

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Leonel Fernadez to Hillary Rodham Clinton (3 pages)	11/20/1998	P1/b(1)
002. letter	Leonel Fernadez to Hillary Rodham Clinton (3 pages)	11/20/1998	P1/b(1)
003. letter	Armando Calderon to President Clinton (3 pages)	11/16/1998	P1/b(1)
004. cable	re: The First Lady's Trip to San Salvador [partial] (1 page)	11/1998	P6/b(6)
005. memo	re: Proposal for trip to Central Asia and the Caucasus (4 pages)	02/03/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20031

FOLDER TITLE:

El Salvador [and Eastern Europe]

2013-0534-S

rc1492

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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CENTRAL AMERICA'S RECONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY INITIATIVE

BACKGROUND

Hurricane Mitch recently hit the Central American region and left behind an aftermath of human losses, suffering and material damages. Even though the extent of the damages is yet to be assessed, the severity of the losses caused by Hurricane Mitch has been widely recognized by the U.S. Government and the International Community. The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) already refers to this catastrophe as the "worst disaster" that AID has seen in this hemisphere's history.

Preliminary data estimates that approximately 25,000 persons are missing, have died or are presumed dead. Millions of people are homeless, most crops in the region have been destroyed or are severely damaged. Additionally, epidemics and diseases threat to magnify damages. The infrastructure has been completely destroyed or seriously crippled, resulting in economic losses that are estimated in billions of dollars.

Devastating damages left by Hurricane Mitch in the region have produced disruption of living conditions in Central America and demand immediate response from the U.S. and the International Community. Since the U.S. is the main political ally and trade partner for the region, it is necessary that the U.S. support and complement the medium and long-term efforts being carried out by Central American Governments for the reconstruction and economic recovery of the region.

For that reason, Central American Presidents recently met in San Salvador and expressed the need for a strong standing commitment from the U.S. Government to approve a comprehensive reconstruction and economic recovery program for Central America. This program should be reflected in a legislative initiative from U.S. Congress, with sufficient bipartisan support, which should be complemented and reinforced by other supporting administrative actions only requiring executive approval.

Central America's Reconstruction and Economic Recovery Initiative should comprise three fundamental pillars: Immigration, Trade and Investment and Reconstruction Fund.

I. IMMIGRATION

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has temporarily suspended deportations of Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, recognizing that such deportations impose an additional burden to our governments' efforts to recover from the state of emergency caused by Hurricane Mitch. Nonetheless, this humanitarian measure is temporary and not sufficient to contribute to the arduous and long-term endeavor of reconstruction and economic recovery that awaits our countries. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to implement a permanent immigration relief for our fellow citizens residing in the U.S. by providing a comprehensive and final solution to their migratory status.

Such immigration relief for Central Americans would minimize the influx of deportations to the region. This is a critical factor for Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery, because in current conditions, our countries do not have the capacity to offer appropriate services and opportunities to satisfy the basic needs of people returning from the U.S.

Additionally, an immigration relief would contribute to maintain the inflows of family remittances that have been a fundamental pillar to sustain the economies of the region, particularly during our most difficult times, such as the current crisis.

Under Central America's current circumstances, remittances will not only help to maintain a stable macroeconomic environment, but will represent in some cases the only source of income for many Central Americans affected by the tragedy. In Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery phase, the loss of family remittances could have harmful effects. Before remittances were an additional source of income for recipient families, now, after the tragedy, for many of them they would become the only source of income that could keep them afloat.

In the medium and long term, reduction or loss of this source of income would force recipients to seek economic opportunities outside the Central American region.

In 1997, Central American Presidents urged the President of the U.S. to grant a permanent immigration relief for Central Americans, this would prevent deportations of fellow citizens, for migratory inflow of returning persons could bring instability to the region.

The aftermath of destruction and damages caused by Hurricane Mitch requires a positive response to the request for an immigration relief. Development conditions in Central America have gone back in some cases up to more than twenty years, and have created additional problems, challenges and needs that did not exist before, and pose a threat to the consolidation of political, economic and social reforms that Governments of Central America are implementing. The requested immigration relief would contribute to minimize these threats and would enable reconstruction and economic recovery in the region to take place.

Specific Characteristics of the Immigration Relief

The eligible class of beneficiaries for the immigration relief would include all Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Salvadorans present in the U.S. until November 6, 1998, and who have not committed a serious crime. On such date the INS suspended deportations of all Central Americans, as a humanitarian measure to mitigate the situation of disaster in the region caused by Hurricane Mitch.

The immigration relief should be extended regardless of the current migratory status or the migratory status at the time of entry of the eligible class. Additionally, it should be formulated in the most extensive and generous fashion and it should:

- include family dependants of those covered by the legislation;
- be extensive to persons holding valid orders of deportation or removal; and
- allow for the possibility of waivers for those persons who have committed misdemeanors or minor crimes.

II. TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Central America can not aspire for development in the midst of a generalized human tragedy and with its economies destroyed. For this reason, in order to attain reconstruction and rapid and sustainable economic recovery in the region, trade and investment opportunities with the U.S. should be expanded.

This component would be based on the rapid enhancement of Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) benefits, granting the most favorable treatment to products currently excluded from CBI. Such action should be accompanied by the political commitment to establish a free trade area between Central America and the U.S., through trade liberalization agreements based on reciprocal concessions.

The reestablishment and expansion of economic opportunities in our countries would become an incentive to prevent Central Americans from emigrating outside the region, seeking jobs and better living conditions.

For Central American reconstruction and economic recovery to take place, it is necessary to improve and increase the region's economic and trade relations with its main trade partner.

In the last years, U.S. exports to the region have surpassed those to other countries and regions, such as Spain, Israel, Eastern Europe or Egypt, and have been matched with exports to larger countries, such as Russia and India combined. Furthermore, U.S. imports of Central American products are greater than those from Argentina, Chile and South Africa.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative, Charlene Barshefsky, in a presentation at Georgetown University, stated that U.S. exports to CBI countries, among which exports to Central America are predominant, have more than doubled since 1989. U.S. exports to the region increased from 9 billion to 18.5 billion dollars in 1997, creating approximately 360,000 direct jobs in the U.S. For 1997, U.S. exports to China were only 13 billion dollars, that is 5.5 billion dollars less than U.S. exports to the CBI region for the same year.

The U.S. should make all possible efforts to achieve enhancement of trade and investment opportunities for the region, on the one hand, to avoid the deterioration of existing trade flows; and on the other hand, to enable faster reconstruction and economic recovery of Central America, since strong trade and investment are essential for this endeavor.

Central America is committed to promote, host and secure investments and capitals from U.S. companies that decide to establish themselves in the region; and is genuinely available to commit on all possible matters in order to strengthen economic ties between our countries. Thus, we aspire to transform Central America and the U.S. in genuine partners for development, laying the grounds for enduring peace and democracy in the region and improving social conditions that would enable economic growth to transform into social peace.

III. RECONSTRUCTION FUND

Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery demand availability of fresh financial resources that the region currently lacks. For this reason, it is necessary that the U.S. establish a special fund for Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery with non-reimbursable funds and concessional credit lines, which would finance programs in the following areas:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Road Infrastructure
4. Environment
5. Basic Services
6. Flood and Alluvion Prevention
7. Agricultural Reactivation
8. Housing

Central American countries would bilaterally select with the U.S. specific projects in the aforementioned areas that would be eligible for financing with the U.S.-established Reconstruction Fund.

INICIATIVA PARA LA RECONSTRUCCIÓN Y RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA DE CENTROAMÉRICA

ANTECEDENTES

El huracán Mitch que azotó recientemente a la región centroamericana ha dejado una secuela de pérdidas de vidas humanas, sufrimiento y daños materiales. A pesar que la magnitud de estos daños aún no ha sido determinada, la gravedad de las pérdidas ocasionadas por el huracán Mitch ya han sido ampliamente reconocidas por el Gobierno de los EE.UU. y por la Comunidad Internacional. La Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los EE.UU. (AID, por sus siglas en inglés) ya se refiere a esta catástrofe como el "peor desastre" que AID ha visto en la historia de este hemisferio.

Datos preliminares estiman que en Centro América aproximadamente 25,000 personas están desaparecidas, han muerto o se presumen muertos. Millones de personas han quedado sin hogar, la mayor parte de los cultivos en la región han sido destruidos o están severamente dañados. Adicionalmente, se teme un daño aun más serio a causa de epidemias y enfermedades. La infraestructura ha sido destruida o severamente dañada, dejando pérdidas económicas que se estiman en miles de millones de dólares.

Los daños devastadores del huracán Mitch en la región han producido una ruptura de las condiciones de vida en Centroamérica y requieren de una consideración inmediata por parte de los EE.UU. y de la Comunidad Internacional. Siendo los EE.UU. el principal aliado político y socio comercial de la región, es necesario que apoye y complemente los esfuerzos de mediano y largo plazo que los Gobiernos de los países centroamericanos están realizando para la reconstrucción y recuperación económica del área.

Es por ello que los Presidentes de la región reunidos recientemente en San Salvador, manifestaron la necesidad de un compromiso firme y decidido del Gobierno de los EE.UU. para la aprobación de un programa integral de reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica. Este programa debería plasmarse en una iniciativa legislativa del Congreso de los EE.UU. con suficiente respaldo bipartidista, la cual debería ser complementada y reforzada con otras medidas administrativas de apoyo que únicamente requieran de aprobación ejecutiva.

La Iniciativa para la Reconstrucción y Recuperación Económica de Centroamérica debería contener tres pilares fundamentales: migración, comercio e inversión y fondo de reconstrucción.

I. MIGRACIÓN

El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los EE.UU. (INS, por su siglas en inglés) ha suspendido temporalmente las deportaciones de guatemaltecos, hondureños, nicaragüenses y salvadoreños, reconociendo que éstas impondrían una carga adicional a los esfuerzos que realizan nuestros gobiernos para recuperarse de la situación de emergencia ocasionada por el huracán Mitch. Sin embargo, esta medida humanitaria

tiene un carácter temporal y no es suficiente para contribuir a la ardua y larga labor de reconstrucción y recuperación económica que espera a nuestros países. Por consiguiente, es imperiosa la necesidad de un alivio migratorio permanente para nuestros conciudadanos que residen en los EE.UU. que solucione integral y definitivamente su situación migratoria.

Este alivio migratorio para los centroamericanos minimizaría el flujo de deportaciones a la región. Este factor es crítico para los esfuerzos de reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica, porque en las condiciones actuales nuestros países no están en la capacidad de ofrecer los servicios y las oportunidades idóneas para atender las necesidades básicas de la población que retorna de los EE.UU.

Adicionalmente, el alivio migratorio contribuiría a mantener el flujo de remesas familiares que han sido un pilar básico para el sostenimiento de las economías de la región, especialmente durante las épocas más difíciles como la presente.

En las circunstancias que hoy vive Centroamérica, las remesas no sólo ayudarán a mantener una situación macroeconómica estable, sino que también representarán en muchos casos la única fuente de sustento diario para los centroamericanos afectados por la tragedia. En la etapa de reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica, la pérdida de esas remesas familiares tendría efectos devastadores, porque si antes complementaban el ingreso de las familias receptoras, ahora para muchas de ellas será el único ingreso que las podría mantener a flote.

En el mediano y largo plazo, una disminución o pérdida de estos ingresos, forzarían a las personas beneficiarias a que busquen oportunidades económicas fuera de la región centroamericana.

En 1997, los Presidentes de Centroamérica hicieron un llamado al Presidente de los EE.UU., solicitando un alivio migratorio definitivo para los centroamericanos, que evitaría la deportación de nuestros conciudadanos, pues este flujo migratorio de retorno podría implicar una desestabilización de la región.

La secuela de destrucción y daños causada por el huracán Mitch vuelve imprescindible una respuesta positiva a esta solicitud de alivio migratorio, ya que las condiciones de desarrollo en Centroamérica han retrocedido en algunos países hasta más de veinte años, y plantea problemas, retos y necesidades adicionales que antes no existían y que ponen en peligro la consolidación de las reformas políticas, económicas y sociales que los Gobiernos de Centroamérica hemos estado realizando. El alivio migratorio solicitado contribuiría a que estas amenazas sean minimizadas y prevalezcan condiciones que hagan posible la reconstrucción y recuperación económica de la región.

Características Específicas del Alivio Migratorio

La clase elegible de beneficiarios para el alivio migratorio serían todos los guatemaltecos, hondureños, nicaragüenses y salvadoreños presentes en los EE.UU. hasta el 6 de noviembre de 1998 y que no hayan cometido un delito grave. Es en esa fecha que el INS suspendió temporalmente las deportaciones de todos los

centroamericanos, como una medida humanitaria para mitigar la situación de desastre en la región a consecuencia del huracán Mitch.

El alivio migratorio debería extenderse sin discriminación del estatus migratorio actual o del estatus migratorio a la fecha de ingreso de la clase elegible. Adicionalmente, debería formularse de la manera más amplia y generosa posible:

- incluyendo como beneficiarios a los familiares dependientes de los favorecidos por la legislación;
- extendiéndose a las personas que tienen órdenes vigentes de deportación o remoción;
- estableciendo la posibilidad de perdones especiales ("*waivers*") para aquellas personas que hayan cometido faltas o delitos menores.

II. COMERCIO E INVERSIÓN

Centroamérica no puede aspirar al desarrollo sostenible en medio de la tragedia humana generalizada y con sus economías destruidas. Es por ello que para alcanzar una reconstrucción y una recuperación económica rápida y sostenida de la región, deben ampliarse las oportunidades comerciales y de inversión con los EE.UU.

Este componente se basaría en la rápida ampliación de los beneficios de la Iniciativa de la Cuenca del Caribe (CBI, por sus siglas en inglés), concediendo el trato más favorable posible a los productos actualmente excluidos de la CBI. Esta medida debería estar acompañada de un compromiso político para el establecimiento futuro de una zona de libre comercio Centroamérica-EE.UU., mediante acuerdos de liberalización comercial basados en concesiones recíprocas.

La reposición y ampliación de oportunidades económicas en nuestros países, se convertiría en un incentivo para evitar que más centroamericanos emigren fuera de la región en busca de trabajo y mejores condiciones de vida.

Para que la reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica sea viable es necesario mejorar e incrementar las relaciones económicas y comerciales de la región con su principal socio comercial.

En los últimos años, las exportaciones de los EE.UU. a la región han superado las exportaciones hacia otros países o regiones, tales como España, Israel, Europa del Este o Egipto, y se han equiparado con las exportaciones realizadas a países más grandes como Rusia y la India conjuntamente. Por otra parte, las importaciones de productos centroamericanos efectuadas por EE.UU. han alcanzado un nivel mayor que las procedentes de países como Argentina, Chile o Sudáfrica.

El mes pasado, la Representante Comercial de los EE.UU., Charlene Barshefsky en una presentación en la Universidad de Georgetown manifestaba que las exportaciones de los EE.UU. a los países de la Cuenca del Caribe, entre los cuales Centroamérica ocupa un lugar preponderante, habían crecido más del doble desde 1989, pasando de 9,000

millones de dólares a 18,500 millones en 1997, creando un estimado de 360,000 empleos directos en los EE.UU. Comparativamente en 1997, los EE.UU. exportaron a China Continental 13,000 millones de dólares, es decir 5,500 millones menos de lo que exportaron a la región de la Cuenca del Caribe.

Los EE.UU. deben hacer todos los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la ampliación de las oportunidades comerciales y de inversión con la región, por un lado para evitar un deterioro de las corrientes comerciales ya existentes y, por otro, porque el fortalecimiento del comercio y de las inversiones será un elemento esencial que permitirá una reconstrucción y una recuperación económica más rápidas de Centroamérica.

Centroamérica está decidida a promover, recibir y garantizar las inversiones y los capitales de empresas estadounidenses que opten por radicarse en la región, y está genuinamente dispuesta a comprometerse en todo lo que esté a su alcance para fortalecer los vínculos económicos entre nuestros países. Con lo anterior, aspiramos convertir a la región y a los EE.UU. en verdaderos socios para el desarrollo, sentando las bases para que la paz y la democracia perduren en la región y se mejoren las condiciones sociales que permitan transformar el crecimiento económico en paz social.

III. FONDO DE RECONSTRUCCIÓN

La reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica exige una pronta disponibilidad de recursos financieros frescos, con los que los países de la región no cuentan. Por ello es necesario que los EE.UU. creen un fondo especial para la reconstrucción y recuperación económica de Centroamérica con recursos no reembolsables y líneas de crédito concesionales, el cual financiaría programas en las siguientes áreas:

1. Educación
2. Salud
3. Infraestructura Vial
4. Medio Ambiente
5. Servicios Básicos
6. Prevención de Inundaciones y Deslaves
7. Reactivación Agropecuaria
8. Vivienda

Los países centroamericanos seleccionarían bilateralmente con los EE.UU. los proyectos específicos en las áreas mencionadas que podrían ser elegibles de financiamiento a través del Fondo de Reconstrucción creado por los EE.UU.



GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR

**NECESSITIES FOR
THE NATIONAL
RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**

NOVEMBER 1998

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BACKGROUND

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Central America's Reconstruction and Economic Recovery Initiative should comprise three fundamental pillars: Immigration, Trade and Investment and Reconstruction Fund.

I. IMMIGRATION

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has temporarily suspended deportations of Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, recognizing that such deportations impose an additional burden to our governments' efforts to recover from the state of emergency caused by Hurricane Mitch. Nonetheless, this humanitarian measure is temporary and not sufficient to contribute to the arduous and long-term endeavor of reconstruction and economic recovery that awaits our countries. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to implement a permanent immigration relief for our fellow citizens residing in the U.S. by providing a comprehensive and final solution to their migratory status.

Such immigration relief for Central Americans would minimize the influx of deportations to the region. This is a critical factor for Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery, because in current conditions, our countries do not have the capacity to offer appropriate services and opportunities to satisfy the basic needs of people returning from the U.S.

Additionally, an immigration relief would contribute to maintain the inflows of family remittances that have been a fundamental pillar to sustain the economies of the region, particularly during our most difficult times, such as the current crisis.

Under Central America's current circumstances, remittances will not only help to maintain a stable macroeconomic environment, but will represent in some cases the only source of income for many Central Americans affected by the tragedy. In Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery phase, the loss of family remittances could have harmful effects. Before remittances were an additional source of income for recipient families, now, after the tragedy, for many of them they would become the only source of income that could keep them afloat.

In the medium and long term, reduction or loss of this source of income would force recipients to seek economic opportunities outside the Central American region.

In 1997, Central American Presidents urged the President of the U.S. to grant a permanent immigration relief for Central Americans, this would prevent deportations of fellow citizens, for migratory inflow of returning persons could bring instability to the region.

The aftermath of destruction and damages caused by Hurricane Mitch requires a positive response to the request for an immigration relief. Development conditions in Central America have gone back in some cases up to more than twenty years, and have created additional problems, challenges and needs that did not exist before, and pose a threat to the consolidation of political, economic and social reforms that Governments of Central America are implementing. The requested immigration relief would contribute to minimize these threats and would enable reconstruction and economic recovery in the region to take place.

Specific Characteristics of the Immigration Relief

The eligible class of beneficiaries for the immigration relief would include all Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Salvadorans present in the U.S. until November 6, 1998, and who have not committed a serious crime. On such date the INS suspended deportations of all Central Americans, as a humanitarian measure to mitigate the situation of disaster in the region caused by Hurricane Mitch.

The immigration relief should be extended regardless of the current migratory status or the migratory status at the time of entry of the eligible class. Additionally, it should be formulated in the most extensive and generous fashion and it should:

- include family dependants of those covered by the legislation;
- be extensive to persons holding valid orders of deportation or removal; and
- allow for the possibility of waivers for those persons who have committed misdemeanors or minor crimes.

II. TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Central America can not aspire for development in the midst of a generalized human tragedy and with its economies destroyed. For this reason, in order to attain reconstruction and rapid and sustainable economic recovery in the region, trade and investment opportunities with the U.S. should be expanded.

This component would be based on the rapid enhancement of Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) benefits, granting the most favorable treatment to products currently excluded from CBI. Such action should be accompanied by the political commitment to establish a free trade area between Central America and the U.S., through trade liberalization agreements based on reciprocal concessions.

The reestablishment and expansion of economic opportunities in our countries would become an incentive to prevent Central Americans from emigrating outside the region, seeking jobs and better living conditions.

For Central American reconstruction and economic recovery to take place, it is necessary to improve and increase the region's economic and trade relations with its main trade partner.

In the last years, U.S. exports to the region have surpassed those to other countries and regions, such as Spain, Israel, Eastern Europe or Egypt, and have been matched with exports to larger countries, such as Russia and India combined. Furthermore, U.S. imports of Central American products are greater than those from Argentina, Chile and South Africa.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative, Charlene Barshefsky, in a presentation at Georgetown University, stated that U.S. exports to CBI countries, among which exports to Central America are predominant, have more than doubled since 1989. U.S. exports to the region increased from 9 billion to 18.5 billion dollars in 1997, creating approximately 360,000 direct jobs in the U.S. For 1997, U.S. exports to China were only 13 billion dollars, that is 5.5 billion dollars less than U.S. exports to the CBI region for the same year.

The U.S. should make all possible efforts to achieve enhancement of trade and investment opportunities for the region, on the one hand, to avoid the deterioration of existing trade flows; and on the other hand, to enable faster reconstruction and economic recovery of Central America, since strong trade and investment are essential for this endeavor.

Central America is committed to promote, host and secure investments and capitals from U.S. companies that decide to establish themselves in the region; and is genuinely available to commit on all possible matters in order to strengthen economic ties between our countries. Thus, we aspire to transform Central America and the U.S. in genuine partners for development, laying the grounds for enduring peace and democracy in the region and improving social conditions that would enable economic growth to transform into social peace.

III. RECONSTRUCTION FUND

Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery demand availability of fresh financial resources that the region currently lacks. For this reason, it is necessary that the U.S. establish a special fund for Central America's reconstruction and economic recovery with non-reimbursable funds and concessional credit lines, which would finance programs in the following areas:

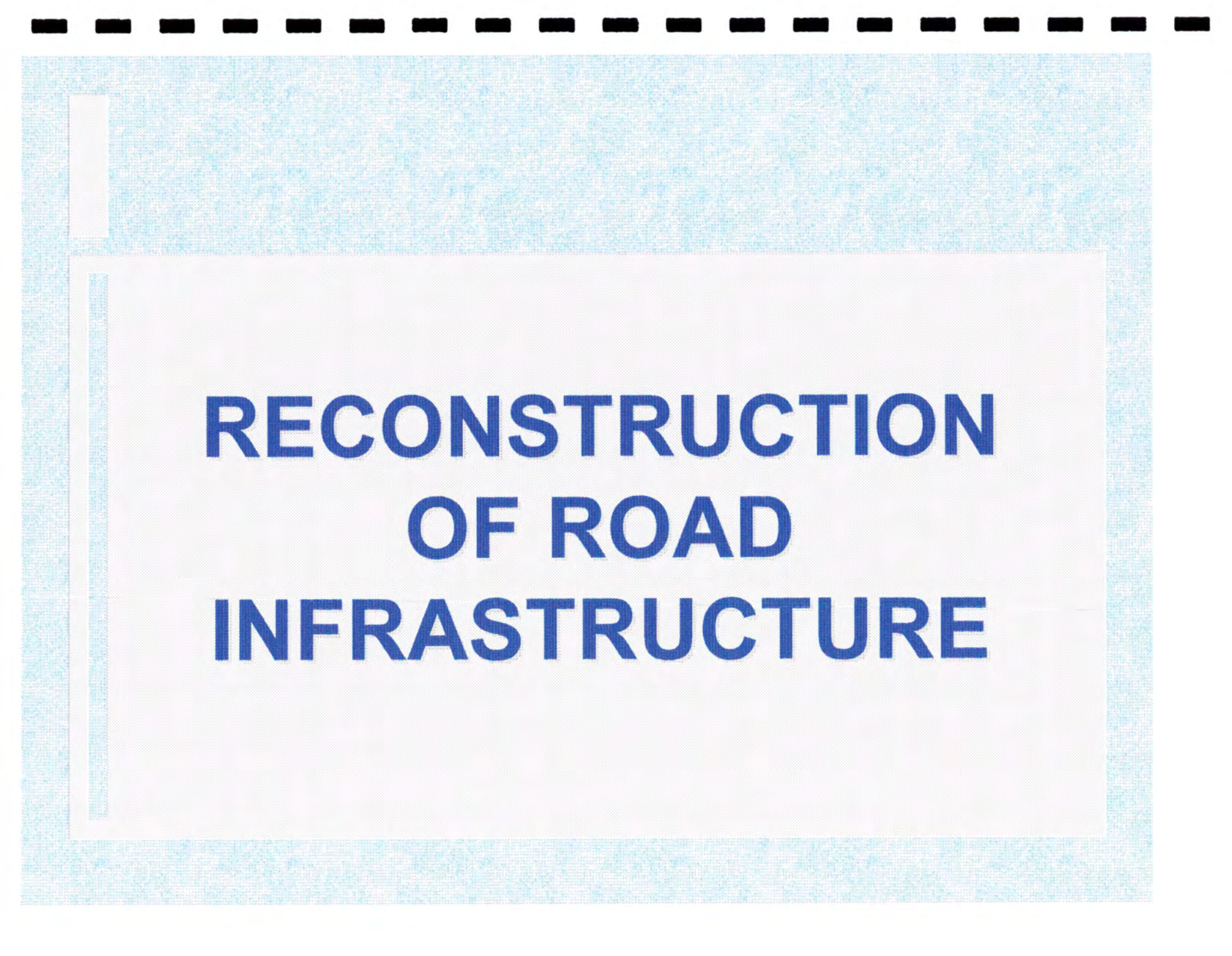
1. Education
2. Health
3. Road Infrastructure
4. Environment
5. Basic Services
6. Flood and Alluvion Prevention
7. Agricultural Reactivation
8. Housing

Central American countries would bilaterally select with the U.S. specific projects in the aforementioned areas that would be eligible for financing with the U.S.-established Reconstruction Fund.

**SUMMARY OF NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
AND DISASTER PREVENTION**
(in thousands of US\$)

SECTORS	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
RECONSTRUCTION OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	406,299.3
EDUCATION	95,886.9
REHABILITATION OF THE BASIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS	229,090.3
AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION	415,435.7
HEALTH CARE	61,432.3
CITIZEN SECURITY	10,142.0
SUPPORT TO THE RECONSTRUCTION AT LOCAL LEVEL	30,000.0
HOUSING	100,000.0
TOTAL	1,348,286.5

**PROJECTS FOR
THE NATIONAL
RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**



RECONSTRUCTION OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
COLLECTORS OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC SYSTEM OF THE MASS. DESIGN	SAN SALVADOR, LA LIBERTAD	THE ONES OF THE MASS	SETTING UP OR EXTENSION OF 79 COLLECTORS	8,617.7
GROUP 1				
CA:2 - GUAYAMANGO - JUJUTLA - CA:8	AHUACHAPAN	JUJUTLA AND GUAYMANGO	SETTING UP OF 32.1 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	4,995.4
METAPAN - CITALA	SANTA ANA, CHALATENANGO	METAPAN AND CITALA	SETTING UP OF 46.4 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	4,940.1
SETTING UP OF SAN ANTONIO DEL MONTE, SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMAN, SN PEDRO PUXTLA	SONSONATE, AHUACHAPAN	SAN ANTONIO DEL MONTE, SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMAN, SAN PEDRO PUXTLA	SETTING UP OF 17.4 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	2,541.0
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD SANTA ISABEL ISHUATAN - SAN JULIAN	SONSONATE	SANTA ISABEL ISHUATAN, SAN JULIAN	SETTING UP OF 15.2 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	1,909.9
GROUP 2				
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD SUCHITOTO - AGUACAYO - CA:4	SAN SALVADOR, CUSCATLAN	GUAZAPA, SUCHITOTO	SETTING UP OF 20.1 KMS. OF RURAL ROAD TO A ROAD WITH GEOMETRIC DESIGN OF MODIFIED TERTIARY	3,395.4

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CA:1 - SAN JOSE GUAYABAL	SAN SALVADOR, CUSCATLAN	SAN MARTIN, SAN JOSE GUAYABAL, TONACATEPEQUE	SETTING UP OF 15 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	2,533.9
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CHALATENANGO - SAN FRANCISCO LEMPA - SAN LUIS DEL CARMEN	CHALATENANGO	CHALATENANGO, AZACUALAPA, SAN FRANCISCO LEMPA, SAN LUIS DEL CARMEN	SETTING UP OF 15 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	2,533.9
GROUP 3				
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD SANTIAGO TEXACUANGOS - SAN MIGUEL TEPEZONTES - SAN RAMON COJUTEPEQUE	SAN SALVADOR, CUSCATLAN, LA PAZ	SANTIAGO TEXACUANGOS, SAN JUAN TEPEZONTES, SAN MIGUEL TEPEZONTES, SAN EMIGDIO, COJUTEPEQUE, SANTA CRUZ ANALQUITO	SETTING UP OF 38.2 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	6,452.9
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD SAN MIGUEL TEPEZONTES - SAN ANTONIO MASAHUAT - SAN PEDRO MASAHUAT - CA:2	LA PAZ	SAN MIGUEL TEPEZONTES, SAN ANTONIO MASAHUAT, SAN PEDRO MASAHUAT	SETTING UP OF 13.6 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	2,297.4
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD KM. 50.5 - CA:1 - VERAPAZ	SAN VICENTE		SETTING UP OF 6.1 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	1,030.4
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD SAN VICENTE - NVO. TEPETITAN - VERAPAZ - GUADALUPE - SAN PEDRO NONUALCO	SAN VICENTE, LA PAZ	SAN VICENTE, NUEVO TEPETITAN, VERAPAZ, GUADALUPE, SAN PEDRO NONUALCO	SETTING UP OF 12.45 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	2,103.1
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD ILOBASCO - TEJUTEPEQUE - CINQUERA	CABAÑAS	ILOBASCO, TEJUTEPEQUE, CINQUERA	SETTING UP OF 17.95 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	3,032.2

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CUSCATLAN BRIDGE - SAN ILDEFONSO - VILLA DOLORES - SENSUNTEPEQUE	SAN VICENTE, CABAÑAS	SAN ILDEFONSO, DOLORES, SENSUNTEPEQUE	SETTING UP OF 38.8 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	6,554.2
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD SENSUNTEPEQUE - VILLA VICTORIA	CABAÑAS	SENSUNTEPEQUE, VILLA VICTORIA	SETTING UP OF 11.3 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	1,908.8
GROUP 4				
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD TONACATEPEQUE BRIDGE - SOYAPANGO	SAN SALVADOR	TONACATEPEQUE, CIUDAD DELGADO, SOYAPANGO	SETTING UP OF 6.8 KMS. OF RURAL ROADS.	2,316.0
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD SANTA TECLA - TEOTEPEQUE - LA PERLA	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA, COMASAGUA, TALNIQUE, JAYAQUE, TEOTEPEQUE	SETTING UP OF 47.1 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD	10,171.5
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD OPICO - SAN PABLO TACACHICO - EL PAISNAL - AGUILARES	LA LIBERTAD, SAN SALVADOR	SAN JUAN OPICO, SAN PABLO TACACHICO, EL PAISNAL, AGUILARES	SETTING UP OF 33.25 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD	4,304.8
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD TONACATEPEQUE - SAN MARTIN	SAN SALVADOR	TONACATEPEQUE, SAN MARTIN	SETTING UP OF 11.8 KMS. OF RURAL ROADS.	2,265.1
GROUP 5				
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CA:2 - EL ESPINO BEACH	USULUTAN	EL TRANSITO, CONCEPCION BATRES, JUCUARAN	SETTING UP OF 27.15 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	6,334.9
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CHAPELTIQUE - SESORI	SAN MIGUEL	CHAPELTIQUE - SESORI	SETTING UP OF 17 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	3,033.2

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CA:2 - SAN AGUSTIN - BERLIN	USULUTAN	JIQUILISCO, SAN AGUSTIN, BERLIN, SAN FRANCISCO JAVIER	SETTING UP OF 27.7 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	3,867.7
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD CIUDAD BARRIOS - SAN LUIS DE LA REINA - SAN GERARDO - NUEVO EDEN DE SAN JUAN	SAN MIGUEL	CIUDAD BARRIOS, SAN LUIS DE LA REINA, SAN GERARDO, NUEVO EDEN DE SAN JUAN, CAROLINA	SETTING UP OF 56.50 KMS. OF TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODIFIED TERTIARY.	6,102.9
GROUP 6				
SETTING UP OF RURAL ROAD PERQUIN - SAN FERNANDO - TOROLA - EL ROSARIO	MORAZAN	PERQUIN, SAN FERNANDO, TOROLA, EL ROSARIO	SETTING UP OF 24.4 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF MODIFIED TERTIARY.BEARING SURFACE.	4,121.7
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD CHAPELTIQUE - GUATAJIAGUA - YAMABAL - GOTERA	MORAZAN, SAN MIGUEL	CHAPELTIQUE, GUATAJIAGUA, YAMABAL, GOTERA	SETTING UP OF 19.50 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF MODIFIED TERTIARY.BEARING SURFACE.	3,294.0
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD MILITARY ROUTE - ANAMOROS - NUEVA ESPARTA - POLOROS	LA UNION	ANAMOROS, NUEVA ESPARTA, POLOROS	SETTING UP OF 28.85 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF MODIFIED TERTIARY.BEARING SURFACE.	4,873.4
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD ANAMOROS - LISLIQUE	LA UNION	ANAMOROS, LISLIQUE	SETTING UP OF 8 KMS. OF A TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTIC OF MODIFIED TERTIARY.BEARING SURFACE.	1,351.4
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS				
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD SUCHITOTO - CINQUERA	CABAÑAS, CUSCATLAN	CINQUERA, SUCHITOTO	SETTING UP OF 17.35 KMS. OF A ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A TRACK WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	1,319.8

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD RAMAL (TEJUTEPEQUE - CINQUERA) - JUTIAPA - CERRON GRANDE	CABAÑAS	JUTIAPA, TEJUTEPEQUE	SETTING UP OF 13.05 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	2,237.1
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD RAMAL (KM. 50.5 - VERAPAZ) - SAN RAMON	SAN VICENTE, CUSCATLAN	VERAPAZ, SAN RAMON	SETTING UP OF 11.60 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	1,988.6
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD GUAYMANGO - SAN PEDRO PUXTLA	AHUACHAPAN	GUAYMANGO, SAN PEDRO PUXTLA	SETTING UP OF 8.15 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	1,397.1
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD EL PARAISO - DULCE NOMBRE DE MARIA - SAN FERNANDO	CHALATENANGO	EL PARAISO, SAN RAFAEL, DULCE NOMBRE DE MARIA, SAN FRANCISCO LEMPA, SAN FERNANDO	SETTING UP OF 40.1 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	6,874.3
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD RAMAL (CA:2 - PLAYA EL ESPINO) - JUCUARAN	USULUTAN	JUCUARAN	SETTING UP OF 8.00 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS TERTIARY ROAD TO A ROAD WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF MODIFIED TERTIARY ROAD.	649.1
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD TACUBA - EL IMPOSIBLE	AHUACHAPAN	TACUBA	SETTING UP OF 9.20 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS RURAL ROAD	1,577.1
SETTING UP RURAL ROAD RAMAL (SANTA TECLA - TEOTEPEQUE) - COMASAGUA	LA LIBERTAD	COMASAGUA	SETTING UP OF 2.20 KMS. OF ROAD CLASSIFIED AS RURAL ROAD	335.7
RECONSTRUCTION APOPA - SITIO EL NIÑO ROAD	SAN SALVADOR, LA LIBERTAD	SAN JUAN QUEZALTEPEQUE, APOPA	24.9 KMS. OF SPECIAL ROAD WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED WITH 4 CIRCULATION LANES	33,142.9

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION OF THE ROAD TRENCH CA:4 INTERCONNECTION CA:1-CA:2	LA LIBERTAD	NUEVO SAN SALVADOR, ZARAGOZA, LA LIBERTAD	CONSISTS OF THE REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION OF 23.5 KMS. OF SPECIAL ROAD IN 6 LANES	16,114.3
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD CA:1 TRENCH KM. 64 - DETOUR SANTIAGO DE MARIA	SAN VICENTE, USulután	SAN VICENTE, MERCEDES UMAÑA, EL TRIUNFO	CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF 30 KMS. OF PRIMARY ROAD WITH 7.3 MTS. WIDE	17,142.9
REPAIRING OF SURFACE OF RURAL ROADS	NIVEL NACIONAL		REPAIRING OF 1,500 KILOMETERS OF RURAL ROAD LOCATED AT NATIONAL LEVEL.	15,738.3
REHABILITATION OF URBAN ROADS				
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SAN SALVADOR	SAN SALVADOR		REHABILITATION OF 63.98 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT	24,045.6
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SAN MIGUEL	SAN MIGUEL	SAN MIGUEL	REHABILITATION OF 10.20 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT	1,360.3
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SANTA ANA	SANTA ANA	SANTA ANA	REHABILITATION OF 6.33 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	593.9
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SONSONATE	SONSONATE	SONSONATE	REHABILITATION OF 3.36 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	538.1
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS COJUTEPEQUE	CUSCATLAN	COJUTEPEQUE	REHABILITATION OF 1.30 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	348.2
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS ZACATECOLUCA	LA PAZ	ZACATECOLUCA	REHABILITATION OF 3.0 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	1,052.2
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS LA UNION, SANTA ROSA DE LIMA	LA UNION	LA UNION, SANTA ROSA DE LIMA	REHABILITATION OF 5.0 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	553.5

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS AHUACHAPAN	AHUACHAPAN	AHUACHAPAN	REHABILITATION OF 4.28 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	659.6
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SAN VICENTE	SAN VICENTE	SAN VICENTE	REHABILITATION OF 1.85 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	531.0
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS USULUTAN	USULUTAN	USULUTAN	REHABILITATION OF 3.77 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	1,052.2
REHABILITATION URBAN ROADS SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA	MORAZAN	SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA	REHABILITATION OF 1.29 KILOMETERS OF URBAN ROADS IN THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.	172.0
RECONSTRUCTION ZACAMIL STREET E/29 NORTH AVE. AND EL CALVARIO STREET	SAN SALVADOR	MEJICANOS, SAN SALVADOR	RECONSTRUCTION OF 2.20 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	2,811.4
RECONSTRUCTION EL MATAZANO STREET E/ EL EJERCITO BOULEVARD AND COL. EL MATAZANO MAIN STREET.	SAN SALVADOR	SOYAPANGO, ILOPANGO	RECONSTRUCTION OF 1.90 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	2,080.0
RECONSTRUCTION RAIN WATER COLLECTOR CARCAVA EL MATAZANO	SAN SALVADOR	ILOPANGO	RECONSTRUCTION OF RAIN WATER COLLECTOR WITH A LENGTH OF 200 MTS	1,814.2
RECONSTRUCTION OF RAIN WATER COLLECTOR IN COL. 10 DE OCTUBRE, SAN MARCOS	SAN SALVADOR	SAN MARCOS	RECONSTRUCTION OF RAIN WATER COLLECTOR WITH A LENGTH OF 1.10 KILOMETERS	740.6
RECONSTRUCTION 9th WEST STREET E/ 3 AND 8 NORTH AVENUE.	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA	RECONSTRUCTION OF 0.5 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	928.0
RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH BOULEVARD E/2ª AND 4ª WEST STREET	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA	RECONSTRUCTION OF 0.20 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	951.7

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

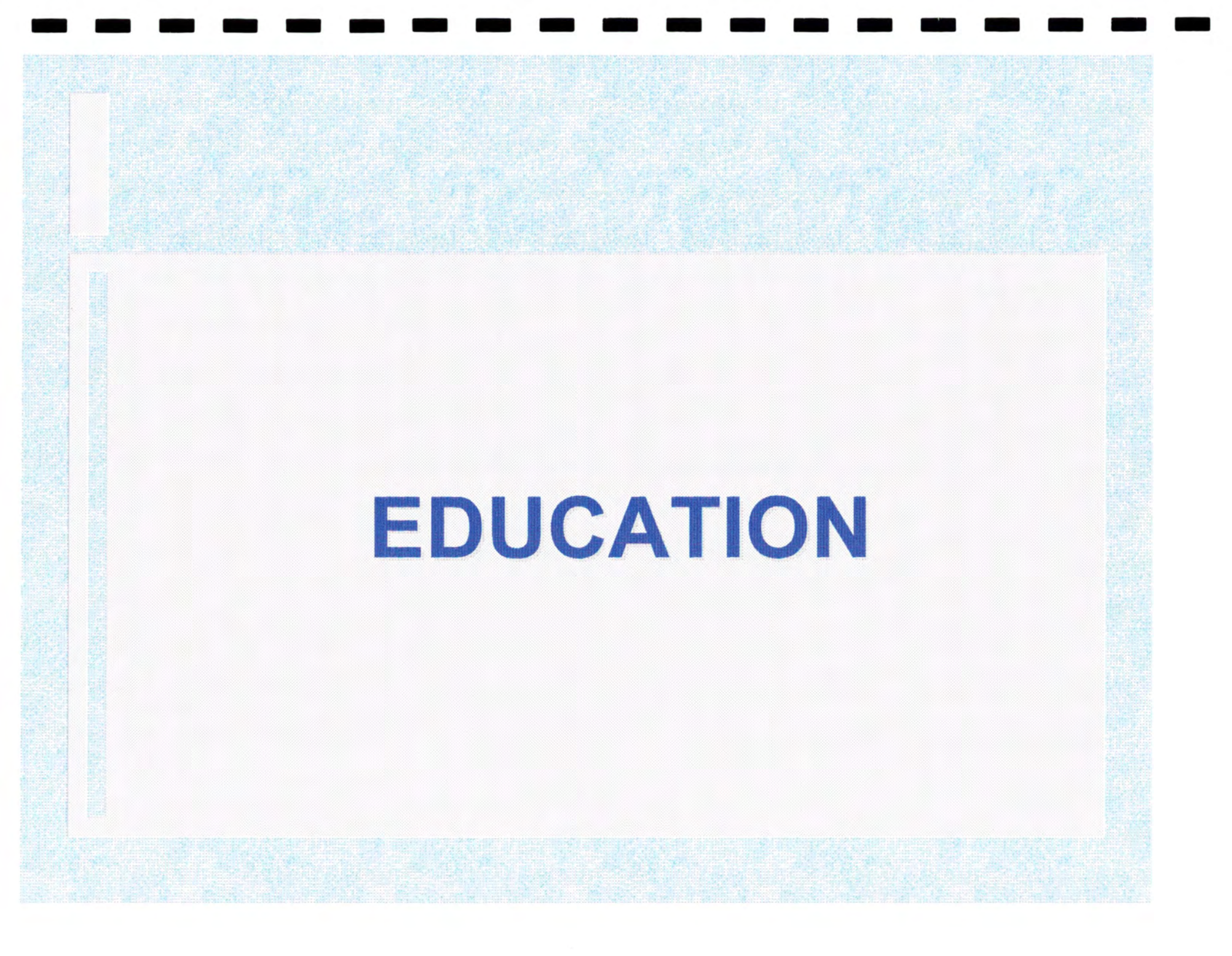
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH BOULEVARD E/5ª SOUTH AVENUE AND CA:4	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA	RECONSTRUCTION OF 0.90 KILOMETERS OF PAVES ROADS	694.8
RECONSTRUCTION REGIONAL INTERURBAN PAVED ROADS				
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD SANTA TECLA - LA CUCHILLA	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA, COLON	RECONSTRUCTION OF 9.0 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	17,934.3
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD LA CUCHILLA-SONSONATE-ACAJUTLA	LA LIBERTAD, SONSONATE	COLON, ARMENIA, IZALCO, ACAJUTLA	RECONSTRUCTION OF 61.1 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	14,470.6
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD SANTA ANA - METAPAN - ANGUIATU	SANTA ANA	SANTA ANA, TEXISTEPEQUE, METAPAN	RECONSTRUCTION OF 57.0 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	6,937.1
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD SAN SALVADOR - APOPA	SAN SALVADOR	SAN SALVADOR, APOPA	RECONSTRUCTION OF 9.30 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	2,202.6
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD CA:2 - EL DELIRIO - LA UNION	SAN MIGUEL, LA UNION	SAN MIGUEL, CHIRILAGUA, INTIPUCA, LA UNION	RECONSTRUCTION OF 53.30 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	26,619.5
RECONSTRUCTION BRIDGES ON COASTAL ROAD	LA LIBERTAD, LA PAZ, USULUTAN, SAN MIGUEL		RECONSTRUCTION OF 70 BRIDGES	16,689.8
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD SAN MIGUEL- SIRAMA	SAN MIGUEL, LA UNION	SAN MIGUEL, SAN ANTONIO SILVA, LA UNION	RECONSTRUCTION OF 34.5 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	18,571.4
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD SONSONATE - SANTA ANA	SONSONATE, SANTA ANA	SONSONATE, JUAYUA, CHALCHUAPA, NAHUIZALCO	RECONSTRUCTION OF 37.7 KILOMETERS OF PAVED ROADS	13,200.0

**NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**
(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION ARCE BRIDGE	AHUACHAPAN	SAN FRANCISCO MENENDEZ	RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE OVER PAZ RIVER	1,142.9
RECONSTRUCTION MORAPALA BRIDGE			RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE OVER PAZ RIVER	2,285.7
RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERURBAN PAVED ROADS	SAN MIGUEL, LA UNION, USULUTAN, LA LIBERTAD, SAN SALVADOR, CHALATENANGO, CUSCATLAN	CHIRILAGUA, BERLIN, UMAÑA, MERCEDES, JIQUILISCO, PUERTO EL TRIUNFO, NUEVA SAN MARTIN, SALVADOR, SAN MARTIN, SUCHITOTO, CHALATENANGO	RECONSTRUCTION OF 600.0 KILOMETERS OF INTERURBAN PAVED ROADS	39,917.9
TOTAL				406,299.3



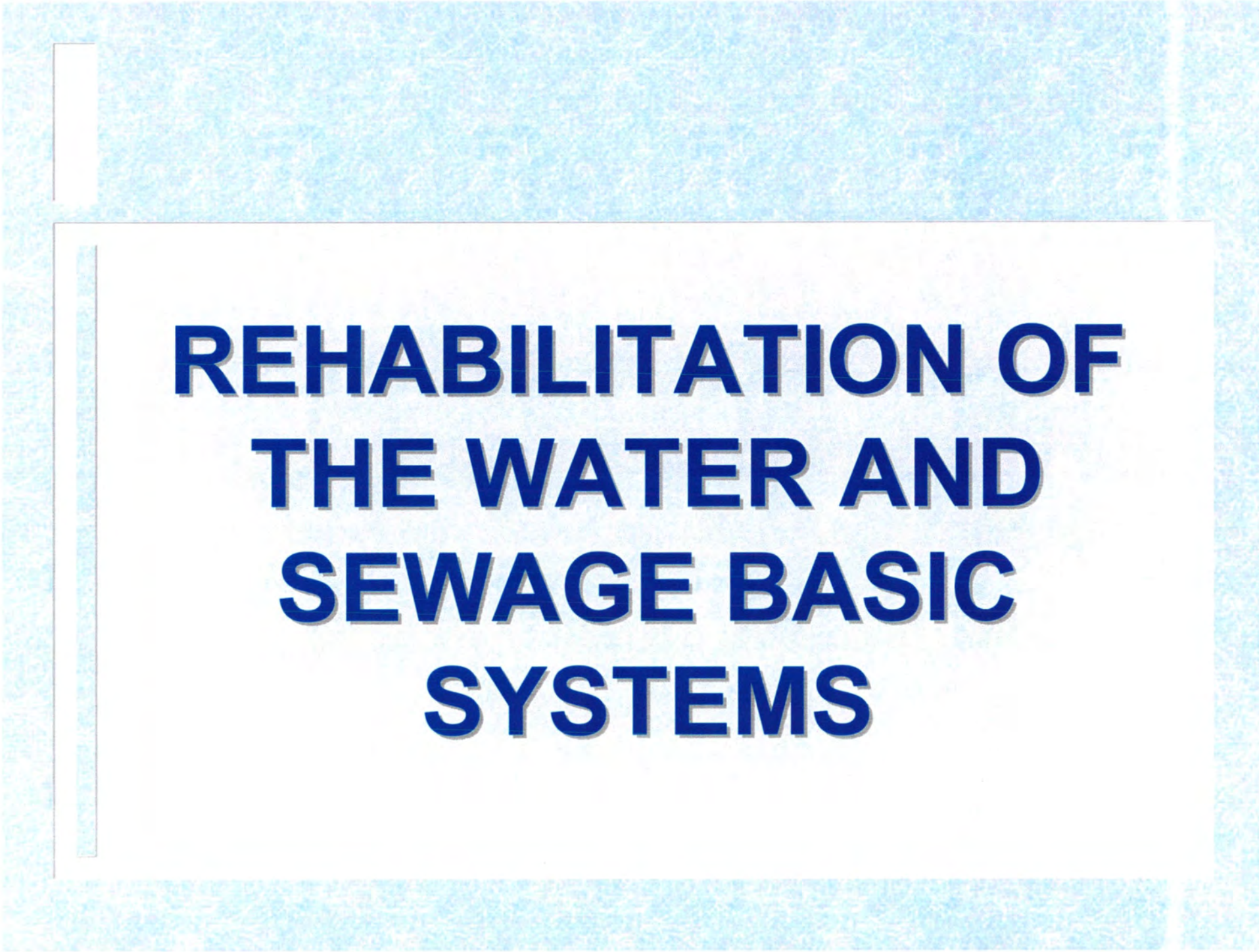
EDUCATION

**NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**

(in thousands US \$)

EDUCATION

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		(IN US \$)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	NATIONAL LEVEL		CONSISTS OF THE RECOVERY OF THE EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGED BY HURRICANE MITCH.	78,800.0
REPLACEMENT OF LABORATORY AND COMPUTER EQUIPMENT OF THE BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS	NATIONAL LEVEL		SUBSTITUTION OF DAMAGED LABORATORY AND COMPUTER EQUIPMENT, OF THE BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS	17,086.9
TOTAL				95,886.9



REHABILITATION OF THE WATER AND SEWAGE BASIC SYSTEMS

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BASIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS IN 10 LOCATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ZONE OF EL SALVADOR	SAN SALVADOR, LA LIBERTAD, CHALATENANGO, CUSCATLAN		RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS INCLUDING: A) LATRINE PROGRAMS. B) HYDROLOGIC STUDIES. C) SOURCE SELECTION. D) SELECTION OF THE SITE FOR TANKS. E) PROMOTION. F) MEASUREMENTS	13,748.6
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM CANTON EL TINTERAL, EL CONGO	SANTA ANA	EL CONGO	A) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	2,742.9
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SERVICE IN ORATORIO DE CONCEPCION, CUSCATLAN	CUSCATLAN	ORATORIO DE CONCEPCION	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM	571.4
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM OF AGUA CALIENTE	CHALATENANGO	AGUA CALIENTE	SUBSTITUTION OF THE EXISTING DISTRIBUTION NETWORK, NEW SUPPLY SOURCE AND FILTRATING GALLERY.	571.4
CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SERVICE IN COMMUNITIES PRADERAS I, II AND III AND MONTE MARIA, CIUDAD DELGADO	SAN SALVADOR	CIUDAD DELGADO	CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM, THROUGH THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM OF APOPA.	457.1
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM OF ILOBASCO	CABAÑAS	ILOBASCO	CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INCORPORATION OF A WELL AND A SUPPLY SOURCE, CONSTRUCTION OF A DRINKABLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	1,485.7
RECONSTRUCCION SISTEMA DE AGUA POTABLE , COLONIA EL MIRADOR Y EL CARMEN	SONSONATE	SONSONATE	RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS-RESERVOIRS.	342.9

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BASIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
EXECUTION OF DRINKABLE AND SEWAGE WATER MASTER PLANS FOR THE CITIES OF SAN MIGUEL, SANTA ANA, AND SONSONATE 1/	SAN MIGUEL, SANTA ANA, SONSONATE		CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRINKABLE AND SEWAGE WATER SYSTEMS OF THE CITIES, THROUGH THE INCORPORATION AND EXTENSION OF THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS.	92,914.3
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF EL CONGO	SANTA ANA	EL CONGO	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	2,994.3
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TURIN	AHUACHAPAN	TURIN	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	3,714.3
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF EL REFUGIO	AHUACHAPAN	EL REFUGIO	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	3,668.6
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN AHUACHAPAN	AHUACHAPAN	AHUACHAPAN	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	9,360.0
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CIUDAD ARCE	LA LIBERTAD	CIUDAD ARCE	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	3,291.4

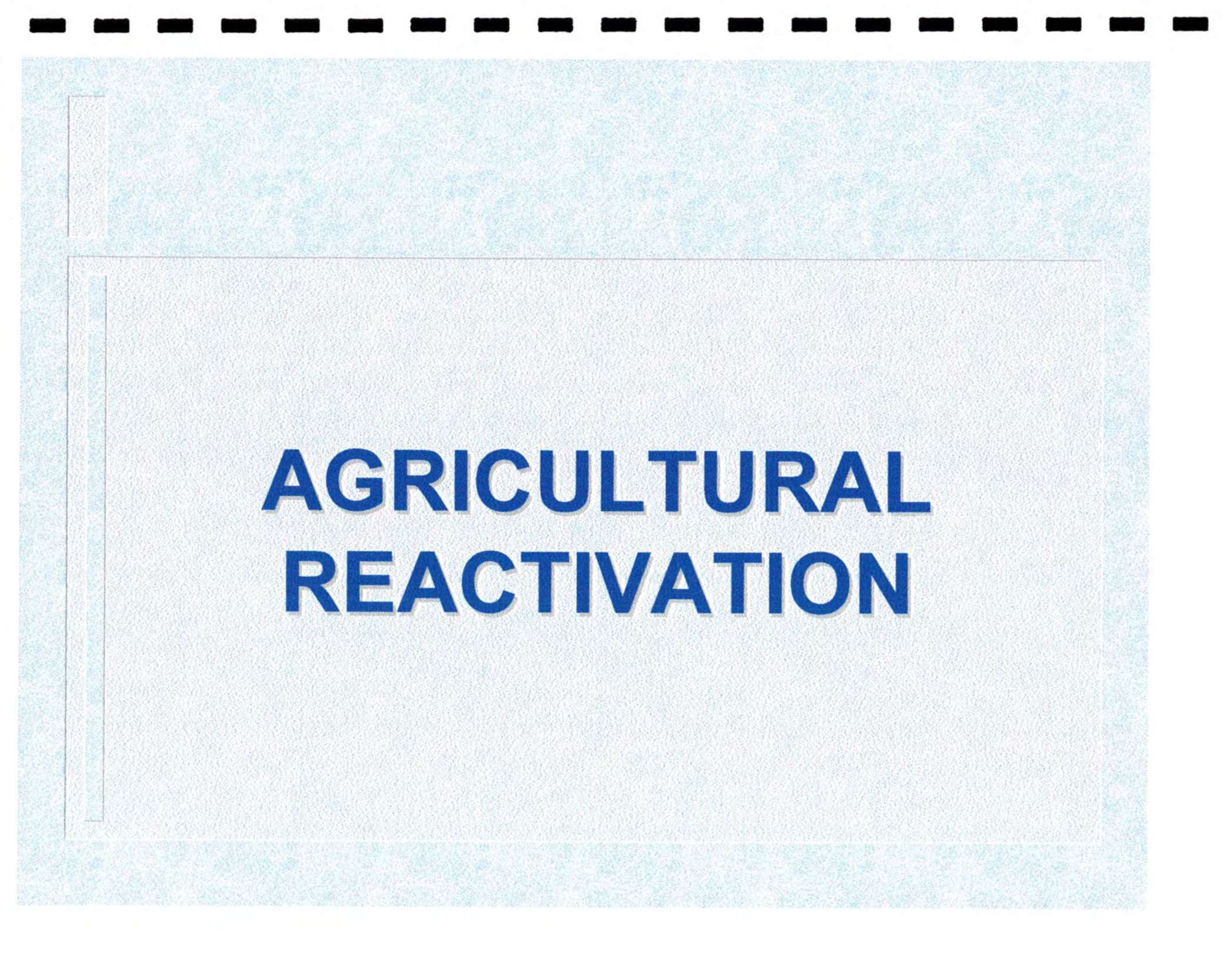
NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BASIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND INTRODUCTION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ARMENIA	SONSONATE	ARMENIA	A) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM. B) RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM. C) DESIGN OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT.	5,097.1
CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM IN CUISNAHUAT	SONSONATE	CUISNAHUAT	CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND WATER SUPPLY SOURCE STUDY.	914.3
CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM IN CANTON EL TAMARINDO, MUNICIPALITY OF CHIRILAGUA	SAN MIGUEL	CHIRILAGUA	CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRINKABLE WATER SYSTEM AND WATER SUPPLY SOURCE STUDY.	1,142.9
RECONSTRUCTION LEMPA RIVER II STAGE PROJECT. EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TREATMENT PLANT OF THE LEMPA RIVER SYSTEM.	LA LIBERTAD, SAN SALVADOR		RECONSTRUCT THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF THE TREATMENT PLANT FROM 1.5 TO 3.0 M3/SEG. MAKE THE NECESSARY ENGINEERING CHANGES TO OPTIMIZE THE ACTUAL STAGES OF THE CHLORIFICATION, FILTRATION, MUD TREATMENT AND CHEMICAL DOSAGE PROCESSES, AS WELL AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE TANKS OF 60 MT3 FOR TREATED WATER	37,554.3
CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN THE AREA OF LAS CAÑAS RIVER (SOYAPANGO E ILOPANGO)	SAN SALVADOR	SOYAPANGO AND ILOPANGO	CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT , FOR THE INTEGRAL CLEANING OF THE SEWAGE WATER GENERATED BY THE METROPOLITAN AGGLOMERATION OF SAN SALVADOR.	17,579.4
CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT "EL ARENAL" (ACELHUATE RIVER).	SAN SALVADOR	CUSCATANCINGO AND APOPA	CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT THAT WILL HAVE AN INITIAL CAPACITY FOR 210,000 MTS3/DAILY, 3 MODULES WILL BE INSTALLED AND IT WILL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF CUSCATANCINGO AND APOPA.	30,939.4
TOTAL				229,090.3

1/ El monto que se informa corresponde únicamente a la primera fase del proyecto.



AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands of US\$)

AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ECOLOGIC FRAGILE ZONES IN THE AREA OF EL TRIFINIO	AHUACHAPAN		INTENDS TO HELP THE PRODUCERS ORGANIZATIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK CAPACITY, REFORESTATION, MICROENTERPRISES AND HANDCRAFTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEIGHBOURING ROADS.	9,290.0
DECONTAMINATION IN CRITICAL AREAS	NACIONAL		SUPPORT THE MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC WASTE; IMPLIES THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT AND TRAINING	55,000.0
FLOODING CONTROL OF THE BASIN OF THE GRANDE RIVER IN SAN MIGUEL	SAN MIGUEL		EXECUTION OF WORK CONSISTING OF THE DREDGING AND EXCAVATION OF TRENCHES WITH LESS CAPACITY AND A DRAIN TOWARDS THE OLOMEGA LAGOON, AS WELL AS ACTIVITIES OF BASINS AND PLATEAU MANAGEMENT	124,400.0
REHABILITATION OF THE UNLOADING INFRASTRUCTURE OF FISHING IN THE AREAS AFFECTED BY HURRICANE "MITCH"	USULUTAN, SONSONATE, LA UNION		REHABILITATION OF 5 FISHING DOCKS TO NORMALIZE THE UNLOADING SERVICES OF FISHING, PREPARATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE PRODUCT	3,428.6
ELABORATION OF A MASTER PLAN, INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLATEAU OF THE LOW LEMPA PROJECT	LA PAZ, SAN VICENTE, USULUTAN		IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GUARANTEEING THE RATIONAL USE OF THE RESOURCES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE RURAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE ZONE	11,000.0
REACTIVATION OF SHRIMP CULTIVATION IN THE AREAS AFFECTED BY HURRICANE "MITCH"	LA PAZ, LA UNION, USULUTAN		CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING OF THE RESERVOIR AFFECTED INFRASTRUCTURE WHICH IS USED IN THE SHRIMP PRDUCTION	1,714.3
IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRAINAGE AND FLOODING CONTROL OF THE LEMPA RIVER IN COASTAL PLATEAU	SAN VICENTE, USULUTAN	TECOLUCA, SAN VICENTE, JIQUILISCO, USULUTAN	A)PROTECTION OF 9,600 HECTARES OF LAND WITH AGRICULTURAL VOCATION. B) IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF 2,740 FAMILIES. C) INCREASE THE USE OF LAND INDEX FROM 0.2 TO 1.20	3,885.7

**NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**

(in thousands of US\$)

AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US \$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE BASIN OF THE PAZ RIVER	AHUACHAPAN, SANTA ANA, SONSONATE		CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WATER WITH THE PURPOSE OF IRRIGATION, REFORESTATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, FLOODING CONTROL AND TRAINING	100,000.0



HEALTH CARE

DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands of US\$)

HEALTH CARE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL SANTA GERTRUDIS	SAN VICENTE	SAN VICENTE	RECONSTRUCTION AND FITTING OF THE HOSPITAL. TOTAL AREA OF THE NEW DESIGN: 20,047.76 MT2.	12,530.1
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REFERRAL GENERAL HOSPITAL SAN RAFAEL	LA LIBERTAD	SANTA TECLA	DEMOLITION OF MOST OF THE BUILDINGS, KEEPING THE HOSPITALIZATION TOWER AND THE MOST ANTIQUE BUILDING CONSIDERED CULTURAL HERITAGE. TOTAL AREA TO CONSTRUCT: 24,067.9 MT2.	23,785.2
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SUCHITOTO HOSPITAL	CUSCATLAN	SUCHITOTO	RECONSTRUCTION AND FITTING OF THE SUCHITOTO HOSPITAL, TO IMPROVE THE SERVICING. CONSTRUCTION: 11,431 MT2, RESTORING: 1,340.0 MT2.; REMODELATION: 1,766.4 MT2.	7,637.2
RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF LA UNION HOSPITAL	LA UNION	LA UNION	CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF LA UNION HOSPITAL	6,171.4
REHABILITATION OF THE PNEUMOLOGICAL HOSPITAL	SAN SALVADOR	PLANES DE RENDEROS	CONSISTS OF THE FITTING OF THE PNEUMOLOGICAL HOSPITAL IN ORDER TO CONVERT IT INTO A GENERAL HOSPITAL	7,700.0
RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE HEALTH'S UNIT EQUIPMENT OF CHALATENANGO	CHALATENANGO	CHALATENANGO	CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE UNIT'S EQUIPMENT TO ATTEND THE SERVICES OF EXTERNAL CONSULTING, ODONTOLOGY AND CLINICAL LABORATORY. AS WELL AS SOCIAL PROGRAMS.	685.7
RECONSTRUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE HEALTH UNIT OF SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA	MORAZAN	SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA	CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE UNIT'S EQUIPMENT TO ATTEND THE SERVICES OF EXTERNAL CONSULTING, ODONTOLOGY AND CLINICAL LABORATORY. AS WELL AS SOCIAL PROGRAMS.	685.7
RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT EQUIPMENT OF ZACATECOLUCA	LA PAZ	ZACATECOLUCA	CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE UNIT'S EQUIPMENT TO ATTEND THE SERVICES OF EXTERNAL CONSULTING, ODONTOLOGY AND CLINICAL LABORATORY. AS WELL AS SOCIAL PROGRAMS.	685.7

DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands of US\$)

HEALTH CARE

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF SALINAS DE AYACACHAPA	SONSONATE	SONSONATE	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF COLONIA ISTA	AHUACHAPAN	SAN FRANCISCO MENENDEZ	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF JUCUARAN	USULUTAN	JIQUILISCO	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF EL PIMENTAL	LA PAZ	SAN LUIS TALPA	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF LA CANOA	USULUTAN	JIQUILISCO	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE HEALTH UNIT OF NUEVO AMANECER	USULUTAN	JIQUILISCO	CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	79.3
REPLACEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT OF 8 HEALTH UNITS AT NATIONAL LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL		CONSISTS OF THE REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR 8 HEALTH UNITS	996.2
	TOTAL			61,432.3



CITIZEN SECURITY

**NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**

(in thousands of US\$)

CITIZEN SECURITY

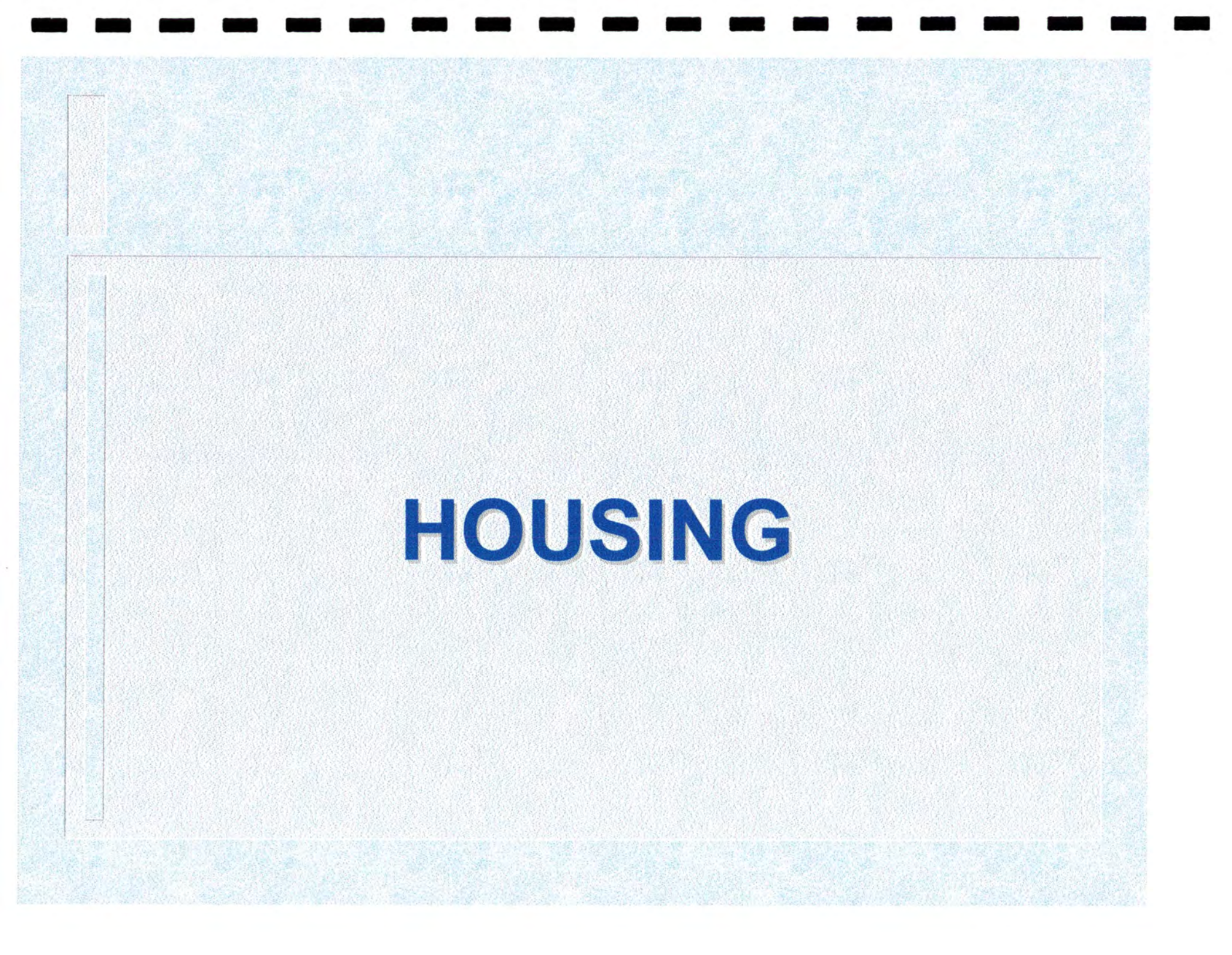
NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
RECONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT	NATIONAL LEVEL		CONSISTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FIREFIGHTER'S BUILDING, AS WELL AS THE PROCUREMENT OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT FOR RESCUE AND FIRE EXTINCTION	8,142.0
EQUIPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY SYSTEM	NATIONAL LEVEL		CONSISTS OF THE PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT TO THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMITEE	2,000.0
TOTAL				10,142.0

**SUPPORT TO THE
RECONSTRUCTION
AT LOCAL LEVEL**

**NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION**
(in thousands of US\$)

SUPPORT TO THE RECONSTRUCTION AT LOCAL LEVEL

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT (IN US\$)
	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY		
BASIC SERVICES AT LOCAL LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL		DEVELOP SMALL WORKS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PREVENTION	30,000.0
TOTAL				30,000.0



HOUSING

NECESSITIES FOR THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DISASTER PREVENTION

(in thousands US \$)

HOUSING

NAME OF THE PROJECT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
	DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPALITY		(IN US\$)
REALLOCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR FAMILIES THAT LIVE IN VULNERABLE ZONES	NATIONAL LEVEL		CONSISTS OF THE REALLOCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR FAMILIES THAT LIVE IN HIGH RISK ZONES	100,000.0
TOTAL				100,000.0

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

file El Salvador

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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PRT: 1STLADY

SIT: ARMSTRONG DOBBINS GALLUCCI MILLER ORFINI PICCONE

SIT: NSC

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 190255Z NOV 98

FM AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8285

INFO RUEADWW/NSC WASHDC

RUEHZA/ALCA COLLECTIVE

RUMIAAA/USCINCSO MIAMI FL

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 SAN SALVADOR 004518

STATE PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR FIRST LADY'S OFFICE

STATE FOR ARA/CEN; AID/OFDA , AID/LAC;

NSC FOR TPICCONE

USCINCSO FOR SCJ4

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (CLINTON, HILLARY), PREL, AEMR, EAID, PHUM, ES

SUBJECT: THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO SAN SALVADOR

SUMMARY:

1. THE FIRST LADY'S HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL NOVEMBER 16-18, VISIT TO EL SALVADOR FOCUSED HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL AND MEDIA ATTENTION ON WOMEN'S ISSUES AND SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION. MRS. CLINTON WAS ALSO ABLE TO RECOGNIZE BOTH U.S. AND SALVADORAN DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS IN THE WAKE OF HURRICANE MITCH. IN A FULL, ONE-DAY AGENDA ON NOVEMBER 17, MRS. CLINTON UNDERScoreD THE NEED FOR ACTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DURING HER KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO A FORUM ON THIS TOPIC ORGANIZED BY EL SALVADOR'S FIRST LADY AS WELL AS IN A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH CARE PROVIDERS AND BENEFICIARIES HELD AT THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN. MRS. CLINTON ALSO CHAIRED A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING PEACE IN EL SALVADOR, IDENTIFYING GUIDEPOSTS FOR OTHER NATIONS CURRENTLY SEEKING TO REESTABLISH PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. SHE ALSO HEIGHTENED THE PROFILE AND GAVE NEW IMPETUS TO FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE VITAL VOICES CONFERENCE IN MONTEVIDEO BY MEETING WITH THE SALVADORAN PARTICIPANTS IN THAT CONFERENCE. THE FIRST LADY DEMONSTRATED ONGOING USG SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN EL SALVADOR BY ANNOUNCING USD 4.1 MILLION IN USAID FUNDING FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD/FAMILY EDUCATION AND FOR THE HEALTHY SCHOOLS PROGRAM. MRS. CLINTON HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW ALL OF THESE ISSUES IN A COURTESY CALL ON THE PRESIDENT OF EL SALVADOR AT THE END OF THE DAY'S EVENTS. THE VISIT RECEIVED EXTENSIVE AND VERY POSITIVE MEDIA COVERAGE - MEDIA

UNCLASSIFIED

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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REACTION BEING SENT SEPTTEL.

2. UPON ARRIVAL ON NOVEMBER 16, MRS. CLINTON RECEIVED A BRIEFING FROM COL. VIRGIL PACKETT ON RELIEF EFFORTS FOLLOWING HURRICANE MITCH AND REVIEWED U.S. PLANS FOR PROVIDING ONGOING RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SOUTHERN COMMAND'S JOINT TASK FORCE EAGLE, HEADQUARTERED IN EL SALVADOR. IN ADDITION TO MEMBERS OF HER STAFF, THE FIRST LADY WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THE VISIT BY USAID ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR MARK SCHNEIDER, STATE DEPARTMENT PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LATIN AMERICA JOHN HAMILTON AND THEODORE PICCONE OF THE NSC STAFF. THE SALVADORAN FIRST LADY, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR AND LOCAL USAID MISSION DIRECTOR ALSO ATTENDED THE EVENTS. END SUMMARY.

ARRIVAL AND DISASTER RELIEF EVENTS

3. THE FIRST LADY ARRIVED IN EL SALVADOR AT 8:15 P.M., NOVEMBER 16, AT COMALAPA AIRPORT AND WAS MET BY THE FIRST LADY OF EL SALVADOR, ELIZABETH DE CALDERON SOL, AMBASSADOR PATTERSON, AND THE MAYOR OF SAN SALVADOR, HECTOR SILVA. MAYOR SILVA PRESENTED THE FIRST LADY WITH THE KEYS TO THE CITY. AS THE FIRST LADIES WALKED TO THE HANGAR BEING USED TO RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL AID FOR THE VICTIMS OF HURRICANE MITCH, THEY WERE WARMLY GREETED BY 100 CHILDREN FROM THE HOGAR DEL NINO SAN VICENTE DE PAUL, AN ORPHANAGE SPONSORED BY MRS. CALDERON DEL SOL.

4. AT THE HANGAR, THE FIRST LADIES WERE GREETED BY COL. VIRGIL PACKETT, COMMANDER OF JOINT TASK FORCE EAGLE, AND BY GOES VICE MINISTER OF INTERIOR ROBERTO MACHON. COL. PACKETT PROVIDED A BRIEFING ON U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR DISASTER RELIEF IN THE REGION. VICE MINISTER MACHON, USING PHOTOGRAPHS AND A LARGE MAP, ALSO BRIEFED THE FIRST LADIES ON THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE IN EL SALVADOR AND ON GOES RELIEF EFFORTS. THE FIRST LADIES PROCEEDED TO A STAGE WHERE BOTH DELIVERED REMARKS TO SALVADORAN CIVILIAN RELIEF REPRESENTATIVES AND TO SALVADORAN AND U.S. SOLDIERS. THE FIRST LADIES THEN MET AND THANKED BOTH THE TROOPS AND CIVILIAN RELIEF WORKERS FOR THEIR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS. BOTH THE ARRIVAL AND DISASTER RELIEF EVENTS WERE COVERED BY U.S. AND LOCAL MEDIA.

WOMEN'S ISSUES: VISIT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN (ISDEMU)

5. MRS. CLINTON VISITED THE SALVADORAN INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN (ISDEMU) ON NOVEMBER 17. ISDEMU WAS FOUNDED IN FEBRUARY 1996 AS A COORDINATING BODY TO ENSURE

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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MORE EFFECTIVE, INTEGRATED SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PROMOTING THE ADVANCEMENT AND FULL REALIZATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF SALVADORAN WOMEN. MRS. CLINTON WAS MET BY MRS. CALDERON SOL, WHO SERVES AS PRESIDENT OF ISDEMU'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS. MRS. CALDERON SOL INTRODUCED MRS. CLINTON TO OTHER BOARD MEMBERS (WHICH INCLUDE SIX VICE MINISTERS, THE HUMAN RIGHTS OMSBUDSMAN, AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM TWO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING SERVICES TO WOMEN). MRS. CLINTON UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 06 SAN SALVADOR 004518

STATE PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR FIRST LADY'S OFFICE
STATE FOR ARA/CEN; AID/OFDA , AID/LAC;
NSC FOR TPICONE
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E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (CLINTON, HILLARY), PREL, AEMR, EAID, PHUM, ES
SUBJECT: THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO SAN SALVADOR

WAS THEN SHOWN A DISPLAY OF LEGAL MATERIALS, INCLUDING AN INSTRUCTIONAL MANUAL PRODUCED FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON THE FAMILY CODE AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC. MANY OF THE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON DISPLAY WERE FINANCED BY DONORS, INCLUDING UNICEF, UNDP AND USAID.

6. HIGHLIGHTING GOES SUPPORT FOR PROVIDING CREDIT TO MICROENTERPRISES, THE FIRST LADIES VIEWED A DISPLAY OF CLOTH AND JUTE DOLLS, CERAMIC POTTERY, STUFFED ANIMALS AND CLOTH-COVERED FRAMES PRODUCED BY THE CORAZON DE CRISTO COMMUNITY BANK OF SOYAPANGO. THE BANK HAD RECEIVED A LOW INTEREST USD 125 LOAN FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE FAMILY, FOR LENDING TO ITS MEMBERS. AS SHE OBSERVED THESE PRODUCTS, MRS. CLINTON DISCUSSED HOW THE EIGHT WOMEN PRESENT, MANY OF WHOM WERE OVER THE AGE OF 60, HAD USED LOAN FUNDS TO IMPROVE THEIR FAMILIES' LIVES.

7. NEXT, THE FIRST TWO LADIES MET THE DIRECTOR OF ISDEMU'S PROGRAM FOR COMBATTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WATCHED AS OPERATORS OF THE 24-HOUR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOT LINE HANDLED INCOMING PHONE CALLS. MRS. CLINTON THEN PARTICIPATED IN A ROUND TABLE HEADED BY DR. ENRIQUE VALDES, DIRECTOR OF ISDEMU'S PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE; SUZANNE BARRIOS, HEAD OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE WHICH PROSECUTES CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN; WALTER CONTRERAS, WHO HANDLES SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR VICTIMS; IRIS REYES, FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE AND A REHABILITATED AGGRESSOR. DR. VALDES REFERRED TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WHICH EL SALVADOR SUBSCRIBED TO, NOTING THAT THEY LAID THE BASIS FOR THE INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARD FAMILY VIOLENCE WHICH MRS. CLINTON WOULD SEE AT ISDEMU. MS. BARRIOS TOLD MRS.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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FOLDER TITLE:

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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CLINTON THAT THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN CHARGE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD ONLY BEEN ESTABLISHED IN 1995 AND NOW HAD 18 REGIONAL OFFICES. THESE OFFICES PROSECUTED RAPES, AND SEXUAL ABUSE. RECENTLY, HER OFFICE HAD SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED GANG MEMBERS WHO HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR FIFTY RAPES.

8. MR. CONTRERAS SAID HIS OFFICE FOCUSED ON PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION, ENCOURAGING FAMILY MEDIATION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. IN ITS ROLE AS PUBLIC DEFENDER, HIS OFFICE ALSO REPRESENTS VICTIMS OF ABUSE IN COURT AND HAD HANDLED 1560 CASES THIS YEAR. MS. REYES SAID THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM NOW INCLUDED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

9. (b)(6) (WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD FROM THE PRESS) 004 1
SPOKE ABOUT HER EXPERIENCES AS A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC ABUSE. SHE SAID SHE AND HER CHILDREN HAD BEEN BEATEN FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS; SHE HAD LEFT HER COMMON-LAW HUSBAND SEVERAL TIMES BUT HAD ALWAYS RETURNED TO HIM. (b)(6) HEARD ABOUT THE SERVICES OFFERED BY ISDEMU ON THE RADIO. SHE CAME TO THE CENTER AND RECEIVED COUNSELING. THE COUNSELORS HAD HELPED HER OBTAIN AN EQUITABLE PROPERTY SETTLEMENT FROM HER COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE (NOW PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE 1995 FAMILY CODE). AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF ABUSE, SHE AND HER CHILDREN HAD LIVED IN PEACE FOR FIVE MONTHS. A (b)(6) WHO USED TO BE A WIFE BEATER EXPLAINED TO MRS. CLINTON THAT FOR YEARS HE HAD BEEN RELUCTANT TO RECOGNIZE HIS PROBLEM BUT HE HAD CHANGED HIS BEHAVIOR BECAUSE HE AND HIS WIFE HAD ENTERED COUNSELING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ISDEMU.

10. DR. VALDES SAID THAT ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO REHABILITATE AGGRESSORS AND REDUCE DELINQUENCY. IN CLOSING, HE SHOWED MRS. CLINTON A DISPLAY BOARD OF CONFISCATED WEAPONS USED TO BEAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN. HE SAID FOR HIM THE MOST DRAMATIC EXHIBIT WAS A WOODEN SPOON BROKEN ON THE HEAD OF AN INFANT WHEN THE CHILD WAS CRYING FROM HUNGER.

11. MRS. CLINTON COMPLIMENTED THE GROUP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH, NOTING THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAD TO BE ATTACKED FROM MANY DIRECTIONS: IT WAS AT ONCE A LEGAL, EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUE. SHE NOTED SHE WAS SPEAKING ON THE TOPIC AT THE FORUM THAT AFTERNOON. SHE COMPLIMENTED ISDEMU MEMBERS ON THE PROGRESS THEY HAD MADE TO TREAT VIOLENCE AS A CRIMINAL, RATHER THAN A "FAMILY" MATTER. MRS. CLINTON SAID THE WEAPONS WHICH WERE USED TO BEAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE A POWERFUL SYMBOL AND WOULD REMAIN WITH HER FOR A LONG TIME.

12. PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FROM ISDEMU, MRS. CLINTON STOPPED FOR A PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH ISDEMU STAFF, WHO

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APPLAUDED HER INTEREST IN WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT.

13. IN TERMS OF FOLLOW-UP, USAID AND USIS HAVE ALREADY SUPPORTED SPECIALIZED TRAINING TO THE CHIEF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S UNIT FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 06 SAN SALVADOR 004518

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HAVE PLANS TO TRAIN ADDITIONAL PROSECUTORS IN INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE. AS A RESULT OF MRS. CLINTON'S VISIT, WE WILL INCLUDE ISDEMU STAFF WORKING ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES. MORENA HERRERA, ONE OF THE NGO REPRESENTATIVES ON ISDEMU'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PRESENTED MRS. CLINTON WITH A LETTER EXPRESSING THE ONGOING CONCERN OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN EL SALVADOR WITH LEGAL AND WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES. THE U.S. EMBASSY WILL PREPARE A RESPONSE.

EDUCATION: VISIT TO HOGAR DEL NINO ST. VICENTE DE PAUL
ORPHANAGE

14. FOLLOWING THE ISDEMU VISIT, THE TWO FIRST LADIES PROCEEDED TO THE HOGAR DEL NINO SAN VICENTE DE PAUL (ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHILDREN'S HOME). THE HOGAR DEL NINO IS A HOME FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE ORPHANED, ABUSED, OR ABANDONED, AND CURRENTLY HOUSES ABOUT 400 CHILDREN FROM NEWBORNS TO ADOLESCENTS.

15. AT THE HOGAR DEL NINO, THE TWO FIRST LADIES WITNESSED THE SIGNING OF A DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION IN EL SALVADOR BETWEEN USAID AND THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR. THIS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EL SALVADOR CELEBRATED THE APPROVAL OF 20 MILLION COLONES (USD 2,200,000) FOR THE HEALTHY SCHOOLS PROGRAM, WHICH OFFERS HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES FOR RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN. THE AGREEMENT ALSO NOTED THE US. INTENTION TO COMMIT AN ADDITIONAL USD 1.8 MILLION FOR THE EARLY CHILDHOOD AND FAMILY EDUCATION ACTIVITY (EDIFAM). THIS PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN COLLABORATION WITH THE SALVADORAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS (ISPM), AN AGENCY THAT IS PART OF THE FIRST LADY'S NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE FAMILY.

16. PRIOR TO THE SIGNING, THE FIRST LADIES ENJOYED A

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PERFORMANCE BY A GROUP OF CHILDREN OF A NATIVE DANCE. AT THE END OF THE CEREMONY, THE FIRST LADIES GREETED CHILDREN FROM THREE INSTITUTIONS: THE SALAMAR HEALTHY SCHOOL, A RURAL DAYCARE CENTER, AND THE HOGAR DEL NINO.

WOMEN IN THE PEACE PROCESS: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

17. AT MIDDAY, MRS. CLINTON PRESIDED OVER A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF THE SALVADORAN EXPERIENCE -- AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN -- IN MOVING FROM WAR TO PEACE. IN ADDITION TO THE FIRST LADY OF EL SALVADOR AND THE AMBASSADOR, THE PANEL COMPRISED ARONETTE DIAZ, SUPREME COURT MAGISTRATE; VIOLETA MENJIVAR, DEPUTY COORDINATOR OF THE FMLN AND A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY; CECILIA GALLARDO DE CANO, THE FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT EDITOR OF LEADING NEWSPAPER "LA PRENSA GRAFICA;" LORENA PENA, FMLN LEGISLATIVE DEPUTY; ANA GUADALUPE MARTINEZ, FORMERLY A MAJOR FIGURE IN THE FMLN AND ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FMLN PEACE NEGOTIATING TEAM; AND CARMEN ELENA CALDERON DE ESCALON, THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING ARENA PARTY. THE AUDIENCE CONSISTED OF A CROSS-SAMPLING OF WOMEN FROM PUBLIC LIFE, INCLUDING ALL WOMEN DEPUTIES OF THE SALVADORAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

18. MRS. CLINTON OPENED THE DISCUSSION, REFERRING TO HER MEETINGS WITH WOMEN IN OTHER CONFLICTIVE AND POST-CONFLICTIVE SOCIETIES AND NOTING THAT THE PRIMARY VICTIMS OF THESE CONFLICTS ARE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. SHE ASKED THE PANELISTS TO REFLECT ON THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE TRANSFORMATION FROM WAR TO PEACE. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DIAZ UNDERLINED THAT RECONCILIATION IS A PROCESS AND THAT VICTIMS CAN TAKE THE FIRST STEPS IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE -- A TELLING COMMENT COMING FROM A WOMAN WHOSE HUSBAND WAS ASSASSINATED BY DEATH SQUADS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR. ARENA VICE PRESIDENT ESCALON CONCURRED, OBSERVING THAT WOMEN AS THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS OF WAR SHOULD BE PROTAGONISTS IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE. ANA GUADALUPE MARTINEZ AND LORENA PENA RECALLED HOW DIFFICULT IT WAS TO TAKE THE FIRST STEPS AND TALK TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN THE PEACE TALKS. MARTINEZ ALSO RECALLED THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE USG THROUGH ITS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT TO MAKE PEACE WORK IN EL SALVADOR.

19. VIOLETA MENJIVAR NOTED THAT THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PEACE PROCESS WAS DOUBLY IMPORTANT IN THAT IT LENT POLITICAL VISIBILITY TO WOMEN WHICH CARRIED OVER TO POST-WAR POLITICAL LIFE. PENA NOTED THAT WOMEN HAVE GAINED STRENGTH BY RECOGNIZING THAT PROBLEMS THAT

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AFFECTED THEM HAD TO BE ADDRESSED COLLECTIVELY AND THAT
WOMEN'S ISSUES TRANSCENDED IDEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES.

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CECILIA GALLARDO, REFERRING TO HER OWN ROLE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, COMMENTED THAT EDUCATORS MUST
GRAPPLE WITH THE CAUSES AND RESULTS OF WAR AND POINTED
TO THE GOES EFFORTS TO INCORPORATE A BALANCED HISTORY
OF THE WAR INTO SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

20. IN HER CONCLUDING REMARKS, MRS. CLINTON EXPRESSED
HER ADMIRATION FOR THE ROLE PLAYED BY SALVADORAN WOMEN
IN THE PEACE PROCESS AND IN THE COUNTRY'S POST-WAR
POLITICAL LIFE, NOTING THAT THE ACTIVISM OF WOMEN IN
THE SEARCH FOR PEACE HELPED CREATE POLITICAL SPACE FOR
A CONTINUED ROLE AFTERWARDS. REFERRING TO THE
DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN FORMER ENEMIES OVERCOMING
THEIR ENTRENCHED DISTRUST AND AGREEING TO TALK PEACE,
SHE NOTED THE PROCESS UNDERWAY IN IRELAND AND URGED THE
SALVADORANS TO LOOK FOR WAYS TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCES
WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS THERE AND ELSEWHERE, SO THAT
OTHERS WILL HAVE POSITIVE EXAMPLES TO INSPIRE THEM.

VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN: KEYNOTE ADDRESS

21. THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO EL SALVADOR
WAS THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT THE FIRST LADY'S FORUM ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORGANIZED BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF
THE FAMILY WITH USAID ASSISTANCE. INVITED TO THE FORUM WERE
550 REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL LEVELS AND SECTORS OF THE
GOVERNMENT, THE JUSTICE SECTOR AND LEGISLATURE,
INTERNATIONAL DONORS, LOCAL NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS.
THE FORUM HIGHLIGHTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS SOCIAL,
MEDICAL, ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS, AND DISCUSSED THE
PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN EL SALVADOR IN CONFRONTING
THIS ISSUE AND TO CALL FOR FURTHER ACTION BY ALL MEMBERS OF
SOCIETY.

22. MRS. CLINTON BEGAN HER SPEECH BY EXPRESSING HER DEEPEST
SYMPATHIES TO ALL IN THE REGION WHO HAD BEEN AFFECTED BY

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HURRICANE MITCH; SHE DESCRIBED HER VISIT TO THE REGION AND WHAT SHE HAD SEEN IN NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS. MRS. CLINTON STATED THAT SHE WAS HONORED AND TOUCHED TO BE IN EL SALVADOR, A COUNTRY THAT HAS SUCCESSFULLY MADE THE TRANSITION FROM WAR TO A PEACEFUL DEMOCRACY, A COUNTRY IN WHICH WOMEN WHO WERE MOST AFFECTED BY WAR PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT PART IN ACHIEVING PEACE. MRS. CLINTON DESCRIBED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS WOMEN, FAMILIES, AND CHILDREN. SHE CONGRATULATED THE GOES ON THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOT LINE SHE HAD VISITED AT THE ISDEMU EARLIER IN THE DAY AND MENTIONED THAT WHILE SHE WAS VISITING, A CALL WAS RECEIVED FROM A WOMAN WHO WAS BEING ABUSED. SHE WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HOT LINE AND THE POLICE WHO ARE PRESENT TO IMMEDIATELY DISPATCH ASSISTANCE. THE AUDIENCE APPLAUDED MRS. CLINTON WHEN SHE SAID THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS NOT A CULTURAL PROBLEM BUT RATHER A CRIME THAT SHOULD INCUR STIFF PENALTIES. SHE MENTIONED THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION, SAYING THAT AN EDUCATED WOMAN WILL BE LESS LIKELY TO TOLERATE VIOLENCE. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS THE NUMBER ONE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE IN THE WORLD TODAY. SHE CALLED FOR THE TRAINING OF POLICE AND JUDGES AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF ARRESTING ABUSERS AND PROSECUTING CASES. MRS. CLINTON EXPRESSED THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TO EL SALVADOR AS THEY CONTINUE TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES THAT AFFECT WOMEN, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN EL SALVADOR. MRS. CLINTON RECEIVED A STANDING OVATION FOR HER REMARKS WHICH PERSONALLY TOUCHED MANY IN THE ROOM.

23. MRS. CALDERON SOL BEGAN HER ADDRESS EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. MRS. CALDERON SOL URGED CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICIANS TO TAKE ACTION TO CONSTRUCT A SOCIETY WHERE ABUSE IS NOT TOLERATED. SHE SAID EL SALVADOR WILL NEVER DEVELOP UNTIL EACH CITIZEN HAS THE RIGHT TO REALIZE HIS/HER FULL POTENTIAL.

24. UPON FINISHING THEIR SPEECHES, THE FIRST TWO LADIES TOOK PICTURES WITH TWO FORMER FIRST LADIES OF EL SALVADOR AND SHOOK HANDS WITH MEMBERS IN THE AUDIENCE. AFTER THE FIRST LADIES DEPARTED, THE PROGRAM CONTINUED WITH THE OTHER SPEAKERS: RODOLFO CARDINAL, THE VICE-RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY (UCA), RODRIGO AVILA, THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL POLICE (PNC), MIGUEL ANGEL CARDOZA, THE GOES PUBLIC DEFENDER, ARONETE DIAZ FROM THE SUPREME COURT, AND DR. EDUARDO ESPINOZA, THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. THE AUDIENCE WAS PRESENTED WITH STATISTICS INDICATING THE SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEM. THE DIRECTOR OF THE PNC ARGUED FOR STIFF PENALTIES FOR ABUSE. MRS. CALDERON SOL'S OFFICE WOULD LIKE TO PUBLISH THE UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 06 SAN SALVADOR 004518

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SUBJECT: THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO SAN SALVADOR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST LADIES' FORUM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE;
USAID WILL CONTACT THE FIRST LADY'S OFFICE TO OFFER
ASSISTANCE.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: VITAL VOICES FOLLOW-UP

25. PARTICIPANTS AT THE VITAL VOICES PULL ASIDE WERE THE FIRST TWO LADIES PLUS CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS ARONETTE DIAZ, SANDRA BARAZA, VIOLETA MENJIVAR AND DARLENA MEZA ALONG WITH THE AMBASSADOR. BARANZA EXPRESSED HER PLEASURE AT HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO GO TO MONTEVIDEO. SHE SAID THAT THE SALVADORAN VITAL VOICES GROUP WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO HELD VERY IMPORTANT POSTS AND BELIEVED THAT THE OPPORTUNITY TO LISTEN TO THEM WAS INVALUABLE. BARANZA POINTED OUT THAT IN EL SALVADOR THE GROUP PLANNED TO CONTINUE DISCUSSING WOMEN'S ISSUES. THEY WERE CONCERNED ABOUT HOW TO INTEGRATE WOMEN INTO ECONOMIC POLICY, POLITICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES. THE REST OF THE GROUP ECHOED THESE SENTIMENTS AND ENDORSED THE IDEA OF KEEPING THE VITAL VOICES EXPERIENCE ALIVE BY MEETING HERE WITH A LARGER FORUM OF WOMEN. THEY SAID THEY WOULD LOOK TO THE AMBASSADOR TO HELP THEM ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. THE SALVADORAN FIRST LADY SUGGESTED THAT MRS. CLINTON INSTEAD CALL FOR A CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL FOLLOW UP (A CENTAM VITAL VOICES CONFERENCE). MRS. CLINTON SAID THAT WHEN SHE RETURNED TO THE U.S. SHE WAS GOING TO WORK TOWARD ESTABLISHING A FOUNDATION WHICH WOULD IMPLEMENT VITAL VOICES ISSUES AROUND THE WORLD. UPON HER DEPARTURE, MRS. CLINTON ASKED THE USAID DIRECTOR TO HELP THE SALVADORANS REALIZE THEIR PLANS FOR LOCAL FOLLOW ON AND/OR EXPANSION OF THE VITAL VOICES INITIATIVE.

COURTESY CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

26. MRS. CLINTON, ACCOMPANIED BY SENIOR MEMBERS OF HER DELEGATION, PAID A COURTESY CALL ON PRESIDENT CALDERON SOL AND FIRST LADY ELIZABETH CALDERON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER 17. PRESIDENT AND MRS. CALDERON WERE JOINED BY FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON GONZALEZ GINER AND AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.

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RENE LEON.

27. PRESIDENT CALDERON OPENED THE MEETING BY ASKING MRS. CLINTON TO CONVEY HIS THANKS TO PRESIDENT CLINTON FOR EVERYTHING THAT HE HAD DONE FOR EL SALVADOR, PARTICULARLY FOR U.S. SUPPORT DURING THE PEACE PROCESS. HE SAID HE BELIEVED THAT EL SALVADOR HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING PEACE, INCLUDING THE SUCCESSFUL SEPARATION OF POWERS. EL SALVADOR NOW HAS AN INDEPENDENT SUPREME COURT AND A REFORMED JUDICIARY, SUPPORTED BY A FREE PRESS. HE OBSERVED THAT EL SALVADOR'S SUCCESSFUL PEACE PROCESS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND HE WANTED PRESIDENT CLINTON TO KNOW HOW MUCH THIS SUPPORT HAD MEANT TO HIS COUNTRY.

28. MRS. CLINTON REPLIED THAT SALVADORANS HAD MADE HER VERY WELCOME IN THEIR COUNTRY. SHE TOLD PRESIDENT CALDERON SHE HAD BEEN IMPRESSED WITH WHAT HAD BEEN ACHIEVED IN EL SALVADOR. SHE CONGRATULATED HIM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT BUT OBSERVED THAT DEMOCRACY WAS NOT EASY, SINCE ELECTED GOVERNMENTS HAD TO MEET THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE VOTERS. MRS. CLINTON NOTED THAT EL SALVADOR WAS NOW CONFRONTING THE SAME PROBLEMS THAT OTHER DEMOCRACIES MUST ADDRESS, CONTROLLING CRIME AND PROVIDING ADEQUATE HEALTH AND EDUCATION AND SERVICES. SHE COMPLIMENTED PRESIDENT CALDERON ON THE OVERHAUL OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LEGAL CODES, AND EDUCATION REFORMS.

29. MRS. CLINTON EMPHASIZED THAT SHE ALSO WANTED TO CONVEY PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CONCERNS ABOUT THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY HURRICANE MITCH. SHE RECALLED THAT SHE HAD MADE AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN HONDURAS ABOUT SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED ASSISTANCE FOR THE REGION (INCLUDING ADDITIONAL PL-480, TITLE 416 WHEAT, AND ASSISTANCE FROM U.S. MILITARY ENGINEERS AND HEALTH UNITS FOR EL SALVADOR). SHE STRESSED THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT ONLY COMMITTED TO SHORT-TERM RELIEF BUT ALSO TO LONG-TERM RECONSTRUCTION. SHE REASSURED PRESIDENT CALDERON SOL THAT THE ADMINISTRATION STILL SUPPORTED TRADE LIBERALIZATION FOR THE REGION, PARTICULARLY THE CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE.

30. THE PRESIDENT GAVE MRS. CLINTON A REQUEST FOR U.S. ASSISTANCE TO RESPOND TO THE DESTRUCTION WHICH EL SALVADOR HAD SUFFERED FROM HURRICANE MITCH. HE SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH SALVADORANS WOULD PREFER TO WORK IN EL SALVADOR, THE DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY MADE IT NECESSARY FOR SALVADORANS TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. PRESIDENT UNCLAS SECTION 06 OF 06 SAN SALVADOR 004518

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SUBJECT: THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO SAN SALVADOR

CALDERON DESCRIBED THE HALT TO U.S. DEPORTATIONS TO THE REGION UNTIL NOVEMBER 23 AS A USEFUL STEP.

31. MRS. CLINTON TOLD PRESIDENT CALDERON SHE HAD BEEN IMPRESSED WITH MRS. CALDERON'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. SHE DESCRIBED TO THE PRESIDENT SOME OF THE TOPICS THAT HAD BEEN DISCUSSED AT THAT MORNING'S ROUND TABLE, WHICH INCLUDED A VICTIM WHO WAS ABUSED FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS AND A REHABILITATED AGGRESSOR. MRS. CALDERON COMMENTED THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN A STRONG SUPPORTER OF HER EFFORTS TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE MOST VULNERABLE SECTORS OF SOCIETY. MRS. CLINTON NOTED THAT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT SHE HAD SEEN A DOMESTIC ABUSE HOT LINE WITH A DIRECT RADIO TO THE POLICE SO HELP COULD BE DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY TO A WOMAN IN NEED. MRS. CALDERON TOLD MRS. CLINTON THAT EL SALVADOR WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY IN CENTRAL AMERICA TO HAVE SUCH A SYSTEM AND HER STAFF WAS ADVISING OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON HOW TO ESTABLISH SIMILAR HOT LINES. THE PRESIDENT OBSERVED THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE WAS FOUND IN ALL SOCIAL CLASSES IN EL SALVADOR AND SEEMED SURPRISED WHEN MRS. CLINTON SAID THE SAME WAS TRUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

32. PRESIDENT CALDERON TOLD MRS. CLINTON ABOUT HIS CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE ATTENTION TO VALUES IN EL SALVADOR. HE RECOUNTED THE PROBLEMS EL SALVADOR WAS CONFRONTING TO OVERCOME A LONG TRADITION OF VIOLENCE. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE COUNTRY SUFFERED FROM A VERY HIGH DEGREE OF FAMILY DISINTEGRATION. TWO MILLION PEOPLE HAD LEFT EL SALVADOR FOR THE UNITED STATES; CONSEQUENTLY, THERE WERE MANY CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND WITH GRANDPARENTS BY PARENTS ILLEGALLY WORKING IN THE U.S. THERE WERE CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN AFFECTED BY WAR-RELATED VIOLENCE. HE SAID SALVADORANS NEEDED TO BE TAUGHT RESPECT FOR LAWS, RECALLING THAT WHEN HE WAS MAYOR OF SAN SALVADOR, PRIVILEGED INDIVIDUALS WOULD TRY TO EVADE THE LAW BY CONSTRUCTING A FEW METERS OUTSIDE PROPERTY LINES. THE PRESIDENT OBSERVED THAT WHEN HE FIRST ENTERED OFFICE, EVERYONE LOOKED TO THE PRESIDENCY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS. BUT HE SAID THIS TENDENCY HAD BEEN CHANGING AS THE ASSEMBLY AND THE JUDICIARY HAD BECOME STRONGER.

33. THE COURTESY CALL CONCLUDED WITH THE PRESIDENT INVITING MRS. CLINTON TO JOIN THE DINNER GUESTS. THESE INCLUDED THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, THE HEAD OF THE SUPREME COURT, MOST MINISTERS, CHAIRMEN OF THE LEADING BUSINESS GROUPS, THE

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MAYOR OF SAN SALVADOR, CHAIRMEN OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES,
AND THE FMLN AND ARENA CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE
PRESIDENT.

PATTERSON

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 06

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file San Salvador

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02

PRT: FIRSTLADY

SIT: ARMSTRONG DOBBINS GALLUCCI MILLER ORFINI

SIT: NSC

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FM AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR

TO RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 1580
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8424
RHEHAAA/THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC
UNCLAS SAN SALVADOR 004658

USIA FOR WHA-LDAVIS
STATE FOR ARA/CEN-WDUNCAN

E.O. 12958: N/A

SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S VISIT
TO EL SALVADOR

1. DURING HER NOVEMBER 16-18 VISIT TO EL SALVADOR, FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON PARTICIPATED IN A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ENTITLED QUOTE WOMEN IN PEACE AND RECONCILIATION UNQUOTE WITH SIX SALVADORAN WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERS. FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM AN OPED PIECE WRITTEN BY SANDRA DE BARRAZA, WHO PARTICIPATED IN BOTH THE ROUND TABLE AND THE VITAL VOICES CONFERENCE IM MONTEVIDEO.

2. SOURCE: LA PRENSA GRAFICA, (MODERATE DAILY NEWSPAPER, CIRC. 100,000)

DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 1998

PAGE: OPED, PERSPECTIVES, PAGE 32

TITLE: ENCOUNTER WITH HILLARY C. ...WE WOMEN CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT RENOUNCE OUR SPECIAL AND INFLUENTIAL ROLE INSIDE THE FAMILY AND OUT

AUTHOR: SANDRA DE BARRAZA

3. BEGIN EXCERPTS.

IT'S NOT EVERY DAY THAT ONE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SIT DOWN WITH THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORKING SESSIONS THAT DEMONSTRATE HER COMMITMENT TO PEACE, DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT. EACH ONE (OF THE PANELISTS) RELATED HER EXPERIENCES. THE RESULT? A GOOD EXAMPLE, ACCORDING TO MRS. CLINTON, WHICH CAN BE SHARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN ARE VICTIMS OF SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT. THE DIFFERENCE?

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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IN OUR CASE THERE ARE WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD LEADING ROLES BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN -- AND ARE -- IN POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE.

...WE PARTICIPANTS...ACKNOWLEDGED THE COUNTRY'S ADVANCES IN (ACHIEVING) RECONCILIATION AND PEACE, AND THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL WOMEN WHO WORK IN POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE TO REMEMBER THAT WE CANNOT -- AND SHOULD NOT -- RENOUNCE OUR SPECIAL AND INFLUENTIAL ROLE INSIDE THE FAMILY AND OUT. FOR THIS REASON, WE SHOULD CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS AND PLEDGE TO:

-- STRIVE FOR HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION, THAT ENSURES ALL WOMEN THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES TO COMPETE AND OCCUPY ON THE BASIS OF MERIT --NEVER FOR (THE SAKE OF) QUOTAS -- POSITIONS IN WHATEVER AREA WE WANT TO BE INVOLVED.

-- ACHIEVE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. YES, IT IS FUNDAMENTAL THAT THE 30 PERCENT DIFFERENCE THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE SALARIES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN SIMILAR POSITIONS DISAPPEARS. ...THIS WOULD SIGNIFY THAT OUR EARNINGS DO NOT (MERELY) QUOTE CONTRIBUTE TO UNQUOTE OR COMPLEMENT THOSE OF OUR HUSBANDS. OUR EARNINGS MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN OUR CHILDREN AND OUR COMPANION, IF THAT IS WHAT WE WANT.

-- ENSURE THAT ALL WOMEN HAVE SELF ESTEEM AND DIGNITY.

...EXAMPLES OF INFLUENTIAL WOMEN IN DIFFERENT FIELDS EXIST, BUT WIDENING THE OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRES CONCERTED DECISIONS, STRATEGIES AND EVALUATION, RATHER THAN JUST GOOD WILL AND SPEECHES.

END EXCERPTS

COFFIN

<^SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01

<^SSN>4658

<MSGID> M3586701

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*file Eastern Europe*U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENTTO: MELANNE VERVEERFAX: 456-6244FROM: Barbara Turner
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Europe and the New
Independent StatesPHONE: 202 ~~647-9973~~ 712-0080FAX: 202 ~~647-9973~~ 216-3057No. of Pages: 6 (including this page)

Dear Melanne:

Happy Holidays! I thought you would be interested to see one of the items of follow-up to Mrs. Clinton's Eastern Europe trip of 1996. You may recall that after the trip (September 1996) she chaired a meeting with many of the U.S. private foundations that work in the region and encouraged us to find ways to work together.

We have been doing a number of activities together since, but one of the most exciting is a plan for a "Trust for Central and Eastern Europe" jointly funded by the US private foundations (\$50 million) and USAID (\$50 million). The Trust will be endowed to support local NGOs in the region beyond the USAID bilateral programs. The attached cable gives a status report.

Best regards,

Barbara

12/24/97

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AMEMBASSY TALLINN PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY PRAGUE PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY BRATISLAVA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY SARAJEVO PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY ZAGREB PRIORITY

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ADM AID FOR AMBASSADORS AND USAID REPS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: EAID, PREL, XH

SUBJECT: CREATION OF A TRUST FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1. SUMMARY. USAID, STATE AND SEVERAL U.S. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS (INCLUDING ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS, FORD, SOROS, MOTT AS WELL AS CORPORATE PHILANTHROPIES) ARE HOPING TO CREATE A \$100 MILLION ENDOWMENT BEGINNING IN FY 1999. IF SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED, THE ENDOWMENT WILL BE USED TO SUSTAIN OVER THE LONG-TERM A DEEPER AND MORE ENDURING NGO SECTOR THROUGHOUT EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE. THIS TRUST IS STILL IN THE CONCEPTUALIZATION AND PLANNING STAGES, AND THE AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS HAVE REQUESTED THAT DETAILS BE KEPT PRIVATE TO AVOID RAISING EXPECTATIONS PREMATURELY. THIS JOINT STATE-AID CABLE TRANSMITS EARLY THINKING ON THE PURPOSE AND FRAMEWORK OF THE TRUST AND REPORTS ON A MEETING WHERE DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT AND USAID ADMINISTRATOR ATWOOD JOINTLY ENDORSED THE PROPOSALS AND CONDITIONS PROFFERED BY THE FOUNDATIONS. POST VIEWS ARE WELCOME. END SUMMARY

2. BACKGROUND. FOLLOWING THE FIRST LADY'S VISIT TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER, 1996 DEPARTMENT, USAID, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MAJOR U.S. FOUNDATIONS BEGAN
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WORKING TOGETHER TO DEVELOP INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ASSISTANCE IN THE REGION. THE PROGRESSIVE REDUCTIONS IN THE NON-BOSNIA PORTIONS OF THE SEED BUDGET, AND GRADUATION OF NORTHERN-TIER COUNTRIES FROM TRADITIONAL BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS LED US TO THE CREATION OF A JOINT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP, OR TRUST, WOULD USE ITS RESOURCES TO CONSOLIDATE THE GAINS MADE THROUGHOUT THIS DECADE IN THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETIES AND NGOS. IN THE EXPERIENCE OF BOTH THE SEED PROGRAM AND THE PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS, THESE INDIGENOUS GROUPS ENERGIZE AND ADD ACCOUNTABILITY TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS. THUS, THE TRUST WOULD STRENGTHEN AND PROVIDE TRANSITIONAL SUSTAINMENT FOR A PANOPLY OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITY GROUPS, BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS AND THE LIKE AND ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP REGIONAL CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY. MOREOVER, THE TRUST OFFERS THE USG AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THE REGION IN CONSTRUCTIVE AND PUBLIC WAYS, NOTWITHSTANDING

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-- TO ENCOURAGE AND PROMOTE INDIGENOUS PHILANTHROPY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR LOCAL NGOS;

-- TO BUILD CROSS-BORDER AND REGIONAL LINKS TO PROMOTE CIVIL SOCIETY AND ENSURE THAT LESSONS LEARNED IN ONE COUNTRY CAN BE SHARED WITH OTHERS;

-- TO ENHANCE THE LEGAL AND REGULATORY AND ATTITUDINAL ENVIRONMENTS NEEDED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VIBRANT AND ENDURING CIVIC LIFE.

7. MEETING WITH DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT. ON NOVEMBER 20 DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT AND USAID ADMINISTRATOR ATWOOD MET WITH THE PRINCIPALS OF THE FOUNDING INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES IN A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE PURPOSE, SCOPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE TRUST. INTERESTED CORPORATE SPONSORS ALSO ATTENDED. THE DEPUTY SECRETARY WELCOMED THE INITIATIVE AND ITS REFLECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DESIRE TO DEVELOP NEW ALLIANCES WITH THE NGO COMMUNITY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN PURSUIT OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY GOALS. IN ADDITION TO HIS SUPPORT, DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT EXPRESSED HIS CONFIDENCE THAT THE SECRETARY WILL WANT TO HELP IN ANY WAY SHE CAN.

8. THE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS EXPRESSED THEIR COMMITMENT WHILE MAKING CLEAR CERTAIN CONDITIONS THEY ATTACH TO THEIR FUNDING COMMITMENTS. THEY ARE: DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR MATCHING BY THE USG; INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRUST FROM POLITICAL AND BUREAUCRATIC INTERFERENCE; PARTICIPATION BY INTERESTED DONORS IN SELECTING THE U.S. MANAGING

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ORGANIZATION; AND PARTICIPATION BY INTERESTED DONORS IN
THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF, AND OTHER PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR, THE
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TRUST. THE KEY CHALLENGE LIES IN GUARANTEEING THE
INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRUST, PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE
FOUNDATIONS, WHILE RESPECTING A USG NEED TO CERTIFY THE

PRUDENT USE OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS. THIS WILL REQUIRE CAREFUL DRAFTING OF THE TRUST'S "CHARTER" AS WELL AS THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND DONORS TO GARNER SUPPORT, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONGRESS. THE FOUNDATIONS NEED THESE ASSURANCES SO THAT PLEDGES CAN BE TURNED INTO COMMITMENTS BY THEIR BOARDS.

ADM AID FOR AMBASSADORS AND USAID REPS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: EAID, PREL, XH

SUBJECT: CREATION OF A TRUST FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1. SUMMARY. USAID, STATE AND SEVERAL U.S. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS (INCLUDING ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS, FORD, SOROS, MOTT AS WELL AS CORPORATE PHILANTHROPIES) ARE HOPING TO CREATE A \$100 MILLION ENDOWMENT BEGINNING IN FY 1999. IF SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED, THE ENDOWMENT WILL BE USED TO SUSTAIN OVER THE LONG-TERM A DEEPER AND MORE ENDURING NGO SECTOR THROUGHOUT EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE. THIS TRUST IS STILL IN THE CONCEPTUALIZATION AND PLANNING STAGES, AND THE AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS HAVE REQUESTED THAT DETAILS BE KEPT PRIVATE TO AVOID RAISING EXPECTATIONS PREMATURELY. THIS JOINT STATE-AID CABLE TRANSMITS EARLY THINKING ON THE PURPOSE AND FRAMEWORK OF THE TRUST AND REPORTS ON A MEETING WHERE DEPUTY SECRETARY TALBOTT AND USAID ADMINISTRATOR ATWOOD JOINTLY ENDORSED THE PROPOSALS AND CONDITIONS PROFFERED BY THE FOUNDATIONS. POST VIEWS ARE WELCOME. END SUMMARY

2. BACKGROUND. FOLLOWING THE FIRST LADY'S VISIT TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER, 1996 DEPARTMENT,

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THUS, HONORING THEIR REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIALITY AND CARE DURING NEGOTIATIONS IS KEY.

9. NEXT STEPS. USAID, STATE AND THE FOUNDATIONS HAVE FOUND COMMONALITY IN TERMS OF THE PURPOSE, SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED TRUST. THE PRIORITIES FOR FOLLOW-UP INCLUDE: AGREEMENT ON THE PROCESS FOR SELECTING A U.S. MANAGING ORGANIZATION; TRUST GOVERNANCE DESIGN AND LEADERSHIP SELECTION; FINALIZING OMB'S INCLUSION OF THE FIRST TRANCHE IN THE FY 99 BUDGET; CONCURRENCE ON THE TIMING AND SPECIFICS OF A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT; CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS; AND ADDITIONAL FUNDRAISING BEYOND THE COMMITMENTS OFFERED TO DATE BY PRIVATE ENTITIES. WE WILL KEEP POSTS ADVISED AS THE PROCESS CONTINUES.

COMMENTS CAN BE FORWARDED TO TOM NICASTRO, ENI BUREAU OF USAID.

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Roma

**R F E / R L N E W S**

Radio Free Europe • Radio Liberty

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**CONTACT:** Charles Fenyvesi (202) 828-7215
Cynthia May (202) 457-6949

Violence, Discrimination A Reality For Roma In Central And Eastern Europe

(Washington--March 2, 1998) Evictions and expulsions ordered by local governments and thinly veiled racist statements by national leaders are among the new facts of life threatening the Roma minority in the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This assessment came from Gabor Bernath, director of the Roma Press Center, a Budapest-based wire service established in 1995, who spoke at a breakfast meeting sponsored by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Washington.

Bernath painted a somber picture of government indifference in the face of statistics showing 70 percent of the region's working-age Roma population as unemployed. In Hungary, he said, every seventh Roma child is sent to a special school for the mentally or physically challenged, and only a handful of Roma are enrolled in institutes of higher education. Citing one of the investigative reports of the Roma Press Center, he said that in the Gypsy ghetto in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 85 percent of the 20-25,000 inhabitants are unemployed. In the marriage market, mentally retarded girls and boys have the highest value because they receive additional welfare benefits.

A diplomat from the Slovak Embassy present at the briefing stressed his government's policy of financial support for the Roma. Bernath acknowledged that since World War II help has come from the governments of the region. "Yet such efforts have not enabled the Roma to stand on their feet," he said. "Nor have they enabled the Roma to be trained in new skills instead of the old skills that could no longer secure their livelihood."

The American contingent in the audience expressed interest in issues such as Roma views of integration in the majority population and a recent criticism by Hungarian human rights organizations of the veiled racism in Prime Minister Gyula Horn's public statements. Bernath expressed regret that Horn confirms the prejudice about the Roma shirking work and ignores the real issue as recognized by sociological studies: employment opportunities

file Eastern Europe

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 14, 1996

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
STEVE COHEN
202-456-2960

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TO VISIT ROMANIA,
POLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY,
ESTONIA AND FINLAND**

WASHINGTON, DC -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will travel to Central and Eastern Europe July 1 through July 11 of 1996. The visit serves to underscore the United States' support for the newly democratic countries of that region.

Mrs. Clinton's visit is intended to highlight for the world community the significant political, economic and social progress of the people of Central and Eastern Europe, and at the same time, draw attention to the continuing challenges they face. These challenges encompass the essential building blocks of all democracies -- political participation; tolerance and respect for the rights of the individual; investment in families; and development of market economies and economic opportunities for their citizens.

The First Lady is making the trip at President Clinton's request. After accompanying the President to the G-7 Conference in Lyon, France, Mrs. Clinton will travel to Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Estonia and Finland. Mrs. Clinton will bring the President's message to the region at a speech on the Fourth of July at the headquarters of Radio Free Europe in Prague, and in Estonia, at an address to the people of the Baltic States. Mrs. Clinton will also participate in discussions with women and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in every country in which she will visit.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: PRESS WISHING TO ACCOMPANY THE FIRST LADY ON THE TRIP SHOULD CONTACT NEEL LATTIMORE AT 202-456-2960 BY 5:00 PM MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1996. SPACE IS EXTREMELY LIMITED AND IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CREATE A TRAVELING PRESS POOL.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 14, 1996
PAGE 1 OF 2

CONTACT: LISA CAPUTO
NEEL LATTIMORE
KAREN FINNEY
STEVE COHEN
202-456-2960

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TO VISIT ROMANIA,
POLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY,
ESTONIA AND FINLAND**

WASHINGTON, DC -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will embark on a goodwill mission to Central and Eastern Europe July 1 - July 11, 1996. The First Lady's visit serves to underscore the United States' commitment and support for the newly democratic countries of that region.

As the free nations of Central and Eastern Europe make the transition to democracy and a free market system, America is committed to their integration into the western democratic family. The trip will draw attention to the tremendous progress the people of this region have made since 1983, as well as the major challenges they still confront.

The First Lady is making this trip at the request of the President. Following the G-7 Conference in Lyon, France and a brief stopover in Paris, Mrs. Clinton will visit Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Estonia. The trip will end with a brief visit to Finland.

The First Lady will stress the values essential to the foundation of a strong democracy -- investment in families, protecting human rights, and freedom of the press.

Among the First Lady's planned activities are:

- o A speech on democracy in Prague on the Fourth of July at the headquarters of Radio Free Europe.
- o A visit to two cities in Poland. In Krakow the First Lady will tour Wawel Cathedral with Cardinal Machar-Ski and then travel to Auschwitz and Birkenau. Among her stops in Warsaw the First Lady will visit a children's hospital which is a joint partnership with the Polish medical facility and American corporations.
- o A discussion with prominent journalists in Slovakia regarding freedom of the press.

-more-

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FIRST LADY'S TRIP TO CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

- o An address in Estonia to the people of the Baltic States on the United States' commitment to the region's goal of democracy.
- o The First Lady will, as she has in all of her foreign travels, participate in round table discussion with prominent women from the region and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) who are engaged in public/private partnerships with the United States. Mrs. Clinton, in each country, will also pay courtesy calls to prominent government officials.

This will mark the First Lady's seventh solo trip outside of the United States. Over the past three years, she has spoken to the UN Conference of Social Development in Copenhagen, the UN Conference on Women in Beijing, led the United States' delegation to the Winter Olympics in Norway, and traveled on behalf of the United States to South Asia, Latin America and most recently to Germany, Bosnia, Italy, Turkey and Greece. Last month, Mrs. Clinton spoke to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York about women and development.

During her trip to Central and Eastern Europe, the First Lady will build on themes she has stressed during her previous travels. Above all, she hopes to convey in the strongest terms that a truly democratic society will only flourish if governments invest in as well as respect the rights and dignity of all citizens, including women and girls.

The First Lady will be accompanied by US Ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, during part of her trip.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: PRESS WISHING TO ACCOMPANY THE FIRST LADY ON THE TRIP SHOULD CONTACT NEEL LATTIMORE AT 202-456-2960 BY 5:00 PM MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1996. SPACE IS EXTREMELY LIMITED AND IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CREATE A TRAVELLING PRESS POOL.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	re: Proposal for trip to Central Asia and the Caucasus (4 pages)	02/03/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20031

FOLDER TITLE:

El Salvador [and Eastern Europe]

2013-0534-S

rc1492

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]