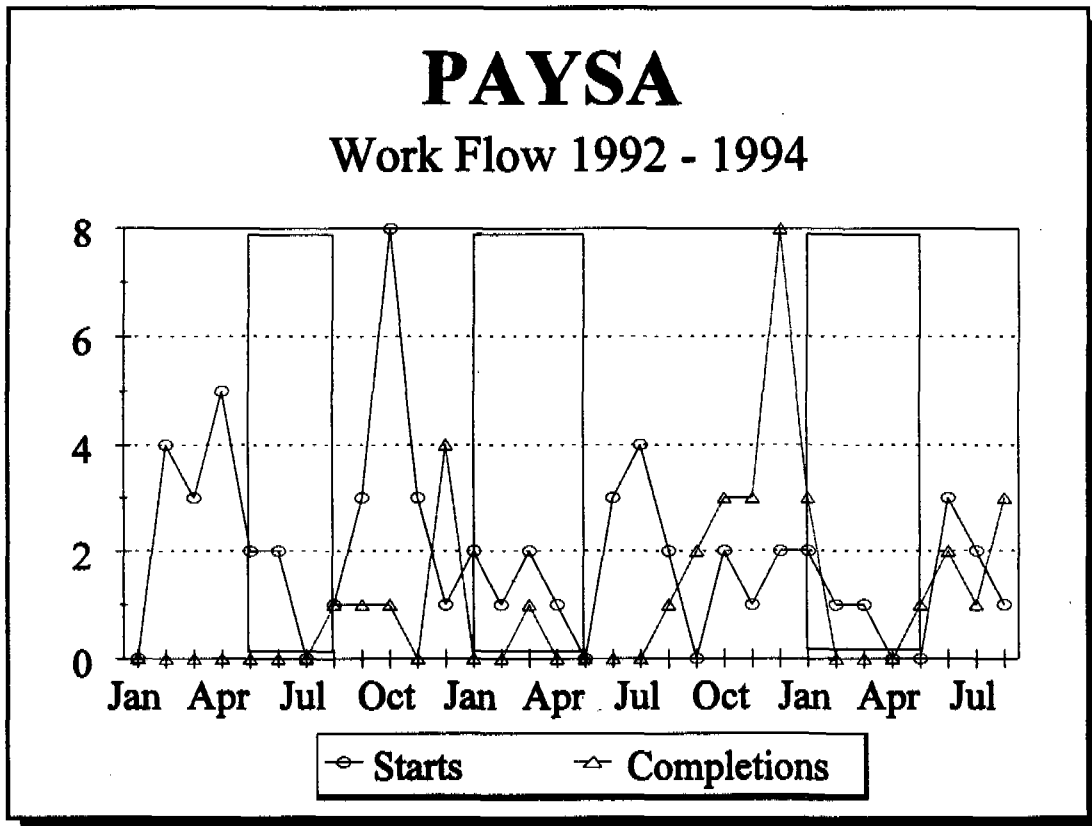


Figure 2

other production staff and to buy supplies such as spare parts and cement. In addition, there have been work stoppages to protest delays in the payment of wages. Together these factors explain the low production figures of the PAYSA project to date.

2.3 Situation Anticipated in the Second Half of the Project

There are now sufficient materials on hand for the education of health volunteers in 100 communities. When the U.S. supplier completes delivery of the construction materials, PAYSA will have sufficient inventory for about 80 water systems and should face no delays for the next 12 to 15 months. The staff responsible for the infrastructure component also have a pipeline of some 80 projects in various stages of feasibility analysis, design, or early construction. On the other hand, the annual delay in providing counterpart resources is likely to continue. The administrative support staff can compensate for this to some extent by procuring cement, spare parts, and other local supplies in October or November for use between the following January and May, when counterpart funds may not be available.

By this means, PAYSA should be able to maintain a steadier rate of production in 1995 and 1996. Currently, PAYSA is two years and some 70 to 80 communities behind schedule, but there is good reason to anticipate that its performance will improve in the 28 months remaining before the December 31, 1996, PACD. Figure 3 illustrates the range of possible

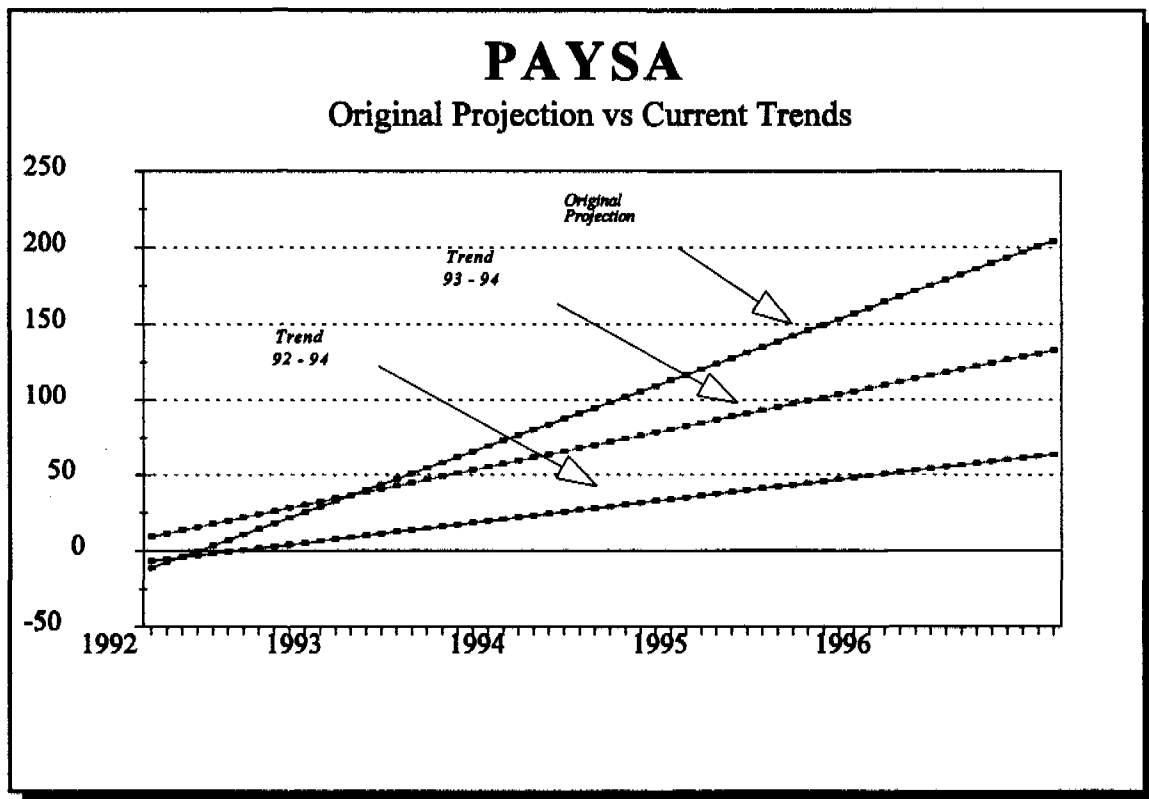
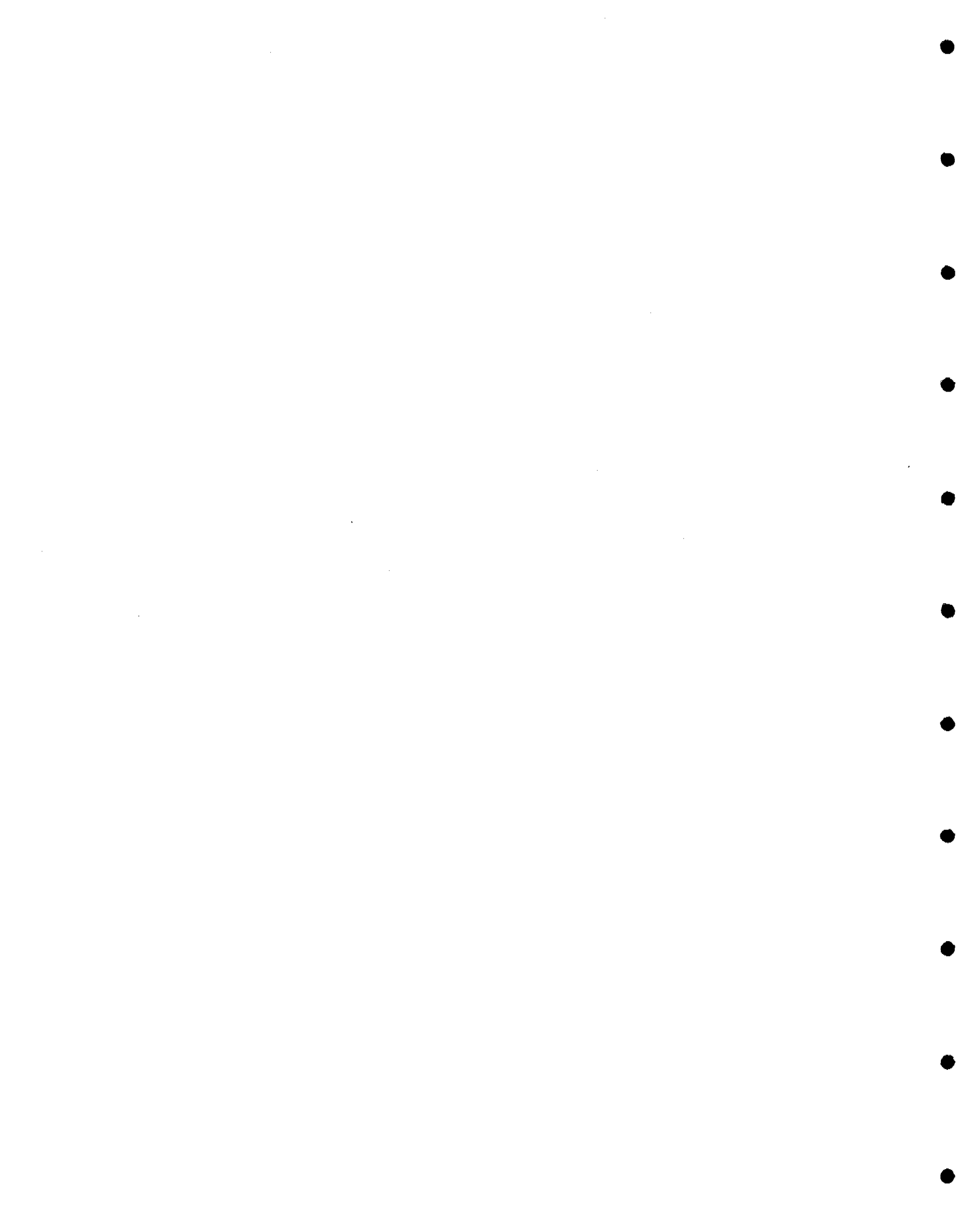


Figure 3

results. The original projection is no longer a feasible target. The lower trend shows that the project would complete work in some 60 communities if the problems encountered to date were to continue. The middle trend reflects the performance of the project since mid-1993. Had PAYSA sustained this rhythm of production from the outset, as many as 140 communities could have been covered. The realistic targets in the remaining implementation period are greater than 60 and less than 140 communities.



Chapter 3

THE REPROGRAMMING WORKSHOP

3.1 Participation and Basic Structure

Staff members from PAYSA, USAID, and the Ministries of Health and Finance participated in a two-day workshop convened by EHP to prepare a work program for the remaining period of the project. Participants from PAYSA included both home office and field staff responsible for construction of water systems, operation and maintenance, and health education. USAID staff represented both the technical and staff offices responsible for project implementation and oversight. Ministry of Health representatives included persons involved in sectoral planning and field personnel working with PAYSA in the health education component. The Ministry of Finance sent persons from both the external finance and budget divisions. Workshop discussions were enriched by a wide diversity of views on the obstacles and opportunities that will define the future of the project.

The theme of the workshop was "Programming for Success" ("La Programación del Exito") and was intended to emphasize the fact that the project can still succeed despite the initial setbacks. The topics for the three half-day sessions were:

- Defining success as it applies to PAYSA ("La Definición del Exito")
- My contribution to the success of PAYSA ("Mi Contribución al Exito")
- Programming the success of PAYSA ("La Programación del Exito")

A fourth session extended the workshop to two full days. (See sample of the Workshop Schedule in Annex B.)

3.2 Defining Success

The participants defined four elements for the success of PAYSA:

- Achieving the intended health impact
- Promoting a sense of participation and satisfaction among the communities
- Institutionalizing PAYSA
- Providing all four components of the PAYSA model in each community, that is, a water system with individual connections, a latrine for each home, training and organization for operation and maintenance, and training and organization for health education.

All agreed that the reduction of infant mortality and morbidity, community participation in the process, and community satisfaction with the services and facilities provided by PAYSA were essential. But it was also clear that these measures of success could only serve indirectly as guiding principles for the remainder of the project. Achieving the original targets

of a 20 percent reduction in mortality and 40 percent reduction in morbidity project-wide is not possible because a full health education component is unlikely to be completed in all the communities before the PACD. This component involves at least three visits by a health educator over a 12-month period and is a prerequisite for achievement of the targets. Personal hygiene behavior is not expected to change significantly unless the health education component is fulfilled in each community. EHP staff have suggested that for the initial evaluation the most meaningful data for morbidity and mortality will be data from those communities that have been fully educated.

Changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices resulting from health education take time. There is no way to recover the two years lost in starting up the project. Accordingly, EHP staff and the consultant have suggested that the initial evaluation be completed as planned before December 31, 1996 (the PACD) for all communities, but that a second evaluation be conducted (perhaps using PD&S [project development and support] funds or other USAID funds) at least 12 months after the PACD in order to capture the full positive health impacts of the interventions (i.e., USAID should remeasure the health impacts once the full complement of the health education interventions has been completed). This second evaluation will represent the actual follow-on baseline survey recommended by the original authors of the epidemiological design of the project. EHP believes that the data from completion of the second evaluation will add significantly to the body of scientific knowledge of the health benefits of water supply and sanitation and hygiene education, and urges that the second evaluation be done.

The institutionalization of PAYSA seemed a useful target in planning for the second half of the project, but it was soon clear that "institutionalization" meant different things to different participants. For some, it signified the continued existence of the PAYSA implementing unit within the Ministry of Health after the PACD. For others, it represented the adoption of the PAYSA model by other MOH and GOG rural water programs. For still others, it was both of these. The group deferred consideration of the subject for a separate meeting in the near future.

The number of communities in which the project could provide the full complement of facilities and services by the PACD became the index of success for workshop participants. Water and latrines, training in operation and maintenance, and health education will generate community satisfaction, achieve the intended health impact, and encourage the GOG to institutionalize the PAYSA model.

3.3 Contributing to Success: The Production Process

The second half-day session discussed the cooperation of the PAYSA implementing unit, USAID, and the Ministry of Finance. USAID, the Ministry of Finance, and the administrative support staff of PAYSA provide the resources, and the infrastructure and education staff of PAYSA implement the activities in the communities. The production process begins with the procurement of materials and concludes with construction, training, and education.

This analysis produced several conclusions:

- USAID must complete the procurement cycle before PAYSAs can begin construction. Each takes 12 months on average, requiring a total of 24 months. With 28 months remaining in the life of the project, December 31 of this year would be the deadline to set a final target for project activity through the PACD of December 31, 1996.
- The training of sufficient health education volunteers to reach each household in a participating community takes at least 9 months. PAYSAs cannot complete its work in a given community in less than that.
- PAYSAs' internal procurement procedure takes three months. The GOG budget procedure can produce gaps of up to 4 months from January to April of each year, during which PAYSAs cannot procure anything because it has no counterpart funds. If locally procured supplies or materials are not in inventory in December, they may not be available until July or August. This can bring construction and education activities to a halt during the dry season, when work is easiest, reducing PAYSAs' effective work year to only 8 months.

3.4 Programming Success

The third session of the workshop did not go as planned. The participants initially arrived at a target of 122 communities in which PAYSAs would complete water systems, latrines, training in operation and maintenance, and health education by December 31, 1996. This produced the following breakdown by year:

Calendar Year	Number of Communities
	Actual
1992	7
1993	18
1994	<u>20</u>
	Subtotal 45
	Projected
1995	38
1996	<u>39</u>
	Subtotal 77
Total	122

Some participants were not sure that it was realistic to assume that production in the final two years of the project would proceed at double the rate of the best year to date. The discussion that followed highlighted two important points that had not been considered before:

- The PAYSA staff, bent on covering the largest number of communities by the PACD, should not be constrained, lest it diminish their enthusiasm for the project and affect the overall results.
- USAID wants to set a realistic target in consultation with PAYSA, and it will be extremely important to keep to the agreed schedule and avoid any slippage.

The additional half day of discussions produced the following agreement:

- PAYSA has enough construction and educational materials to complete work in 84 communities and should proceed immediately to accomplish this goal.
- PAYSA should set an upper and lower target—tentatively 124 and 100⁵ water systems serving 186 and 150 communities, respectively—with the understanding that USAID will provide the resources for the higher target if PAYSA shows that it is meeting the lower one.

⁵ One hundred water systems is the EHP consultant's estimate of a realistic lower target. Other estimates for the lower target range from less than 100 to as high as 110.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Choosing and Implementing a Scenario

The PAYSА implementing unit now needs to submit a detailed projection of its program to USAID showing the low and high estimates of the total number of communities it hopes to cover by December 31, 1996. At present it tends to think and speak in terms of water systems, not communities. On average, each water system serves 1.5 communities. To be consistent with the design of the project, the estimated production should be expressed in terms of the number of communities served, not water systems built.

The table below summarizes the key project indicators at the lower and higher targets.

PAYSА Project Projected Cumulative Results As of December 31, 1996				
	Low projection	High projection	Original target	Percent Achieved
Communities served	150	190	300	50 - 65 percent
Families served	12,000	15,200	24,000	50 - 65 percent
Children under 5 years	14,400	18,240	n/a	n/a
Total USAID funding	\$5.7 million	\$6.1 million	\$9.5 million	60 - 65 percent

The low estimate will be most difficult to establish, since it should reflect a realistic target and yet not be so low as to be meaningless. The following suggestions might be helpful:

- Select a production level that represents 75 to 80 percent of the full capacity of PAYSA. For example, if PAYSA can handle work in 60 communities at a given time, the work program should not exceed 45 to 50 communities in process.
- Use past history to estimate the number of communities in which PAYSA can initiate or conclude work. This suggests a rate of 3 to 4 communities (2 to 3 water systems) in any given month.
- Assume that production levels will drop by half or more between January and April, when counterpart funds may not be available. Thus, the number of communities in which work begins or ends during that period might be as low as 1.5 or 2 per month.
- Assume that USAID will process only one more procurement of supplies and materials in the United States for the project.

On these assumptions, the low estimate should be about 130 to 145 communities (or by PAYSA's reckoning, 85 to 100 water systems on the basis of 1.5 communities for each system).

USAID, in turn, might want to consider shortening the lead times for U.S. procurement, which at present would allow for only one more delivery of supplies and materials. Lead times of three to six months would permit deliveries in excess of those required for PAYSA's low estimate in the event that it succeeds in meeting its intermediate targets over the next six to twelve months. Options include an IQC or an open contract with a supplier that would give PAYSA the incentive to aim for a higher production target if it can prove itself.

4.2 The Health Message

The project's objective is to reduce infant mortality and morbidity. Unfortunately, the monitoring and reporting system in place is more suited to an infrastructure project whose objective is to build water systems and latrines.

PAYSA and USAID should consider replacing the number of water systems and latrines in process and completed or the number of persons trained with the following indicators:

- Number of communities in which PAYSA has completed all four components.
- Number of communities in which PAYSA is engaged in providing the four components and the percentage of progress in all four, not just in the construction of water systems.
- Number of families in the communities and the number of children under five years of age.
- Cases of diarrhea among children under five as reported by the health volunteers. (This would undoubtedly contain errors made by volunteers with little training. Still, it would be like seeing the first trickle of water in a new water system. Any such data, however imperfect, would reinforce the project image as a health project. The numbers can be

refined later by the follow-on to the baseline survey conducted in August 1992. An alternative might be to include process measures, such as changes in behavior and volunteer activities.)

- Funds paid by the community to cover part of the investment and the operation and maintenance costs. This might include the total collected, the percentage of delinquent accounts, and the current value of the revolving fund.

4.3 Other GOG Rural Water Programs

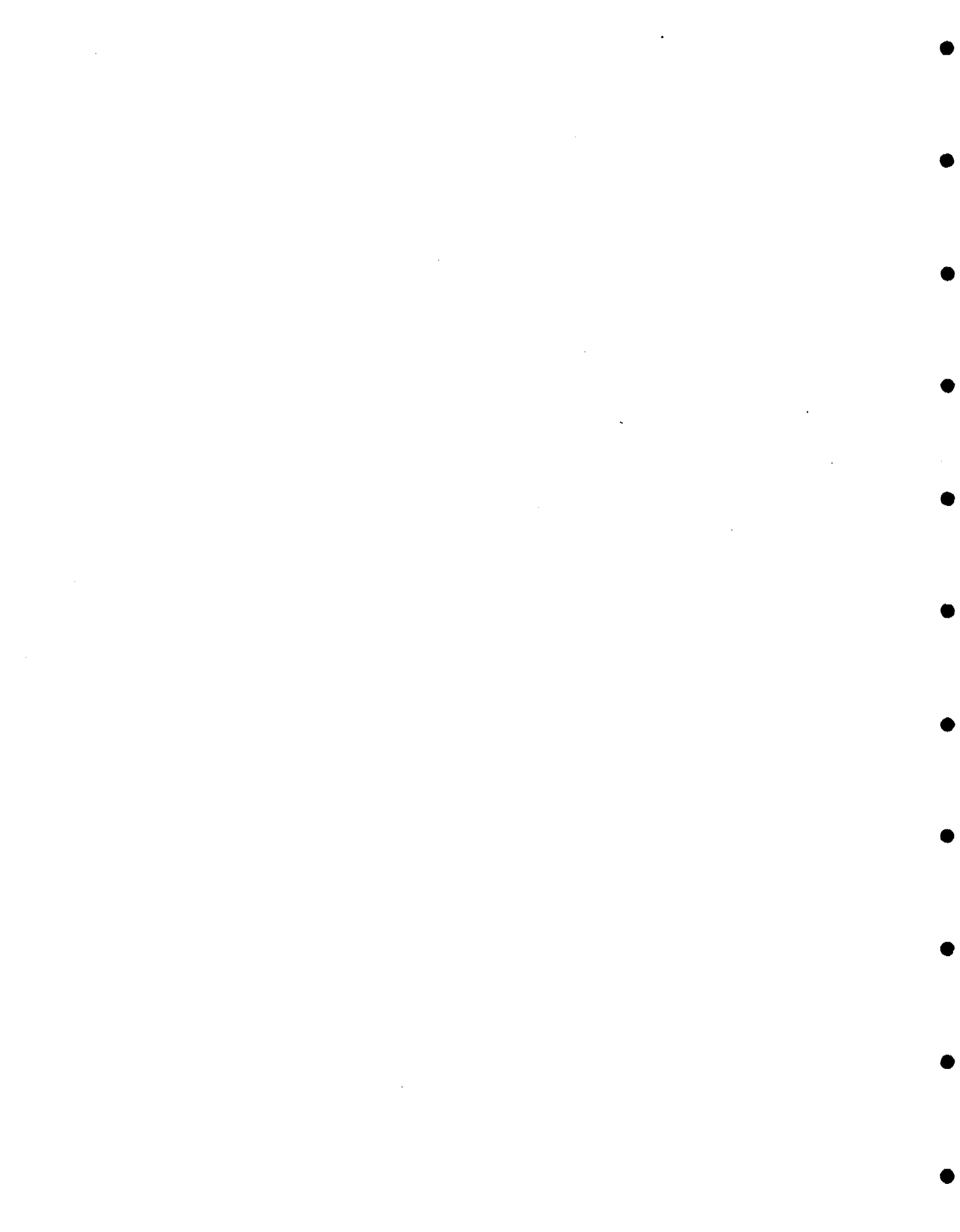
PAYSA is negotiating to become the implementing agency for the rural water projects funded by the Fondo de Inversión Social (FIS) and the Fondo Nacional para la Paz (FONPAZ). It hopes to formalize the agreements in 1995. This would help mitigate the current conflict between the USAID/PAYSA methodology, which focuses on community participation and seeks to maximize the health impact of rural water and sanitation programs, and the FIS and FONPAZ activities, which have not followed that methodology.

Another very positive development is a proposed GOG sectoral analysis for urban and rural water and sanitation programs which, according to officials of the MOH, favors adoption of the PAYSA methodology. EHP will be assisting GOG and PAHO in the preparation of this analysis.

4.4 Expansion to Former Conflict Zones

The PAYSA model should be useful in the former conflict zones. The heavy emphasis on community participation and on health, especially the health of young children, should make it easier to win the trust of a population that initially will be suspicious. Cost recovery, particularly to support operation and maintenance, may be more difficult to achieve.

PAYSA does very well in isolated inaccessible communities and should have no trouble extending its efforts to the former conflict zones. The only concern is that at least for all of 1995 and early 1996, it will be fully engaged in the current project. Starting in April or May 1996, the reverse will be true. USAID-funded work will be winding down and PAYSA will need new sources of funding.



Annex A

Schedule of Activities for Consultant Work



**Annex A
Schedule of Activities
(Actual)**

Monday August 22	Tuesday August 23	Wednesday August 24	Thursday August 25	Friday August 26	Saturday August 27	Sunday August 28
AM: Travel to Guatemala	AM: Entry briefing with Mission staff	AM: Data gathering on trends to date	AM: Field trip project sites	AM: Field trip project sites (continued)	AM: Data analysis	
PM: Initial meeting with project manager	PM: Entry briefing with PAYSA staff	PM: Data gathering (continued)	PM: Field trip project sites (continued)	PM: Field trip project sites (conclusion)	PM: Data analysis	
Monday August 29	Tuesday August 30	Wednesday August 31	Thursday September 1	Friday September 2	Saturday September 3	Sunday September 4
AM: Data analysis (continued)	AM: Workshop preparation	AM: Workshop Session 2 "El Proceso Productivo"	AM: Workshop Session 4 "El Nuevo Programa"	AM: Debriefing with Mission staff	AM: Travel to Washington	
PM: Workshop preparation	PM: Workshop Session 1 "Definicion del Exito"	PM: Workshop Session 3 "El Nuevo Programa"	PM: Meeting with Sub-Secretary of Health	PM: Final data gathering	PM: Travel to Washington (continued)	



Annex B

Workshop Documents



PAYSA
Taller de
Programación

30 - 31 de agosto de 1994

MARTES 30 de agosto:
*DEFINICION DEL
EXITO*

13:30-13:45
BIENVENIDA

13:45-14:15
EXPLICACION DE LOS
OBJETIVOS, LA
ESTRUCTURA Y LOS
PRODUCTOS
ESPERADOS

14:15-14:30
PRESENTACION DE
LOS PARTICIPANTES

14:30-14:45
CAFE

14:45-16:00
TRABAJO EN GRUPO

16:00-16:45
TRABAJO EN CONJUNTO

PRODUCTO DE LA
SESION:
*DEFINICION COMPARTIDA
DEL EXITO DEL PAYSA*

MIERCOLES 31 de agosto:
*MI CONTRIBUCION AL
EXITO*

08:00-08:30
PRESENTACION DE
LOS OBJETIVOS DE LA
SESION

08:30-10:00
TRABAJO EN GRUPO
(Flujo grama de cada
proceso de producción
del PAYSA)

10:00-10:30
CAFE

10:30-12:00
TRABAJO EN
CONJUNTO

12:00- 13:00
ALMUERZO

PRODUCTO DE LA
SESION:
*FLUJO GRAMA DEL
PROCESO COMPLETO DE
PRODUCCION DEL PAYSA*

MIERCOLES 31 de agosto:
*LA PROGRAMACION
DEL EXITO DEL PAYSA*

13:00-13:30
PRESENTACION DE
LOS OBJETIVOS DE LA
SESION

13:30-15:00
TRABAJO EN GRUPO
(Programación 1994 - 95)

15:00-15:15
CAFE

15:15-16:30
TRABAJO EN
CONJUNTO
(Programación hasta el
31 de diciembre de 1996)

16:30
CLAUSURA

PRODUCTO DE LA
SESION:
*PROGRAMA DE
TRABAJO PARA
LOGRAR EL EXITO
DEL PAYSA*

EL META DEL PROYECTO

DISMINUIR EN UN 20% LA MORTALIDAD INFANTIL EN LAS COMUNIDADES QUE CUBRE EL PROYECTO, DESPUES DE 5 AÑOS DE ACTIVIDADES.

EL PROPOSITO DEL PROYECTO

DISMINUIR EN ALREDEDOR DEL 40%, LA INCIDENCIA DE ENFERMEDADES DIARREICAS EN NIÑOS MENORES DE 5 AÑOS EN LAS COMUNIDADES QUE CUBRE EL PROYECTO.

COMPONENTES

- **COMPONENTE DE INFRAESTRUCTURA**

RESPONSABLE DE LOS ESTUDIOS, DISEÑOS, CONSTRUCCION, OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS SISTEMAS DE AGUA; Y DE LA FABRICACION E INSTALACION DE LAS LETRINAS.

- **COMPONENTE EDUCATIVO**

RESPONSABLE DEL CAMBIO DE HABITOS HIGIENICOS DE LA POBLACION.

- **ADMINISTRACION**

RESPONSABLE DEL APOYO LOGISTICO Y ADMINISTRATIVO DE LOS DOS COMPONENTES DEL PROYECTO PARA SU EFICIENTE Y EFECTIVO DESEMPEÑO.

ESTRATEGIAS

● PARTICIPACION COMUNITARIA

EN TODAS LAS ETAPAS DEL PROYECTO, PARA GARANTIZAR EL BUEN USO DEL AGUA Y DE LAS LETRINAS; ASI COMO, LA VALORACION, OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO DE LOS SISTEMAS DE AGUA.

● INSTITUCIONALIZACION DEL PROYECTO

FORTALECIENDO LA ESTRUCTURA DEL MINISTERIO DE SALUD PUBLICA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL POR MEDIO DE:

- INCORPORAR PAULATINAMENTE A SU PRESUPUESTO LOS GASTOS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO DEL "PAYSА".
- PROPORCIONARLE LA METODOLOGIA EXITOSA DEL "PAYSА".
- ESTABLECER ESTRATEGIAS PARA LA CAPTACION DE FONDOS DE INVERSION Y GARANTIZAR LA PERMANENCIA DE LAS ACCIONES DEL "PAYSА".

Annex C

Summary Notes on Reprogramming Workshop, August 1994



I N S T I T U C I O N E S
P A R T I C I P A N T E S

MINISTERIO DE SALUD PUBLICA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL

- JEFATURA DE AREA DE SALUD DE SAN MARCOS
- UNIDAD SECTORIAL DE PLANIFICACION SALUD
- DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO

AGENCIA PARA EL DESARROLLO INTERNACIONAL

- OFICINA SALUD Y EDUCACION
- OFICINA DE CONTRATOS
- OFICINA PROGRAMACION
- OFICINA CONTABILIDAD

PROYECTO DE AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO

- AUTORIDADES NIVEL CENTRAL
- AUTORIDADES NIVEL REGIONAL
- DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO
- DEPARTAMENTO AUDITORIA
- DEPARTAMENTO FINANCIERO
- DEPARTAMENTO OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO

MINISTERIO DE FINANZAS PUBLICAS

- OFICINA FINANCIAMIENTO EXTERNO
 - DIRECCION TECNICA DEL PRESUPUESTO
-
-



TALLER DE PROGRAMACION

PAYSA/USAID

MARTES
30 de agosto
13:30-16:45

Definición del éxito del
Programa PAYSA/USAID

MIERCOLES
31 de agosto
08:00-12:00

Mi Contribución al éxito
del Programa PAYSA/USAID

MIERCOLES
31 de agosto
13:00-16:45

La Programación del éxito
del Programa PAYSA/USAID

TALLER DE PROGRAMACION PAYSА/USAID

MARTES 30 DE AGOSTO

Definición del éxito del Programa PAYSА/USAID

13:30	Bienvenida
13:45	Presentación de los Participantes
14:00	Objetivos, estructura y productos del taller.
14:30	Café
14:45	Trabajo en grupo
16:00	Trabajo en conjunto

TALLER DE PROGRAMACION PAYSА/USAID

MIERCOLES 31 DE AGOSTO

"Mi Contribución al éxito"

08:00-08:30	Resumen día anterior/ objetivos de esta sesión.
08:30-10:00	Trabajo en grupos por función/producto.
10:00-10:30	Café
10:30-12:00	Trabajo en conjunto: el proceso productivo del PAYSА.
12:00-12:30	Almuerzo

TALLER DE PROGRAMACION PAYSА/USAID

MIERCOLES 31 DE AGOSTO

"La Programación para el éxito"

13:30-13:45	Presentación de los objetivos de la sesión.
13:45-15:00	Trabajo en grupos por región: Programa de lo existente.
15:00-15:15	Café
15:15-16:15	Trabajo en conjunto: Programa de lo nuevo.
16:15-16:30	Clausura.

GRUPO # 1

- EL PROYECTO PAYS/AID MEJORARA EL NIVEL DE SALUD, MOTIVA LA AUTODETERMINACION DE LA COMUNIDAD Y HACE QUE LOS SISTEMAS DE AGUA CONSTRUIDOS SEAN SOSTENIBLES Y AUTOFINANCIABLES PARA EJEMPLO DE OTRAS COMUNIDADES.

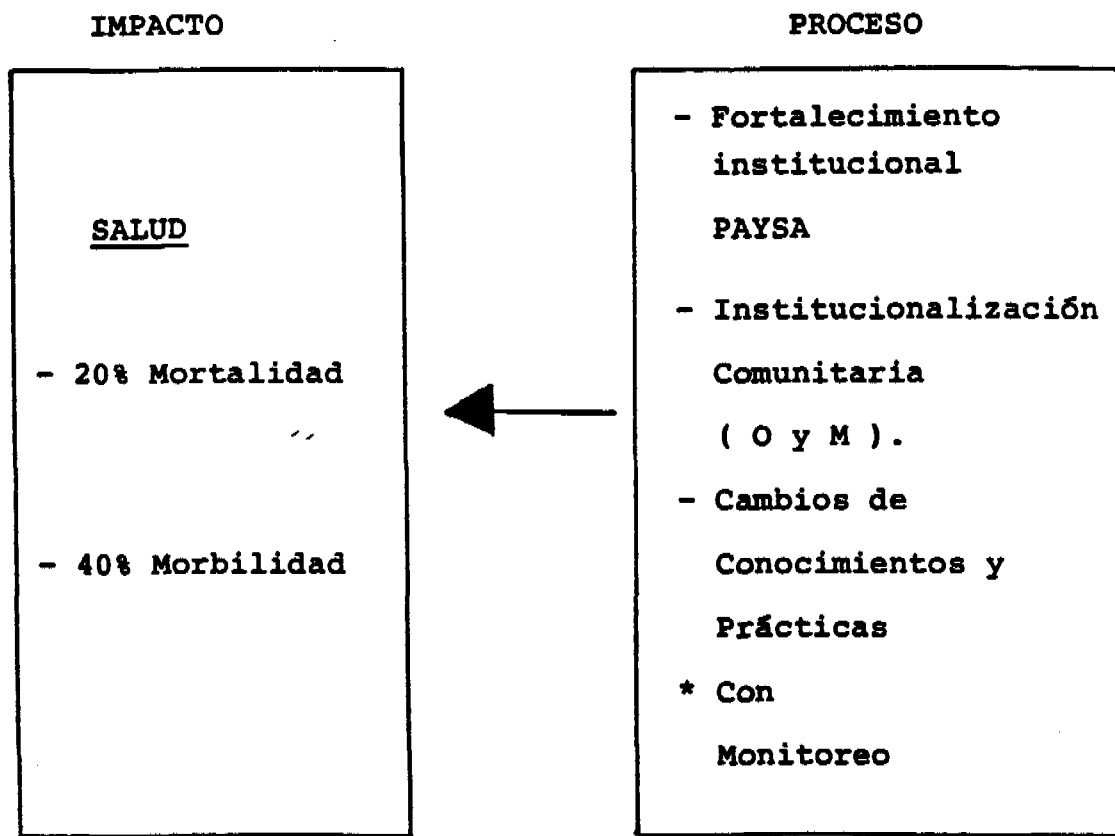
- CONSTRUCCION DE UN SISTEMA DE AGUA.

- REDUCCION DEL NUMERO O PORCENTAJE DE MORTALIDAD Y MORBILIDAD (SEGUN ESTADISTICAS DE LOS SERVICIOS DE SALUD)

- HAY UN PROCEDIMIENTO ESTABLECIDO Y EN PRACTICA PARA EL FINANCIAMIENTO Y MANTENIMIENTO DEL SISTEMA.

GRUPO # 2

EL "EXITO" DE PAYSА SE MIDE AL ESTABLECER QUE EN CADA COMUNIDAD SE CUENTA CON INTRODUCCION DE AGUA POTABLE, INSTALACION Y USO ADECUADO DE LETRINAS, OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO Y EDUCACION EN SALUD; LOGRANDO LA DISMINUCION DE LA MORTALIDAD INFANTIL, MEJORA LA SALUD, Y QUE LOS BENEFICIARIOS SE SIENTAN SATISFECHOS DEL TRABAJO REALIZADO.



GRUPO # 3

**PAYSA Tendrá éxito alcanzando
metas realizables mediante:**

- * **Crear condiciones para alcanzar esas metas;**
- * **Participación activa de la comunidad;**
(en todas las etapas)
- * **Institucionalización de un modelo de atención**
(dentro del Sector Público)
- * **Condiciones a nivel de comunidad:**
 - 1.- **Instalación de Sistemas domiciliarios de agua potable.**
 - 2.- **Letrinización en cada hogar.**
 - 3.- **Capacitación de voluntarios y personal institucional.**
 - 4.- **Operación y Mantenimiento**
(Comites Capacitados)

**En todas las acciones deberán mantenerse los estándares de
calidad establecidos.**

GRUPO # 4

El éxito de PAYSa se basa en:

- * Una planificación estratégica con metas y objetivos reales y medibles, con la participación consciente de las instituciones y personas involucradas principalmente la comunidad, para disminuir la mortalidad en un 20% y en un 40% las enfermedades diarreicas, con lo que se logrará la satisfacción de los entes participantes.

(Proveedor - Ejecutor - Cliente)

RECURSOS

1) ESTUDIOS Y DISEÑOS

- Comunidades que llenen los requisitos de acuerdo al Manual de Selección de Comunidades.
- Tener personal, materiales y equipo.

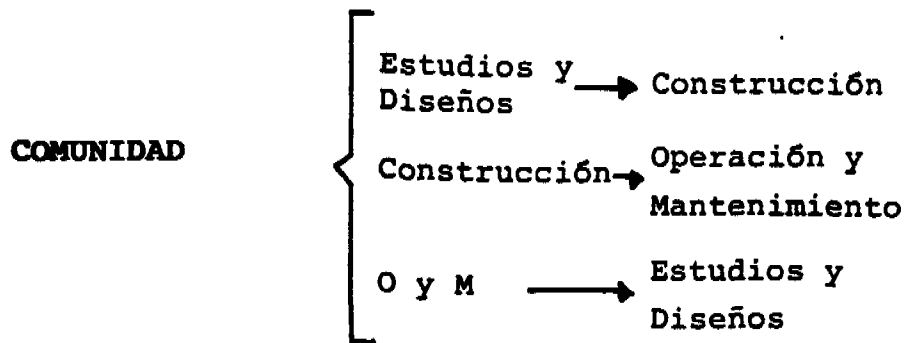
2) CONSTRUCCION

- Recurso humano, financiero
- Materiales, transporte y equipo
- Participación Comunitaria

3) OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO

- Sistemas terminados -Recursos humanos
- Materiales, transporte y equipo
- Participación de Comites Organizadis de O y M.

PARA QUIEN



CUANDO

ESTUDIO Y DISEÑO

- Aforo → 2 meses (marzo-abril)
 - Topografía → 2 meses (1 proyecto)
 - Dibujo, diseño
 - Cuantificación
 - Presupuesto
- 30 días

CONSTRUCCION

2.3 Proyectos por mes

OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO

1 semana para evaluar una Comunidad

CUANTO

- 30 Topografías al año
- 30 Proyectos "Diseñados" al año
- 30 Proyectos ejecutados
- 40 Comunidades evaluadas en Operación y Mantenimiento

C O N Q U I E N E S

* Personal de PAYSА

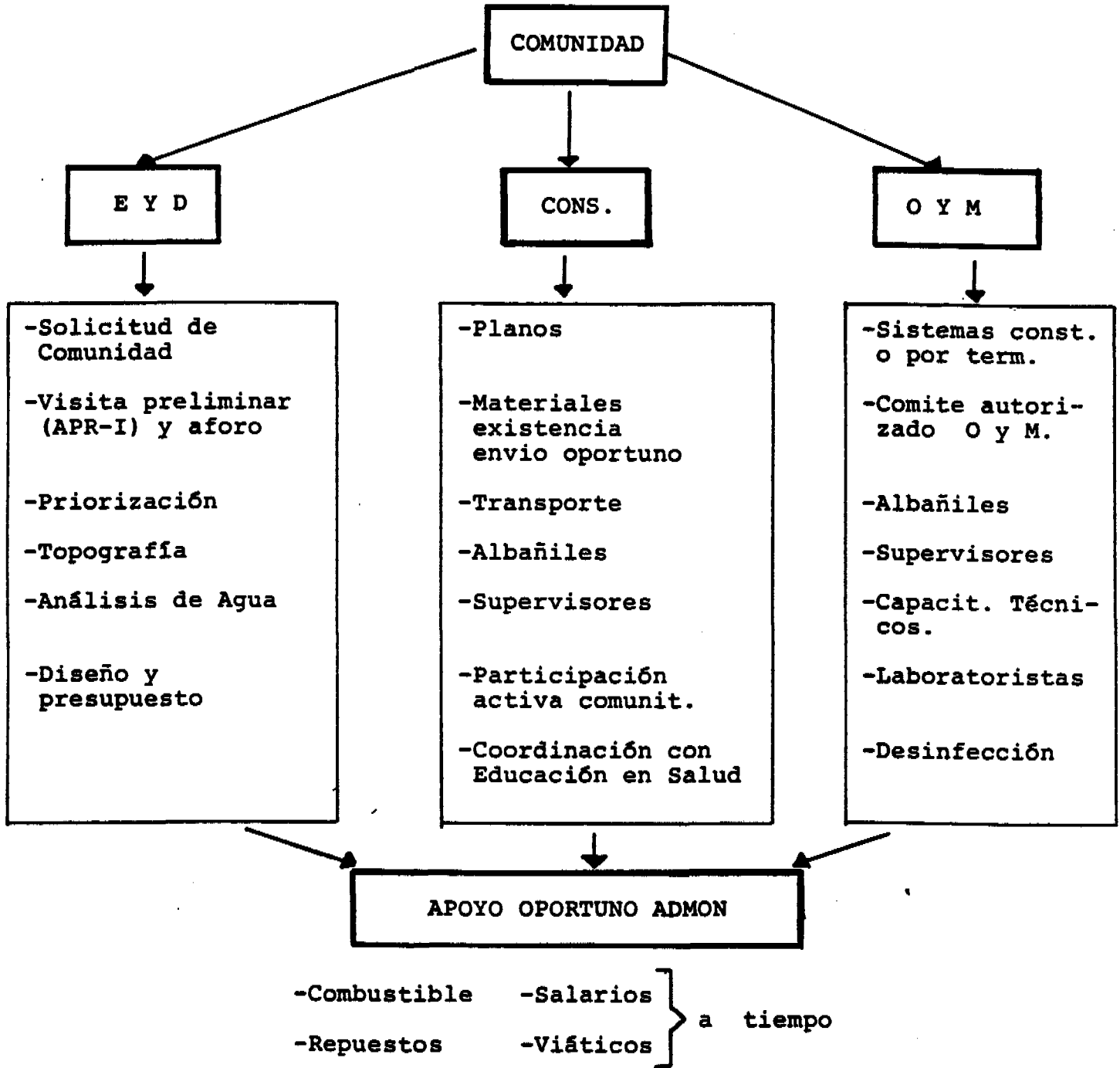
* La Comunidad

* Administración -Planillas
-Viáticos

* Educación (Coordinación)

* Personal Institucional Salud (Coordinación)

FLUJOGRAMA DE
"INFRAESTRUCTURA"



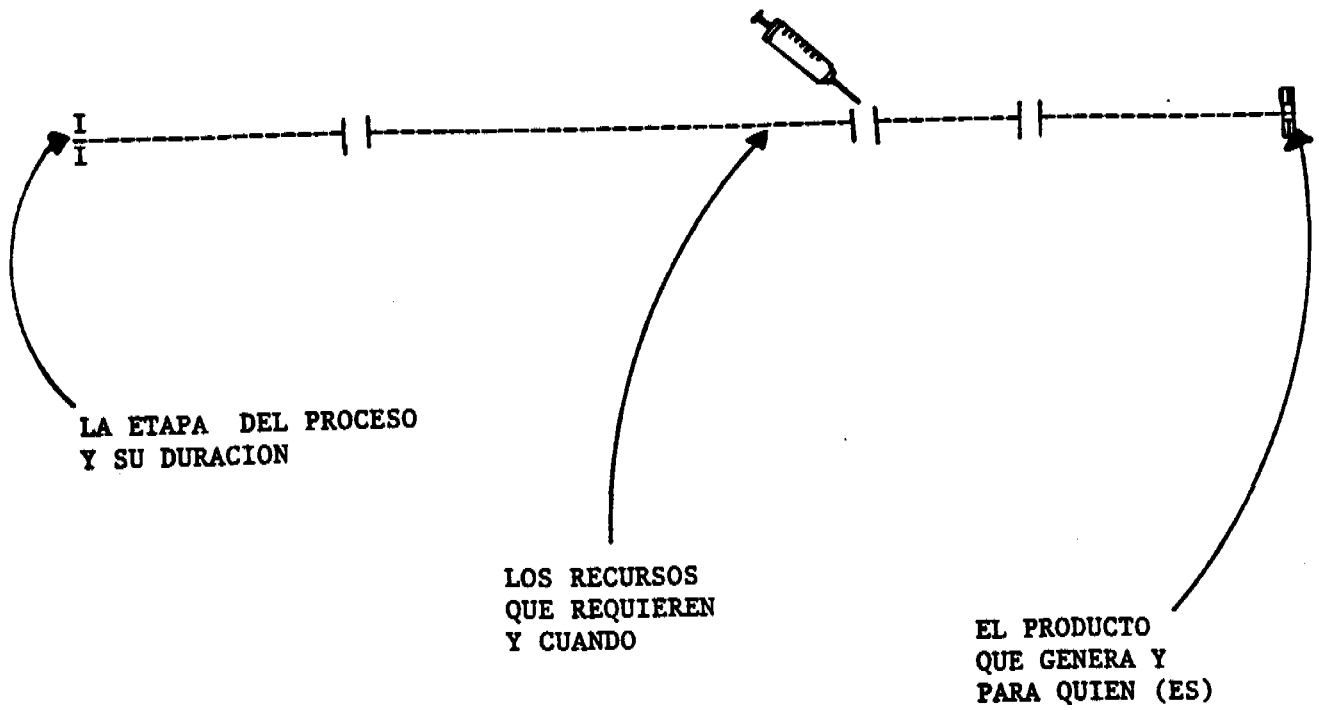
**CRONOGRAMA DE PRESUPUESTACION
DE EGRESOS FISCALES**

1994

1995

Tiempo meses / Acciones	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	E	F	M	A	
1.- Formulación del Anteproyecto de Presupuesto (U.E., M.S.P. y A.S., D.F.E. y E.)	****													
2.- Cordinar con Instituciones (SEGEPIAN, Gabinete Económico y DFE y F.)			*****											
3.- Presentación Proyecto Presupuesto al Congreso de la República (D.T.P. y SEGEPIAN)					***									
4.- Análisis y Ejecución por parte del Congreso de la República						*****	*****	*****						
5.- Aprobación por parte de la ejecución.									**					
6.- Ajustes al Proyecto de Presupuesto (D.T.P.)										***				
7.- Reformulación al Presupuesto (U.E., M.S.P. y A.S. y D.T.P.)												*****	*****	

EL PROCESO PRODUCTIVO



MI CONTRIBUCION AL EXITO

=====

QUE ----- MI PRODUCTO

CON QUE ----- LOS RECURSOS QUE REQUIEREN

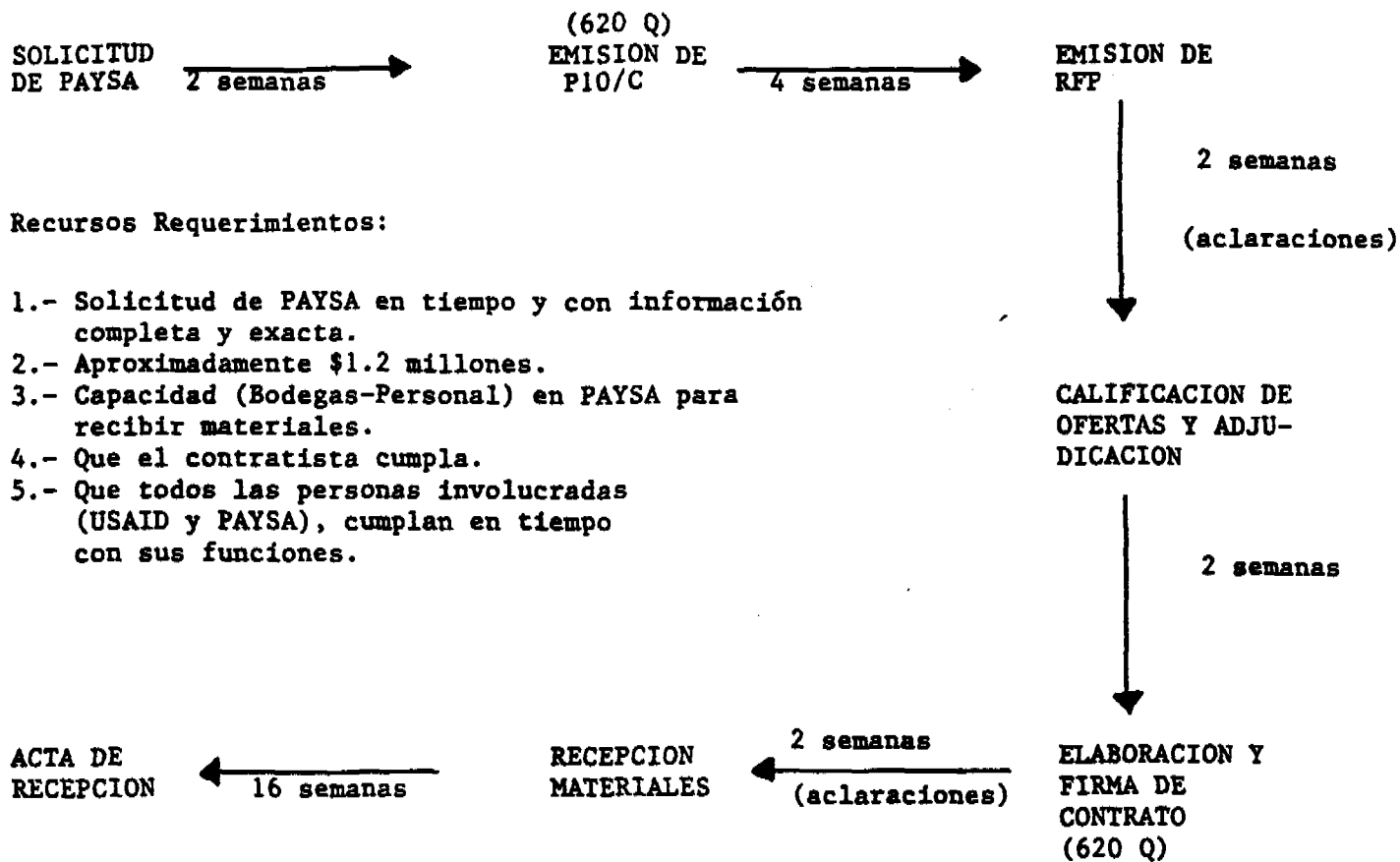
PARA QUIEN ----- MI (S) CLIENTE (S)

CUANDO ----- EL TIEMPO QUE ME TOMA

CON QUIENES ----- LA COORDINACION

CUANTO ----- LA PRODUCCION REALIZABLE

COMPRA DE MATERIALES PARA UN MAXIMO DE 80 PROYECTOS (SISTEMAS)



Duraci3n Total Aproximadamente = 9 meses

Imprevistos: 2-3 meses

TOTAL = 12 meses

CONTRIBUCION DE LA ADMINISTRACION

AL EXITO DEL PAYSА/USAID

1.- ¿QUE PRODUCTO?

- a.- Recursos Financieros, materiales y humanos
- b.- Marco legal
- c.- Procedimientos administrativos de ejecución
- d.- Estados financieros y reportes

2.- ¿CON QUE?

- a.- Programación presupuestaria autorizada
- b.- Plan operativo anual autorizado
- c.- Mercado de insumos accesible
- d.- Convenio de Donación
- e.- Leyes fiscales, presupuestarias, administrativas y laborales.
- f.- Manuales y formas administrativas
- g.- Flujogramas y Cronogramas de Ejecución y aplicación de leyes vigentes.
- h.- Control y registros contables.

3.- ¿PARA QUIEN?

- a.- Para las comunidades (objetivo primordial)
- b.- Para el personal del PAYSА:
 - Infraestructura
 - Educación en Salud
 - Operación y Mantenimiento
- c.- AID y entidades gubernamentales

4.- ¿CUANDO?

- a.- En función de los presupuestos anuales
- b.- Durante la vida de un Sistema:
 - Fase de estudio
 - Fase de ejecución
 - Terminación y seguimiento

5.- ¿CON QUIENES?

- a.- Interno: Coordinación con unidades administrativas;
 - Componentes.
 - Unidades Subordinadas
- b.- Externo: Entidades del Sector Público y AID.

6.- ¿CUANTO?

La administración mensualmente todos los informes que evalúan aspectos como: ejecución presupuestaria, consumo y existencia de materiales, erogación de servicios personales, manejo y uso de fondos.

SUELDOS Y SALARIOS

a.- Renglón Presupuestarios 022 (personal por contrato)

<u>CONCEPTO</u>	<u>ETAPAS</u>	<u>TIEMPO ESTIMADO</u>
Personal permanente para el desarrollo de actividades administrativas y técnicas.	- Reclutamiento (perfil de la plaza) - Propuesta - Evaluación ONSEC - Contrato Administrativo - Dictámenes a.- Asesoría jurídica b.- Ministerio de Salud c.- Ministerio Público - Resolución Ministro	Mínimo 4 meses (Congelamiento de plazas)
	- Acta -Toma de posesión	1 día
	- ONSEC aviso - Ministerio de Finanzas emisión cheques	15/30 días

b.- Renglón Presupuestario 041 Planilla de Jornales

<u>CONCEPTO</u>	<u>ETAPAS</u>	<u>TIEMPO ESTIMADO</u>
Personal temporal para el desarrollo de actividades operativas (albañiles, peones, ayudantes).	- Reclutamiento - Propuesta	15 días
	- Contrato de Trabajo - Autorización Unidad Ejecutora	7 días
	- Toma de posesión (1 o 16 de c/mes)	INMEDIATA

COMPRA DE MATERIALES

Por la UNIDAD EJECUTORA

<u>CONCEPTO</u>	<u>QUIEN LO HACE</u>	<u>TIEMPO DE DURACION</u>
1.- Solicitud de Compra, Verificación de Saldos y asignaciones presupuestarias, traslados unidades internas, preparación de expediente de compras, cotizaciones, recepción, calificación, adjudicación, elaboración de resolución.	PAYSA	22 días hábiles
2.- Elaboración de OCP y su trámite interno y traslado externo.	PAYSA	5 días hábiles
3.- Visa, registro y verificación del gasto.	Ministerio de Finanzas	10 días hábiles
4.- Recepción del Material	PAYSA	2 días hábiles
5.- Pago al Proveedor	PAYSA y/o Ministerio de Finanzas	3 días hábiles
TOTAL		42 días hábiles

MI CONTRIBUCION AL EXITO

PRODUCTO:

- MODELO ORGANIZACION CON SIGUIENTES CALIDADES:
 - Personal Institucional 1 x c/3 v x c/40 viv.
 - Personal Voluntario 1 x c/40v.
 - Centros Educativos Apoyo 1 x c/ area/salud - 1 central.

- MODULO CAPACITACION
 - DEFINICION EN ETAPAS:
Básica - I - II - III - IV
para personal Institucional y
Voluntarios.

RECURSOS:

	Materiales:	CEA	REA	REP	VOL	
Administración	Estipendios:	Voluntarios				
Jefatura	Viáticos:	REA	REP	CEA	Otros	
Unidad						
Ejecutora	Equipos:	CEA	REA	REP	VOL	
(Infraestructura, Operación y Mantenimiento)	Accesorios:	REP	CEA	Otro Personal		
	Mantenimiento	CEA	REA	REP		
Componente de Educación en Salud	Vehículos	CEA	Otros			
	Combustible:	JAS	CEA	REA	REP	Otros
	Lubricantes:	JAS	CEA	REA	REP	Otros

CEA: Coordinador Educativo de Area
 REA: Responsable Educativo de Area
 REP: Responsable Educativo de Proyectos
 JAS: Jefatura Area de Salud
 VOL: Voluntarios

I N S U M O S

Manual
equipo
material

BASICA

2 meses

I

2 meses

II

2 meses

III

2 meses

IV

1 mes

Modelo OR
Modulo CAP

MONITORIA

EVA X

TIEMPO:

MI CONTRIBUCION AL EXITO

1.- ESTUDIOS Y DISEÑOS

Información
a la Comunidad

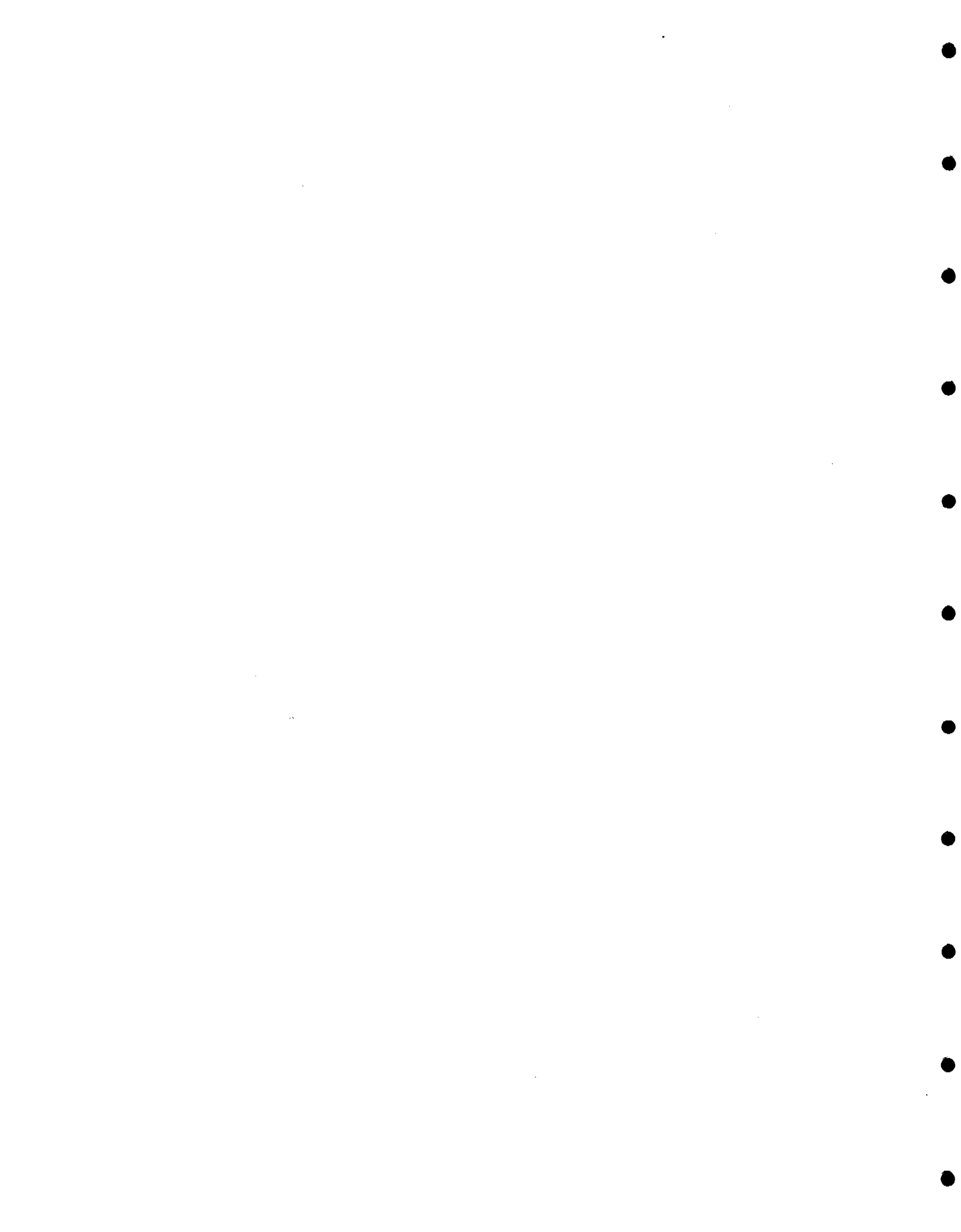
- Financiamiento
forma tripartita
- Requisitos para la
selección de
comunidades.

2.- CONSTRUCCION

- Acueductos
- Letrinas

3.- OPERACION Y MANTENIMIENTO

- Capacitación comites O y M
- Asesoría de Comites
- Análisis de agua y
- Desinfección de Acueductos.



Annex D

Physical Progress in Project Execution



PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSH-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

16-Aug-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 15/AGO/94
1	Penimetzalan	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	20 %
2	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopé	Sololá	80 %
3	San José Xiquinabaj	Sololá	Sololá	5 %
4	Oxlajuuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	100 %
5	Chujjox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	100 %
6	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	84 %
7	Chijurujá	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	100 %
8	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	76 %
9	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	San Marcos	18 %
10	Sujchay y La Libertad	Tacaná	San Marcos	33 %
11	Juncá	El Quetzal	San Marcos	58 %
12	Aldea Yictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	93 %
13	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixtahuacán	San Marcos	60 %
14	San José Nueva Esperanza	San Miguel Ixtahuacán	San Marcos	1 %
15	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	62 %
16	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	100 %
17	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	60 %
18	Chipal (4 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	81 %
19	Monochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastián Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
20	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	46 %
21	Los Chujes	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	20 %
22	San José Ixcunén	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	12 %
23	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	99 %
24	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	87 %
25	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	97 %
26	Penimá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	75 %
27	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	55 %
28	Tululiché	Chiché	Quiché	48 %
29	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	99 %
30	Muculinquij	Joyabaj	Quiché	9 %
31	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	8 %
32	Caserío Chiaj, Aldea Chiul	Cunén	Quiché	5 %
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				55.97 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

21-Jul-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 21/JUL/94
1	Panimatzelem	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	11 %
2	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	70 %
3	San José Xiquinabaj	Sololá	Sololá	2 %
4	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	100 %
5	Oxlaju (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	98 %
6	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	76 %
7	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	76 %
8	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	80 %
9	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	74 %
10	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	San Marcos	13 %
11	Sujchay y La Libertad	Tacaná	San Marcos	23 %
12	Juncá	El Quetzal	San Marcos	50 %
13	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	91 %
14	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	50 %
15	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	55 %
16	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	99 %
17	El Chicharro y Palmiro (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	57 %
18	Chipal (4 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	77 %
19	Monochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
20	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	39 %
21	Los Chujes	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	12 %
22	San José Ixcunén	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	1 %
23	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	95 %
24	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	83 %
25	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
26	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
27	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	88 %
28	Panimá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	70 %
29	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	50 %
30	Tululché	Chiché	Quiché	42 %
31	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	90 %
32	Muculinquiaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	3 %
33	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	3 %
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				56.91 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

17-Jun-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 17/JUN/94
1	Panimatzalam	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	8 %
2	Chitulu	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	65 %
3	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	99.75 %
4	Oxajuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	96 %
5	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	69 %
6	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	66 %
7	Chijurruja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	70 %
8	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Guetzaltenango	72 %
9	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	San Marcos	5 %
10	Sujchay y La Libertad	Tacaná	San Marcos	8 %
11	Juncá	El Quetzal	San Marcos	39 %
12	Aldea Yictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	88 %
13	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	34 %
14	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
15	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	94 %
16	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	54 %
17	Chipal (4 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	71 %
18	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
19	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	32 %
20	Los Chujes	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	2 %
21	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	90 %
22	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	81 %
23	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
24	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
25	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	83 %
26	Panimá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	65 %
27	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	97 %
28	Tululché	Chiché	Quiché	38 %
29	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	80 %
30	Muculinquiaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	1 %
31	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	1 %
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				55.12 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSN-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

30-May-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/MAY/94
1	Panimatzelam	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	4 %
2	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	68 %
3	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	99.5 %
4	Oxlejaj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	93.21 %
5	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	64.5 %
6	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	62.45 %
7	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	64 %
8	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	66 %
9	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	San Marcos	1 %
10	Sujchay y La Libertad	Tacaná	San Marcos	3 %
11	Juncá	El Quetzal	San Marcos	34 %
12	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	85 %
13	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	24 %
14	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
15	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	84 %
16	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	53 %
17	Chipal (4 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	66 %
18	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
19	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	27 %
20	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	80 %
21	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	77 %
22	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	97 %
23	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	98 %
24	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	80 %
25	Paniá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	62 %
26	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	94 %
27	Tululché	Chiché	Quiché	36 %
28	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	70 %
29	Muculinquijaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	Lect. convenio
30	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	Lect. convenio
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				54.64 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

31/04/94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/ABR/94
1	Panimatzalam	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	Lect. convenio
2	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	40 %
3	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	99.25 %
4	Oxlaju (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	91.75 %
5	Chujox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	62 %
6	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	59 %
7	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	42 %
8	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	64 %
9	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	San Marcos	Lect. convenio
10	Sujchat y La Libertad	Tacaná	San Marcos	Lect. convenio
11	Juncá	El Quetzal	San Marcos	28 %
12	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	83 %
13	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	19 %
14	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
15	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	77 %
16	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	52 %
17	Chipal (4 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	60 %
18	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
19	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	18 %
20	Xiziquín	Chicaman	Quiché	75 %
21	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	74 %
22	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	95 %
23	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	97 %
24	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	75 %
25	Panimá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	60 %
26	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	40 %
27	Tuluiché	Chiché	Quiché	35 %
28	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	60 %
29	Muculinquiaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	Lect. convenio
30	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	Lect. convenio
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				48.48 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

21-Mar-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/MAR/94
1	Paniatzelen	San Andrés Semetabaj	Sololá	Inicio 17/2/94
2	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	25 %
3	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	99 %
4	Oxlaju (2 coms.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	90 %
5	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	58 %
6	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	55 %
7	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	22 %
8	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	59 %
9	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	28 %
10	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	100 %
11	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	83 %
12	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	19 %
13	Chejbal	Jacaltenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
14	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	Huehuetenango	69 %
15	El Chicharro y Palma (2 coms.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	51 %
16	Chipal (4 coms.)	Libertad, Cuilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	51 %
17	Momochacan (8 coms.)	San Sebastian Costán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
18	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	12 %
19	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	64 %
20	Chijoj y Papur (2 coms.)	Canille	Quiché	73 %
21	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	91 %
22	Los Llanos (3 coms.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	94 %
23	Chojox y San José (2 coms.)	Cunén	Quiché	69 %
24	Paniá y Rancho de Teja (6 coms.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	60 %
25	Mamaj (5 coms.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	39 %
26	Tululché	Chiché	Quiché	34 %
27	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	30 %
28	Muculinquaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	Inicio 15/2/94
29	Las Azucenas	Joyabaj	Quiché	Inicio 16/2/94
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				47.41 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYS/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

22-Feb-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 28/FEB/94
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	25 %
2	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	99 %
3	Oxla'uj (2 coms.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	90 %
4	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	58 %
5	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	55 %
6	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	22 %
7	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	59 %
8	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	28 %
9	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	100 %
10	San Rafael Guatibil (Los Escobar)	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	100 %
11	Aldea Tictúcabé	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	83 %
12	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	19 %
13	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
14	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	69 %
15	El Chicharro y Palмира (2 coms.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	51 %
16	Chipal (4 coms.)	Libertad, Guilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	51 %
17	Momochacan (8 coms.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
18	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	12 %
19	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	64 %
20	Chijoj y Papur (2 coms.)	Canilla	Quiché	73 %
21	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	91 %
22	Los Llanos (3 coms.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	94 %
23	Chojox y San José (2 coms.)	Cunén	Quiché	69 %
24	Paniá y Rancho de Teja (6 coms.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	60 %
25	Mamaj (5 coms.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	39 %
26	Tuluiché	Chiché	Quiché	34 %
27	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	30 %
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				54.63 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

03-Feb-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/ENE/94
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	18 %
2	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	98 %
3	Oxlajuj (2 coms.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	87 %
4	Chujox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	50 %
5	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	47 %
6	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	15 %
7	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	59 %
8	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	26 %
9	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	97 %
10	San Rafael Guatibil (Los Escobar)	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	92 %
11	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	76 %
12	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	17 %
13	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
14	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	64 %
15	El Chicharro y Palмира (2 coms.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	50 %
16	Chipal (4 coms.)	Libertad, Cuilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	46 %
17	Homochacan (8 coms.)	San Sebastian Coatán	Huehuetenango	Susp. 9 %
18	Xepón Grande	Malacatanfrito	Huehuetenango	9 %
19	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	62 %
20	Chijoj y Papur (2 coms.)	Canilla	Quiché	73 %
21	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	86 %
22	Los Llanos (3 coms.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	92 %
23	Chojox y San José (2 coms.)	Cunén	Quiché	62 %
24	Panamá y Rancho de Teja (6 coms.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	56 %
25	Mamaj (5 coms.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	39 %
26	Tululché	Chiché	Quiché	34 %
27	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	15 %
PROMEDIO AVANCE FISICO				50.74 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYS/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

29-Dec-93

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 15/DIC/93
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	14 %
2	Chinimayá	Sololá	Sololá	100 %
3	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	100 %
4	Caserío Chuijirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	100 %
5	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	26 %
6	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	97 %
7	La Unión y Tuimay	San José Ojetenam	San Marcos	96 %
8	Quiexaque	San Marcos	San Marcos	100 %
9	San Rafael Guatibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	92 %
10	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	100 %
11	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
12	Guentajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	100 %
13	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	60 %
14	Chitapol	Uspantan	Quiché	100 %
15	Chijoj y Papur (2 coms.)	Canilla	Quiché	73 %
16	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	100 %
17	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	76 %
18	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	100 %
19	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	Susp. 50 %
20	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	49 %
21	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 coms.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	50 %
22	Chipol (4 coms.)	Libertad, Quilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	42 %
23	Momochacan (8 coms.)	San Sebastián Coatan	Huehuetenango	Suspendido %
24	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
25	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
26	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
27	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Génova	Quetzaltenango	100 %
28	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
29	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	59 %
30	Los Llanos (3 coms.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	90 %
31	Chojox y San José (2 coms.)	Cunén	Quiché	60 %
32	Panamá y Rancho de Teja (6 coms.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	55 %
33	Mamaj (5 coms.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	39 %
34	Tuluiché	Chiché	Quiché	34 %
35	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	13 %
36	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	76 %
37	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	17 %
38	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	96 %
39	Oxlajuj (2 coms.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	80 %
40	Aldea Nicajá	Homostenango	Totonicapán	100 %
41	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	44 %
42	Pamalin	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	100 %
43	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	40 %
44	Chijurumía	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	7 %
45	Xepon Grande	Malacatancito	Huehuetenango	9 %
PROMEDIO DE EJECUCION				68.76 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYS/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

23-Nov-93

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 18/NOV/93
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopé	Sololá	10 %
2	Chinimayá	Sololá	Sololá	100 %
3	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	83 %
4	Caserío Chuijirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	100 %
5	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	20 %
6	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	93 %
7	La Unión y Tuimay	San José Ojetenam	San Marcos	69 %
8	Quieraque	San Marcos	San Marcos	100 %
9	San Rafael Guatibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	72 %
10	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
11	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	100 %
12	Guantajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	98 %
13	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	55 %
14	Chitapal	Uspantan	Quiché	100 %
15	Chioj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	70 %
16	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	100 %
17	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	73 %
18	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	100 %
19	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	50 %
20	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	35 %
21	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	48 %
22	Chípal (4 cons.)	Libertad, Quilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	37 %
23	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastián Coatan	Huehuetenango	Suspendido %
24	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	98 %
25	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
26	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	99 %
27	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Genova	Quetzaltenango	99 %
28	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	99 %
29	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	54 %
30	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	87 %
31	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	55 %
32	Paniá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	50 %
33	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	37 %
34	Tulul-che	Chiché	Quiché	31 %
35	Batzula II	Cunén	Quiché	8 %
36	Aldea Tictúcsbe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	71 %
37	Sacchilón	San Miguel Ixt.	San Marcos	10 %
38	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	90 %
39	Oxlajuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	71 %
40	Aldea Nicajá	Homostenango	Totonicapán	92 %
41	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	37 %
42	Pamalin	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	66 %
43	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	31 %
44	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	7 %
PROMEDIO DE EJECUCION				69.14 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

15-Oct-93

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 15/OCT/93
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	8 %
2	Chinimayá	Sololá	Sololá	100 %
3	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	75 %
4	Caserío Chuljirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	100 %
5	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	12 %
6	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	89 %
7	La Unión y Tuimay	San José Ojetenam	San Marcos	56 %
8	Quiexaque	San Marcos	San Marcos	99 %
9	San Rafael Gustibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	60 %
10	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
11	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	99 %
12	Guantajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	95 %
13	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	50 %
14	Chitapol	Uspantan	Quiché	100 %
15	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	65 %
16	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	100 %
17	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	68 %
18	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	98 %
19	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	43 %
20	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	24 %
21	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	45 %
22	Chipal (4 cons.)	Libertad, Cuilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	31 %
23	Monochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastián Coatan	Huehuetenango	9 %
24	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	91 %
25	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
26	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	92 %
27	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Génova	Quetzaltenango	90 %
28	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	95 %
29	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	49 %
30	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	80 %
31	Chojox y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	48 %
32	Penimá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	45 %
33	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	33 %
34	Tulul-che	Chiché	Quiché	20 %
35	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	64 %
36	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	80 %
37	Oxlañuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	66 %
38	Aldea Nicajá	Monstenango	Totonicapán	80 %
39	Chujox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	30 %
40	Pamalin	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	41 %
41	Choquí	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	23 %
42	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	5 %
PROMEDIO DE EJECUCION				63.26 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYS/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

24-Aug-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/SEP/93
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palenó	Sololá	8 %
2	Chiniwayá	Sololá	Sololá	98 %
3	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	58 %
4	Caserío Chuijirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	99 %
5	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	7 %
6	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	87 %
7	La Unión y Tuiway	San José Ojetenam	San Marcos	50 %
8	Quiexaque	San Marcos	San Marcos	94 %
9	San Rafael Guatibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	53 %
10	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
11	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	98 %
12	Guantajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	93 %
13	Xixiquin	Chicaman	Quiché	45 %
14	Chitapol	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
15	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	58 %
16	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	99 %
17	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	60 %
18	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	98 %
19	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	33 %
20	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	19 %
21	El Chicharro y Palaira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	43 %
22	Chipal (4 cons.)	Libertad, Quilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	28 %
23	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastián Coatan	Huehuetenango	Susp. (9) %
24	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	83 %
25	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
26	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	85 %
27	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Génova	Quetzaltenango	80 %
28	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	90 %
29	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	44 %
30	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	75 %
31	Chojoj y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	45 %
32	Paniá y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	43 %
33	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	28 %
34	Tulul-che	Chiché	Quiché	15 %
35	Aldea Tictúcabé	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	58 %
36	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	74 %
37	Oxlajuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	61 %
38	Aldea Nicajá	Momostenango	Totonicapán	66 %
39	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	25 %
40	Pamalín	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	26 %
41	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	18 %
42	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	5 %
PROMEDIO DE EJECUCION				58.26 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYS/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

24-Aug-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/A60/93
1	Chitulul	San Antonio Palopó	Sololá	2 %
2	Chinimayá	Sololá	Sololá	94 %
3	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	30 %
4	Caserío Chuijirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	97 %
5	Juncá	San Marcos	San Marcos	2 %
6	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	83 %
7	La Unión y Tuiway	San José Ojetenam	San Marcos	45 %
8	Quiexaque	San Marcos	San Marcos	80 %
9	San Rafael Guatibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	41 %
10	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	98 %
11	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	97 %
12	Guantajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	92 %
13	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	38 %
14	Chitapol	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
15	Chijoj y Papur (2 coms.)	Canilla	Quiché	50 %
16	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	99 %
17	Nuevo Cherraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	50 %
18	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	98 %
19	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	22 %
20	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	12 %
21	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 coms.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	40 %
22	Chipal (4 coms.)	Libertad, Cuilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	25 %
23	Monochacan (8 coms.)	San Sebastián Coatan	Huehuetenango	9 %
24	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	75 %
25	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
26	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	77 %
27	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Génova	Quetzaltenango	70 %
28	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	83 %
29	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	39 %
30	Los Llanos (3 coms.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	70 %
31	Chojox y San José (2 coms.)	Cunén	Quiché	40 %
32	Panimá y Rancho de Teja (6 coms.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	38 %
33	Mamaj (5 coms.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	20 %
34	Tulul-che	Chiché	Quiché	8 %
35	Aldea Tictúcabe	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	49 %
36	Cantón Xecanchavox	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	65 %
37	Oxlajuj (2 coms.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	53 %
38	Aldea Nicajá	Homostenango	Totonicapán	51 %
39	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	18 %
40	Penelín	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	20 %
41	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	12 %
42	Chijurumja	Santa María Chiquimula	Totonicapán	2 %
PROMEDIO DE EJECUCION				52.21 %

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PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
-PAYSA/DSM-

AVANCE FISICO DE LOS PROYECTOS EN EJECUCION

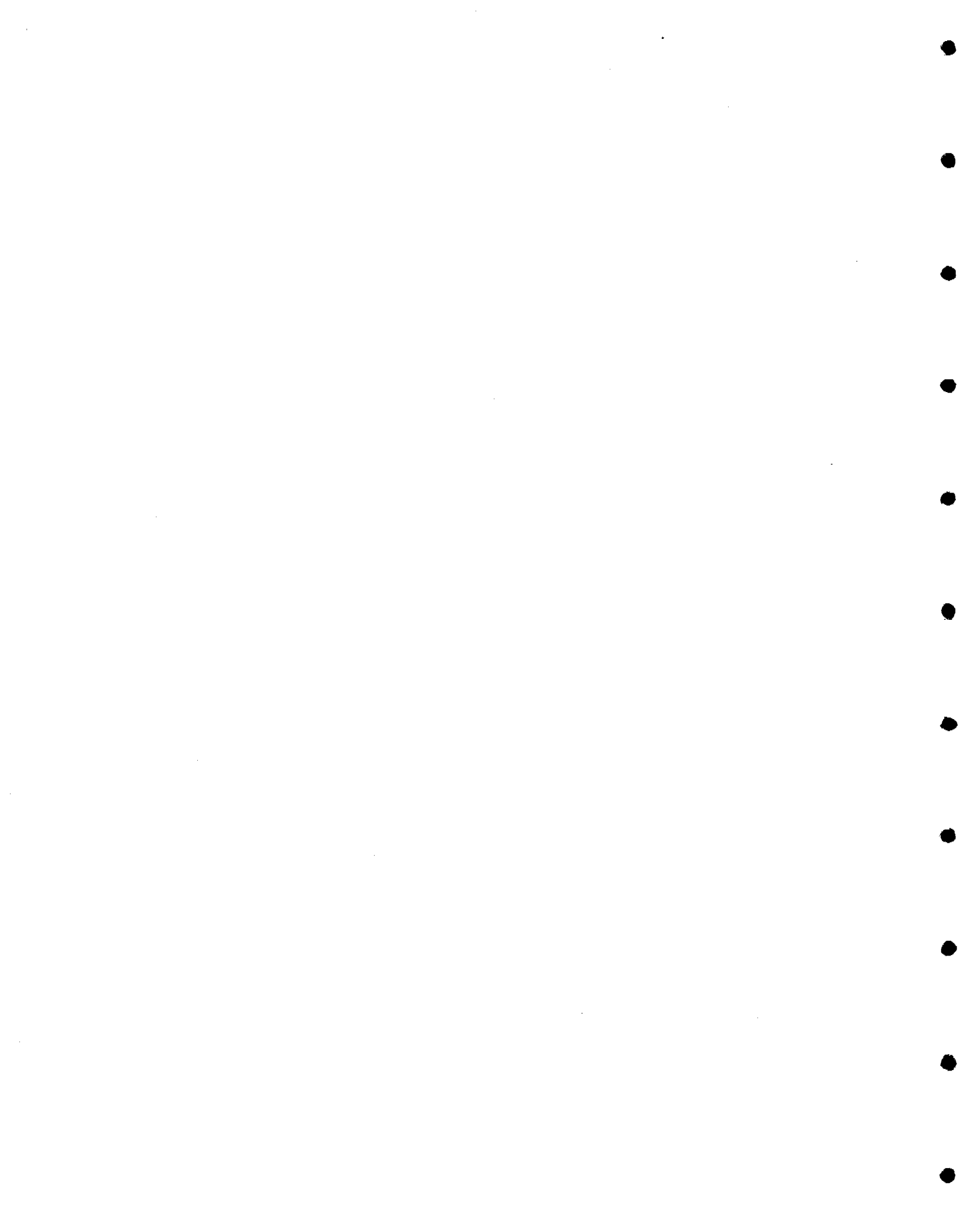
24-Aug-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL SISTEMA Y/O COMUNIDAD	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	AVANCE FISICO AL 31/JUL/93
SISTEMAS A FINALIZAR EL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1,993				
1	Chinimayá	Sololá	Sololá	86 %
2	Los Castro	Sololá	Sololá	8 %
3	Caserío Chuijirondina	Santa Catarina Ixt.	Sololá	95 %
4	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacaná	San Marcos	81 %
5	La Unión y Tuimay	San José Qjetenam	San Marcos	35 %
6	Quiexaque	San Marcos	San Marcos	70 %
7	San Rafael Guatibil	San Cristobal Cucho	San Marcos	33 %
8	La Parroquia Lancetillo	Uspantan	Quiché	95 %
9	Piedras Blancas	Joyabaj	Quiché	95 %
10	Guantajau	Sacapulas	Quiché	88 %
11	Xixiquín	Chicaman	Quiché	33 %
12	Chitapol	Uspantan	Quiché	99 %
13	Chijoj y Papur (2 cons.)	Canilla	Quiché	38 %
14	Tacachat	San Bartolo Jocotenango	Quiché	95 %
15	Nuevo Chorraxaj	Joyabaj	Quiché	32 %
16	San Jerónimo	Santa Cruz Barillas	Huehuetenango	92 %
17	Chejbal	Jocotenango	Huehuetenango	2 %
18	Las Guayabitas	Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	2 %
SISTEMAS EN CONSTRUCCION PARA FINALIZAR EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1,993				
19	El Chicharro y Palmira (2 cons.)	La Libertad	Huehuetenango	37 %
20	Chipal (4 cons.)	Libertad, Cuilco, Ixt.	Huehuetenango	21 %
21	Momochacan (8 cons.)	San Sebastián Costan	Huehuetenango	9 %
22	San José Chicalquix	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	67 %
23	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Alto)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	100 %
24	Agua Caliente	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	67 %
25	Morelia Sector I, II, III	Génova	Quetzaltenango	58 %
26	Chiquival Viejo (Sector Bajo)	San Carlos Sija	Quetzaltenango	78 %
27	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	Quetzaltenango	34 %
28	Los Llanos (3 cons.)	Joyabaj	Quiché	62 %
29	Chojoj y San José (2 cons.)	Cunén	Quiché	35 %
30	Paniná y Rancho de Teja (6 cons.)	Sacapulas	Quiché	33 %
31	Mamaj (5 cons.)	Santa Cruz	Quiché	19 %
32	Tulul-che	Chiché	Quiché	2 %
33	Aldea Tictúcube	Concepción Tutuapa	San Marcos	40 %
34	Cantón Xecanchavor	San Cristobal	Totonicapán	58 %
35	Oxlajuj (2 cons.)	Santa Lucía La Reforma	Totonicapán	48 %
36	Aldea Nicajá	Homostenango	Totonicapán	42 %
37	Chuijox	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	10 %
38	Pamalin	Totonicapán	Totonicapán	10 %
39	Choqui	San Bartolo, Aguas Calientes	Totonicapán	6 %

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Annex E

Program of Physical Execution, Second Semester 1994



DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO
 PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
 - PAYSA/DMS -

PROGRAMA DE EJECUCION FISICA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE 1,994

24-Ago-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO Y/O SISTEMA	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	UNIDAD EJECUTORA	PERIODO DE EJECUCION		AVANCE	AVANCE	AVANCE FISICO MENSUAL PROGRAMADO PARA EL 2do SEMESTRE 1,994											
					INICIO	TERMIN.	FISICO A	FISICO	JULIO		AGOSTO		SEPTIEMBRE		OCTUBRE		NOVIEMBRE		DICIEMBRE	
							JUNIO '94	PROGRAMADO	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.
REGION VI ACUEDUCTOS																				
1	Caserío Pual-Haj	Santa Catarina Int.	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jun-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	5%			
2	Tzucubal	Hahualá	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jul-95	---	18%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%			
3	Panantzalam	San Andrés Semetabaj	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Dec-93	Dec-94	8%	52%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%				
4	Chitulan	San Antonio Palopó	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Aug-93	Dec-94	65%	35%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%				
5	Cantón Xecanchuxel	San Cristóbal	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Aug-92	Jul-94	99%	1%	1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
6	Ozintaj	Santa Lucía La Reforma	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-92	Aug-94	96%	4%	2%	2%	---	---	---	---	---	---				
7	Chuljor	Totonicapán	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Jul-93	Aug-94	69%	31%	16%	15%	---	---	---	---	---	---				
8	Chocul	San Bartolo, A. C.	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Jul-93	Oct-94	66%	34%	9%	9%	8%	8%	---	---	---	---				
9	Chikrunja	Santa María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Aug-93	Aug-94	78%	38%	15%	15%	---	---	---	---	---	---				
10	Pakulup	Moctestengo	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jul-95	---	28%	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%				
11	Par. Xecaxoj, Aideo San Antonio Pas.	Moctestengo	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Sep-94	Sep-95	---	21%	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%				
12	Sacasguán y Pabocuit	Sta. Lucía La Reforma	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%				
13	Par. Choera, Aideo Tierra Colorada	Moctestengo	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	12%	---	---	---	---	4%	4%	4%	4%				
14	Aideo Chamchituj	Sta. María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	11%	---	---	---	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%				
15	Caserío Pacoj, San Vicente Buenabaj	Moctestengo	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%				
16	San Ramón V	San Cristóbal	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Dec-95	---	14%	---	---	---	---	4%	5%	5%	5%				
17	Aideo Barranque II	Totonicapán	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Nov-94	Feb-96	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	5%	5%				
18	Cho-Cruz y Nimecorral	San Francisco El Alto	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jun-95	---	18%	---	---	---	---	2%	4%	4%	4%				
19	Paraje Chuisivan, Aideo Xesará	Sta. María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jun-95	---	25%	---	---	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%				
20	Sonicoel	San Francisco El Alto	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jun-95	---	18%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%				
21	Aideo El Rincón	Sibilla	QUETZALTENANGO	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	18%	---	---	---	---	2%	4%	4%	4%				
22	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colomba	QUETZALTENANGO	PAYSA	Jun-92	Feb-95	72%	12%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%				
23	San Antonio La Laguna	Tecaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Mar-92	Mar-94	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
24	Sujchay y la Libertad	Tecaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Jan-94	Feb-95	8%	82%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%				
25	Juncá	El Quetzal	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Aug-93	Dec-94	39%	61%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%				
26	Aideo Tictúcate	Concepción Tutumá	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-92	Oct-94	88%	12%	3%	3%	3%	3%	---	---	---	---				
27	Sechlión	San Miguel Itzhuacán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-93	Dec-94	34%	66%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%				
28	San José Nueva Esperanza	San Miguel Itzhuacán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-94	Nov-95	---	35%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%				

Enmaquib se traslado su inicio para el próximo año

DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO
 PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
 - PAYS/DNS -

PROGRAMA DE EJECUCION FISICA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE 1,994

26-Ago-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO Y/O SISTEMA	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	UNIDAD EJECUTORA	PERIODO DE EJECUCION		AVANCE FISICO A JUNIO '94	AVANCE FISICO PROGRAMADO 2do. SEM.	AVANCE FISICO MENSUAL PROGRAMADO PARA EL 2do SEMESTRE 1,994											
					INICIO	TERMIN.			JULIO		AGOSTO		SEPTIEMBRE		OCTUBRE		NOVIEMBRE		DICIEMBRE	
									PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.
29	Buenos Aires	Irchiguán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Sep-94	Aug-95	---	22%	---	---	---	5%	---	5%	---	6%	---	6%	---	
30	El Plan Quiquique	Concepción Tutuaco	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jul-95	---	13%	---	---	---	---	---	3%	---	5%	---	5%	---	
31	Aldes Las Flores	Irchiguán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Sep-94	Aug-95	---	23%	---	---	---	5%	---	6%	---	6%	---	6%	---	
32	Conatzuj, Aldes Samajabé	Tacaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jun-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	5%	---	5%	---	
33	Nlachin	Concepción Tutuaco	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-94	May-95	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	4%	---	
34	Laguna Seca	Nuevo Progreso	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Feb-94	Mar-95	5%	65%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	
35	Caserío Chamzaj	Tajumulco	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Aug-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	5%	---	5%	---	
36	Cas. Carchegun, Aldes Las Barrancas	San Antonio Sacatep.	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Sep-94	Aug-95	---	24%	---	---	---	6%	---	6%	---	6%	---	6%	---	
37	Aldes Tuquirá	Tajumulco	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	14%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	5%	---	5%	---	
38	Cant. Chisguachín II, Ald. San Sebast.	San Marcos	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	12%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	4%	---	4%	---	
39	Cantón Imajil	Tacaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-94	Oct-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	5%	---	
40	Caserío Buena Vista, Nuevo Horizonte	Irchiguán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jun-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	5%	---	
41	Cantón San Isidro Frontera	Tacaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-95	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	4%	---	
42	Berlín I	Tacaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jul-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	3%	---	5%	---	5%	---	
43	Berlín II	Tacaná	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jul-95	---	11%	---	---	---	---	---	3%	---	4%	---	4%	---	
REGION VII ACUEDUCTOS																				
1	Los Llanos	Joyabaj	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Feb-92	Jun-94	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2	Nuevo Chorrerasj	Joyabaj	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-92	Jun-94	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
3	Xiriquin	Chicoman	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Jan-93	Sep-94	90%	10%	3%	3%	3%	6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
4	Chiljoj y Papur	Canilla	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-92	Oct-94	81%	19%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	
5	Chojox y San José	Curén	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-92	Sep-94	83%	17%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	
6	Panina y Rancho de Teja	Sacapuñas	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Mar-93	Feb-95	65%	25%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	
7	Namaj	Sanja Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-92	May-95	47%	33%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	
8	Tuluiché	Chiché	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Jul-93	Jun-95	36%	40%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	
9	Betzula II	Curén	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-93	Feb-95	80%	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	
10	Muculivuraj	Joyabaj	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Jun-94	Jul-95	1%	99%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
11	Las Arzucenas	Joyabaj	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Jun-94	Jul-95	1%	99%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
12	Cuchaj	Sanja Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	5%	---	

DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO
 PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
 - PAYSADIS -

PROGRAMA DE EJECUCION FISICA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE 1,994

24-Ago-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO Y/O SISTEMA	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	UNIDAD EJECUTORA	PERIODO DE EJECUCION		AVANCE FISICO A	AVANCE FISICO	AVANCE FISICO MENSUAL PROGRAMADO PARA EL 2do SEMESTRE 1,994											
					INICIO	TERMIN.	JUNIO '94	PROGRAMADO	JULIO		AGOSTO		SEPTIEMBRE		OCTUBRE		NOVIEMBRE		DICIEMBRE	
							2do. SEM.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	
13	Chicobricen	Santa Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%		
14	Xatimop V	Santa Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%		
15	Centro Choacanin	Santa Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	7%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3%	4%		
16	La Estancia	Santa Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%		
17	Xatimop II	Santa Cruz	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-96	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%		
18	Caserío Ch'iaj, Aldea Ch'ul	Quiché	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Aug-94	May-95	---	60%	---	12%	---	12%	12%	---	12%	12%	12%	12%		
19	Cantón Patzún	San Pedro Jocotipán	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%	5%		
20	Caserío Ch'iaj, Cantón Tres Cruces II	Joyabaj	EL QUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jun-95	---	14%	---	---	---	---	4%	---	---	---	5%	5%		
21	Chelbal	Jacaltenango	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Jan-93	Apr-95	50%	30%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
22	El Chicharro y Paladra	La Libertad	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Apr-92	Apr-95	54%	26%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%		
23	Ch'opal	La Libertad	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	May-92	Nov-94	71%	29%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%		
24	San José Ixcunén	Huehuetenango	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Jul-94	Aug-95	---	42%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%		
25	Caserío Jalapa, Canibal, Aldea Sosl	Quilico	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jul-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%		
26	Los Planes, El Centro, Las Flores	Chiantla	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	5%		
27	Los Regadíos y La Lagunita	Colotenango	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Dec-96	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%		
28	Buenos Aires, Cantón	Chiantla	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jun-95	---	22%	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
29	Los Chujes, Tajumco	Chiantla	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Jun-94	Oct-95	2%	26%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
30	Caserío Los Cholubes, Aldea Gucoj	Chiantla	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jul-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%		
31	Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Dec-93	Jun-95	32%	26%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
32	Aldea Malá	Malacatancito	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	5%		
33	Río Honda	Malacatancito	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Sep-94	Aug-95	---	24%	---	---	---	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%		
34	Cherap	San Sebastián Hueh.	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Dec-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%		
35	Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	HUENIETENANGO	PAYSA	Jun-93	Aug-94	94%	6%	3%	---	3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Momochocan. está susperdido

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DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO
 PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
 - PAYSA/DMS -

PROGRAMA DE EJECUCION FISICA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE 1.994

24-Ago-94

No.	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO Y/O SISTEMA	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	UNIDAD EJECUTORA	PERIODO DE EJECUCION		AVANCE	AVANCE	AVANCE FISICO MENSUAL PROGRAMADO PARA EL 2do SEMESTRE 1.994											
					INICIO	TERMIN.	JUNIO '94	PROGRAMADO	JULIO		AGOSTO		SEPTIEMBRE		OCTUBRE		NOVIEMBRE		DICIEMBRE	
							2do. SEM.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	
REGION VI LETRINAS																				
1	Caserío Puni-Haj	Santa Catarina It.	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Mar-95	Jun-95	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%			
2	Tzucubal	Mohaniá	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Abr-95	Jul-95	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%			
3	Paríantzalam	San Andrés Semetabaj	SOLOLA	PAYSA	May-94	Oct-94	---	50%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%			
4	Chitulu	San Antonio Palcoé	SOLOLA	PAYSA	Dec-93	Dec-94	39%	61%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%			
5	Carrión Xecanchovor	San Cristóbal	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-93	Jul-94	90%	10%	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
6	Oxajuj	Santa Lucía La Reforma	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Aug-93	Aug-94	84%	16%	8%	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
7	Chujox	Totonicapén	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Dec-93	Aug-94	74%	26%	13%	13%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
8	Choqui	San Bartolo, A. C.	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Jan-94	Oct-94	16%	84%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	---	---	---			
9	Chixruwinj	Santa María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Feb-94	Aug-94	---	100%	50%	50%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
10	* Patulup	Homostenango	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jul-95	---	40%	---	---	10%	---	---	---	10%	10%	10%			
11	* Par. Xecaxlej, Aldea San Antonio Pas.	Homostenango	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	24%	---	---	---	---	---	8%	8%	8%	8%			
12	* Sacasquin y Pabozit	Sta. Lucía La Reforma	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%			
13	* Par. Cheera, Aldea Tierra Colorada	Homostenango	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	12%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%	4%	4%			
14	* Aldea Chuachituj	Sta. María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	12%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%	4%	4%			
15	* Caserío Pacol, San Vicente Buenabaj	Homostenango	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%			
16	* San Ramón V	San Cristóbal	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Dec-95	---	12%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%	4%	4%			
17	* Aldea Barrancho II	Totonicapén	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Nov-94	Feb-96	---	8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	4%	4%			
18	* Cho-Cruz y Hincorral	San Francisco El Alto	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jun-95	---	18%	---	---	---	---	---	6%	6%	6%	6%			
19	* Paraje Chuisivan, Aldea Xesará	Sta. María Chiquimula	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jun-95	---	18%	---	---	3%	---	---	5%	5%	5%	5%			
20	* Semicoi	San Francisco El Alto	TOTONICAPAN	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jun-95	---	20%	---	---	---	---	---	---	10%	10%	10%			
21	* Aldea El Rincón	Sibilia	QUETZALTENANGO	PAYSA	Oct-94	Sep-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	3%	3%	3%	3%			
22	Patrimonio Agrario Mercedes	Colombo	QUETZALTENANGO	PAYSA	Oct-92	Feb-95	20%	65%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%	13%			
23	San Antonio La Laguna	Tacarú	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Jul-92	Mar-94	100%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
24	Sujchay y la Libertad	Tacarú	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Aug-94	Feb-95	---	80%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%			
25	Juncá	El Quetzal	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Feb-94	Dec-94	8%	92%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	16%			
26	Aldea Tictucabe	Concepción Tutuapa	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Jul-93	Oct-94	37%	63%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%				
27	Secchilón	San Miguel Itzahuacán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Jun-94	Dec-94	---	100%	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%			
28	* San José Nueva Esperanza	San Miguel Itzahuacán	SAN MARCOS	PAYSA	Aug-94	May-95	---	30%	---	---	6%	---	---	6%	6%	6%	6%			

DIVISION DE SANEAMIENTO DEL MEDIO
 PROYECTO AGUA POTABLE Y SANEAMIENTO DEL ALTIPLANO
 - PAYSA/DMS -

PROGRAMA DE EJECUCION FISICA SEGUNDO SEMESTRE 1,994

24-Ago-94

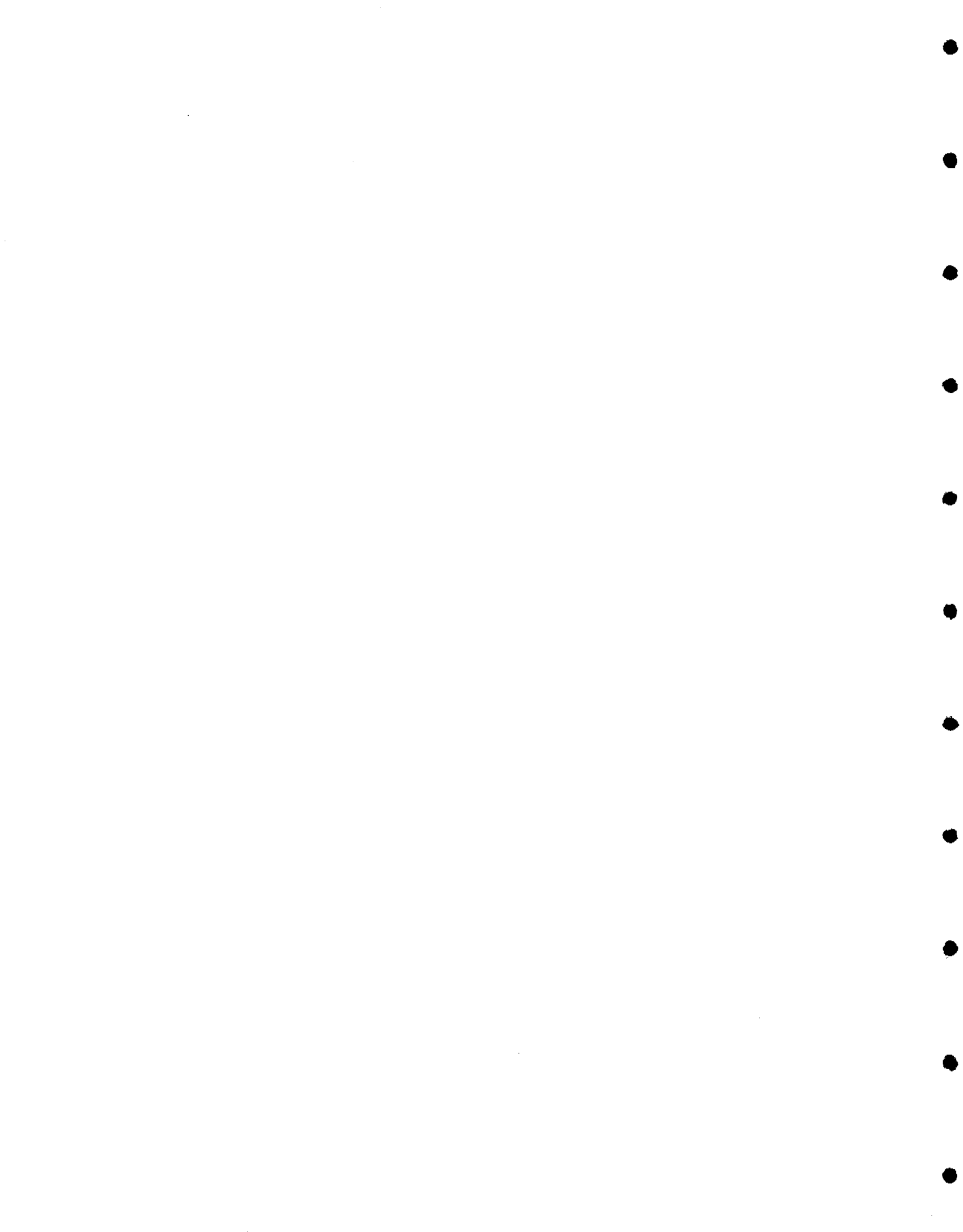
No.	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO Y/O SISTEMA	MUNICIPIO	DEPARTAMENTO	UNIDAD EJECUTORA	PERIODO DE EJECUCION		AVANCE FISICO A JUNIO '94	AVANCE FISICO PROGRAMADO 2do. SEM.	AVANCE FISICO MENSUAL PROGRAMADO PARA EL 2do SEMESTRE 1,994													
					INICIO	TERMIN.			JULIO		AGOSTO		SEPTIEMBRE		OCTUBRE		NOVIEMBRE		DICIEMBRE			
									PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.	PROGRAM.	EJEC.		
13	* Cantón Patzojón	San Pedro Jocoolias	EL GUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-94	Oct-95	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%
14	* Caserío Chía, Cantón Tres Cruces II	Joyabaj	EL GUICHE	PAYSA	Oct-94	Jun-95	---	14%	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%
15	* Chejbal	Jacaltenango	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Jun-94	Apr-95	---	75%	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
16	* El Chicharro y Palma	La Libertad	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Apr-93	Apr-95	---	78%	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
17	* Chínal	La Libertad	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Feb-93	Nov-94	---	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
18	* San José Itzucán	Huehuetenango	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Jul-94	Aug-95	---	20%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
19	* Caserío Jalapa, Caribal, Aldea Sosl	Cuico	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jul-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%
20	* Los Planes, El Centro, Las Flores	Chiantla	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-95	---	0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	---	---	4%
21	* Los Regedios y La Lagunita	Coatenango	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Dec-96	---	0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4%	---	---	---	4%
22	* Buenos Aires, Cantinil	Chiantla	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Sep-94	Jun-95	---	24%	---	---	---	5%	---	5%	---	---	---	7%	---	---	---	7%
23	* Los Chujes, Tajumco	Chiantla	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Jul-94	Oct-95	---	24%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
24	* Caserío Los Cholubes, Aldea Coscoj	Chiantla	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Jul-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%
25	* Xepón Grande	Malacatancito	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Aug-94	Jun-95	---	60%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
26	* Aldo Hald	Malacatancito	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Aug-95	---	9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
27	* Río Hondo	Malacatancito	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Sep-94	Aug-95	---	24%	---	---	---	6%	---	6%	---	---	---	6%	---	---	---	6%
28	* Chexap	San Sebastián Hueh.	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Nov-94	Dec-95	---	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5%	---	---	---	5%
29	* Las Guayabitas	Chiantla	HUEHUETENANGO	PAYSA	Jan-94	Aug-94	89%	11%	6%	5%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(*) Se inicio la construcción de tazas y planchas.

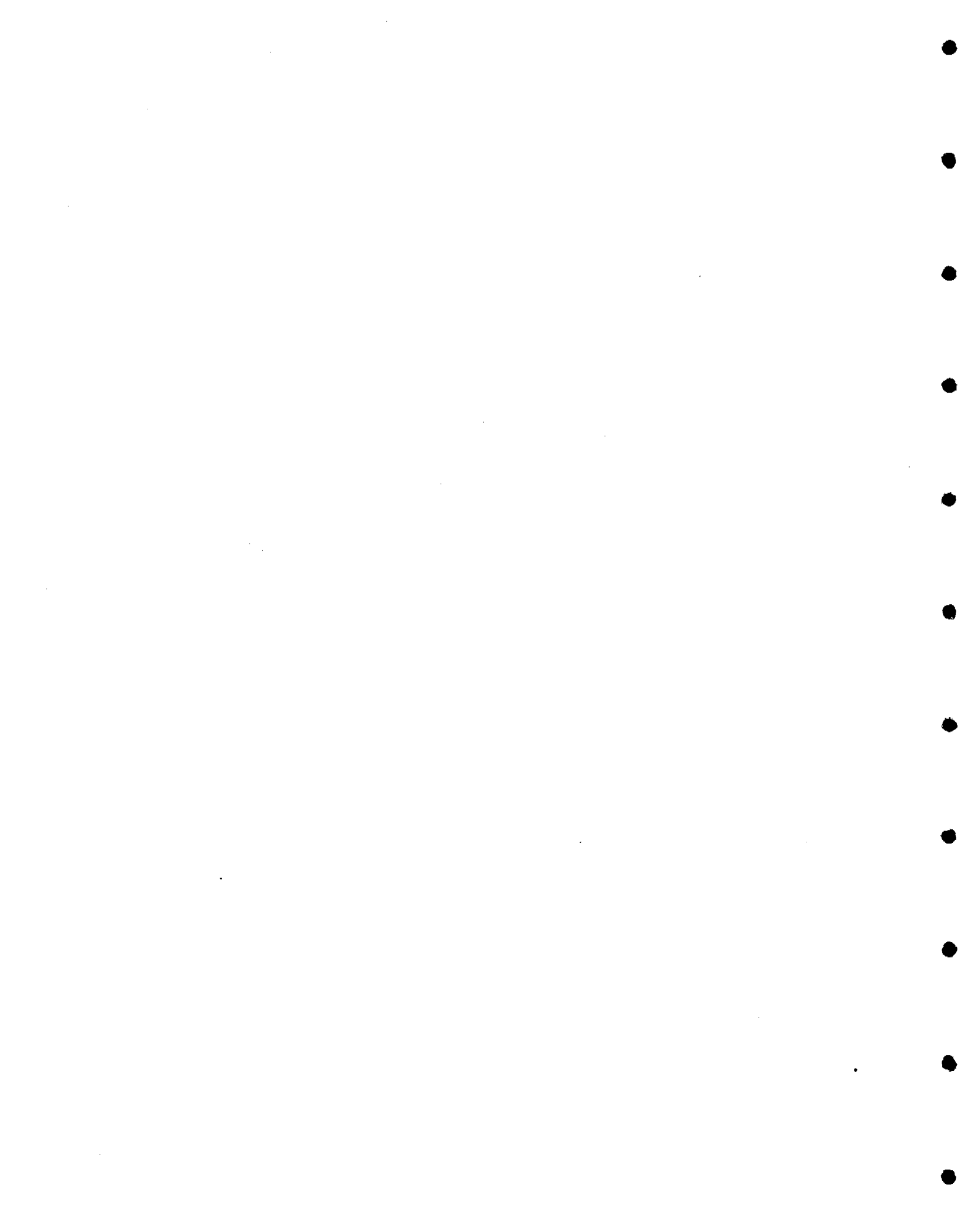
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Annex F

Project Implementation Data for 59 Communities



	Department	Name	Num Cmts	Nuz Rods	Hmg Units	Nuz Litras	GOG	Comty	USAID	Total Cost	Cost/ hmg unit	Start Date	End Date	Tot Days
1	Quiche	Tunaja I y II	2	992	154	170	\$146,968	\$78,299	\$90,290	\$315,557	\$2,049	11-Feb-92	30-Dec-92	323
2	Quiche	Guanaja	1	1134	216	226	\$244,842	\$116,519	\$405,988	\$767,349	\$3,533	15-Feb-92	25-Jan-94	710
3	Quiche	Piedra Blanca	1	444	74	92	\$231,133	\$100,011	\$88,517	\$419,661	\$5,671	15-Feb-92	12-Nov-93	636
4	San Marcos	San Isidro	1	546	101	113	\$171,118	\$50,949	\$60,175	\$282,242	\$2,794	17-Feb-92	23-Dec-92	310
5	Huehuetenango	Castrola/El Suj	2	222	37	66	\$190,454	\$105,601	\$88,879	\$384,934	\$10,404	17-Mar-92	25-Mar-93	373
6	Totonicapán	Panoquin	1	192	32	32	\$82,954	\$16,705	\$12,478	\$112,137	\$3,504	18-Mar-92	12-Aug-92	147
7	Quiche	Los Llanos *	3	1374	247	316	\$256,350	\$99,258	\$506,029	\$861,637	\$3,488	30-Mar-92	06-Jun-94	798
8	San Marcos	SA la Laguna	1	853	128	143	\$277,971	\$459,960	\$147,071	\$885,002	\$6,914	06-Apr-92	31-Jan-94	665
9	San Marcos	Trinidad	1	150	31	33	\$143,977	\$26,219	\$37,250	\$207,446	\$6,692	08-Apr-92	15-Oct-92	190
10	Huehuetenango	El Chicharo/Palмира										15-Apr-92	15-Apr-95	1095
11	San Marcos	Tierra Colorada	1	450	75	86	\$177,528	\$32,402	\$62,169	\$272,099	\$3,628	27-Apr-92	22-Dec-92	239
12	Quiche	Xenabaj y Pajuya	2	396	69	69	\$152,265	\$115,979	\$48,976	\$317,220	\$4,597	29-Apr-92	30-Dec-92	245
13	Huehuetenango	Chipal										15-May-92	15-Nov-94	914
14	San Marcos	El Tablero	1	234	39	49	\$142,549	\$9,395	\$18,129	\$170,073	\$4,361	15-May-92	27-Sep-92	135
15	Quetzaltenango	Pat Agr Mercedes										15-Jun-92	15-Feb-95	975
16	Quiche	Nuevo Chorraxaj	1	696	116	144	\$174,500	\$240,365	\$135,551	\$550,416	\$4,745	30-Jun-92	06-Jun-94	706
17	Totonicapán	Xecanchavor	1	1913	378	476	\$255,651	\$240,466	\$404,958	\$901,075	\$2,384	17-Aug-92	15-Jul-94	697
18	Quetzaltenango	Agua Caliente	1	1200	225	286	\$157,850	\$107,976	\$158,218	\$424,044	\$1,885	01-Sep-92	22-Dec-93	477
19	Huehuetenango	San Jeronimo	1	438	75	91	\$125,621	\$109,847	\$39,560	\$275,028	\$3,667	22-Sep-92	30-Nov-93	434
20	Solola	Chujjirondina	1	450	81	90	\$119,392	\$44,113	\$36,451	\$199,956	\$2,469	29-Sep-92	10-Oct-93	376
21	Quiche	Chitopol	1	186	42	38	\$102,898	\$29,330	\$29,113	\$161,341	\$3,841	01-Oct-92	27-Aug-93	330
22	San Marcos	Quiexaque	1	360	60	74	\$149,996	\$23,995	\$40,216	\$214,207	\$3,570	02-Oct-92	21-Oct-93	384
23	Quetzaltenango	Chiquival (Alto)	1	432	72	76	\$81,194	\$18,560	\$43,504	\$143,258	\$1,990	04-Oct-92	05-Oct-93	366
24	Quetzaltenango	SJ Chicalquix	1	258	39	40	\$120,911	\$61,595	\$57,366	\$239,872	\$6,151	06-Oct-92	09-Dec-93	429
25	Quetzaltenango	Morelin I,II,III	1	1152	176	215	\$109,014	\$41,121	\$99,307	\$249,442	\$1,417	09-Oct-92	06-Dec-93	423
26	Solola	Chinimaya	1	354	53	58	\$132,273	\$35,571	\$41,922	\$209,766	\$3,958	12-Oct-92	30-Sep-93	353
27	Quiche	Mamaj										15-Oct-92	15-May-95	942
28	Quiche	Chijoj/Papur										15-Oct-92	15-Oct-94	730
29	Quiche	Tucach	1	270	45	55	\$94,938	\$48,980	\$37,985	\$181,903	\$4,042	10-Nov-92	28-Sep-93	322
30	San Marcos	Aldea Tictucabe										15-Nov-92	15-Oct-94	699
31	Quiche	Chojon/San Jose										15-Nov-92	15-Sep-94	669
32	Quetzaltenango	Chiquival (Bajo)	1	654	118	118	\$121,899	\$83,405	\$104,055	\$309,359	\$2,622	18-Dec-92	28-Jan-94	406
33	Huehuetenango	Chejof										15-Jan-93	15-Apr-95	820
34	Quiche	Xitiquin										15-Jan-93	15-Sep-94	608
35	Totonicapán	Nicaja	1	1018	141	189	\$82,362	\$100,439	\$142,217	\$325,018	\$2,305	02-Feb-93	03-Dec-93	304
36	San Marcos	SR Gumbil	1	463	58	74	\$75,726	\$80,555	\$52,882	\$209,163	\$3,606	12-Mar-93	31-Dec-93	294
37	Quiche	Panama/Rancho de Teja										15-Mar-93	15-Feb-95	702
38	Quiche	La Parroquia/Lanc	1	954	159	190	\$101,852	\$101,560	\$57,891	\$261,303	\$1,643	01-Apr-93	30-Nov-93	243
39	San Marcos	La Union/Tuimay	2	169	35	51	\$55,993	\$16,998	\$21,377	\$94,368	\$2,696	01-Jun-93	31-Dec-93	213
40	Solola	Los Castro	1	244	32	36	\$98,838	\$39,636	\$33,196	\$171,670	\$5,365	08-Jun-93	14-Dec-93	189
41	Huehuetenango	Las Guayabitas	1	200	30	38	\$43,979	\$26,043	\$35,983	\$106,005	\$3,534	29-Jun-93	12-Aug-94	409
42	Totonicapán	Pamalin	1	210	36	40	\$31,355	\$32,800	\$30,395	\$94,550	\$2,626	13-Jul-93	03-Dec-93	143
43	Totonicapán	Choqui										15-Jul-93	15-Oct-94	457
44	Quiche	Tuhiche										15-Jul-93	15-Oct-94	457
45	Totonicapán	Chujox *	1	301	50	50	\$38,235	\$34,630	\$49,059	\$121,924	\$2,438	28-Jul-93	05-Aug-94	373
46	San Marcos	Janca										15-Aug-93	15-Dec-94	487
47	Totonicapán	Oxlajuj/Pajumet *	2	1128	199	199	\$222,375	\$159,721	\$386,964	\$769,060	\$3,865	13-Oct-93	06-May-94	205
48	Quiche	Betzula II										15-Oct-93	15-Feb-95	488
49	San Marcos	Sacchilon										15-Nov-93	15-Dec-94	395
50	Huehuetenango	Xepon Grande										15-Dec-93	15-Jun-95	547
51	Solola	Panimatzalum										15-Dec-93	15-Dec-94	365
52	Totonicapán	Chujjirumja *	1	216	38	42	\$4,243	\$5,460	\$4,116	\$13,819	\$364	04-Jan-94	12-Aug-94	220
53	San Marcos	Stujchay/La Libertad										15-Jan-94	15-Feb-95	396
54	San Marcos	Laguna Seca										15-Feb-94	15-Mar-95	393
55	San Marcos	SJ Nueva Esperanza										15-Mar-94	15-May-95	426
56	Huehuetenango	Lon Chujes										15-Jun-94	15-Oct-95	487
57	Quiche	Muculinquaj										15-Jun-94	15-Jul-95	395
58	Huehuetenango	San Jose Ixcunen										15-Jul-94	15-Aug-95	396
59	Quiche	Caserio Chijj										15-Aug-94	15-May-95	273



Annex G

Completed Water Systems Data for 35 Communities



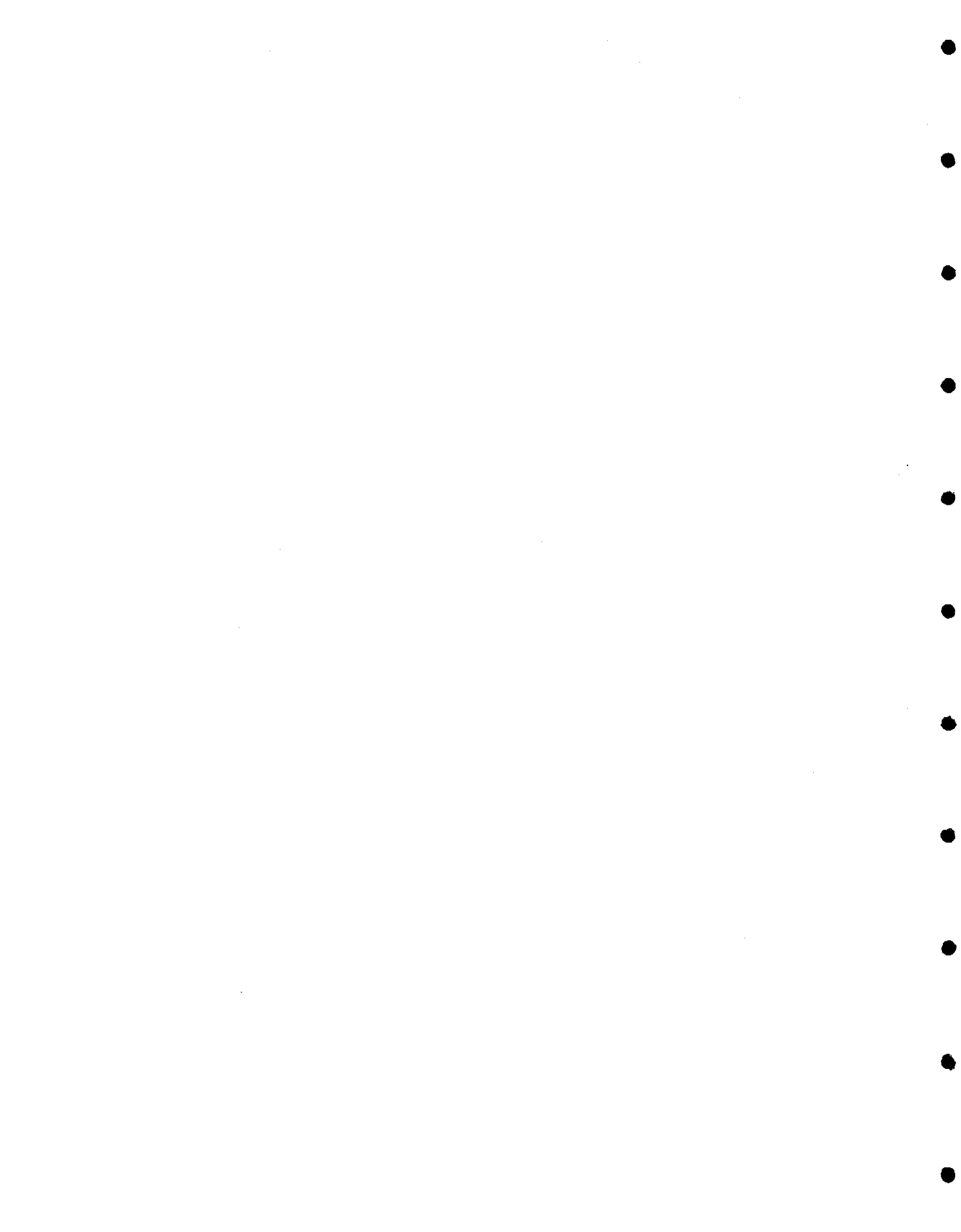
Water Systems (Completed)

Department	Name	Num Cmts	Num Rodts	Hsng Units	Num Ltrns	GOG	Cmnty	USAID	Total Cost	Cost/hsng unit	Start Date	End Date	Tot Days	
1	Totonicapan	Pasaquiquin	1	192	32	32	\$82,954	\$16,705	\$12,478	\$112,137	\$3,504	18-Mar-92	12-Aug-92	147
2	San Marcos	El Tablero	1	234	39	49	\$142,549	\$9,395	\$18,129	\$170,073	\$4,361	15-May-92	27-Sep-92	135
3	San Marcos	Trinidad	1	150	31	33	\$143,977	\$26,219	\$37,250	\$207,446	\$6,692	08-Apr-92	15-Oct-92	190
4	San Marcos	Tierra Colorada	1	450	75	86	\$177,528	\$32,402	\$62,169	\$272,099	\$3,628	27-Apr-92	22-Dec-92	239
5	San Marcos	San Isidro	1	546	101	113	\$171,118	\$50,949	\$60,175	\$282,242	\$2,794	17-Feb-92	23-Dec-92	310
6	Quiche	Tuanaja I y II	2	992	154	170	\$146,968	\$78,299	\$90,290	\$315,557	\$2,049	11-Feb-92	30-Dec-92	323
7	Quiche	Xeabaj y Pajuya	2	396	69	69	\$152,265	\$115,979	\$48,976	\$317,220	\$4,597	29-Apr-92	30-Dec-92	245
8	Huehuetenango	Cantzela/El Suj	2	222	37	66	\$190,454	\$105,601	\$88,879	\$384,934	\$10,404	17-Mar-92	25-Mar-93	373
9	Quiche	Chitapol	1	186	42	38	\$102,898	\$29,330	\$29,113	\$161,341	\$3,841	01-Oct-92	27-Aug-93	330
10	Quiche	Tacachat	1	270	45	55	\$94,938	\$48,980	\$37,985	\$181,903	\$4,042	10-Nov-92	28-Sep-93	322
11	Solola	Chinimaya	1	354	53	58	\$132,273	\$35,571	\$41,922	\$209,766	\$3,958	12-Oct-92	30-Sep-93	353
12	Quetzaltenango	Chiquival (Alto)	1	432	72	76	\$81,194	\$18,560	\$43,504	\$143,258	\$1,990	04-Oct-92	05-Oct-93	366
13	Solola	Chuijirondina	1	450	81	90	\$119,392	\$44,113	\$36,451	\$199,956	\$2,469	29-Sep-92	10-Oct-93	376
14	San Marcos	Quicxaque	1	360	60	74	\$149,996	\$23,995	\$40,216	\$214,207	\$3,570	02-Oct-92	21-Oct-93	384
15	Quiche	Piedra Blancas	1	444	74	92	\$231,133	\$100,011	\$88,517	\$419,661	\$5,671	15-Feb-92	12-Nov-93	636
16	Quiche	La Parroquia/Lanc	1	954	159	190	\$101,852	\$101,560	\$57,891	\$261,303	\$1,643	01-Apr-93	30-Nov-93	243
17	Huehuetenango	San Jeronimo	1	438	75	91	\$125,621	\$109,847	\$39,560	\$275,028	\$3,667	22-Sep-92	30-Nov-93	434
18	Totonicapan	Pamalin	1	210	36	40	\$31,355	\$32,800	\$30,395	\$94,550	\$2,626	13-Jul-93	03-Dec-93	143
19	Totonicapan	Nicaja	1	1018	141	189	\$82,362	\$100,439	\$142,217	\$325,018	\$2,305	02-Feb-93	03-Dec-93	304
20	Quetzaltenango	Morelia I,II,III	1	1152	176	215	\$109,014	\$41,121	\$99,307	\$249,442	\$1,417	09-Oct-92	06-Dec-93	423
21	Quetzaltenango	SJ Chicalquix	1	258	39	40	\$120,911	\$61,595	\$57,366	\$239,872	\$6,151	06-Oct-92	09-Dec-93	429
22	Solola	Los Castro	1	244	32	36	\$98,838	\$39,636	\$33,196	\$171,670	\$5,365	08-Jun-93	14-Dec-93	189
23	Quetzaltenango	Agua Caliente	1	1200	225	286	\$157,850	\$107,976	\$158,218	\$424,044	\$1,885	01-Sep-92	22-Dec-93	477
24	San Marcos	La Union/Tuimay	2	169	35	51	\$55,993	\$16,998	\$21,377	\$94,368	\$2,696	01-Jun-93	31-Dec-93	213
25	San Marcos	SR Guatibil	1	463	58	74	\$75,726	\$80,555	\$52,882	\$209,163	\$3,606	12-Mar-93	31-Dec-93	294
26	Quiche	Guantajau	1	1134	216	226	\$244,842	\$116,519	\$405,988	\$767,349	\$3,553	15-Feb-92	25-Jan-94	710
27	Quetzaltenango	Chiquival (Bajo)	1	654	118	118	\$121,899	\$83,405	\$104,055	\$309,359	\$2,622	18-Dec-92	28-Jan-94	406
28	San Marcos	SA la Laguna	1	853	128	143	\$277,971	\$459,960	\$147,071	\$885,002	\$6,914	06-Apr-92	31-Jan-94	665
29	Totonicapan	Oxlajuj/Pajumet *	2	1128	199	199	\$222,375	\$159,721	\$386,964	\$769,060	\$3,865	13-Oct-93	06-May-94	205
30	Quiche	Los Llanos *	3	1374	247	316	\$256,350	\$99,258	\$506,029	\$861,637	\$3,488	30-Mar-92	06-Jun-94	798
31	Quiche	Nuevo Chorraxaj	1	696	116	144	\$174,500	\$240,365	\$135,551	\$550,416	\$4,745	30-Jun-92	06-Jun-94	706
32	Totonicapan	Xecanchavox	1	1913	378	476	\$255,651	\$240,466	\$404,958	\$901,075	\$2,384	17-Aug-92	15-Jul-94	697
33	Totonicapan	Chuijox *	1	301	50	50	\$38,235	\$34,630	\$49,059	\$121,924	\$2,438	28-Jul-93	05-Aug-94	373
34	Totonicapan	Chuijorumja *	1	216	38	42	\$4,243	\$5,460	\$4,116	\$13,819	\$364	04-Jan-94	12-Aug-94	220
35	Huehuetenango	Las Guayabitas	1	200	30	38	\$43,979	\$26,043	\$35,983	\$106,005	\$3,534	29-Jun-93	12-Aug-94	409
		Total All Projects	42	20253	3461	4065	\$4,719,204	\$2,894,463	\$3,608,237	\$11,221,904				
		Project Average					\$134,834	\$82,699	\$103,092	\$320,626	\$3,681			373
		Standard Deviation					\$67,142	\$85,767	\$123,094	\$236,475	\$1,852			175



Annex H

Scope of Work



SCOPE OF WORK

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR REPROGRAMMING THE USAID/GUATEMALA PAYSА PROJECT

August 3, 1994

BACKGROUND

The Highlands Water and Sanitation Project (PAYSА, the Spanish acronym), was signed by USAID and the Government of Guatemala (GOG) on August 27, 1991. The total value of the project is \$19.2 million (\$9.5 million USAID grant, \$6.9 million Government of Guatemala counterpart, and \$2.8 million of community contribution). The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) is December 31, 1996.

The project seeks to reduce infant mortality caused by diarrheal disease by 20%, and reduce the incidence of diarrhea by 40% in highlands communities. Health objectives are to be met through the construction of 200 gravity-fed potable water systems and latrines in 300 communities accompanied by health and hygiene education. A scientifically drawn sample survey of treatment and control communities is designed into the project to measure health impact by comparing baseline and follow-up rounds of data.

However, the project, now almost at the half-way mark, is lagging in meeting its physical targets. For example, only 31 systems serving 37 communities have been completed. To be on target, the project should have completed 80 systems by now. Also, the lagging performance has created a growing pipeline. More recently, \$1.2 million have been deobligated from the project to help meet Agency recision requirements. Thus, the current Project budget has been reduced to \$8.3 million from \$9.5 million, a 13% decrease. Additional funds could be lost if performance continues to lag.

Given PAYSА's solid overall design, complementary health and hygiene education, well-designed evaluation component, and strong sustainability characteristics, preserving the integrity of the project is in the best interest of all involved including the beneficiaries, PAYSА staff, USAID, the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the larger water and sanitation community which will benefit from the lessons that will be gained through the health impact evaluation.

Additionally, if Guatemala has a full peace agreement in place by the end of 1994, additional resources may become available to provide water supply and sanitation services to the former conflict areas. The PAYSА project model could be the appropriate model for delivery of these services to the former zones of conflict.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the activity is to: (1) Reprogram PAYSA's budget to operate under an \$8.3 million budget, i.e, to take account of the 13% funding decrease, while retaining the original PAYSA study design. (2) Determine if the PAYSA model has potential to serve as a functional vehicle for provision of water supply and sanitation services to villagers in the former zones of conflict, if the Mission receives new resources.

Reprogramming. In the reprogramming, the primary consultant will determine:

- o what are reasonable Project outputs (number of systems/communities, latrines, trained volunteers, etc.) under the reduced budget;
- o whether or not the original morbidity and mortality reduction targets are still valid, using recommendations from secondary consultants and other key personnel as needed;
- o whether or not the PACD should be extended, and what would be accomplished by extending the PACD;
- o what changes, if any, are needed in project design and operation/implementation to improve performance, and reach the original output targets and purpose; and
- o what other changes, if any, in project design and implementation are needed to work in the new, reduced budget.

In advising the Mission and the MOH, the assessment is expected to take into account accomplishments to date, time and resources still available to the project, and other constraints that are impinging on the project. Critical elements to be reviewed as a part of Reprogramming include:

- (1) **Financial administration.** Financial administration problems have caused counterpart funds delays. The GOG has been consistently slow every year in providing funds. An inherent bottle neck is the "Budget Law" which by definition builds in an annual four-month delay, i.e., budget requests cannot be submitted prior to a new fiscal year. Budget processing creates more delay such that in 1991, 1992 and 1993 counterpart funds were available for only four months in each year. Counterpart funds are used for fuel, tires, and other miscellaneous costs associated with transport, and per diem. Field work cannot be done until these funds are in place.

2. **Project timeline.** Although the project was signed in 1991, very little progress was made until 1993. In addition to the loss of 16 months between project signing in 1991 to 1993 resulting from counterparts funds delays, other delays related to meeting project preconditions further impinged on the schedule. In fact, most of the progress achieved to date is credited to carryover of materials from an earlier project, also financed by USAID. As a result, USAID's first disbursement for imported project materials and equipment is just being completed. A full review of PAYSA and USAID documents will be undertaken to chronicle events that have created delays, especially those that were beyond the control of the PAYSA implementation unit. An element of this review will be to assess the possibility of reassigning the PACD to December 1997 to reflect delays, and the possibility of scheduling a management review in 1996 to determine whether a project extension is justified at that time.
3. **Donor coordination.** In 1993, the FIS (the Social Investment Fund), and FONAPAZ (National Fund for Peace) programs entered the project area. These are grant programs in which community participation is not a criterion. These projects pose serious development challenges to PAYSA's cost recovery component, community participation activities, and sustainability of health interventions. They also present a challenge to the integrity of the impact evaluation by upsetting control community arrangements designed into the project. The relationship of PAYSA with these two projects will be reviewed and dialogue undertaken to determine what actions can be agreed upon that would allow PAYSA to retain its full project integrity.

TASKS

- A. The primary technical consultant selected to carry out this scope of work will be responsible for the following specific tasks:
1. Participate in a team planning meeting at EHP, Arlington, VA.
 2. Travel to Guatemala. Meet with key officials of USAID/G-CAP, PAYSA, UNEPAR, DSM (MOH-Environmental Sanitation Division), Secretariat for Hydrological Resources, FIS, FONAPAZ, UNICEF, PAHO, secondary consultants, and others.
 3. Visit several implementation sites in areas such as Totonicapán, Quetzaltenango, Sololá, San Marcos, Huehuetenango and Quiché.

4. Review PAYSA and AID project documents including: Project Paper, Grant Agreement, PIL No. 1 and subsequent, SARs, periodic reports from the Implementing Unit and Consultant-Supervisory Company, Annual Implementation Plan, Socio- Economic Study, Administrative and Health Education manuals, construction plans, Baseline Survey, and others.
5. Prepare a draft in-country report, in English and Spanish, describing a **Proposed Reprogramming Plan and Schedule**, including findings and recommendations on:
 - Operating on a reduced budget (\$8.3 million), including possible changes in outputs, and in original morbidity and mortality targets if any.
 - Financial administration.
 - Project timeline.
 - Donor coordination.
 - Potential expansion of PAYSA project to former conflict zones.
6. Debrief USAID and the MOH on findings and recommendations.

The LOE is 20 days for the primary consultant.

B. Secondary technical consultant (environmental engineer): LOE up to 4 days.

1. Provide advice and brief written recommendations to primary consultant on the technical and operational (engineering) feasibility of extending the PAYSA model to the former conflict zones. This consultant would accompany the primary consultant to the field, if possible.

C. Secondary technical consultant (epidemiologist): The LOE is 1 day.

1. Provide advice and brief written recommendations to the primary consultant on: (a) the effects of reprogramming (downsizing) on the experimental design portion of the PAYSA project, (b) effects of downsizing on original morbidity and mortality targets, and (c) how to avoid disrupting the experimental design while downsizing.

D. Secondary technical consultant (public administration specialist): The LOE is 1 day.

1. Provide advice and brief written recommendations to the primary consultant on the history of PAYSA, the importance of the study design, and the key players and issues to resolve during the activity.

FINAL PRODUCT

A report, in English and Spanish, describing a Proposed Reprogramming Plan and Schedule, including findings and recommendations on:

- Operating on a reduced budget (\$8.3 million), including possible changes in outputs, and in original morbidity and mortality targets if any.
- Financial administration.
- Project timeline.
- Donor coordination.
- Potential expansion of PAYSA project to former conflict zones.

PERSONNEL

The reprogramming technical assistance activity will be carried out by a development administration specialist with proven experience and skills in the following areas:

1. Implementation of water and sanitation projects with health objectives in developing countries, and especially Latin America;
2. Financial administration related to management of and reporting on projects funded by external support agencies, especially AID;
3. Communication and negotiation in multi-agency environments; and
4. Five to ten years of experience working in Spanish speaking countries.

Secondary consultants will advise the primary consultant on specific areas, as listed in Tasks above.

SCHEDULE (for Primary Consultant)

Activity	Dates
Team Planning Meeting (EHC/EHP)	August 4-5, 1994
Travel to Guatemala	August 22, 1994
Briefing with USAID	August 22, 1994 - p.m.
Briefing with MOH	August 22, 1994 - p.m.
Site visits/field work, read and review documents, and interview institutions	August 23-Sept. 01, 1994
Day off (Sunday)*	August 28, 1994
Begin draft report preparation	August 29-Sept. 1, 1994
Debrief USAID, MOH	September 2, 1994
Travel to Washington	September 3, 1994
Day off (Sunday)**	September 4, 1994
HOLIDAY (Labor Day - U.S.)	September 5, 1994
Draft report preparation continued at EHC	September 6-8, 1994
Draft report to Mission	September 8-9, 1994
Mission comments received	September 16, 1994
Finalize report and debrief at EHC/EHP	September 20-22, 1994

* Per diem paid by EHP for this Sunday.

** Per diem not paid.

LEVEL OF EFFORT

Primary technical consultant: 20 days (Development Administration:
PAYSA Reprogramming Plan and Schedule)

Secondary technical consultant: up to 4 days (Environmental
Engineer: PAYSA model transfer to former conflict zones -
technical and operational feasibility)

Secondary technical consultant: 1 day (Epidemiologist:
PAYSA experimental design and impacts on morbidity/mortality
outputs)

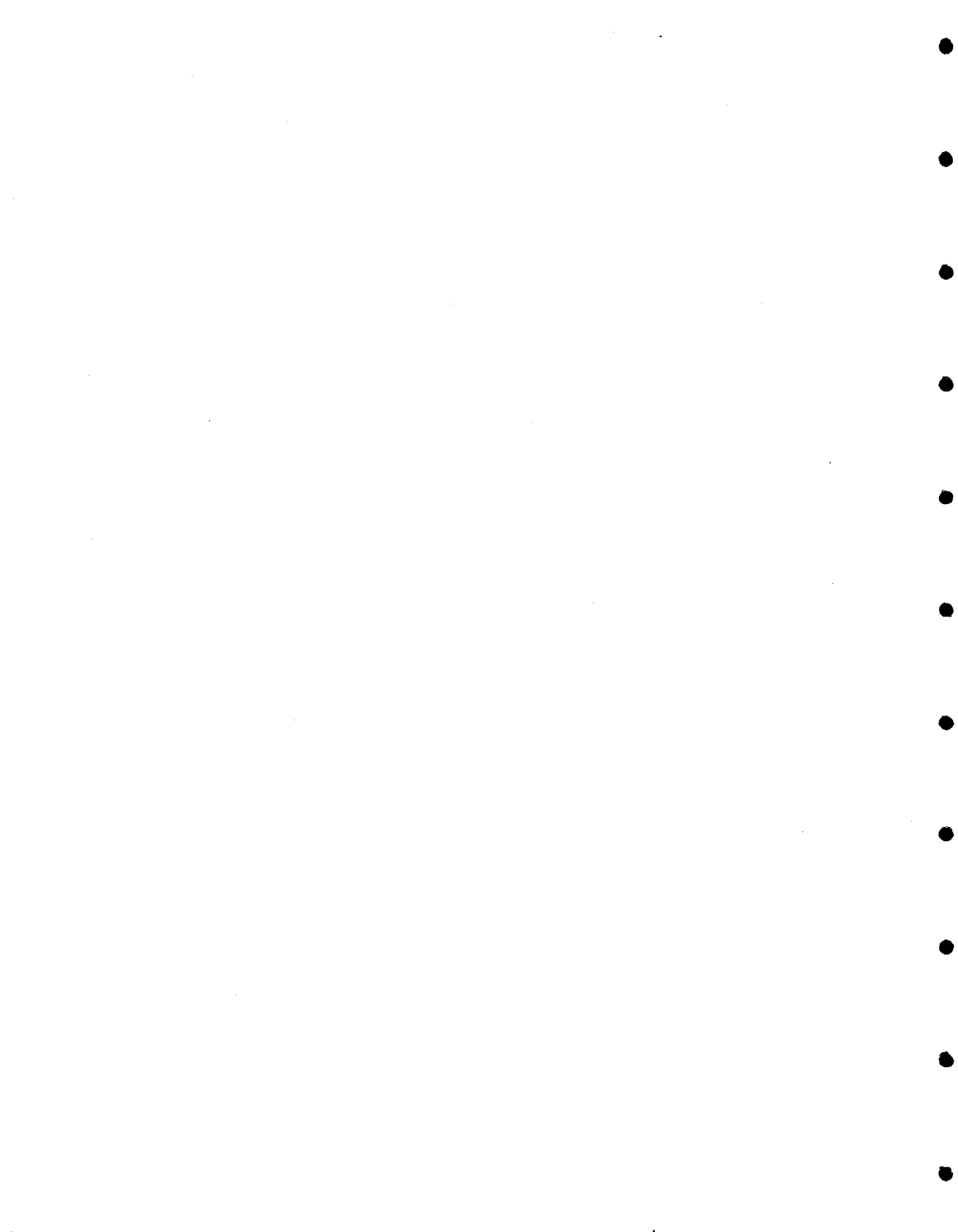
Secondary technical consultant: 1 day (Public
Administration: PAYSA history and institutional issues)

TOTAL LOE: up to 26 days

NOTE: A six-day work week will be authorized for this activity.
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Annex I

Partial List of People Contacted



USAID/G-CAP

Hilda Arellano	Subdirectora
Silvia de Córdoba	PDM
Gary Cook	C/OH&E
Patricia O'Connor	OH&E
Carlos Calderón C.	OH&E
Juan A. Valle	OH&E
Marco Tulio López	OH&E

PAYSA:

Ing. René Guay B.	Jefe Unidad Ejecutora
Lic. Anibal Galindo	Administrador
Lic. Orlando Marroquín	Jefe Component de Educación en Salud

Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social:

Ing. J. Guillermo García	Jefe División de Saneamiento del Medio
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